



856

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Louisville Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by: Chapel, Lincoln, St. Louis Ct., Nickelplate, East Gorgas, and Center Ct.

not for publication N/A

city or town Louisville vicinity N/A

state Ohio code OH county Stark code 151 zip code 44641

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally state locally X.

Barbara Owen Dept. Head
Inventory & Registration
Signature of certifying official August 22, 2011
Date
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society _____

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the
National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Lee
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
11-22-11

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
<u>222</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>223</u>	<u>29</u> 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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: financial, specialty store, department store, restaurant
RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: financial, specialty store, department store, restaurant
RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence
EDUCATION: education-related office
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate, Queen Anne
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement:

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick, Ceramic tile
walls Brick, Stone, Ceramic Tile, Weatherboard, Vinyl
roof Slate, Asphalt, Tile
other _____

Narrative Description See continuation sheets.

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
Commerce
Settlement

Period of Significance

1845-1960

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheets

Architect/Builder

Grim, H. C.
Grisez, Frank A.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 35 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	478104	4521150	3	17	478891	4520454
2	17	478905	4521136	4	17	478085	4520490

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 1

The Louisville Historic District is a mixed use district consisting of the city's historic commercial downtown and adjacent residential neighborhoods, industrial and institutional buildings. Located in the northeast quadrant of Section 28 in Nimishillen Township, Stark County, Ohio, the district is identified with themes of community settlement, commerce and architecture. The boundaries of the L-shaped district are generally Chapel Street on the west; Lincoln Avenue and St. Louis Court on the north; McKinley Street, Silver Street and Nickel Plate Avenue on the east; and Center Court and East Gorgas Street on the south.

The district's 223 contributing resources (145 primary buildings, 77 outbuildings and 1 structure) include commercial buildings, residential buildings, residential garages, religious buildings, industrial buildings, a civic building and a grain silo. There are a total of 29 non-contributing resources (eight primary buildings, 20 outbuildings or garages, and 1 structure), including buildings significantly altered or constructed outside the period of significance (1845 – 1960). One property, the St. Louis Catholic Church, was previously listed in the National Register (1979). Architectural styles in the district include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, English Tudor Revival, Jacobethan Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman influence, and Modern. Residential building types include the American Foursquare and Bungalow house types, along with defined house types located in the working class subdivisions included in the district.

Historic District Context and Overview

The city of Louisville is located to the east of the city of Canton at the junction of State Route 153 (running east-west) and State Route 44 (running north-south). Settled before the arrival of the railroad, Louisville benefited from its location on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad line constructed in 1852 between the Stark County cities of Canton and Alliance. The rail line followed a southwest-northeast route in the vicinity of Nimishillen Creek to the west of the town's center, attracting industry along its path. It remains active today as the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

The town was platted in a traditional grid pattern centered at the intersection of Chapel and Main Streets in 1834 (Attachment A, Figure 1), with subsequent plats continuing the grid in all directions. A series of maps prepared by local researcher Mark Brunner (Attachment C) provide a visual record of additions made to Louisville from 1840 to 1920. The first four additions, platted by Conrad Shively and Thomas and Sophia Gorgas between 1841 and 1843, extended the village to the south of the original plat and laid out Gorgas Street, running east and west. Prior to 1850, a portion of East Main close to Chapel was added to the village, along with an area known for a time as East Louisville, further east on Main Street, or the "Road to Freeburg." Anticipating the arrival of the rail line and the industry it would attract, a number of additions were recorded in 1851 and 1852, most notably along the line itself to the north and west of the original town. While the pace of new additions slowed from the 1860s through the 1890s, continued subdivision of outlots along East Main Street and Washington Avenue resulted in new development in the northeast quadrant of the city. Finally, additions picked up in the first two decades of the 20th century, as new industry came to town and the demand for housing increased.

The Louisville Historic District encompasses diverse, but contiguous, sectors of the city, which combine to illustrate the history and development of the community over the 115 years covered by the period of significance. In particular, these are the historic commercial downtown, the institutional complex of St. Louis Catholic Church, historic industrial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 2

buildings in the vicinity of the railroad line, areas of premier 19th and early-mid 20th century homes built by commercial and industrial managers, and a working class neighborhood developed in response to major new industrial development of the 1920s.

Louisville's core downtown developed on Main Street in the block immediately east of Chapel Street, where it exists today. This block's distinctive two and three story buildings, constructed of both brick and frame, convey the commercial history of the community. Retail shops, restaurants, banks, offices, opera house, Masonic lodge, theater and hotels were all located here¹. Divided into four sections by a center north-south alley, this block of East Main Street retains integrity and presents a nearly uninterrupted street wall enclosure for the downtown, with just one vacant lot. Buildings front directly on the sidewalk. They include both frame and masonry construction, ranging in height from one to three-and-one-half stories. Three structures recall the mid-19th century development of the street, when it consisted of two-story side-gabled buildings (see historic photos, Attachment B, figures 1 and 10): the Union Hotel at 101-105 East Main and the buildings at 108 and 110 E. Main (the latter are non-contributing because of alterations). Significant large-scale masonry commercial buildings include two intact 1870s Italianate-style brick blocks with multiple storefronts (Bauman Block and Keim Block) and a Neo-Classical Revival commercial building from 1889-90 (Schilling Block). In addition to the Union Hotel, another early hotel remains standing at the southwest corner of Main and Mill Street. Interspersed on both north and south sides of the block are two-story vernacular commercial buildings from the late-19th century to the early 20th century which were occupied by small-scale retail concerns. Also considered part of the downtown is a small section of Main Street to the east of Mill. Included in this group is the telephone company building from 1934/1950, next door to a modern bank building from 1960. A non-contributing commercial building and drive-through bank are also located in this transitional area.

The district includes a significant institutional complex, located just north of downtown on North Chapel Street. The St. Louis Catholic Church complex is an intact assemblage of buildings associated with the early settlement of the community. Located on a raised bank on the east side of the street, the complex is dominated by the 1875 Late Gothic Revival St. Louis Catholic Church (NR, church building only), a significant visual landmark in the community with its hillside location and twin spires. Adjacent to the church are the 1922 St. Louis School, 1926 St. Louis Rectory, and 1956 Sister's Convent, all contributing structures in the historic district. Another building associated with this complex, since removed, was St. Louis College, later a Catholic Orphan Asylum, which was demolished in c. 1960 to make way for suburban-era strip commercial development on West Main Street.

The railroad line cuts diagonally across the west end of Louisville, following the general route of Nimishillen Creek. Prior to the railroad's arrival in 1852, a grist mill had been established on North Chapel, not far from where it crossed the creek. This building was constructed in 1848 and still exists, a rare survivor of early Louisville industry. To its north is an industry established in 1904, the Louisville Machine Company. These two industrial buildings are representative of

¹ It is worth noting that the area of Main Street to the west of Chapel Street, while built with some modest commercial structures early on, never developed to the extent that the East Main Street block did. What remained standing in 1959 was removed to make way for the modern strip shopping center that exists on West Main Street today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 3

Louisville industry; other industrial concerns that once lined the railroad in the 19th and early 20th centuries no longer exist.

The district contains a collection of residential buildings illustrating architectural styles from Greek Revival to Colonial Revival and English Tudor Revival. Residential development in Louisville occurred in all directions from the core, but the most significant grouping of prominent 19th and 20th century homes in the community today is found on East Main Street within the historic district. The portion of East Main included in the district contains 21 homes, plus the former Louisville Post Office and the Reformed Church; all are contributing. Architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and English Tudor Revival. Located away from railroad and industry, East Main Street began as a farming district of large outlots when Louisville was first being settled and developed. As a result, the street attracted those who could afford to build larger homes on large lots, a trend which continued into the 20th century as later homes were constructed to replace earlier structures. Some of those earlier buildings were relocated, including two houses on Church Street which were moved to the back of the lot when they were replaced by later buildings. Homes from the 1880s and earlier tend to be set close to the street, while early 20th century homes tend to have deeper setbacks with front lawns. Some houses on the north side of the street are on a raised embankment, with steps from the sidewalk. The street has sidewalks and mature trees on both sides.

In addition to East Main Street, there are pockets of historic late 19th-early 20th century residential building stock located on the streets of North Mill, Church Street, South Walnut, East Gorgas (near Church), and North Silver and Washington Streets. Where such building stock has integrity and is contiguous to other areas, it is included within the district boundaries. Probably most notable of these areas is North Mill Street, which attracted some early residential development because of proximity to both the Catholic church complex and local industry near the railroad. The district includes frame Italianate houses on the east side of Mill which have generous setbacks and occupy large raised lots with numerous mature trees. Located on the west side of this street are a mix of house types, including an early brick Italianate residence, two houses constructed of locally-produced decorative tile block, and a bungalow. Two other pockets with architectural integrity are worth noting. The first is a group of eight houses located at Church and East Gorgas, including a brick Italianate with intact period porch, a Queen Anne with turret and multi-paned Queen Anne windows, a Craftsman bungalow duplex, and two brick American Foursquares. The second grouping is located on North Silver and Washington Streets to the north of E. Main, including a Craftsman bungalow and two mid 20th century duplex apartments.

The final sector of the district is an area of working class homes that is noteworthy for its unity of development, design and construction. This area is centered on East Gorgas Street from Silver Street to Nickel Plate Avenue. Mostly undeveloped outlots in 1919, the area was quickly laid out and built up with modest homes for the influx of industrial workers and their families being drawn to Louisville to work for the Superior Sheet Steel Company, which began production in 1920. Four predominant house types are identified in this area, as explained later in this section. In addition to these common types, the housing development is noted for the nearly universal use of brick porches and for the abundance of detached frame garages, most of which are contributing. The boundaries are drawn to reflect the subdivisions and the integrity of the existing building stock.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7

Page 4

Block by Block Description

The following block-by-block description begins with the commercial downtown on East Main Street, followed by discussion of the religious complex and industrial buildings on North Chapel Street. Residential districts are described on North Mill, East Main, North Silver and Washington Streets, Church Street, and East Gorgas Street at Church Street, ending with a description of the working class subdivisions located on Schafer Court, South Silver, East Gorgas, Virginia and Superior Streets. This discussion mirrors the order of the photo views, which are referenced in the description of each area.

South Commercial Block of East Main Street

100-234 East Main Street, 134 South Chapel Street

Photos 1-12

The south side of the block contains an intact collection of 11 brick and frame commercial buildings that date from c. 1856 to 1949. Nine are contributing structures, while two buildings with recently altered facades at 108 and 110 East Main are counted as non-contributing. Beginning at the southwest corner of Mill Street at 230-234 East Main (photos 2, 3) is a two-story frame contributing building with corner entry, storefront and 2-over-2 sash windows intact. Built c. 1865, this building was known as the Lesh House (hotel) in 1887, when it had 26 rooms, a dining room, and livery stable to the rear. Although covered with artificial siding today, the building retains original fenestration and still conveys its hotel use. The rear addition added a bowling alley in about 1945.

Adjacent to it to the west is a two-story vernacular contributing building at 226-228 E. Main Street (photos 4, 5) with unornamented wire-cut brick facade. The section of the building at 228 was built first, but was damaged during the construction of 226 in 1914, resulting in the two sharing a common wall (and being considered a single building). Both storefronts are intact and good examples of early 20th century storefront design. The storefront at 228 E. Main is a simple front with center recessed doorway, wood bulkhead, and prism glass transom (photo 6). The one at 226 E. Main is a copper front with deep recess, and the name Krabill in art glass in the transom as well as in tile in the entry floor (photo 7).

To the west is a two-story building at 212-218 E. Main, also contributing (photos 4, 5). Built in 1926 (there is a date plate in the center of the upper façade), this building displays a decorative pressed-brick four-bay façade. Darker accent brick is used to ornament the parapet, the area above the storefront and two entry doors, and as lintels for the second floor windows. Entry doors to the upper floors flank either side of the storefront, which has a pair of recessed entry doors at its center. The art glass in the transom and at the small square windows above the doors appears to be a recent addition. This building was used by Kandel Brothers for a clothing store for many years.

The next building is the Schilling Block, located at 200-210 East Main at the southeast corner of Main Street and Bauman Court (photo 8). Built 1889-1890, this impressive contributing building has a symmetrical Neo-Classical Revival façade with two raised pavilions at each end, each featuring a pressed-metal projecting bay with pediment above the center window. Between the two raised pavilions the center section has five windows with transoms unified by stone coursing. The storefronts reflect the upper story pattern, with single storefronts below the pavilions and a large storefront

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 5

with two entries and a large prism glass transom across the middle. Historic photographs show that the building had four storefronts and a center entry to the upper floor; this was modified to the large center storefront with prism glass transom that accommodated J. Thurin Sons store by 1914 (see Attachment B, Figures 8 and 9). The stained glass transoms in the upper floor are original.

Across Bauman Court to the west is the contributing Bauman Block, an important three-story Italianate structure built in 1873 and located at 126-132 E. Main Street (photos 9, 10 and 1875 Atlas drawing in Attachment A, Figure 3). The building has three storefronts, reflected in the nine bays of the upper façade. Windows are segmental arched on the second floor and round-arched on the third floor, both with ornamental pressed-metal hoodmolds. The majority of the windows have original 2-over-2 sash. A decorative bracketed cornice with string course tops the building and a belt course separates the second and third floors. At the first floor, the three storefronts retain their original configurations, with some modifications to materials. The storefront at 126 is the most intact, with original cast iron columns and bracketed cornice. The building housed retail establishments and, for many years, Louisville's first Masonic Hall in its third floor.

The next two buildings to the west at 112 and 120 E. Main Street are vernacular two-story buildings with face-brick facades; both are contributing (photo 10). The Wertenberger Building at 120 E. Main was built 1916 and has a single storefront flanked by a door to the second floor. The building at 112 E. Main is constructed of concrete block and was built c. 1949. It has four bays on the second floor and a first floor storefront with a Carrara glass covering, a popular storefront material during the mid-20th century.

Adjacent to the west are two examples of frame mid-19th century buildings with side gabled roofs (photo 11). These were typical of the type of buildings constructed on Louisville's Main Street during its early period of development. Unfortunately, both buildings have been covered with artificial materials, altering their appearance. The building at 110 E. Main Street dates from 1875 and is a narrow structure with single storefront. A historic view shows that the existing storefront configuration is the same as it was in the early 1900s, so it is possible that this building could be returned to contributing status once the recent siding is removed. The building at 108 E. Main dates even earlier, c. 1856. Shown as a dwelling on early Sanborn Maps, it also is non-contributing because of alterations to the façade. The brick covering at the upper story is a recent addition that conveys a false appearance for this frame building. In addition, the wood-framed storefront with stained glass windows appears to be post-1960. It is possible that the curved glass-block walls at the storefront were added during the Period of Significance for the district, but this alone is not sufficient to make the building contributing.

The building at 100 E. Main Street (photos 11, 12), at the southeast corner of Main and Chapel, is a bank building that is faced with porcelain enameled panels, added during a 1954 remodeling. At the Main Street side is the main bank entry, now filled in, and along the Chapel Street side is a long horizontal ribbed aluminum panel with boxed aluminum windows. It is possible that the original 1916 bank building remains intact beneath these later materials. The building was extended to the rear by 1923.

Auto service garages were constructed to the rear of the commercial blocks on both North and South Chapel Street in the early 20th century and remain intact; both are contributing. The earliest is the building at 134 South Chapel Street, to the south of the bank building (photo 12). Built in 1914, it is a vernacular wire-cut brick building with plain parapet roofline. The original first floor openings remain intact, including a pair of auto entries and a pair of storefronts, and the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its automotive use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 6

North block of East Main Street

101-231 East Main Street, 114-118 and 134 North Chapel Street
Photos 1-2, 13-21

The north side of the downtown block contains buildings that range in date from 1845 to 1925; all are contributing structures. The east corner is anchored by the Keim Block, a significant three-story Italianate brick building at 225-231 E. Main Street (photos 13-15 and historic view in Attachment B, Figure 5). Built in 1875, this building has a highly ornamented upper façade with round-arched windows with decorative carved hoodmolds and an intact bracketed cornice. The ornamental treatments continue on the east side facing Mill Street, although the windows are segmental arched and the cornice is more restrained on this side. The building is divided into thirds, reflected by the nine-bay design of the upper façade. At the ground level, the western section is residential in appearance with round-arched entry in the first bay, with two windows to the right. This section of the building is shown as a dwelling unit on the 1895 Sanborn map, but was later converted to banking use. To the east, the ground floor features a slightly projecting copper-framed pair of storefronts. Between the two fronts is the entry to the upper floor Masonic lodge room. The building has a raised sandstone foundation, with dressed stone sill and steps leading to each of the entrances. To the rear of the Keim Block is a two-story brick contributing warehouse at 111 N. Mill Street that was built between 1923 and 1933 (photo 13). Its simple brick façade is accented by soldier brick lintels and banding. There are four bays on the second floor, and the first floor also features an original garage bay.

The next building to the west on the north side of Main Street, after a vacant lot used for parking, is an Italianate brick commercial building at 213-217 E. Main that dates from c. 1885 (photos 16, 17). Although the storefront is altered by modern coverings, the building is contributing because it still conveys its style through the upper story with intact pressed metal cornice with brackets and shaped hoodmolds over windows. Like many commercial buildings in small towns, one side of the building (213 in this case) housed a residence associated with the business early in its history (see Attachment B, Figure 7). The building adjacent to it on the west side is a modest two-story brick commercial building at 211 E. Main Street (photos 16, 17); it replaced a one-story frame building on this lot about 1940.

Just before the alley to the west is an early two-story frame contributing building located at 201-205 E. Main Street (photo 17). Built c. 1870, it has a four-bay façade with side-facing gabled roof with cornice returns. The exterior is clad with shingles. The 1870 Stark County Atlas identifies this as the location of a boot and shoe shop, and Sanborn Company Insurance maps show the structure as containing Boots & Shoes in the west unit and a dwelling in the east unit. Although both sides are used for commercial purposes today, this configuration remains apparent on the exterior today. The copper storefront retains its center recessed door and prism glass transom (photo 18). Overlooking the alley on the west side is an intact one-story square projecting bay with Italianate bracketed cornice and intact 2-over-2 sash windows.

Across the alley, the building at 131-135 E. Main was built in 1883 and was known as the Myers Building (photo 19). Originally two stories, it was reduced to a single story sometime after 1942. Despite this change, the building is considered contributing because its two historic storefronts remain and are defined by a bracketed cornice and brick piers. In 1907 it was converted for use as the "Louisville Theatorium." The 1908 Sanborn map shows "moving pictures"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 7

in the west half of the building, while the maps from 1923, 1933 and 1942 show the east half of the building as housing a movie theater. The next two buildings to the west, at 125 E. Main and 121 E. Main (photo 19), were constructed by W. H. Kagey in 1902 and 1925, respectively, as depicted in the name/date plate in the upper façade of each. Both buildings exhibit unornamented pressed brick facades with plain parapet rooflines. Next door to the west is a two-story Italianate style building at 117 E. Main (photo 19). Built c. 1875, this building features a pressed metal cornice containing rosettes, dentils and end brackets. Although the upper façade has been covered, the intact cornice and overall storefront configuration remain intact, so the building is counted as contributing.

Adjacent to it is the Empire Opera House at 109-113 E. Main Street (photos 19-21). Built in 1908, this is a three and one-half story contributing commercial building with Italianate features, a buff-colored brick façade and segmental-arch hoodmolds of contrasting brick. The cornice is a reconstruction and windows are replaced, but the building still conveys historic character. The building has a large two-story volume space at the rear, for the opera house use.

At the west end of the block at the corner of Main and Chapel is the oldest building in the district at 101-105 E. Main Street (photos 20, 21). Built in 1845, this was originally known as the Union Hotel.

Depicted in the 1875 Stark County Atlas as the St. Julian Hotel, the building retains its overall early 19th century form including gabled roof with returns and four-bay façade. In 1892, "the front part of the St. Julian Hotel was torn off, floors were lowered, and two business rooms were fitted up." This changed the original arrangement of 2 raised entry doors and 2 windows shown in the 1875 Stark County Atlas illustration (Attachment B, Figure 1) to a ground-level storefront, which was modified further over the years. (Attachment B, Figure 13)

A 1990s renovation replaced this storefront with the current entry door flanked by windows and also re-faced the building with new brick. Despite this unsympathetic renovation, the building still conveys its contribution to the historic commercial development of Louisville as a locally significant and rare example of a mid-nineteenth century resource through its overall form, intact gabled roofline, wide cornice with returns, and upper floor fenestration patterns and is considered a contributing resource to the historic district.

To the rear of the Union/St. Julian Hotel and fronting on Chapel Street are two additional contributing commercial buildings. The first, at 114-118 N. Chapel, is a two-story vernacular commercial building constructed c. 1925 with three storefronts (photo 21). Faced in pressed brick, it has three bays on the second story and a parapet roofline with raised center step. Next door to it, and set back from the street, is 134 N. Chapel Street, built 1926 as an auto service garage (photo 22). It features a stepped parapet façade with glazed orange-colored tile; the ground floor level has been covered with a glazed brick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 8

North Chapel Street

St. Louis Church complex: 214, 300, 314 North Chapel Street and 307 N. Mill Street
Photos 23-29

North Chapel Street is the setting for the St. Louis Catholic Church complex, including the church, school, rectory, and convent. The church was individually listed on the National Register in 1979. The other church-related buildings are contributing, with the exception of a non-contributing garage. The church, school and rectory occupy the east side of Chapel, set on a raised grade with sloping front yard (photo 23). St. Louis Catholic Church (300 North Chapel Street, photo 24) is Late Gothic Revival in style, with twin bell towers that are over 125 feet tall, topped with finials and gold crosses. Between the towers, the main gable contains a niche holding a marble statue of Saint Louis. The church's red brick is accented by brick corbelling at cornices and sandstone belt courses, pilasters, and quoins. The towers have quoins extending to the corbelled cap. A large rose window is centrally located on the façade, with a blind arcade of pointed arches outlined in sandstone immediately below. Three pointed-arch entry doors are at the ground level, the central door larger than the other two. With its verticality and height, the church is a dominant presence on the streetscape. Broad entry steps exist in front of the church to provide access from the street. The steps are flanked by low walls of granite, with historic lampposts atop the walls at three levels. Wrought iron railings contain a circle with a fleur-de-lis design. To its south is St. Louis School, 214 North Chapel Street, built in 1922 to replace an earlier school building in the same location (photo 25). A large rectangular building, the school is faced with its long side to the street. The broad center section of the building is flanked by lower wings on either side. The central section containing the entrance is accented by a raised parapet gable with limestone nameplate flanking a central raised shield with cross. At the second story is a bank of three windows with quoin surround. At the recessed entry is an arcade with three Gothic arches trimmed in smooth limestone with stylized Corinthian columns (photo 26). The center pointed-arch main entry door and flanking pointed-arch windows echo this treatment.

To the north of the church is the Rectory at 314 North Chapel (photo 27). Built in 1926, the brick-faced building has a low-pitched hipped slate roof and three-bay main façade. The central pointed-arch entry is recessed with a limestone surround. Windows have two or three divisions with heavy mullions. An original one-story wing is located on the north side of the building, while a two-story wing was added to the south side in recent years. To the rear of the Rectory is a six-bay brick garage, added to the site in recent years (non-contributing, photo 28). Also part of the complex is the Hoffer Center, Sisters' residence, located to the rear of the church at 307 North Mill Street (photo 29). This contributing building, constructed in 1956, is a rectangular, two-story hipped-roof brick structure without ornamentation. The church property also includes the parking lot to the rear of the school, at the northwest corner of Mill and St. Louis Court.

Lincoln Avenue

200, 205 and 217 Lincoln Avenue
Photos 30-38

At the north end of Chapel Street near the railroad line at Lincoln Avenue are two historic industrial buildings that are included within the district boundaries; both are contributing. The first is the Star Mills Building at 200 Lincoln (photos 30-32, 37; 1875 Atlas image in Attachment B, Figure 2), which dates from 1848 and is the oldest remaining industrial building in Louisville. The brick-bearing structure is two and one-half stories, with raised sandstone block foundation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 9

and gabled roof. The building is noteworthy for its age, integrity and historic painted signage advertising White Star Poultry Feed and Star Mills. The long east and west sides of the rectangular building have four bays on first and second floors. The main entry door is found in the second bay of the east side, where a shed roof also exists. On the west side is a one-story concrete block addition with shed roof and garage door openings. The gabled ends have a tall window bay centered at each level, with the top window flanked by small square window openings. The cornice has modern gable-end returns. Also on the site are three contributing frame sheds and a contributing grain silo (photo 33).

Across Lincoln Avenue to the north is the Louisville Machine and Manufacturing Company factory and office, first established here in 1904 (photos 34-36). Constructed of tile block, the complex includes the original two-story gable-roofed machine shop which gained additions as the company expanded. The main factory block has a slate gabled roof and contains eight bays across its long side, divided into four sections by projecting piers. Historic six-over-six windows still exist on the second floor. By 1911, the building was expanded with a one-story gabled warehouse to the east and the two-story gable-roofed brick and frame office addition fronting on Lincoln Avenue to the south. By 1923, expansions to the west included an enlarged machine shop and the addition of a flat-roofed section for shipping. With the exception of the company office, these additions to the building continued the use of tile block or tile brick, giving a uniform appearance to the complex.

Also with a Lincoln Avenue address is the residential building located at 217 Lincoln at the north end of Mill Street (photo 38). Built in 1904, it is a contributing frame gable-fronted two-story house with Queen Anne elements. Distinctive features include the gable with wood shingled facing, decorative bargeboard and recessed balcony, as well as the molded concrete block front porch, which is a c. 1920 addition. To the rear of the house is a contributing frame garage from the 1920s.

North Mill Street

311 – 518 North Mill Street
Photos 39-50

Mill Street north of downtown developed in the second half of the 19th century as a residential neighborhood. The district boundaries include properties in the northern portion of the street, between Lincoln and Washington Avenues. To the south of Washington Avenue, the east side of the street lacks integrity and is excluded from the district, while the west side in this area is included as part of the St. Louis church property. Within the district, North Mill Street includes 12 contributing houses, one non-contributing building, seven contributing garages, one contributing shed, and four non-contributing garages. Beginning on the east side of the street, the houses are noteworthy for their lot size, raised grade, mature trees and generally greater setbacks than other buildings on the street. At the southeast corner of Mill and Lincoln is a vernacular gable-fronted two-story frame house at 518 N. Mill, built about 1910 (photo 39). Although altered with a newer porch, the house still retains sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion in the district. The next four houses include three frame two-story Italianate residences with intact character located at 408, 412 and 512 N. Mill Street (photos 39-42). These houses have either a T-plan or L-plan, with low-pitched hipped roofs, and Italianate features of wide frieze, brackets, bay windows or porches. The house at 502 N. Mill is an intact example of a three-bay I House with rear ell from c. 1870 (photo 40). Its features include a central cross gable with pointed arch window. It is set closer to the street than the adjacent Italianate houses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 10

On the west side of the street, the houses at 517 (photo 43) and 513 N. Mill (photo 44) illustrate the local clay industry in their tile block construction. Nearly identical in design, they are constructed of variegated tile block with pebble tile block quoins and ornamental tile coursework. Both houses have molded concrete block porches that were added between 1915 and 1923; the one at 513 Mill is a broad wrap-around porch with molded concrete block base. The next building to the south at 509 N. Mill is one of the earliest homes on the street (photo 45). A brick Italianate side-hallway house, it was built c. 1865 and features paired brackets at the eaves, segmental arched openings, and two-over-two windows (triple hung on the first floor). The simple shed-roofed front porch is a later addition.

Continuing to the south on the west side of Mill Street, the next house is a frame American Foursquare at 501 N. Mill built in 1921, which retains its original windows and front porch (photo 46). Next is an intact 1½-story frame cottage at 413 N. Mill, built in 1912 (photo 47). This house has its original wood siding, patterned shingles in the cross gables, and wood front porch. Adjacent to it is a modest two-story frame gable-front house with brick foundation and brick porch at 407 N. Mill, built in 1881 (photo 48). The next building to the south is a non-contributing educational building (child care center) at 403 N. Mill (photo 48). The last district building on North Mill is a 1½ story cottage located at 311 N. Mill Street, built c. 1928 (photo 49). Faced with wire-cut brick and shingles, this intact cottage has elements of the Craftsman style, including exposed rafter tails and knee-brace brackets. The east side of Mill, south of Auburn Street to St. Louis Court, is excluded from the district because of a lack of integrity in the buildings that remain and because of empty lots (photo 50).

North Side, East Main Street
301 – 917 East Main Street
Photos 51-68

The Louisville Historic District extends for approximately four blocks on Main Street to the east of the downtown. The first few lots on both north and south sides mark a transition from the commercial core to the residential section, as they had been a location for commercial buildings in the 19th century. During the early 1900s, the first few lots on the north side contained both houses and commercial structures. Today, this transitional area still exists and includes three commercial buildings (two contributing and one non-contributing).

The first building on the north side is the Ohio Bell Telephone Company building, a contributing structure, located at 301 E. Main Street (photo 51). The rear section of the building was the first to be constructed in 1934, followed by the front portion in 1950. This one-story brick-faced building has a residential appearance, with slate gabled roof on both sections and Colonial Revival features that include gable ends with wide frieze, raised brick quoins, window openings with keystone lintels, and a front entry door with entablature and pilasters. Immediately next door to the east is a contributing modern bank building constructed in 1960 which features aluminum and glass wall construction (315 E. Main, photo 52). The building is long and narrow, extending to the rear alley. Its roof is a notable feature, overhanging the front with a canopy about eight feet deep and then taking an angled slope to the rear, creating a geometric form. The next building to the east at 407 East Main is a one-story non-contributing building constructed as a department store in 1956 (photo 53). It has simple brick-faced construction with aluminum-framed windows, but its primary character-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 11

defining feature, the broad projecting canopy, has been altered from what was likely a streamlined appearance, diminishing its contribution to Louisville as an example of mid 20th century commercial construction.

Continuing east, the residential section begins with a row of five contributing houses, two contributing garages, and one non-contributing commercial building. The first house is an intact contributing brick Italianate two-story at 419 E. Main Street (photo 53). Built in 1885 in a T-plan shape with a gabled roof, the house has shaped limestone hoodmolds with incised ornament, two front entries, and a projecting two-story bay on the east side. The porch is in its original location, with modified supports. Across Orchard Street to the east is a contributing clapboarded Queen Anne at 503 E. Main (photo 54) with turreted projecting bay at the southeast corner, Queen Anne style windows (bordered by multi-colored glass panes), and patterned shingles in the gable face. The house was built in 1895; the broad front porch was added in the early 20th century; it features a wire-cut brick base, columns and entry step cheeks. Next door at 507 E. Main (photo 55) is another contributing frame Queen Anne, built 1890, with corner projecting turret and second story balcony porch with arched openings at front and sides. An important feature is the Colonial Revival wrap-around front porch, added between 1915-1923, which projects over the steps to the front and curves to both sides, with a tile brick foundation and wood Ionic columns. Although sided with artificial siding, the building still conveys its Queen Anne style, augmented by the intact early 1900s porch. A pre-1915 tile block garage with imbricated slate roof is a contributing structure at the rear of the lot (photo 56). The next building in the block is the one-story commercial building at 513 E. Main, set back from the street and non-contributing because of its recent age (photo 55).

The last two residences in this block, before Walnut Street, are the contributing Queen Anne house at 517 E. Main and the contributing transitional Italianate-Queen Anne house at 523 E. Main. Built in 1906, the house at 517 E. Main (photo 57) is notable for its tile block construction. Painted today, the tile block is smooth-faced in the upper half of the building, and rock-faced in the lower story, giving the house substantial texture. The house has a steeply-pitched slate roof, with center jerkinhead gable flanked by two wall gables below. The front porch is an original feature, constructed of rock-faced block with Doric wood posts. Also present on the lot is a contributing one-car garage built of rock-faced block, added between 1915 and 1923 (photo 58). The last house in this row is the Juilliard House, a brick Italianate-Queen Anne at 523 E. Main (photo 59). Originally built in an Italianate style in 1872, the house was remodeled in the Queen Anne style in 1905. At that time, the projecting bay and tower were added to the southwest corner, the roofline was changed to a steep hipped roof, and the front dormer with Palladian window was added. On the east side, a two story projecting bay is likely original, with the gable above it part of the 1905 modifications. The front porch, now partially enclosed, also dates from 1905 and has Doric posts resting on brick piers. The house illustrates how older 19th century homes were sometimes updated to more "modern" styles by extensive renovations.

The Reformed Church, today known as Paradise United Church of Christ, is located at 619 E. Main Street, occupying a major portion of the next block (photos 60, 61). Historically, the church had a parsonage to its east, but this and two other houses were removed to accommodate parking and expansion. A non-contributing gazebo is located to the west of the church. This church is the second for the congregation, the first having been built here in 1868. Constructed in 1893, the existing church retains its integrity as an East Main Street architectural landmark. Built in a Romanesque Revival style, the gable-fronted brick church is flanked by a crenellated four-story entry and bell tower at the southwest corner and by a shorter pyramidal-roofed tower with secondary entrance at the southeast corner. Both entrances have round arches in the Romanesque Revival style, with the prominent bell tower entry being recessed. The front gable is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 12

dominated by a large rose window with round-arched limestone surround carved with "Reformed Church." To the east, a two-story brick classroom section was added to the site in 1959. Set back from the original building's footprint, this addition does not detract from the integrity of the church and is clearly representative of its period, with geometric concrete designs and minimalist detail.

Continuing to the east to the district boundary at McKinley Street, there are five contributing residential buildings, two contributing garages, and one non-contributing garage on the north side of Main Street. (Beyond McKinley, the character of the street diminishes as several smaller and altered houses occupy the street.) The house at 805 E. Main was built in 1948 (photo 62). Designed with a broad gable to the street, it has two stories and three bays with a raised pier design. The entry door is located in the first bay with a concrete surround. To the west is a one-story attached garage faced with synthetic stone. The house occupies a double lot and is set back further than the house it replaced. Set close to the street to its east, at the corner of N. Silver Street, is an intact three-bay brick Italianate residence at 813 E. Main (photo 63). Built about 1885, the house has a low-pitched hipped roof, L-shaped plan, and three front bays with side hall entry. Across the front is a Doric-columned front porch that was a later addition. The garage at the rear is altered and non-contributing.

Across N. Silver Street to the east, the house at 903 E. Main (photos 64, 65) was built in 1930 by local contractor Frank A. Grisez, and is an example of the later Revival-style homes that were built to replace earlier houses on East Main Street during the early 1900s. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof and low sweeping front gable that encompasses a side porch. Stucco and half-timbering are located in the front gables. The matching garage to the rear is a contributing outbuilding; it is connected by a breezeway so is considered a separate structure (photo 64). Next door at 909 E. Main is a frame vernacular Queen Anne two-story home built c. 1890 (photo 65). The house has a cross gabled roofline, with dormers and chimneys that help to convey the Queen Anne influence. The front porch is recessed. A contributing frame two-car gable-roofed garage is also on the property (photo 66). The last house before McKinley Street, 917 East Main, is one of the most architecturally significant homes in Louisville (photos 67, 68). Known historically as the Bonnot House and built in 1902, this is a large and highly decorated example of English Tudor Revival, with some elements of the Queen Anne style as well. Features include a red-tiled hipped roof with cross gables and dormers; a rough pebble-cast stucco second floor with half-timbering; windows with multi-light upper sash; a random laid fieldstone foundation; and a broad front porch with stone foundation, heavy piers and a steeply-pitched gable with applied decoration at the entrance. The fieldstones used for the house were gathered from around Louisville, according to local historian Ken Smith. The west side of the house (shown in photo 68) illustrates the variety of shapes and materials that the house encompasses in its design, including oriel bays, projecting chimneys of stone and brick, and a variety of roof forms including gable and hip. There is an attached garage at the rear.

North Silver Street and Washington Avenue
122 and 203 N. Silver Street, 812 and 902 Washington Avenue
Photos 69-72

The district includes a short arm to the north of East Main, where Silver Street extends to Washington Street. Four buildings, all contributing, are located in this area, included because of continuity and integrity. There are three contributing garages as well. On the east side, the house at 122 N. Silver (photo 69) first appears at this location on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 13

1933 Sanborn map, but its vernacular Italianate appearance indicates construction prior to that date. It appears that the house, built c. 1895, was originally located where 903 E. Main was constructed in 1930, and was moved to the back of the lot at that time. Although clad with artificial siding today, the house conveys sufficient integrity through its form, roofline and fenestration to be included in the district. A frame garage at the rear of the lot is contributing. To its north, the house at 902 Washington Avenue (photo 70) is an excellent example of the Craftsman influence. Built in 1918, the frame house has a side-gabled form with cross gabled porch and front dormer, all with triangular bracing at the eaves. The porch has battered short wood posts on tall brick piers. Horizontal banks of windows exist on front and sides, with multi-paned glass forming a transom. The double lot includes two contributing garages, one of which repeats the brackets found on the house.

On the west side of Silver are two mid-20th century residential buildings, located at 812 Washington Avenue and 203 N. Silver Street. These buildings are unusual in the district because of their modern form; both appear to be duplex apartment buildings. The building at 812 Washington, built c. 1942 (photo 71), is a two-story building with steep hipped roof, overall L-plan and two-bay façade. The brick veneer has horizontal bands of stone in occasional placement on the walls, the only embellishment on this otherwise plain building. A one-story brick porch is located in the angle created by the L-plan at the front of the building. Built to its south at 203 N. Silver (photo 72) in c. 1958-59 is another duplex apartment building, clad in molded concrete block at the lower story and brick at the upper story, with a pair of lower level one-car garages with picture windows above, and a switch-back front stair clad in brick.

South Side East Main Street
306 – 808 East Main Street
Photos 73-88

Beginning at Mill Street and continuing east for three blocks, the south side of East Main Street contains 11 contributing residential buildings, six contributing garages, and one contributing institutional building. Non-contributing buildings include one modern commercial structure and six non-contributing garages and sheds. Transitioning from the downtown is a small one-story drive-through bank building at 306 East Main (photo 73). Built in 1969, this non-contributing building is located on a site that had a commercial use from an early date. The building to its east, at 318 East Main, is a transitional Italianate-Queen Anne house built in 1885 (photo 73). Constructed of brick with a T-plan shape, the house is significant for its original Italianate style porches with chamfered posts, shaped hoodmolds at windows and doors, and elaborately carved bargeboard in a trefoil design at front and side gables. Although housing offices today, the property retains its residential character and setting. To its east, the lot formerly occupied by the Keim home, which had been attached to the former school building, is now a grassy lot following the building's demolition (along with the school to its south) in 2009. Just to the east at the corner of Church Street is the former Louisville Post Office building at 504 E. Main (photos 74, 75). This is a handsome brick one-story building with slate hipped roof and pair of "chimney" vents, five-bay façade with raised pier divisions, and central entrance with transom and sidelights. Brick detailing includes segmental arch soldier lintels at each bay and dentils at the cornice line. The building, which complements the residential streetscape, was built in 1940 and today is used by the Louisville Board of Education. It originally housed a mural, "Farm and Mill," that was painted as a WPA project in 1941 (the mural is now at the current Louisville Post Office).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 14

Continuing on Main to the east of Church Street are four significant houses built during the 1920s which illustrate Louisville's continuing architectural development during that period (photo 76). First is the English Tudor Revival home located at 520 E. Main, built in 1927 (photos 77, 78). The house displays an eclectic use of materials, including a steeply-pitched slate roof with dormers and gables, and multi-colored brick, stone and tile facing. The window bays are highlighted by wall dormers at the roofline, stone trim and colorful basket weave designs at mid-story. Windows are original leaded glass casements. The off-center recessed entrance is faced with heavy sandstone blocks, forming a splayed lintel over the segmental arched entry. A large brick chimney marks the exterior of the west side.

The next home at 528 E. Main (photo 78) was built in 1921 and displays elements of the Craftsman style in its materials, roof details and front porch. The house is faced in glazed buff-colored brick with soldier brick coursing and lintels. The side gabled roof has rounded edges and a pair of eyebrow dormers overlooking the front. Across the front are three bays and a brick front porch with battered piers; the porch roof has a gentle curve that echoes the eyebrow shape seen at the roof dormers. Original windows have three-over-one sash. The property also includes a contributing detached one-car garage that matches the materials and details of the house. The next two houses are a brick Colonial Revival residence at 600 E. Main (photo 79), built in 1926, and an American Foursquare at 612 E. Main (photo 81), built in 1921. The Colonial Revival home has a three-bay façade and distinctive fanlight entrance with a stylized projecting portico with fluted Doric posts. It was likely built by H. C. Grim, a builder and contractor, for his personal residence. The side gable ends have quarter fanlight windows and cornice returns. Located just to the rear of the house is a matching two-car garage faced in the same brick, with cornice returns at the front gable (photo 80). The American Foursquare is a good example of this house type. Built in 1921, the house has hipped roof, roof dormers to front and sides, broad front porch constructed of brick, and original windows with multi-pane upper sash. A contributing garage is also on the lot (photo 82).

Continuing to the east, the last block on the south side of E. Main Street includes a mix of houses from the late 19th and early 20th centuries (photo 83). Included are six contributing residential buildings, three contributing garages, and three non-contributing garages. These buildings are set closer to the street than those in the preceding block, as was customary for the period. All are frame construction and include Gabled Ell house types at 706 (1890) and 710 E. Main (1910), and a modest side-gabled three-bay 1½ story dwelling at 716 E. Main (photo 84). The next two buildings to the east are examples of Queen Anne architecture. The house at 718 E. Main (photos 84, 85) was built in 1916 and has elements of a transition Queen Anne-Shingle Style. The home at 802 E. Main (photo 85) is an intact example of Queen Anne, dating from 1886, with original front porch with delicate carving, second-story recessed balcony with carved railing, and pyramidal tower with slate roof and ornate finial all intact. The property also has a contributing garage (photo 86). The final building at this end of the district, before the intersection with Silver Street, is the house at 808 E. Main (photo 87). It is a vernacular 1½ story cottage with shingle cladding, built c. 1893. Associated with this house is an intact multi-bay frame garage located on S. Silver Street (photo 88).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 15

Church Street, Walnut Street, and Center Court

119 – 206 Church Street, 118 – 123 Walnut Street, 506 – 512 Center Court
Photos 89-96

This group of buildings includes 10 contributing residential buildings, six contributing garages, one non-contributing garage, and one non-contributing shed. To understand the history of this area, it is important to know that Church and Walnut Streets originally did not extend to E. Main Street from Center Court, but ended at the back of the Main Street lots. Center Court was an alley where carriage houses and outbuildings serving the E. Main Street houses were located. A livery was located on Center Court at the Church Street dead end as late as 1915. After Walnut Street was put through to Main Street in 1916, the large lots on East Main and East Gorgas Streets began to be subdivided to create new building lots. Church Street was put through in 1928-29.

At the time of the Church Street extension, a mid-19th century Greek Revival house fronting on Main Street was relocated to the back of the lot, and reoriented with a Church Street address. Located at 126 Church Street (photo 89), the house was built c. 1860 as a traditional gable-front, three-bay, side hallway Greek Revival home. Covered with stucco with a newer porch, it is nevertheless distinguished by its wide cornice with gable end returns and side hall entrance with transom and sidelights. A non-contributing shed is at the rear. Similarly, the frame Queen Anne house at 119 Church Street (photos 90, 91) was moved from Main Street to make room for the new Post Office in the late 1930s. Its features include a rounded projecting turret with shingle cladding and a slate roof with ridge caps and finials. The last building in this block of Church is a vernacular brick clad house at 125 Church Street (photo 91), built in 1937. Set with gable to the side, this house has a broad front porch with brick piers as its primary feature.

The demand for worker housing during the late 1910s and early 1920s resulted in larger lots being partitioned off for new buildings in several areas of Louisville. After Walnut Street was extended to Main Street in 1916, the subdivision of larger lots began in this area. The resulting lots were small and the houses were modest and working class; they marked a transition to Gorgas Street and subdivisions targeting worker housing that were shortly to be created to the southeast. The district includes three Walnut Street houses located to the north of Center Court. All are contributing, along with their garages. These include an American Foursquare duplex at 118-120 S. Walnut, built about 1916 (photo 92); a frame Gabled Ell at 122 S. Walnut, possibly an earlier house that was moved to this location (photos 92, 93); and the house at 123 S. Walnut, a modified frame gable-front bungalow with recessed porch built in 1917 (photo 93). Subdivision of Gorgas Street lots to the south of this area resulted in four new lots, built with modest working class houses between 1918 and 1922. These four contributing houses are examples of frame dwellings that include two-story side-gabled houses at 202 Church (photo 94) and 510-512 Center Ct. (garage photo 96); a Gabled Ell at 506 Center Ct. (photo 95); and a Bungalow at 206 Church (photo 94). The Center Court houses also have contributing garages.

Schafer Court

704 – 800 Schafer Court
Photo 97

In 1915, Schafer Court functioned as an alley to the rear of the large lots of East Main Street. Its north side contained garages and outbuildings associated with the E. Main Street properties to the north, while the south side remained an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 16

undeveloped outlot. In 1920, four lots were created on the south side by Ernest Schafer as an addition to Louisville. Four identical one and one-half story frame houses (710, 714, 718, 800 Schafer Court, photo 97) were built in that same year, illustrating the working class housing boom that was taking place in the community. The houses are frame with front-facing gables, brick foundations and gabled front porches with brick piers and simple tapered wood posts. All are contributing, and three of the four lots also contain contributing frame garages.

East Gorgas Street, vicinity of Church Street

400 – 511 E. Gorgas Street
Photos 98-107

East Gorgas Street developed as a residential street between Chapel and Silver Streets from an early date, and today there is a scattering of historic buildings remaining. Due to commercial intrusions and issues with integrity, however, only a small section of this portion of East Gorgas could be included within the boundaries of the historic district. In the vicinity of Church Street, this includes an intact collection of seven contributing residential buildings and four contributing garages, plus one non-contributing house and its associated non-contributing garage. On the south side of Gorgas, the westernmost in the row is a Craftsman Bungalow double house located at 400 E. Gorgas and built in 1924 (photos 98, 99). Features of this side-gabled bungalow include its twin gabled roof dormers, bracketed projecting eaves, and broad front porch with brick piers and pair of entry steps. A contributing frame garage is also on the property. Next door to the east is a frame Queen Anne house at 408 E. Gorgas, built in 1890 (photo 100, 103). The façade features both a projecting two-story bay window with turret and an unusual square projecting two-story window arrangement that is capped by a rounded blind-arch roofline projection with a lattice design. Important to the character of the house are the Queen Anne windows at both levels of the façade, marked by colorful border panes. A contributing garage is located at the rear of the lot (photo 101). At the corner of Church Street is the oldest house in the group, a contributing brick Italianate residence at 414 E. Gorgas built c. 1875 with four-bay façade, paired center entries, and original front entry porch (photos 102, 103). The only alteration is wrapping of the cornice and paired brackets at the eaves. Across Church Street to the east are two contributing buildings. The corner building at 500 E. Gorgas (photo 104) is a transitional Queen Anne house built about 1910 with orange brick facing, a pyramidal hipped roof with cross gables, and a broad front porch. The one story office addition was constructed c. 1930. To its east is a frame two story vernacular frame house built c. 1890 at 506 E. Gorgas with intact slate roof, beveled clapboard siding, and front porch (photo 105).

On the north side of Gorgas are three houses located between Church and Walnut. The corner house at 501 E. Gorgas (photo 106) is considered non-contributing because of alterations. The next two houses, both dating from c.1920s, have Craftsman elements. The house at 507 E. Gorgas (photo 106, 107) is a two and one-half story brick-veneered residence built in 1920. Its Craftsman elements include projecting eaves, front gabled roof dormer, and the bank of windows with three-over-one sash. The home at 511 E. Gorgas (photo 107) has a front shed dormer with multi-pane windows and a broad porch with brick piers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 17

East Gorgas, South Silver, Virginia and Superior Street Subdivisions

816 – 1124 East Gorgas, 203 – 223 South Silver, 312 – 327 Virginia, and 210 – 303 Superior
Photos 108-123

Due to the arrival of Superior Sheet Steel Company in 1919-1920, as documented in Section 8 of this nomination, a boom in worker housing occurred in Louisville. Undeveloped outlots both north and south of East Gorgas Street at the eastern edge of the village were very shortly subdivided and developed as modest housing to accommodate the influx of workers. This area is included in the historic district boundaries because a) it is representative of this important aspect of Louisville's early 20th century development, b) the buildings have consistency of placement, form and design that is useful in illustrating patterns of development, and c) the buildings and outbuildings have sufficient integrity to convey these patterns of history. This area contains a total of 54 contributing residential buildings, 39 contributing garages, one non-contributing house, and five non-contributing garages. Included are subdivision lots on South Silver (photo 109), East Gorgas (photos 108, 110, 113-117), Virginia Street, and Superior Street (photos 118, 119).

With the exception of a few lots which were developed after the influx of 1920s housing, these streets exhibit repetitive house types that are described below. The houses are predominantly frame, two stories in height with gabled roofs. One of the unifying architectural features of the area is the nearly universal use of porches with brick bases and brick piers. The houses are spaced close together on narrow lots, but nearly every house has room for a frame one-car garage set to the rear of the house at the end of a short driveway. Sometimes the driveway (and even the garage) is shared. The development pattern on East Gorgas Street is distinct because the north-south alignment of the buildings creates a staggered appearance from the road, which runs at a southwest-northeast angle.

Four house types are identified, each with some variation in execution. Types A and B are essentially two-story gable-roofed boxes with the gable oriented to the side (Type A) or to the front (Type B). Where the gable is to the side, front dormers (either shed or gable) are present. Porches are always present. Types C and D are Bungalow house types, either side-gabled with front roof extending to incorporate the recessed porch (Type C) or front gable or hipped roof with a front porch (Type D). An example of each type is shown in photos 120-123 and described below.

House Type A:

The first type is a two-story frame building with two-bay façade, side gable roof, shed or gable dormer, shed or gable porch. Photo 120 shows an example with a shed dormer and a gabled porch. The porch shown in the photo is typical for the neighborhood, with brick foundation and square brick piers with a simple concrete cap supporting the frame superstructure of the porch roof, including a curved porch fascia in this case. Steps are typically off center, reaching the door in one of the bays. The porch in this case has a frame knee wall instead of a railing.

House Type B

The next type is a two-story frame building with front gabled roof and front porch with either a flat or front gabled roof. There is little variation in this type, although some of the porches are partially enclosed. Photo 121 shows the simple form presented by these houses, with a window or vent in the front gable, two bay upper façade and two bay first floor, including the door. This particular house has wood columns instead of the more typical brick, and the porch is partially enclosed. The house immediately to the right shows a gable roofed porch with brick columns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Louisville Historic District
Stark County, Ohio**

Section 7
Page 18

House Type C:

A common type for the area, house type C is a classic two-story bungalow with side gabled roof, shed or gabled front dormer, and front porch incorporated under the sweeping front roofline. Photo 122 shows a typical example of this type as seen in the neighborhood. The house has a two-bay façade, including the broad shed dormer in the upper story. Projecting eaves have simple knee-brace brackets at the ends and roof peak, a Craftsman style feature. In the example shown, the side elevation has a side entry with gabled porch hood supported by shaped brackets. Windows in this example are also original, with multi-paned sash. The front porch has the gabled roof, brick foundation and square brick piers typical of the neighborhood.

House Type D:

The least common of the four house types is the one-and-one-half story bungalow with front gabled or hipped roof and shed or gabled front porch. The house shown in photo 123 is an example of a front-gabled type with gabled front porch. The half story has a trio of window in front and a shed-roofed dormer along the side. The front porch in this case is stylized with tapered brick piers topped by a squat column supporting the roof. The familiar curve of the porch fascia is also seen in this example.

In addition to these house types, the northeast corner of East Gorgas and Silver Street contains a few lots that were developed much later than the remainder of the area. The houses at 905, 917 and 927 are one-and-one-half story brick houses built with an English Cottage or English Revival influence during the 1940s. The corner house at 905 E. Gorgas (photo 111), built in 1950, is the most distinctive, with stone quoins at corners and at windows and doors, a recessed front entry with Tudor arch design, and large chimneys with chimney pots. More vernacular examples are found at 917 (built 1940, photo 111) and 927 (built 1949, photo 112) East Gorgas. A contributing garage is also located at 921 E. Gorgas.

Integrity Discussion

As described in the Boundary Justification in Section 10, the boundaries of the historic district have been carefully drawn to include buildings and streetscapes where historic and architectural integrity is visually evident. This has resulted in both exclusions, where change precludes including an area, and extensions, where adjacent buildings and streetscapes continue to exhibit historic integrity.

For the working class properties in the 1920s subdivisions that are included in the district, an integrity evaluation included observation of the following critical features: 1) the placement and orientation of the buildings and their relationship to the street and each other (unchanged); 2) the repetitive form, number of stories, roof shape, fenestration patterns, and use of porches (unchanged); and 3) materials and architectural details. The first two on this list, those elements which really define and give the neighborhood its recognizable character, remain unchanged. These buildings are highly recognizable for their repetitive and consistent placement, orientation, form, number of stories, roof shapes, fenestration and use of front porches with common designs and materials. While many of the houses do have aluminum or vinyl siding covering their original clapboards, this does not diminish their significance under Criterion C as resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type and collectively convey a sense of time and place.