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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name C.F. Adams Building
other names/site number Erie Insurance Exchange

2. Location

street & number 101 East 6th Street n/a not for publication
city or town City of Erie n/a vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Erie code 049 zip code 16501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local
Andrea MacDonald November 17, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
PA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)
Patricia Andrews 1/7/2015
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade/business

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
 LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
 AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE - Sandstone
 walls: BRICK
 roof: OTHER - Clay Tile
 other: STONE - Sandstone

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The C.F. Adams Building is located on the southeast corner of East 6th and French Streets in the City of Erie (City), Erie County, Pennsylvania. This building is a seven bay wide by four bay deep, one and one-half storey, rectangular, brick masonry building constructed in the Romanesque Revival style with Craftsman style detailing. The building sits on a raised basement and has a clay tile gable roof. The C.F. Adams Building was designed in 1910 by Donaldson & Meier Architects, which was an architectural firm based in Detroit, Michigan. It was constructed between 1911 and 1912. This commercial building is located in an urban setting adjacent to Perry Square in the City. Two additions constructed in 1973 and 1984, respectively, were removed in 2013. The building has been vacant since 2013. The building is in good condition and retains its integrity.

Narrative Description

The C.F. Adams Building is located in an urban setting in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania. It was historically surrounded by wood-framed and masonry buildings; to the east was a wood-framed residence, and to the south were masonry commercial buildings. The building is physically located on the corner of East 6th and French Streets. Surrounding the building on the east and south elevations are parking lots. Beyond the parking lot to the east is the Italianate style Gideon Ball house. To the west of the property is Perry Square, one of the City's two-block-long parks located on East 6th Street. Immediately across the street to the north is the Erie Insurance complex. Behind the south elevation are parking lots that serve Erie Insurance employees. The front façade of the building has foundation plantings setback from a slightly raised curb. A concrete sidewalk surrounds the building on the north and west elevations. A wider sidewalk connects the front door to East 6th Street. Between the sidewalk and East 6th Street there is a grassy median strip that wraps around the corner. Within the median on the west elevation are street trees.

The C.F. Adams Building is a one and one-half storey, brick masonry building. The Flemish bond masonry has predominantly dark, almost black headers with stretchers that are a variety of colors ranging from red to brown, with thick mortar joints. The building sits on a raised basement with one over one, aluminum replacement windows providing light into the basement area. The main entrance is flanked by one over one, aluminum windows, which are also found on the east and west elevations. It is unknown when all of the replacement windows were installed. The windows on the south elevation were removed and infilled in 1973, and the windows on the east elevation were infilled in 1984. The building is capped with a gabled clay tile roof. A covered skylight is centered on the ridge line and a chimney is located adjacent to the south elevation.

North Elevation

The front or north elevation is seven bays wide and has a raised basement with a beveled sandstone water table that is located just above grade (see Photograph 1). Set within the ground-floor level are seven bays of one over one, aluminum sash and frames with applied wrought iron grills. Surrounding the windows are concrete window wells with a raised curb and grates over top of each of the window wells. The first floor is also seven bays wide with an Ohio sandstone entrance portico in the center bay (see Photograph 2). The main entrance is accessed by nine stone steps that are set within sandstone cheek walls. The steps are divided by an iron railing. The top three steps on the right (west) side of the railing have been replaced with concrete. The east cheek wall has significant signs of deterioration. The sandstone portico has a deeply recessed main entrance that has a pair of non-historic, small, vertical, single-light wood doors set within a wood frame that were installed at an unknown time. Immediately above the door, is a light

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bulb and a bead and reel molding that extends across the ceiling of the portico. Above the entrance within the front plane of the portico, is a recessed panel with "Erie Insurance Exchange" in raised letters. Over the panel, is a round molded medallion inset with the date "1925."

Windows are located in the remaining six bays. From the northeast corner proceeding left to right, are one over one double-hung aluminum sash in an aluminum-panned wood frame, which are located in Bays 1, 3, 5, and 7. Paired one over one double-hung aluminum sash in an aluminum-panned wood frame is located in Bays 2 and 6. A single sandstone belt course connects the sills of all of the windows. Each window is framed with brick that is composed of jambs of brick stretchers, lintels of brick soldiers, and sandstone sills that are slightly chamfered and extend out beyond the face of the belt course below each window. The mullions between the paired windows are Flemish bond masonry. Inset within the corners of the frame and at the top of the mullions are sandstone squares. On top of the lintels, is a second continuous sandstone belt course that extends around the three other elevations and provides a base for the decorative lozenge-patterned brickwork. The pattern is composed of soldier brick with an inset sandstone square in the center of the pattern. Above the decorative brickwork is a sandstone fascia. Wood brackets support the copper-lined, built-in gutters.

The corner piers of the building are distinctive, with vertical corbels that extend from grade to the sandstone coping and become part of the gable ends of the building (see Photograph 3). Spanning between the parapeted, eared gable ends is a flat clay tile gable roof. Stamped on the inside of the tile is "Ludowici Celadon Co./Chicago Imperial Tile." The parapets are capped with a sandstone coping. Within the ridgeline of the clay tile roof and on-center with the main entrance is an asphalt-covered copper skylight. It is unknown when the skylight was covered with asphalt.

West Elevation

The east and west elevations are almost identical, except that there is a stair to the ground-floor level on the west elevation. These two elevations are each four bays wide. On the west (French Street) elevation at the northwest corner and proceeding left to right at the ground-floor level are one over one, double-hung aluminum sash and frames with attached wrought iron grills (see Photograph 4). These windows follow the rhythm of the first-floor windows; windows are located in Bay 1, in the left bay of the window pair in Bays 2 and 3, and in Bay 4. The right side of the window pair in Bay 2 is a blind panel, and in Bay 3 there is a painted metal door that was installed at an unknown date. Surrounding the windows are concrete window wells with a raised curb. A concrete metal stair extends from the sidewalk to the ground floor at this elevation. A metal pipe railing surrounds the stair and is anchored into the concrete curb. Surrounding the windows in Bays 1 and 4 are concrete window wells with a raised curb on the west elevation only.

The first-floor level has slightly larger one over one, double-hung aluminum sash in an aluminum-panned wood frame in Bay 1, and nine over nine, double-hung aluminum sash in an aluminum-panned wood frame in Bay 4. There are narrower, paired one over one, double-hung aluminum sash in an aluminum-panned wood frame in Bays 2 and 3. A single sandstone belt course connects the sills of all of the windows. Similar to the north elevation, each window has a brick frame that is composed of jambs of brick stretchers and lintels of brick soldiers. The mullions between the paired windows are Flemish bond and the sandstone sills are slightly chamfered below the window itself. Each sandstone sill extends slightly from the belt course. Inset within the corners of the frame and at the top of the mullion are sandstone squares. On top of the lintels is a second continuous sandstone belt course that extends around the other three elevations and provides a base for the decorative lozenge-patterned brickwork. The pattern is composed of soldier brick with an inset sandstone square in the center of the pattern. Above the decorative brickwork is a second sandstone belt course; this is a fascia on the north elevation. Centered within the gable end and immediately above the decorative lozenge-patterned brickwork, is a five bay long, round arch arcade with sandstone columns supporting each arch. The belt course acts as a sill for these windows. Behind each arch is a 15-light round arch, metal pivotal window. Framing the arcade and the entire gable end is soldier brick. The corners of this framing are inset with sandstone squares.

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South Elevation

The south elevation was hidden by the 1973 one-storey brick office building (see Photograph 5). The 1973 building has been removed, and the south elevation has been minimally impacted by the removal of the former addition as this addition was constructed immediately adjacent to the original brick masonry wall. Any openings on this elevation were removed and infilled with concrete masonry units (CMU) when the addition was constructed, except for a single window near the southeast corner. On the whole, this elevation is in good condition except for minor structural remediation that is needed where doors were cut into the masonry. On the ground-floor level, five window wells were infilled. Starting at the southwest corner and proceeding left to right on the first-floor level, there are two small infilled windows, a metal door #1 that was added in 1973, a metal door #2 that was altered in 1973, and a single one over one, wood sash with metal security grills applied over the frame. Between the two doors and aligning with the sill of the remaining window is a sandstone belt course. This belt course aligns with the same belt courses on the other three elevations. Above the doors and windows are two additional belt courses that align with belt courses on the piers located on the southwest and southeast corners. In-between these two belt courses, there is flashing from the former addition. Within the roof and above and in-between the two smaller windows is a small chimney. A larger chimney is centered on the south elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation is almost identical to the west elevation in size and detail, being four bays wide, but there are single windows in the center two bays instead of paired windows (see Photograph 5). Starting at the southeast corner and proceeding left to right, the windows in Bays 1 and 2 on the basement and first-floor levels were infilled with CMU as part of the 1984 gymnasium addition that was removed in 2013. Flashing is also located above these two windows. There has been significant movement in the gable end of this elevation, as structural cracks are apparent above the five-bay arch arcade that extends down to the corner pilasters.

Interior

The interior of the C.F. Adams Building is a long, rectangular, two-storey space with a full basement. The basement is largely unchanged from its original configuration though some rooms have been subdivided for offices (former Filing Room) and some rooms have been combined (Janitor's Room and Rest Room). The overall configuration remains unchanged. The basement has modern surfaces that were possibly updated in either 1973 or 1984, which include gypsum wallboard partitions, painted exterior walls, carpeting, and acoustical tile ceilings.

The first floor has a large open atrium that is ringed with offices beneath a mezzanine that wraps around the east, north, and west elevations of the space (see Photographs 9 and 10). All of the woodwork, including oak beams, crown molding, brackets, wainscoting, office partitions, doors, and door trim is quarter-sawn, white oak; some sections of the wainscoting have been painted white.¹ Above the wainscoting throughout the entire main space/room are plaster walls. The terrazzo floor that extends throughout the room has been covered with commercial carpeting mastic. The room is entered through a vestibule on the north elevation (see Photograph 11). The outer doors are a pair of modern, narrow, single-light doors painted red in a wood frame with an infill panel above the door. The inner door is a single-light, wood-framed door, set within an oak frame. The entire vestibule enclosure extends above the floor of the mezzanine, so that the mezzanine surrounds the top of the vestibule (see Photograph 22). On axis with the inner vestibule of the front door is the fireplace. The chimney breast retains Grueby tiles² and moldings above the mantelshelf and the Grueby tiles in the mantelpiece. The mantelshelf itself, telephone booths, and inglenook were removed (see Photographs 17, 18, and 19) when the interior was subdivided in 1973.

¹ All of the woodwork was milled at the Henry Shenk Company mill and shop at the corner of 12th and Sassafrass Streets, Erie.

² Grueby tiles are tiles produced by the Grueby Faience Company (Grueby) in Revere, Massachusetts. Tiles from Grueby can be seen in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's subway stations in New York City, and in the 36 murals in the main lobby of the Lackawanna Train Station in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

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Within the existing offices that are located on the west, north, and east elevations and beginning at the southwest corner and proceeding westerly with H.O. Hirt's Office, the entry doors into this office were modified at an unknown time as evidenced by the mismatched knotty pine paneling on the interior of the office (see Photograph 12). This office, which was altered in 1938, still retains the stylistic detailing of the knotty pine paneling with built-in, round arch book cases with cabinetry below, which flank the knotty pine mantle and fireplace. Beneath the mantelpiece soldier and stretcher brick surround the firebox opening. The floor has wood plank flooring that has evidence of mastic on top (see Photograph 16).

The remainder of the offices around the perimeter of the atrium is remarkably intact. The offices are enclosed with glass and wood partitions that have original wood-paneled wainscoting below with glazing set within a wood frame above. Individual offices have oak, single-panel, half-light wood doors, and wood-paneled wainscoting with painted plaster walls above the wainscoting (see Photograph 14). All of the windows have retained their original trim and sills. Beneath the windows, brass grills hide the radiators (see Photograph 13). Alterations to the offices include wallpaper-covered plaster walls. Intercommunicating wood doors were removed and were infilled with plywood wainscoting and painted upper panels, and a wood ceiling has been covered with 12" by 12" acoustical tile panels. It is surmised that this work may have been undertaken when the additions were added between 1973 and 1984.

The mezzanine is accessed by two sets of wood stairs located adjacent to the east and west ends of the mezzanine; they exit onto the north side of the mezzanine. Each stair has a newel post, risers and treads, an open stringer, and a wood balustrade with square balusters (see Photograph 20). The edge of the mezzanine is defined by a wood balustrade that is located on the north side of the mezzanine; however, there is physical evidence of where this same balustrade had previously existed on the east and west elevations and was removed at an unknown time (see Photographs 22 and 23). Within the balustrade, there are square wood balusters set within a top and bottom frame. Equidistant along the balustrade are paneled posts.

The atrium is capped with a segmental arched vaulted ceiling with six oak beams that span from north to south and two oak beams that span from east to west creating a grid. At the intersection of the beams are round flat bosses. Between the beams are plaster ceilings that are in good condition; however, there is water damage near the northeast corner. Located in the center of the oak beam grid are three bays of laylights. Within each bay, there are 18 glazed lights set within a wood frame grid. Some of the individual lights are cracked or broken. Large oak brackets support the crown molding and beams that terminate at the eave line along the north and south elevations (see Photograph 24).

Other than the alterations to the central fireplace, the C.F. Adams Building retains most of its original 1911 interior, with the addition of the terrazzo floor that was added over top of the original wood plank flooring in 1938, and the mezzanine that was constructed in 1949.

When the C.F. Adams Building was constructed in 1912, the basement was divided into rooms which included a Filing Room, Stationery Room, Bicycle Room, Janitor's Room, Storage Room, Dining Room, Rest Room, and Men's and Women's Toilets. A pair of symmetrically placed wood stairs against the south elevation provided access to the first floor. An exit was provided from the basement through the Bicycle Room to a concrete stair located on the south elevation. The basement had both terrazzo and concrete floors and six-foot-high tile partitions (see Original Drawings, Sheet No. 1).

When the building was originally constructed, the first floor had an open hall or atrium that was encircled with 12 ceilingless offices that were located along the exterior walls on the north, east, and west elevations. Ten rooms were used as offices, the eleventh room was used as a Coat Room, and the twelfth room was used as a Cloak Room (see Original Drawings, Sheet No. 2). Each office had at least one window and was enclosed with glass and wood panel partitions that had wood wainscoting and trim. Each office was individually accessed by a single-light, half-panel wood door set within a wood frame. Providing internal access between each office was also a single-light, half-panel wood

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door. Radiators were located in front of the office partitions. All of the woodwork within the entire room was quarter-sawn, white oak wood trim. Office No. 1 was the office used by C.F. Adams and had paneled wainscoting and a fireplace with a wood mantle and marble surround (see Original Drawings, Sheet No. 8). Within the Cloak Room there was a spiral stair that was removed at an unknown time and lead to the Women's Toilet in the basement. Centered on the north elevation, was a front door that had a single-light, wood-framed door with single-light sidelights. Directly opposite the front door, located on axis with the south elevation, was the large brick fireplace with wood-framed inglenook. In terms of the fireplace, wood-framed telephone booths were located on either side of the inglenook. Centered above the mantle was a round clock, manufactured by the Ingram Clock Company of Connecticut. Additional lighting was provided by pendant lights that hung from the beams in the ceiling. The first floor had a wood plank floor. Sometime between 1912 and 1938, a mezzanine with a single stair and a wood balustrade was initially installed on the southeast corner only (see Historic Drawings 1).³

Over the course of their occupancy within the building from 1938 to 1956, Erie Insurance⁴ made several alterations within the interior. In 1938, as part of the interior renovations, the first floor (or the main floor) was used as offices, while the basement was used as a break room, file room, work room, and rest rooms. The overall floor plan remained the same; however, the main wood floor was covered with terrazzo flooring with a decorative diamond pattern between the front door and the fireplace (see Historic Photographs 2, 3, and 4). Office No. 1 was combined with Office No. 2 to become the office for H.O. Hirt, who was the Chief Executive Officer for the company (see Historic Photographs 9, 10, and 11). Improvements to his office included expanding the east wall of Office No. 2; installing knotty pine paneling on all of the walls; installing built-in round arch book cases and a new mantelpiece; replacing the windows with nine over nine, true divided-light, wood windows; and installing a wood plank floor. In 1949, the mezzanine was extended to include the north and west elevations. Additional space was even provided underneath the eaves on top of H.O. Hirt's Office. Underneath the mezzanine, a wood-plywood ceiling was installed over the open offices to create properly enclosed offices with 7 feet 6 inch-high ceilings (see Historic Photographs 5, 6, 7, and 8).

After 1956, when Erie Insurance moved to larger quarters across the street at the new H.O. Hirt Building located at 144 East 6th Street, the building was purchased by the Erie Crippled Children's Society, which later became the Achievement Center. The Achievement Center subdivided the open hall with offices, installed carpeting over the terrazzo floor, and added a ceiling throughout the first-floor space. At the same time, the cabinetry around the fireplace, which included the mantelpiece, inglenook, telephone booths, and the clock above the fireplace, was removed. The Achievement Center constructed office building (1973) and gymnasium (1984) additions immediately adjacent to the south and east brick masonry walls, respectively. In 2013, these additions were removed leaving the original brick south and east elevations. The only features that have been removed are the clock, inglenook, and telephone booths, which were all part of the fireplace.

Conclusion

The C.F. Adams Building retains its integrity as a Romanesque Revival style building with Craftsman style detailing. It retains its original *location* as it has not been moved. It retains its original 1911 *design* as a rectangular building with an open interior hall with its character-defining Craftsman style detailing in the exterior decorative masonry, interior central fireplace, and natural finished oak woodwork. It retains its original *materials*, which include its exterior masonry walls and decorative detailing, sandstone portico and coping, and clay tile roof; and on the interior, its plaster walls,

³ The 1911 drawings do not show the east mezzanine, but they do indicate a spiral stair in the southeast corner connecting the basement and the main floor; however, there is physical evidence that the spiral stair did go up to the east mezzanine. It is unknown if the east mezzanine was added as part of the original construction and was just not detailed on the original drawings, if it was added by C.F. Adams after initial construction, or if it was added by H.O. Hirt as part of the 1938 renovations. The drawings that were proposed in 1949 show mezzanines along the north, west, and south sides of the main floor. The 1949 drawings note that the east mezzanine was in existence at that time. See Historic Drawing 1.

⁴ Erie Insurance Group is the overall "group"; all other entities are under Erie Insurance Group, including Erie Indemnity Company, Erie Insurance Exchange, and other entities. The "group" is not a company. Erie Indemnity Company manages the affairs of Erie Insurance Exchange, which is the party that underwrites policies and handles claims for policy holders. Erie Insurance is the common name used for the Exchange. Therefore, Erie Insurance will be used throughout this document.

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interior glass and wood office partitions, original doors and wood trim, Grueby tiles in the fireplace, terrazzo floor, and beamed ceiling with laylights. Its aspect of *workmanship* is evident in the Grueby tiles in the fireplace, in the original wood surfaces in the glass and wood partitions, door and window trim, and bracketed and beamed ceiling. Integrity of *association* is retained due to its association with the early history of Erie Insurance. The C.F. Adams Building retains its integrity of *setting* as it is still located in an urban setting across from Perry Square, though the setting has been compromised by the removal of adjacent commercial buildings. It retains its integrity of *feeling* as a substantial Romanesque Revival style commercial building. Based on the evaluation of these seven aspects of integrity, the C.F. Adams Building retains its integrity.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1911-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Donaldson & Meier Architects

Henry Shenk Company

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1911 when construction started, and ends in 1949 when the mezzanines were installed over top of the offices on the first floor.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The C.F. Adams Building meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of Romanesque Revival and Craftsman styles in an office building. The interior of the building features outstanding Craftsman features, such as the barrel-vaulted coffered ceiling and skylight and oversized Grueby-tiled fireplace. The exterior features Romanesque Revival detailing in the arched entry, gable-end arcade of windows, and gable parapets. The quality of materials and unity of design details between the interior and exterior of the building create an outstanding expression of Craftsman and Romanesque Revival architecture.

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

History of the Building

The C.F. Adams Building was constructed in 1912 by Charles Farrar Adams, as the headquarters of his Erie-based C.F. Adams Company. Adams chose the location just off of Perry Square, in the heart of the City. It was designed by a leading architectural firm, Donaldson & Meier Architects, out of Detroit, Michigan, and was constructed at a cost of \$35,000. Adams began his career as a salesman for his father's company, the F.F. Adams Company, maker of Keystone brand washers, wringers, stepladders, and other wooden products. Adams introduced a plan whereby customers could purchase the company's products on an installment basis. In 1877, he started his first company, the Keystone Installment Loan Company; in 1891, he became incorporated as the C.F. Adams Company, capitalized at \$1.5 million, and began selling household goods and furnishings, including his own patented Atlantic brand wringers. The company's products were sold by door-to-door salesmen, mail-order catalog, and in the C.F. Adams Company stores. By 1916, the C.F. Adams Company had more than 30 stores in 17 states and Canada. When Adams died in 1923, his wife, Pauline Adams, became the company president. The Depression cut deeply into the company's sales; in 1930, Mrs. Adams resigned as president and the company's headquarters was moved to Chicago. In 1933, the company closed its business permanently.⁵

The building stood empty until 1938, when it was purchased by the Erie Insurance Exchange (Erie Insurance) from the estate of Pauline Adams for \$19,000. Erie Insurance was founded in 1925 by H.O. Hirt and O.G. Crawford, employees of the Pennsylvania Indemnity Exchange. The two men were self-described as "a college-educated teacher with some experience managing a grocery and...a railroad brakeman who had run away from his home...at age 16 to join the Navy for six years." The company was licensed by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department as an auto insurer, and began operations on April 20, 1925, with the completion of its first insurance policy. (The annual premium for a single auto policy was \$34). Hirt and Crawford established Erie Insurance at a time when Pennsylvania was a major market for automobiles and for auto insurance. By the First World War, the insurance "industry" had established standardized approaches for risk management in business and manufacturing; personal insurance included an array of products that are now common, but at the time, primarily meant life and fire insurance. The automobile revolutionized the personal insurance industry, as drivers were introduced to a new world of liabilities and risk. The auto insurance market expanded as fast as the automobile market did, and policy sales were as much a matter of salesmanship as car salesmanship. Hirt and Crawford sold 150 new policies their first two days in business. The company developed into a strong regional insurance carrier, eventually expanding its product line to include most forms of personal insurance. It opened its first branch office in Pittsburgh in 1928. Erie Insurance survived the Depression and in 1953, opened its first

⁵ Information regarding the C. F. Adams Company was provided by Thomas B. Hagen, Chairman of the Board of Erie Insurance Group. "The C.F. Adams Building," typescript, January 11, 2013.

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branch outside of Pennsylvania, in Silver Spring, Maryland. By the 1990s, it was a Fortune 500 company with business valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars and was the twelfth-largest insurance company in the country.⁶

Erie Insurance used the C.F. Adams Building as its headquarters until 1956, when it sold the building to the Erie County Crippled Children's Society, Inc. (Society) for \$65,000.

The Erie County Crippled Children's Society was founded in 1923 by a group of local Rotarians who were concerned about children with physical disabilities. A local orthopedic surgeon, Dr. C.W. Fortune, volunteered his time by examining, diagnosing, and treating children free-of-charge. The Society was incorporated in 1945, was affiliated with Easter Seals from 1948 through 1985, and has been an ongoing member of the United Way of Erie County since 1956. The organization's website states that it provides "child-centered and family-focused therapeutic services in four division areas: early childhood, physical rehabilitation, mental/behavioral health, and autism spectrum disorders."⁷ In 1956, the Society purchased the building, which was nicknamed the "Cornerstone of Care," to reflect the programs and services it provided. The Society subsequently changed its name to The Achievement Center and used the building for offices and as an education and therapy center for children and young adults with disabilities. During its tenure, The Achievement Center built a connecting 1973 office building addition and an attached, but non-connecting, 1984 gymnasium addition to support its programs. Both were demolished in 2013.

Erie Insurance repurchased the C.F. Adams Building in 2013 with plans to rehabilitate the building to its circa 1956 appearance.

Architecture

The C.F. Adams Building is a beautifully designed and executed hybrid of Craftsman and Romanesque Revival styling. The building avoids the somber heaviness of Richardsonian Romanesque, as well as the earthy darkness of Craftsman. The rhythm of the fenestration, broken on the main elevation by the relatively modest portico, is gracefully suited to the massing and scale of the building. The portico has the recessed entry of Romanesque, but the abbreviated arch and classical pediment give it an open feeling. Decorative detailing is not limited to the main elevation. A frieze of running diamonds enlivens all facades. The arcade of recessed arched windows on the gable ends supported by short columns is typical of Romanesque Revival. The polychromatic geometric patterning of the brickwork gives it a Craftsman feel that unites the exterior with the interior, while the interior barrel-vaulted ceiling unites the interior with the Romanesque arches of the entry and gable-end windows. The interior is an excellent expression of Craftsman design executed in high-quality materials and workmanship. Typical of Craftsman, the design is carried through the interior decorative detailing: the barrel-vaulted ceiling with laylights below and skylight above, quarter-sawn oak woodwork, and tiled fireplace. The fireplace features Grueby tiles created by the influential, but short-lived, Grueby Faience Company of Massachusetts.⁸

⁶ H.O. Hirt in *His Own Words. A Collection of Letters, Articles and Speeches*. 3rd Edition, Erie Insurance Group, 2010. Henry Orth Hirt, *The Story of Erie Insurance Exchange: Its Struggle for Existence and its Ultimate Arrival among the Top 3% of the 3000 Property and Liability Insurance Companies of the USA*. Newcomen Society Pamphlet #34, 1971. 32 pp.

⁷ <http://www.achievementctr.org/files/brochures/2009-intake-and-client-services-department.pdf>, accessed September 24, 2013.

<http://www.achievementctr.org/services/autism-spectrum-disorder-services/>, accessed September 24, 2013.

⁸ The Grueby Faience Company, founded in 1894 in Massachusetts, began making ceramic vases. It introduced matte glazes and crackling in polychromatic finishes, including a cucumber green, which became the hallmark of Arts & Crafts tile and was widely copied. The company produced distinctive vases and tiles in Arts & Crafts and Art Nouveau design, and its elaborate tile murals of landscapes and storybook scenes were highly prized. Grueby Faience Company products won medals at several international expositions. Tiffany Studios used Grueby lamp vases and Gustav Stickley incorporated Grueby tiles into his stands and tables. Grueby polychrome glazed tiles were used in New York City's subway stations, and across the country in churches, commercial buildings, and residences. In Pennsylvania, the most notable surviving Grueby examples are the 36 tile murals in the Lackawanna Railway Station in Scranton (restored 2007-2009). Mass-market competition drove the company into bankruptcy in 1909, which it survived, only to be bought out in 1917; the company closed permanently in 1920. See William Percival Jervis, *The Encyclopedia of Ceramics*, NY: 1902, pp 263-265,

http://books.google.com/books/download/The_encyclopedia_of_ceramics.pdf?id=JgYFAAAAYAAJ&hl=en&capid=AFLRE70HIIHlaUJcXKGqji-

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The alterations within H.O. Hirt's office and the addition of the mezzanine including the balustrade and two sets of stairs are all well executed and continue the materials, stylistic detailing, and are compatible with the existing Craftsman style detailing.

The C.F. Adams Building is an uncommon stylistic expression for an office building in Erie and in the Commonwealth. The City of Erie was founded in 1795, with a majority of the downtown buildings having been constructed between 1800 and 1900. By 1909, there was no vacant land remaining on State Street, and there were only two vacant lots available on Perry Square; the lot that the C.F. Adams building came to occupy and a corner lot at North Park Row and State Street where a hotel was constructed in 1913. By 1909, almost all of downtown Erie had been built up with buildings whose architectural styles were typical of the period when they were constructed. There were a few buildings built between 1900 and the 1950s. These buildings replaced earlier buildings and included a new Federal Courthouse, an office building, several retail stores, and two movie theaters. The 1950s through 1970s saw a majority of the 19th Century downtown buildings torn down as part of the urban renewal process; they were replaced with modern office and institutional buildings or parking lots.

The buildings that were constructed around Perry Square between 1840 and 1900 included a Federal Courthouse, City Hall, opera house, library, churches, hotels and lodging, and 3-storey commercial buildings. Several large single family residential structures were constructed on the west side of Perry Square including the Greek Revival style Reed Mansion (1849) (became the Erie Club in 1905) and the Strong Mansion (1892), which has Queen Anne style massing with Romanesque style detailing. Immediately to the east of Perry Square, there was a shift from commercial to residential, with modest wood frame residential structures. The C.F. Adams Building stood as a smaller scale transitional building between the commercial area to the west and the residential neighborhoods to the east.

Comparisons:

Craftsman was primarily a style executed in residential buildings. The Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) has ninety-seven records for buildings identified as Craftsman/Bungalow in Erie County, all of which are residential. Most of them are basic one and one-half storey bungalows with covered porches and front dormers without noticeable detailing, such as the 1914 residence at 2710 Parade Street in the City of Erie (see Image 6). But some exhibit Craftsman stylistic details, such as the bungalow at 3930 West Ridge Road in Millcreek Township, which features a curved dormer and overhanging wrapped-shingle eaves. (see Image 7) The c. 1910 Louis Roth House in Girard Borough has strong Craftsman features, with its geometric lattice in the gable front porch roof and stone porch, deep eaves with brackets, offset front gable dormer, and side porch. (see Image 8)

A search in CRGIS for non-residential buildings reflecting Craftsman style suggests that there are not many Pennsylvania examples of nonresidential buildings executed in the Craftsman style. No examples were found in Erie County. In other parts of Pennsylvania, non-residential examples of Craftsman style tend to be smaller-scale buildings, keeping with the scale of the style, such as the Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne, in the Borough of Lansdowne, Delaware County (see Image 11). The Summit Hotel, a resort hotel along the National Road in North Union Township, Fayette County,

[DU3eNWns8YnwPan8oMK93J5utW3MqmSAOK-P2-ZeeS0YyhDn1267EDuOXBgebHJhkxxo-QI25g&continue=http://books.google.com/books/download/The_encyclopedia_of_ceramics.pdf%3Fid%3DjgYFAAAAYAAJ%26output%3Dpdf%26hl%3Den](http://books.google.com/books/download/The_encyclopedia_of_ceramics.pdf%3Fid%3DjgYFAAAAYAAJ%26output%3Dpdf%26hl%3Den) accessed March 19, 2014; "Grueby Faience Tile Company," <http://www.artsandcraftstile.com/about-grueby-faience/> accessed March 19, 2014; Demetra Aposporos, "Art Tile Revival," *Old House Journal*, January/February 2008, <http://www.oldhouseonline.com/art-tile-revival/> accessed March 19, 2014; "The Grueby Faience Murals of Scranton, Pennsylvania: A Documentation," *Journal of the American Art Pottery Association*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (November/December 2008); "New Passenger Station Completed," *International Railway Journal*, XVI, No. 12, (March 1909), 20-21, <http://tilersearcharticles.omeka.net/items/show/23>, accessed March 19, 2014, and <https://archive.org/download/catalogueofarchi1906tsqu/catalogueofarchi1906tsqu.pdf>, accessed March 19, 2014.

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mixes Craftsman with Mission influences (see Image 9). The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad station in the City of Aliquippa, Beaver County, is a combination of Craftsman and Tudor Revival (see Image 10).

Erie County has no buildings in the Craftsman style that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Romanesque Revival, both Victorian Romanesque and Richardsonian Romanesque, were popular styles in the late-nineteenth century, particularly for schools and churches, but the style found expression in almost all building types. The PHMC CRGIS has records of only eight buildings designated as Romanesque in all of Erie County, but a search of the files uncovered a few other examples. The 1893 First United Presbyterian Church in Girard Borough is Victorian Romanesque with two square towers with pyramidal roofs, a half-rose window, recessed arch entry, and arched window arcade (see Image 13). In the Borough of Girard, the c. 1885 commercial building at 79 West Main Street, although altered, retains its upper storeys that show the arched windows typical of Victorian Romanesque and a very fine corbelled arched central pediment (See Image 14).

Three buildings in Erie County reflecting Romanesque Revival are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Watson-Curtze Mansion, the Villa Maria Academy, and the Corry Armory. In the City of Erie, the c. 1892 Watson-Curtze House, designed by Buffalo architects Green & Wicks, is an idiosyncratic Richardsonian Romanesque residence full of decorative motifs in stone and wood, Tiffany stained glass and mosaics, lighting, and windows (see Image 12). The Villa Maria Academy combines Victorian Romanesque Revival with Gothic Revival in its institutional buildings (see Image 18). The Corry Armory is a beefy building with just enough detailing to qualify it as Romanesque style (see Image 19).

Across Pennsylvania, examples of Romanesque Revival include: the Amelia S. Givin Free Library (Givin Library) in Mt. Holly Springs Borough, Cumberland County; the Fulton Elementary School in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; and the Powerhouse at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of Philadelphia. For instance, the Givin Library shows the same form as the C.F. Adams Building, with its central entry, the deeply recessed entry, arches, transomed windows, carvings, and even a squat tower by the entry; it shows Richardsonian influence with its heavy stone construction (see Image 16). In contrast, the Fulton Elementary School shows a much lighter design in decorative patterned brick (see Image 15). The Powerhouse at the Philadelphia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is an over-the-top fantasia of Gothic and Romanesque imagery (see Image 17).

Donaldson & Meier Architects

Donaldson & Meier Architects was an architectural firm based in Detroit, Michigan. The firm was founded in 1880 by John Donaldson (1854–1941) and Henry J. Meier (1858–1917); upon Henry Meier's death in 1917, his son Walter R. Meier (1887-1931) became a partner. The firm produced a large and varied number of commissions in Detroit and southeastern Michigan. John Donaldson was born in Stirling, Scotland, and immigrated to Detroit as a youth. He studied at the Art Academy in Munich, Germany, and at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France. Biographical information could not be found for Henry Meier. Walter R. Meier studied architecture at Cornell University. He served in the Aviation Construction Unit of the US Army Corps of Engineers during the First World War. His work included, independently or in collaboration, many of the major commissions of the firm in the 1920s and 1930s.

The firm's design preferences tended toward Richardsonian Romanesque, which continued to be expressed in its religious and educational buildings through the 1920s, but the firm designed buildings in a variety of styles including Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, Commercial, and Art Deco. The firm is noted for its 1929 Art Deco David Stott Building in Detroit, Michigan.⁹

⁹ "Donaldson & Meier," at HistoricDetroit.org. <http://historicdetroit.org/architect/donaldson-and-meier/>, accessed September 17, 2013.

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Research did not discover why the firm was hired to design the C.F. Adams Building. The C. F. Adams Building reflects the eclectic approach of the architects. The interior is solidly Craftsman, while the exterior combines Craftsman details with the Romanesque Revival massing and detail evident in many of the firm's commissions, particularly in the use of decorative concrete and brickwork.

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First United Presbyterian Church, Borough of Girard, Erie County, prepared by S.R.F., 1987.
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3930 West Ridge Road, Millcreek Township, Erie County, prepared by S.R.F., 1987.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Erie Insurance Group

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Latitude: 42.129976
Longitude: - 80.083507

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

The NR boundary for the C.F. Adams Building follows the approximate .44-acre parcel of land defined by East 6th Street on the north, French Street on the west, and the adjacent properties, tax parcel #14010004021100/2013 located at East 6th Street¹⁰ and #14010004021900/2013 located at 609-17 French Street. The entire boundary covers one tax parcel, #14010004021700/2013, which can be located in the Erie County Courthouse. The boundary is shown on the Site Map.

¹⁰ **Note:** This parcel is a parking lot and does not have a street address in the Erie County property records.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land and physical resources historically associated with the C.F. Adams Building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Wilkinson Mark
organization Delta Development Group, Inc. date October 2014
street & number 2000 Technology Parkway telephone (717) 441-9030
city or town Mechanicsburg state PA zip code 17050-9407
e-mail bmark@deltaone.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs:

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

Name of Property: C.F. Adams Building
City or Vicinity: City of Erie
County: Erie County State: Pennsylvania
Photographers: R.J. Fiorenzo, Jeff Kidder, and Bonnie Wilkinson Mark
Date Photographed: March 2013 (Photos 6-8 and 18-19), July 2013 (Photos 9-17 and 20-24), August 2013 (Photo 2), and November 2013 (Photos 1 and 3-5).

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. North elevation looking south
2. North elevation – detail of main entrance looking south
3. North and west elevations looking southeast
4. West and south elevations looking northeast
5. South and east elevations looking northwest
6. Basement – workroom west end looking north
7. Basement – workroom east end looking west
8. Basement – President's Toilet looking south
9. First Floor – looking northeast
10. First Floor – looking northwest
11. First Floor – looking north at the main entrance
12. First Floor – H.O. Hirt's Office looking south
13. First Floor – Room 109 looking west
14. First Floor – Room 114 looking southwest
15. First Floor – looking southeast
16. First Floor – detail of terrazzo floor looking south
17. First Floor – detail of fireplace looking south
18. First Floor – detail of Grueby tiles looking south
19. First Floor – detail of Grueby tiles looking south
20. First Floor – looking east at the stair and mezzanine
21. Mezzanine – looking west
22. Mezzanine – looking southwest
23. Mezzanine – looking east
24. Mezzanine – detail of bracket and ceiling cornice looking northwest

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

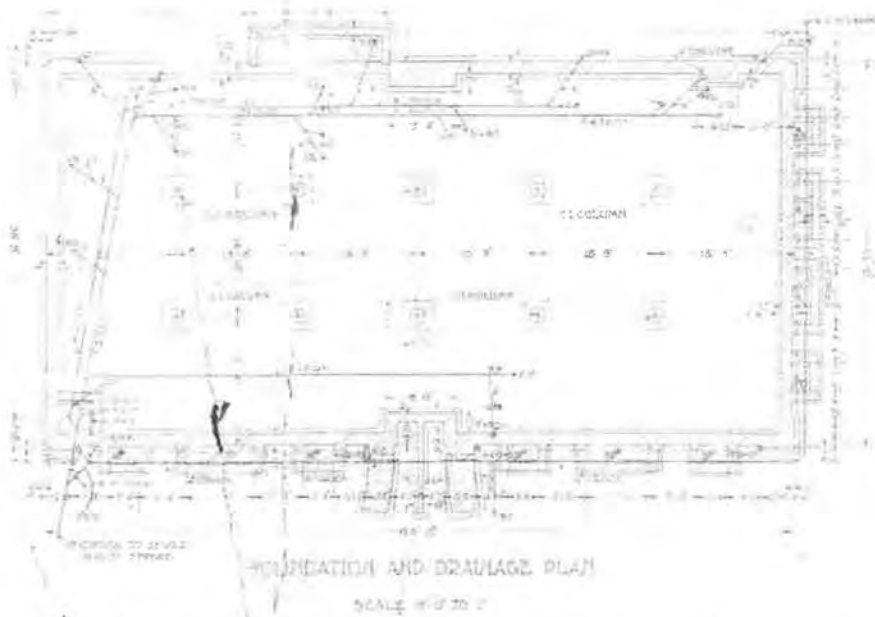
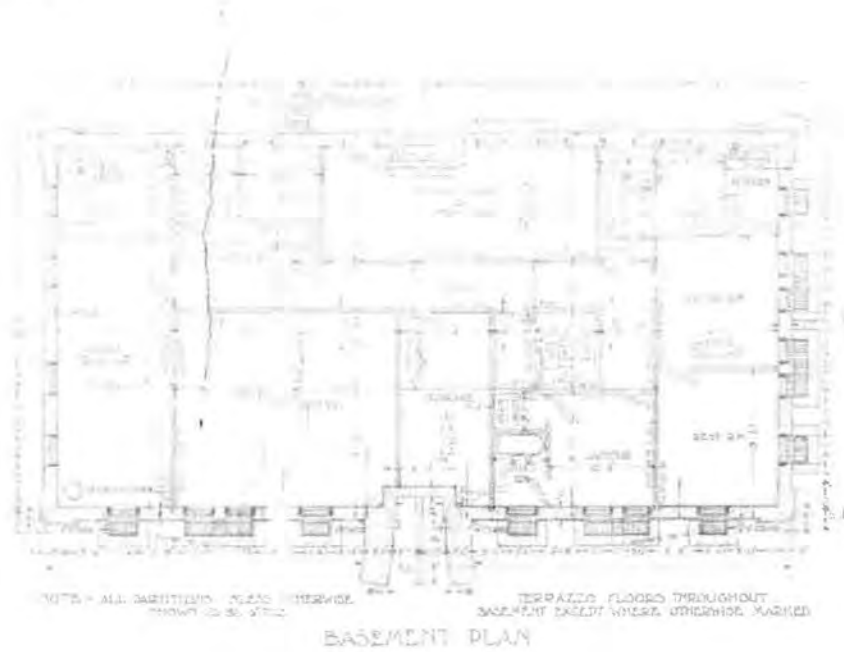
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National Register of Historic Places
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Original Floor Plans



OFFICE-BUILDING

DAMS-CO.



SET # 10

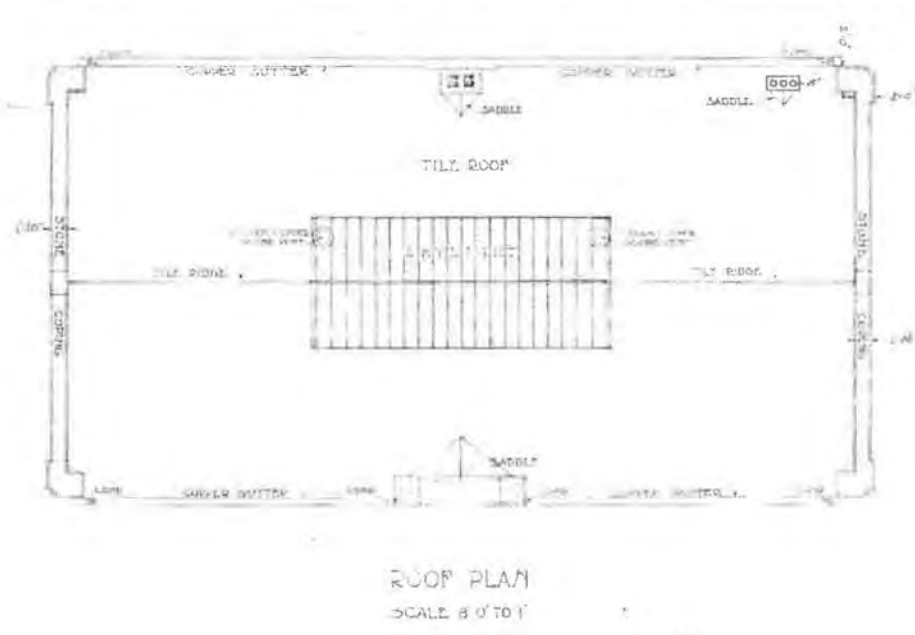
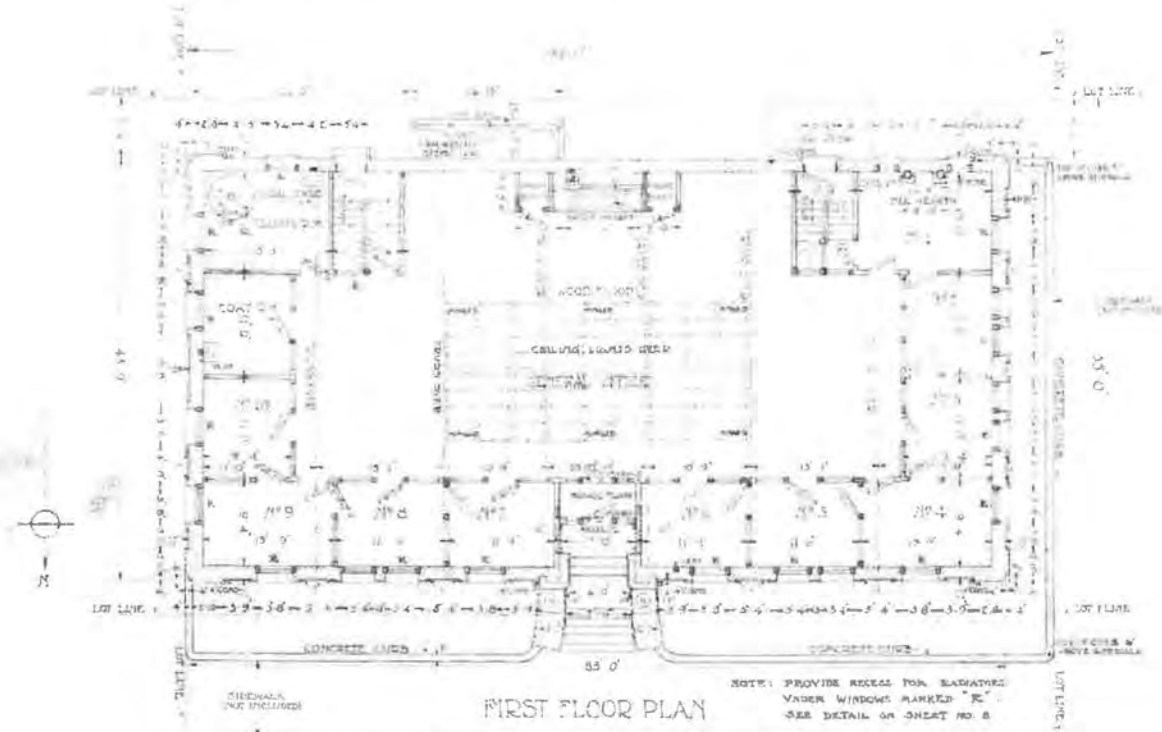
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 2



RONALDSON AND MEIER
ARCHITECTS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DRAWN BY TRAVIS M.
FIELDING BY W.A. BART FOR

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

C.F. Adams Building
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 3



FRONT ELEVATION

NOTE: ALL WINDOWS - LINE B DETAIL



EAST ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

JOB # 101
SHEET # 3

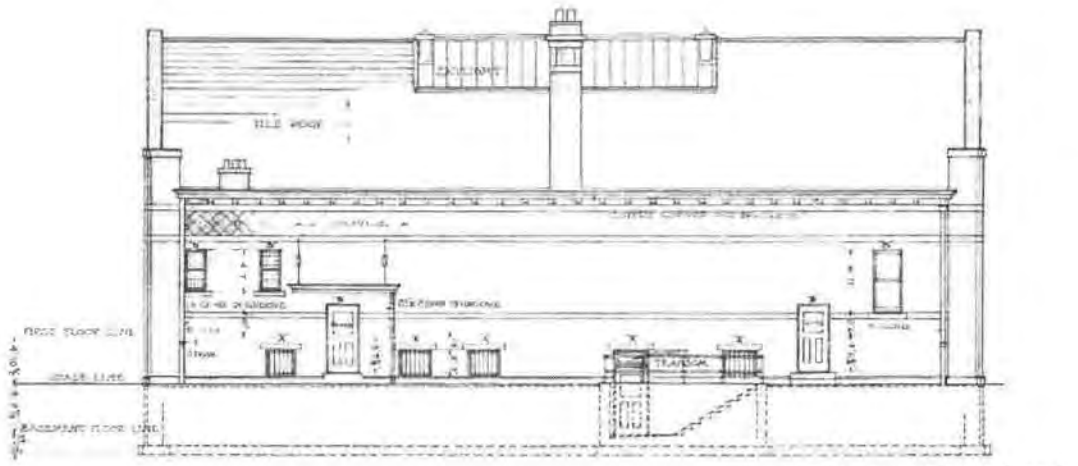
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

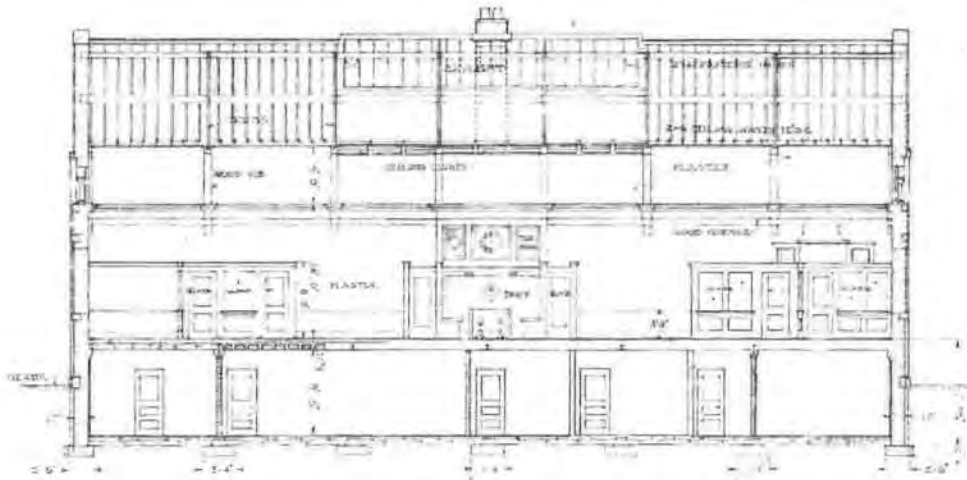
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 4



REAR ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

SCALE 8/16 TO 1/8"

JOB NO. 111
SHEET NO. 4

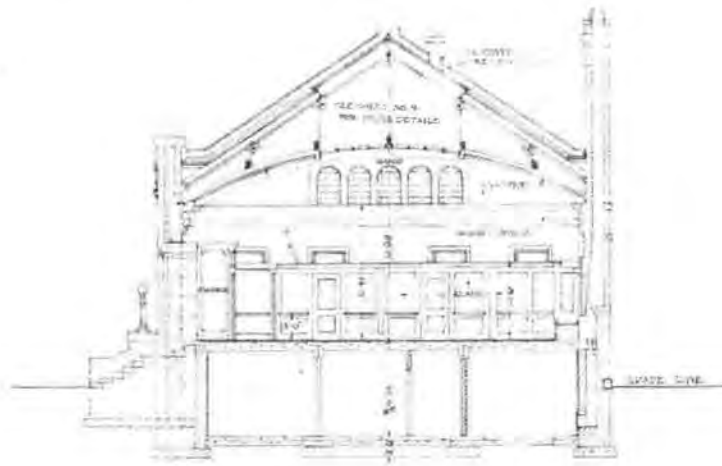
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

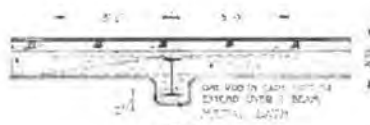
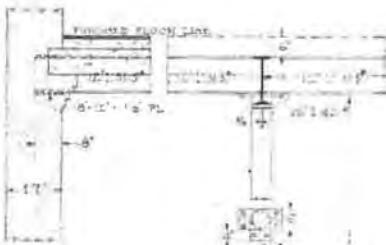
Section number Additional Information Page 5

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
Erie County, PA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



CROSS SECTION

SCALE 8'-0" TO 1"

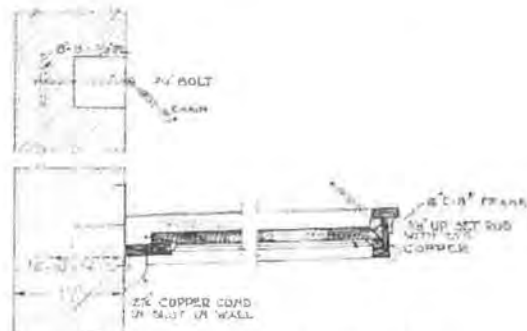


DETAILS OF FLOOR CONSTRUCTION



PLAN
COLUMN-IRON-CYCLE CONNECTION

SCALE OF DETAILS 8" TO 1"



HOOD OVER REAR ENTRANCE
SCALE 1" = 1'



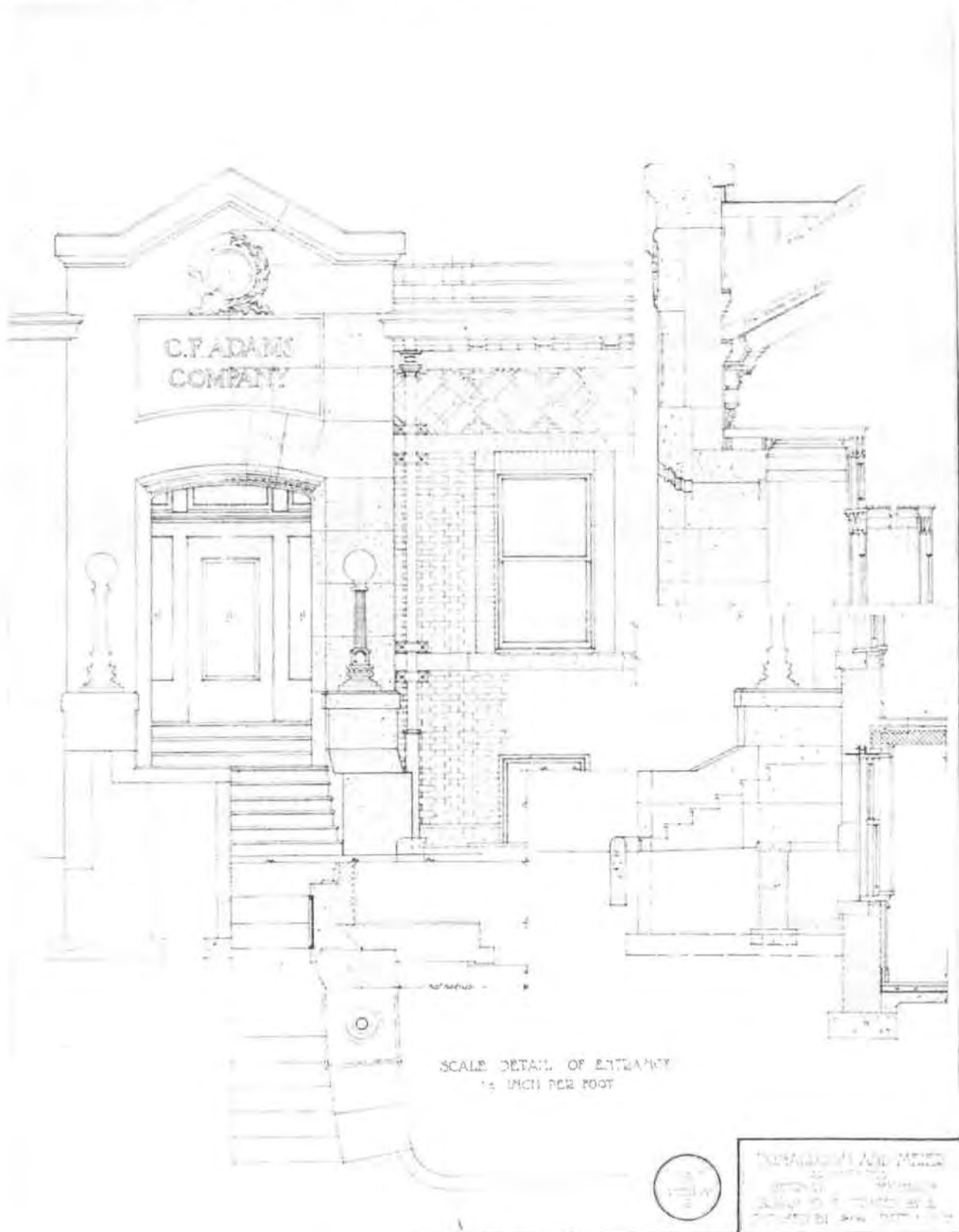
ROUSSEAU AND MEIER
ARCHITECTS
DETROIT MICHIGAN
DRAWN FROM TRACED BY
ENGINEER BY W.M. DATE 1904

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
Erie County, PA
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Section number Additional Information Page 6



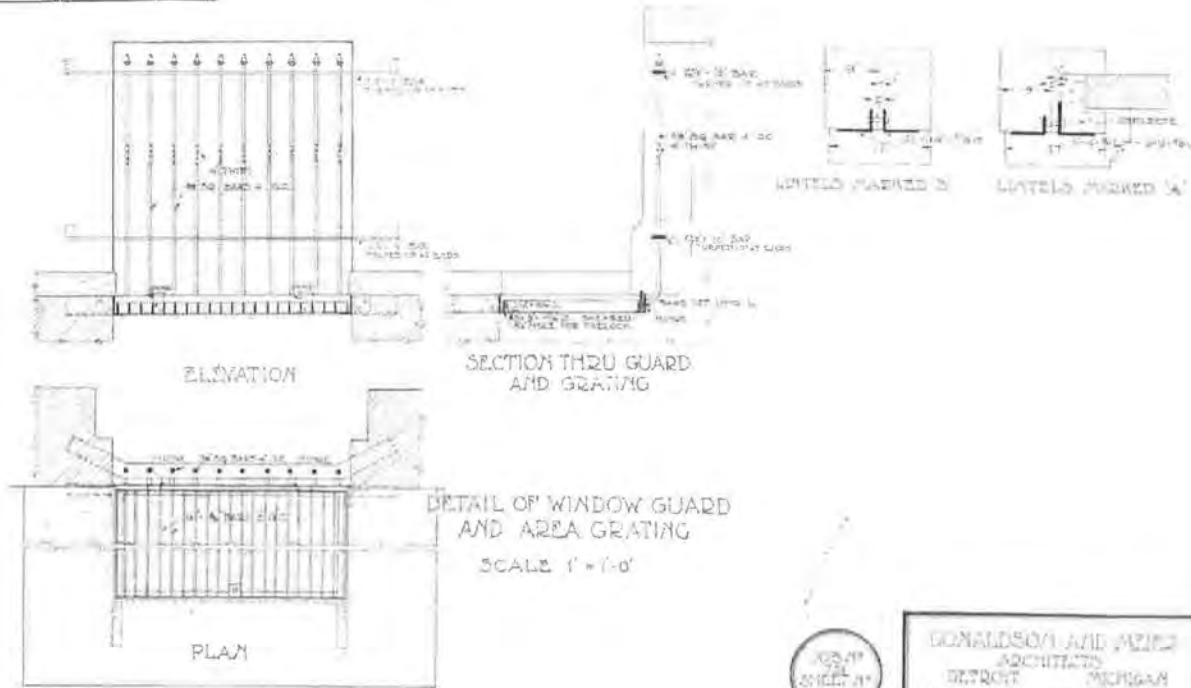
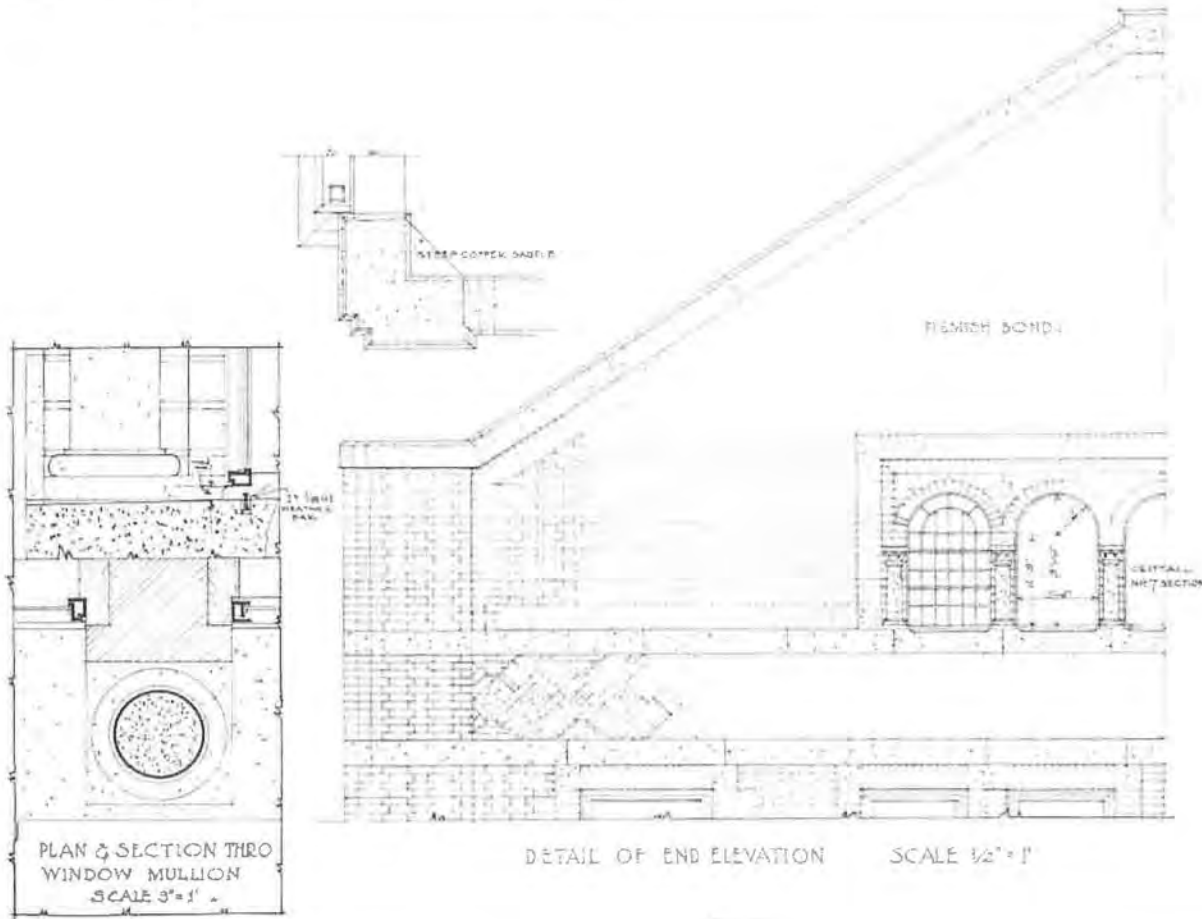
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
Erie County, PA
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N/A
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Section number Additional Information Page 7



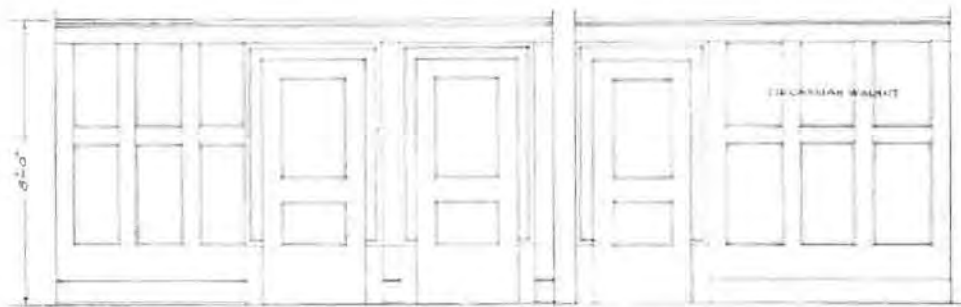
7
DONALDSON AND WELLS
ARCHITECTS
DETROIT MICHIGAN
DRAWN BY TRACED BY
CHECKED BY DATE 10/10/08

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

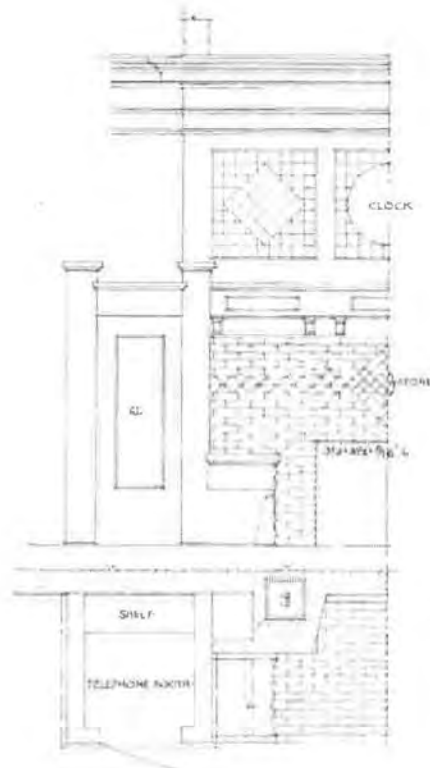
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
Erie County, PA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

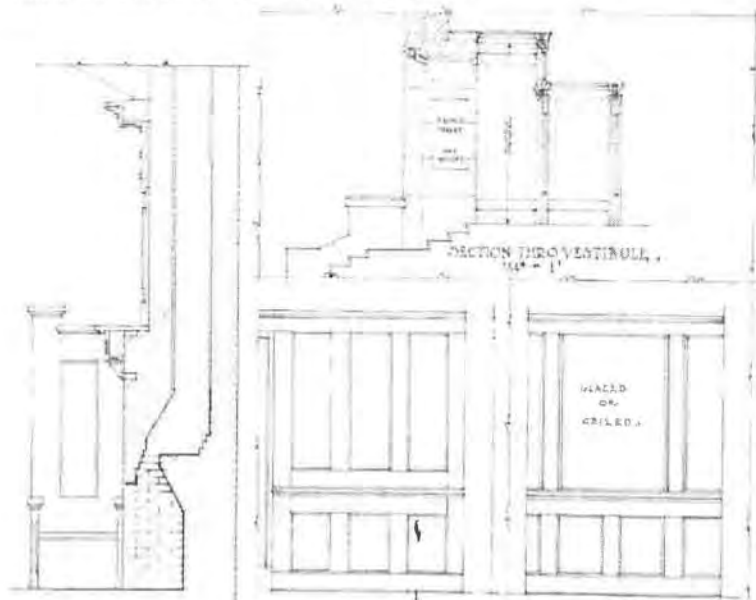
Section number Additional Information Page 8



INTERIOR FINISH OF C.F. ADAMS' PRIVATE OFFICE. (1891)



FIREPLACE IN GENERAL OFFICE.



PARTITION BETWEEN OFFICES 1892

GENERAL DETAIL OF OFFICE PARTITION



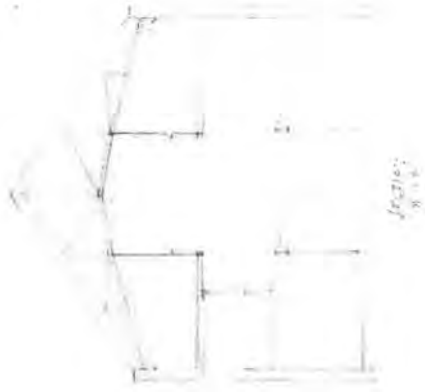
DONALDSON AND MEIER,
ARCHITECTS,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
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CHECKED BY DATE 1 20 01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
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Section 1
8' x 6'

2nd Floor
 2nd Floor - 2nd 9'
 2nd Floor - 2nd 8'
 2nd Floor - 2nd 8'
 2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

2nd Floor
 2nd Floor - 2nd 8'
 2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

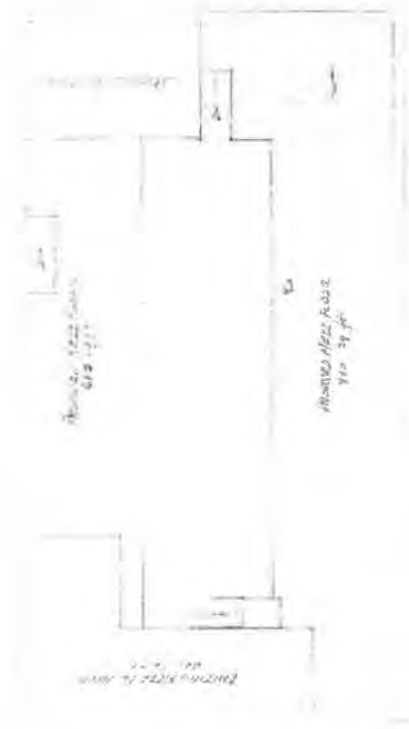
2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

Prop. Insurance Exchange
 Proposed Mezzanine Floor
 4/12/49
 4/12/49



2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

2nd Floor - 2nd 8'



2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

2nd Floor - 2nd 8'

Historic Drawing 1 – Erie Insurance Exchange, Proposed Mezzanine Floor, April 12, 1949.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Images



Historic Photograph 1 - Erie Insurance Exchange, c. 1938.

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Historic Photograph 2 - Interior looking north to front door, c. 1938.

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Historic Photograph 3 - Interior looking southeast, c. 1938.

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C.F. Adams Building

Name of Property

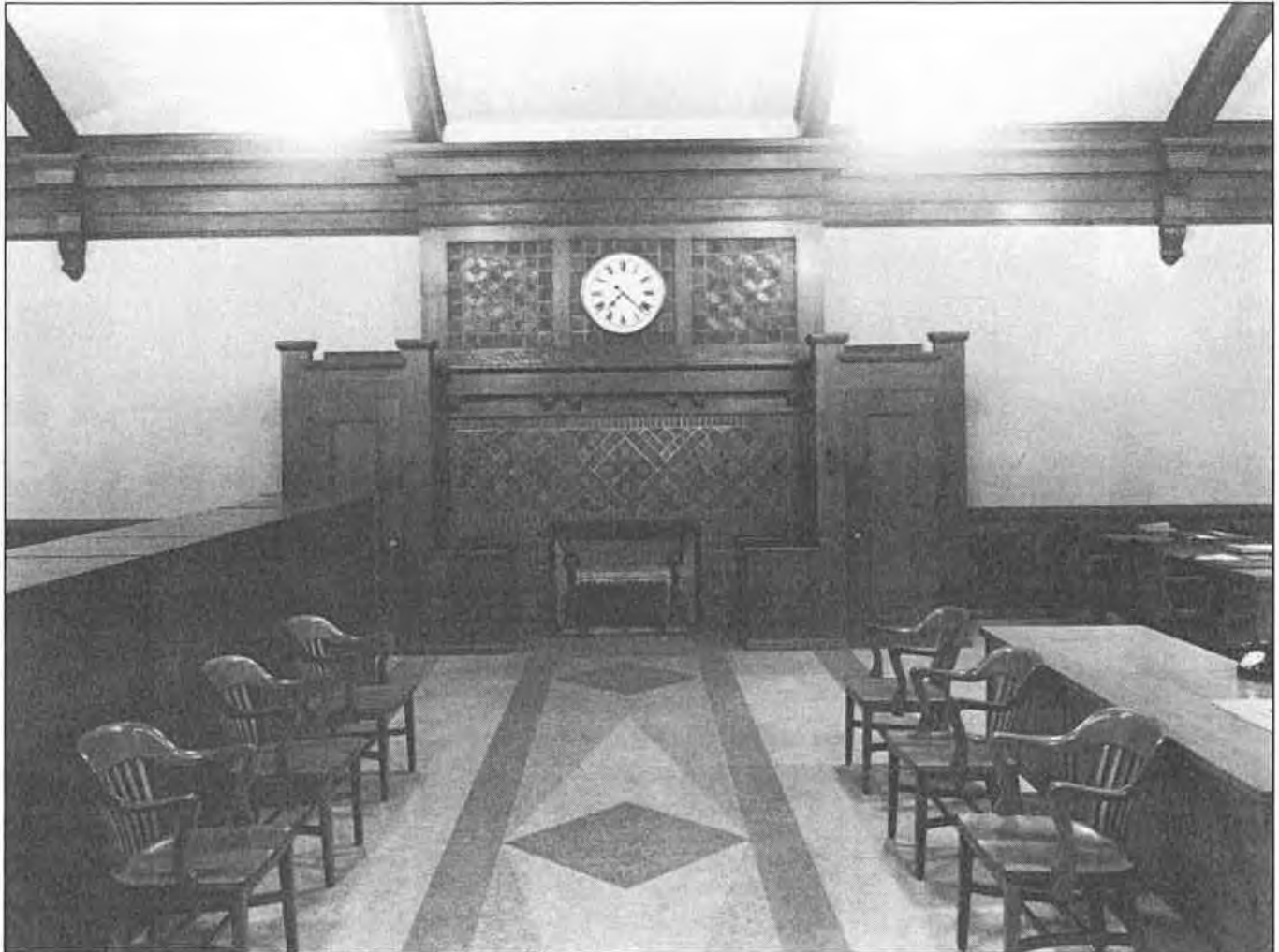
Erie County, PA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Historic Photograph 4 - Interior looking south at fireplace, c. 1938.

**United States Department of the Interior
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C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Photograph 5 - Interior looking southwest, 1955.

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Continuation Sheet**

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C.F. Adams Building
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N/A
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Historic Photograph 6 - Interior looking south to fireplace, 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Photograph 7 – Interior looking west from mezzanine, 1955.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Photograph 8 - Interior looking northeast, 1955.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Photograph 9 - Interior of H.O. Hirt's Office looking south, c. 1938.

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Continuation Sheet**

C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
Erie County, PA
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N/A
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Section number Additional Information Page 19



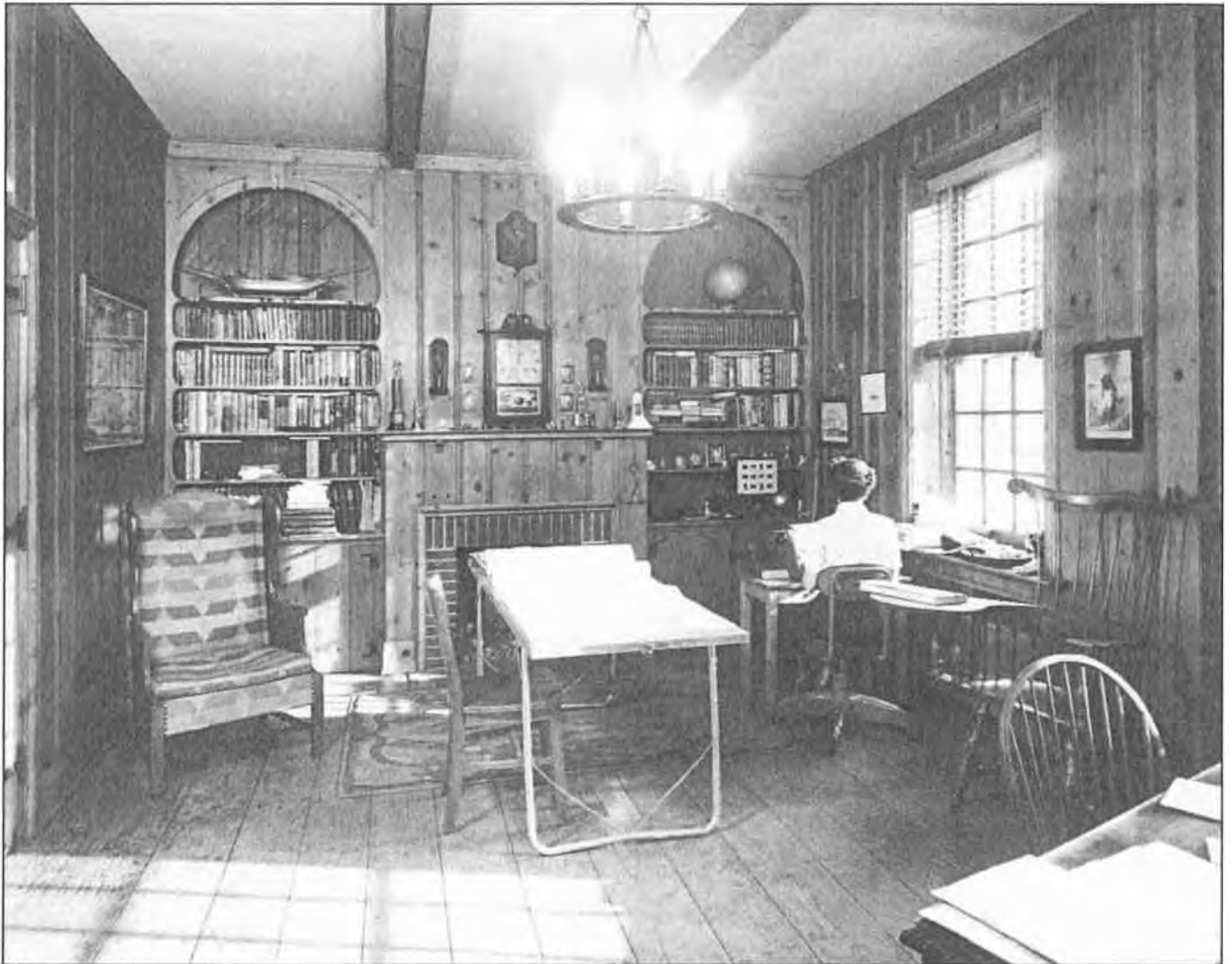
Historic Photograph 10 - Interior of H.O. Hirt's Office looking north, c. 1938.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

C.F. Adams Building
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Historic Photograph 11 - Interior of H.O. Hirt's Office looking south, 1953.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Comparisons

Donaldson and Meier Architects' Buildings



Image 1 - Parke Davis Research Laboratory, Detroit, Michigan, 1873/1902 (NHL), http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parke-Davis_Research_Laboratory.



Image 2 - Detail of Parke Davis Research Laboratory, Detroit, Michigan, 1873/1902 (NHL), <http://www.detroit1701.org/Parke%20Davis.html>.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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C.F. Adams Building
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Image 3 - Interior Detroit Boat Club House, Detroit, Michigan, 1894, <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/mqc/id/9317/rec/4>.



Image 4 - Detroit Fire Department Engine House 22, Detroit, Michigan, c. 1890, <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/mqc/id/10008/rec/5>.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Image 5 - St. Hyacinth Roman Catholic Church, Detroit, Michigan, 1924, <http://www.historicdetroit.org/building/st-hyacinth-roman-catholic-church/>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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C.F. Adams Building
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Examples of Craftsman Style, Pennsylvania



Image 6 - 2710 Parade Street, Erie City, Erie County, 1914, www.trulia.com.



Image 7 - 3930 West Ridge Road, Millcreek Township, Erie County, c. 1910, PHMC Survey files.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Image 8 - Louis Roth House, Girard Borough, Erie County, c. 1910, PHMC Survey files.



Image 9 - Summit Hotel, North and South Union Townships, Fayette County, Craftsman/Mission, 1907, J. Edward Keirn, Architect, PHMC CRGIS.

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Image 10 - P&LE RR Station, Aliquippa, Beaver County, Tudor Revival/Craftsman, 1910, PHMC CRGIS.



Image 11 - Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Delaware County, Craftsman, 1910, Heacock & Hokenson, Architects, PHMC CRGIS.

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C.F. Adams Building
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Examples of Romanesque Revival Style, Pennsylvania



Image 12 -- Watson-Curtze Mansion, City of Erie, Erie County, 1892, Green & Wicks, Architects, PHMC CRGIS.



Image 13 - First United Presbyterian Church, Girard Borough, Erie County, 1913, PHMC Survey files.

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Image 14 - 79 West Main Street, Girard Borough, Erie County, c. 1885, PHMC Survey files.



Image 15 - Fulton Elementary School, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Romanesque/Art Deco, 1892/1929, Charles M. Bartberger, Architect, PHMC CRGIS.

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Image 16- Amelia S. Givin Free Library, Mt. Holly Springs Borough, Cumberland County, 1889, James T. Steen, Architect, PHMC CRGIS.



Image 17 - Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia County, 1890, Wilson Brothers, Architects, PHMC CRGIS.

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C.F. Adams Building
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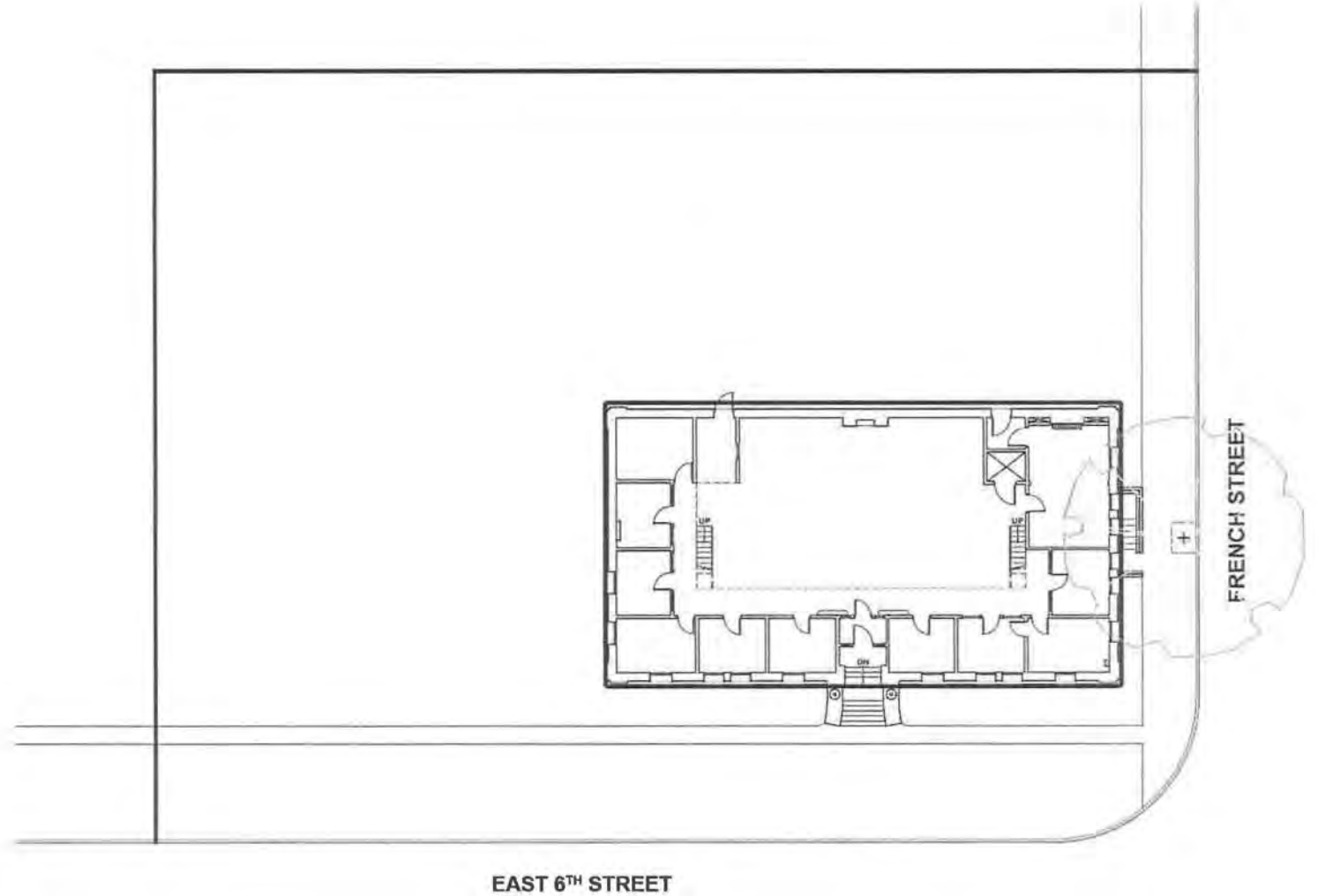
Image 18 - Villa Maria Academy, City of Erie, Erie County, 1892, David K. Dean & Sons, Architects, PHMC CRGIS.



Image 19 - Corry Armory, Corry City, Erie County, 1906, A. P. Mount & Son, Architects, PHMC CRGIS.

C.F. Adams Building
101 East 6th Street
Erie City, Erie County, Pennsylvania

Site Plan

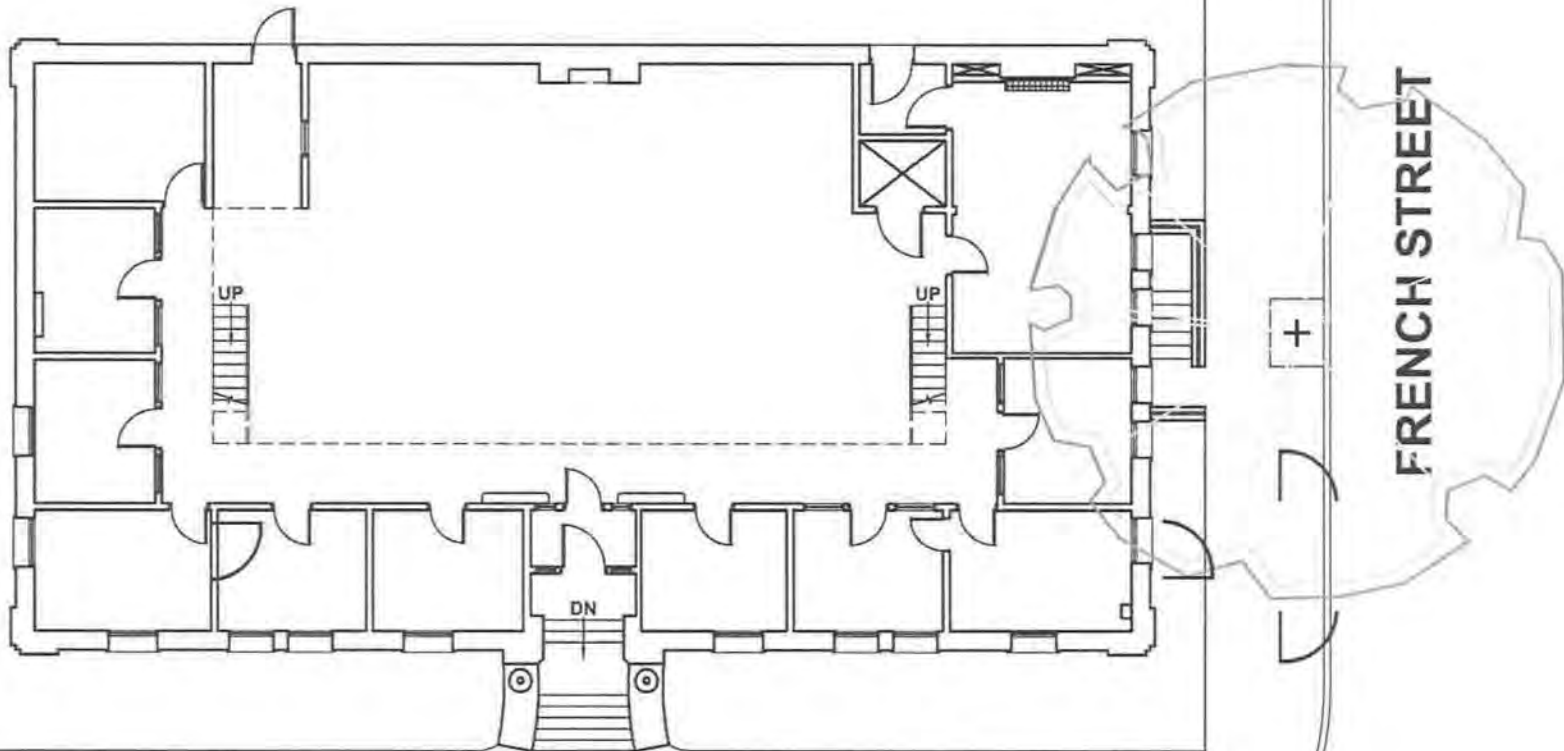


— National Register Boundary

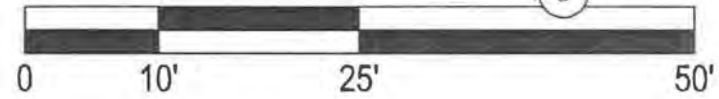


C.F. Adams Building
101 East 6th Street
Erie City, Erie County, Pennsylvania

Site Plan
Photograph Key

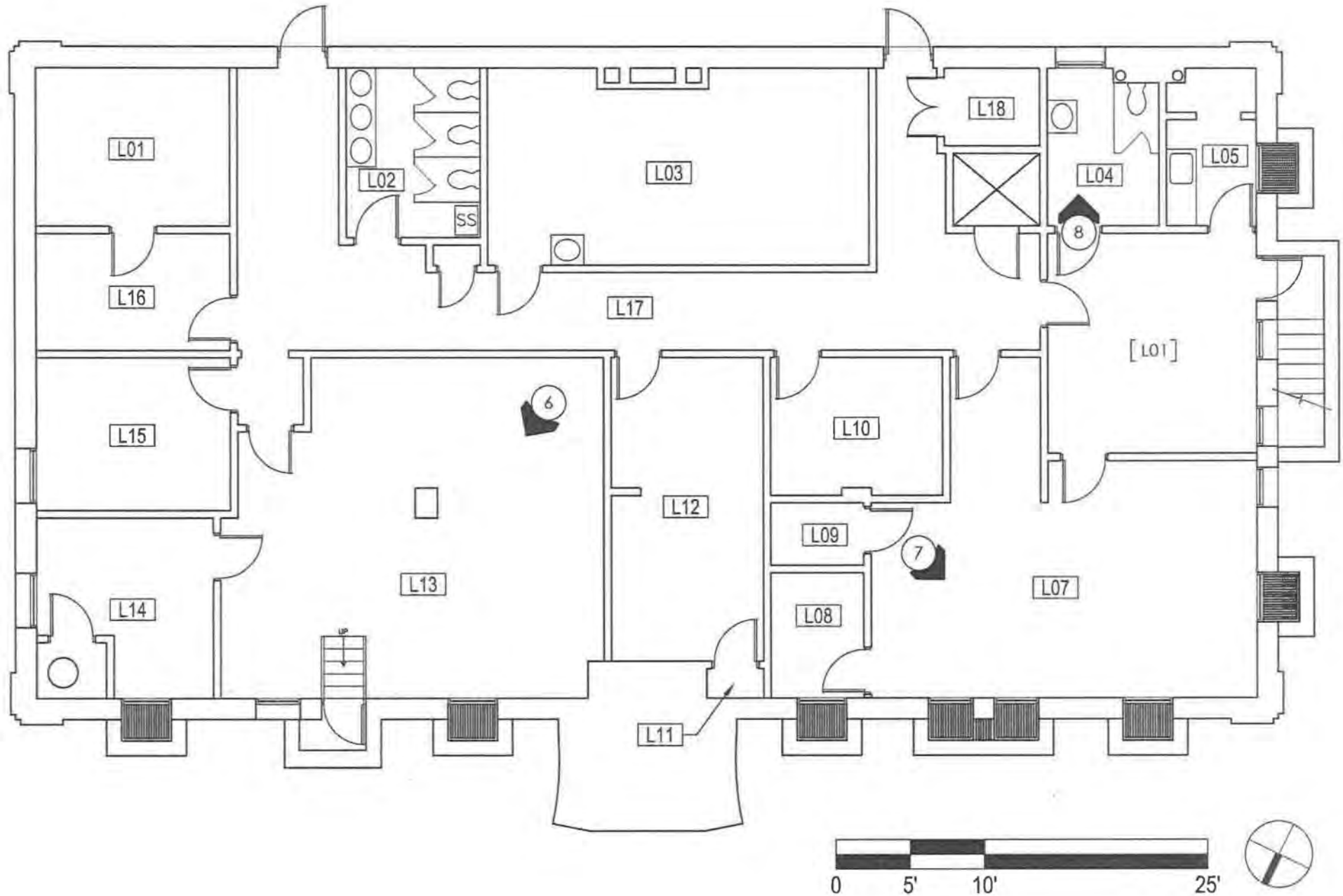


EAST 6TH STREET



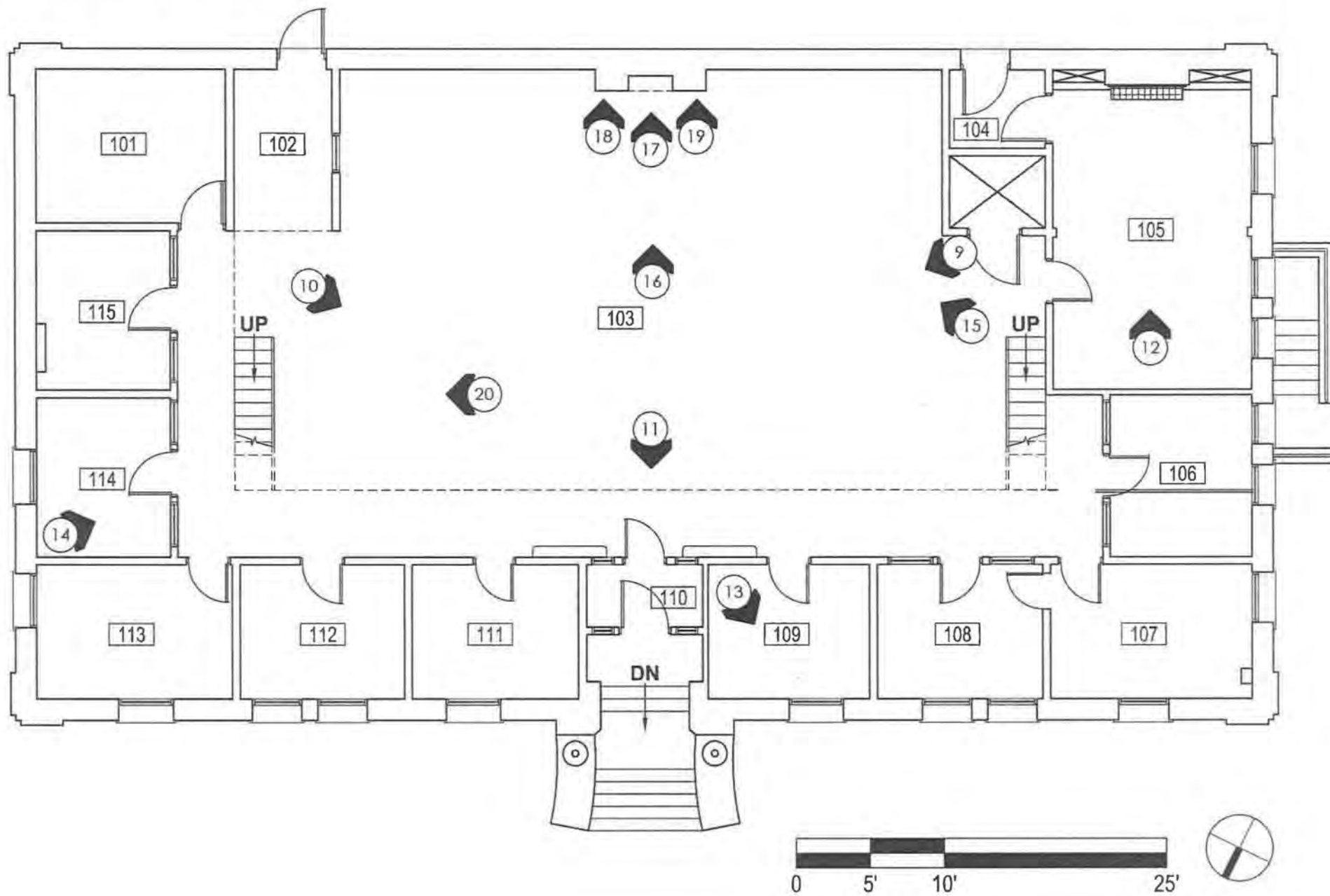
C.F. Adams Building
101 East 6th Street
Erie City, Erie County, Pennsylvania

Ground Floor Plan
Photograph Key



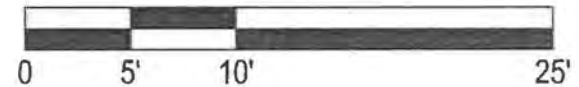
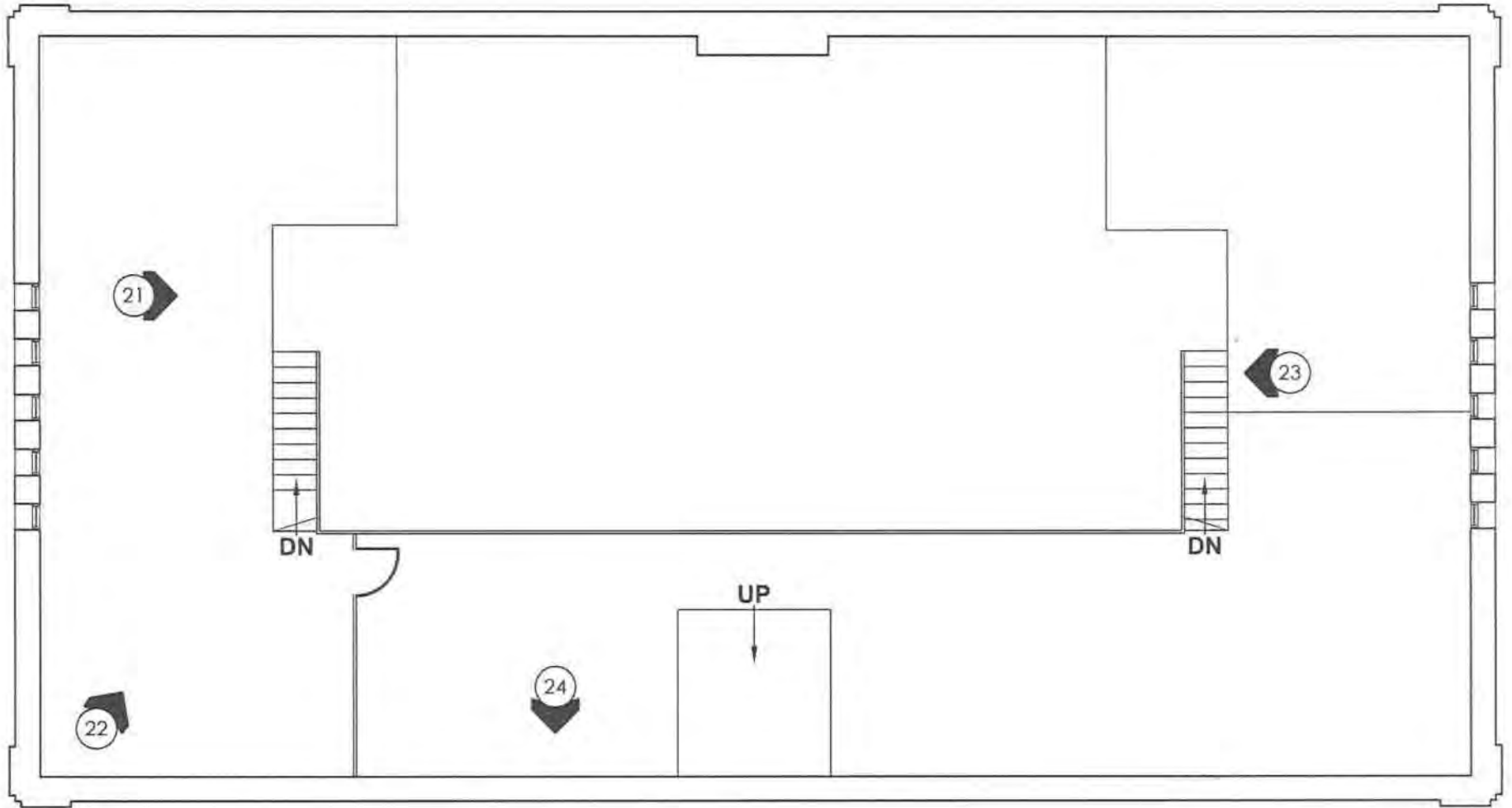
C.F. Adams Building
101 East 6th Street
Erie City, Erie County, Pennsylvania

First Floor Plan
Photograph Key



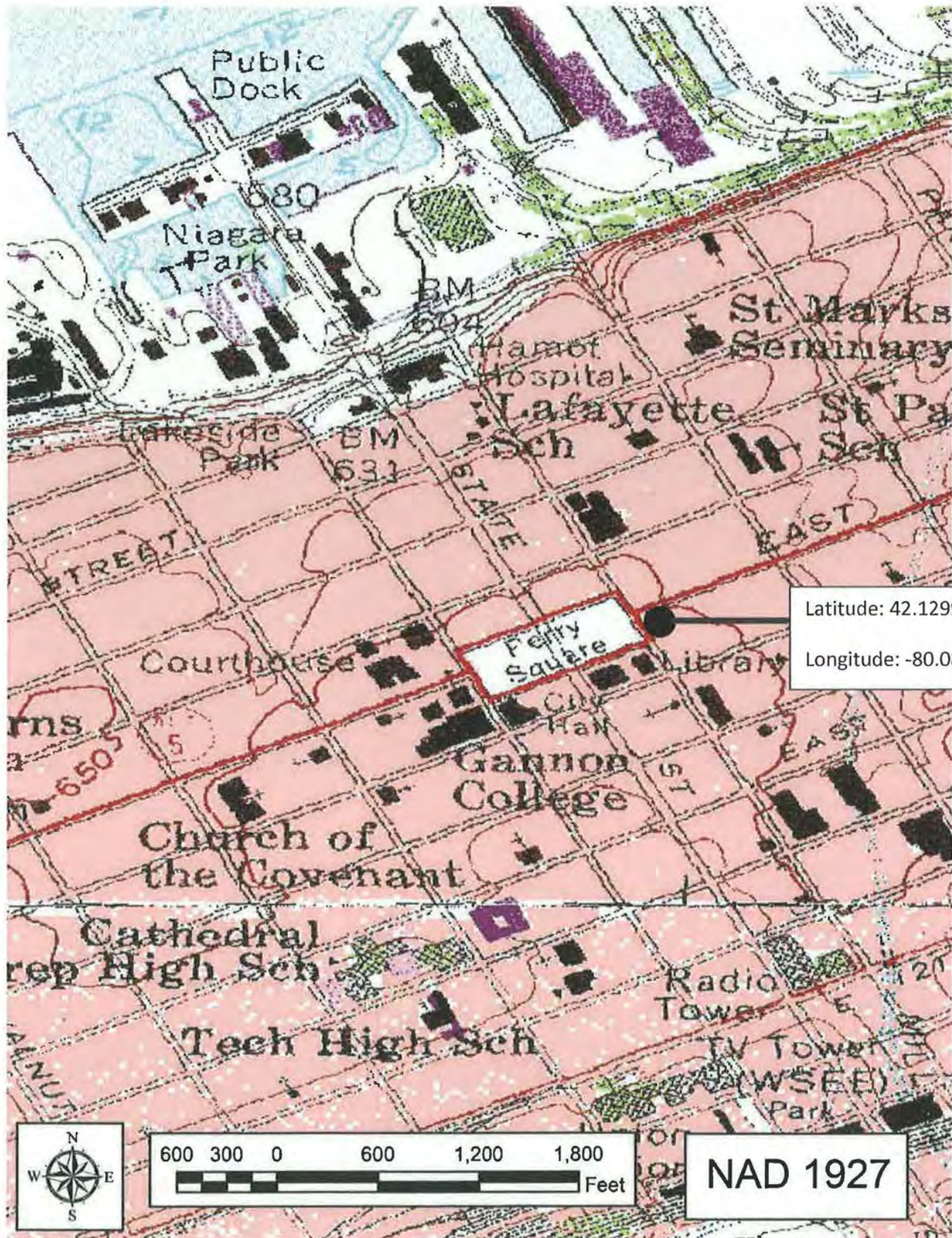
C.F. Adams Building
101 East 6th Street
Erie City, Erie County, Pennsylvania

Mezzanine Plan
Photograph Key



C.F. Adams Building

Erie County, PA





ERIE
INSURANCE
EXCHANGE

SNOW
EMERGENCY
EXIT
DO NOT BLOCK
OR REMOVE
NO PARKING
NO LOADING
UNLESS
NOTED
OTHERWISE

ATTENTION
THIS BUS STOP
HAS BEEN MOVED
TO 6TH & HOLLAND

DANGER
KEEP OUT

DANGER
KEEP OUT

CAUTION EEAUSTIN & SON CAUTION

ERIE



1925

ERIE
INSURANCE
EXCHANGE

THE ERIE INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING



ERIE
INSURANCE
EXCHANGE

**SIDEWALK
CLOSED**

E 6th St

French Street

NO
PARKING
LOADING
UNLOADING

LAKE ERIE
WATER

CAUTION











































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Adams, C.F., Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Erie

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/07/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001132

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1/7/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept c

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 1/7/2015

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

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