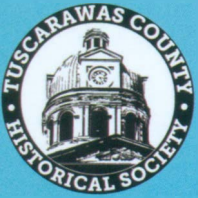


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Tuscarawas Co. Heritage Home Association

PO Box 287
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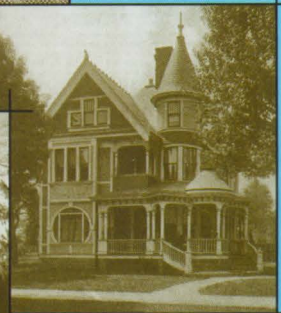
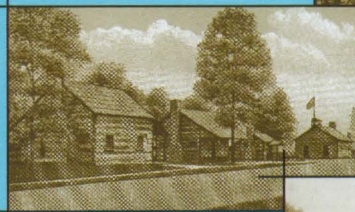
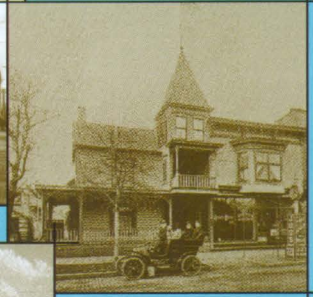
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Please be responsible for your own safety and to supervise any children in your care. Respect property owners' rights by remaining on the curbside sidewalk. Appropriate footwear is recommended due to uneven sidewalks in some areas.

WALKING TOUR of Historic New Philadelphia



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Take a journey back in time through four historic areas of New Philadelphia. Stroll past homes of notable residents, walk past buildings where once they had their businesses, and possibly attended Sunday services. Learn about the different architectural styles and the details that define each style. This revised edition of the Walking Tour of Historic New Philadelphia features a total of 80 houses, churches, and downtown businesses. A map is provided indicating the approximate location of each house, church, or business.

We hope you enjoy your tour, and we hope you will return to visit us for our annual Christmas Tour of Homes held the second Sunday in December.

For more information on the Christmas Tour, events, plaquing, and membership visit the website for the Tuscarawas Co. Heritage Home Association at www.tuschha.org. For more information regarding membership and events for the Tuscarawas Co. Historical Society visit the website at www.tuschs.org.



HISTORY OF NEW PHILADELPHIA

The city of New Philadelphia dates back to 1804 when John Knisely founded the town. It was little more than wilderness with two dirt roads that intersected at what Knisely called the square. In 1808 it was named the county seat of newly formed Tuscarawas County, and from that point on all government business was conducted here. The first court was held in Leininger's Tavern on the southwest corner of today's Front Street and South Broadway. A jail was soon built on Lot 200 and used as a court, school, and church in the early years. In 1818 the first courthouse was built on Knisely's square, at the intersection of High and Broadway. Today's courthouse is the 3rd structure on that site, erected in 1882.

The town was platted on a high plateau above the Tuscarawas River. Its location was near the old Moravian Mission town of Schoenbrunn, founded in 1772. Schoenbrunn Village contained the first school and first church built west of the Allegheny Mountains and was abandoned during the Revolutionary War.

The town grew slowly, with a population of 236 in 1820. The coming of the Ohio & Erie Canal to the county in the late 1820s and early 1830s did provide a population boom, but the neighboring village of Dover benefited more with the silver ribbon traveling right by the town. The businessmen of New Philadelphia, not to be outdone, however, built the

Lateral Canal to give the county seat a direct link to the Ohio & Erie Canal and the commerce it promoted. By 1880 the population had grown to over 3000 residents.

The turn of the 20th century saw New Philadelphia growing as a center of industry with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Spicer Manufacturing, and Belmont Manufacturing to name a few. In 1907, the gem of the town, Tuscora Park was created. The Park has been a staple of family entertainment for over 100 years with its fishing pond, public swimming pool, baseball, tennis, and football facilities, concessions, and especially its iconic merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, and other rides. It is a great place for a family picnic. In its earlier years it contained a small zoo, dance hall, and roller-skating rink.

New Philadelphia was again blessed with good fortune when the Kent State University Tuscarawas Campus opened in the east end of town in 1968. This regional campus has provided affordable quality education in the area for over 50 years. Its performing Arts Center has brought a cultural aspect to the area, the excellence of which is not usually seen in a small town setting



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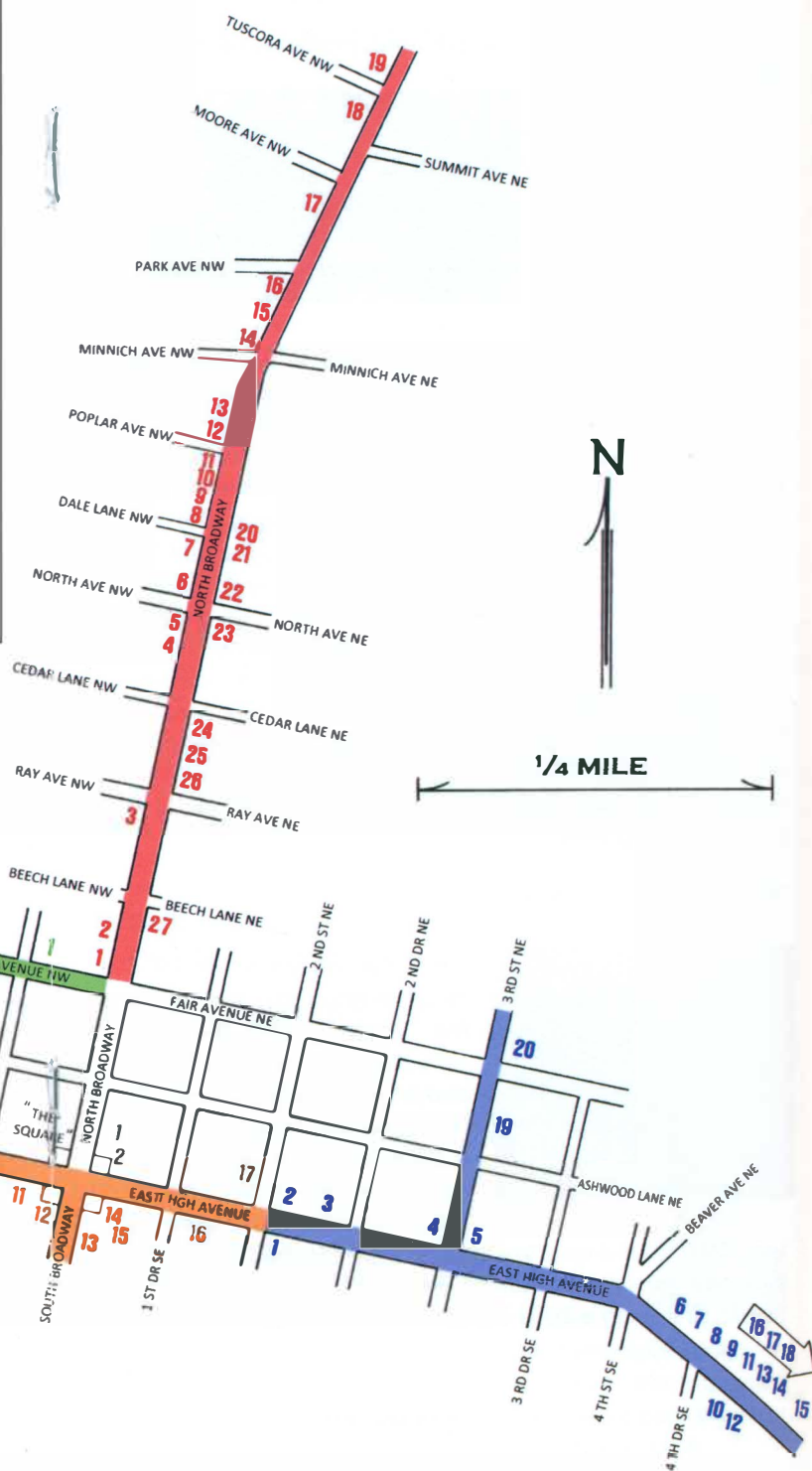
Tuscarawas Co. Heritage Home Assoc. Plaques.

To be considered for a Heritage Home (HH) Plaque, a home or building must have been built prior to the year 1901, have its façade intact and original lines still evident.



A Historic Marker (HM) may be awarded for a home or building that has historical significance—such as a notable person having lived or conducted business there—without the property having to qualify as a Heritage Home.

Criteria for determining worthiness for our 20th Century (20th C) Plaque are essentially the same as that of the Heritage Home, except that it is awarded for architecturally or historically significant homes or other structures built between 1901 and 1925.



- NORTH BROADWAY TOUR**
- FAIR AVENUE TOUR**
- DOWNTOWN TOUR**
- EAST HIGH AVENUE TOUR**



DARIUS HEFLING M.D.



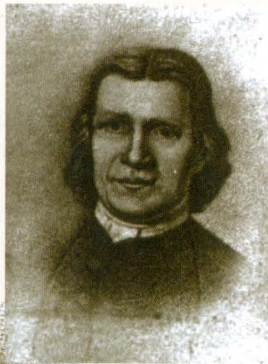
WILLIAM E. SEIBERT



LUCILLE FLORA



JAMES PATRICK JR.

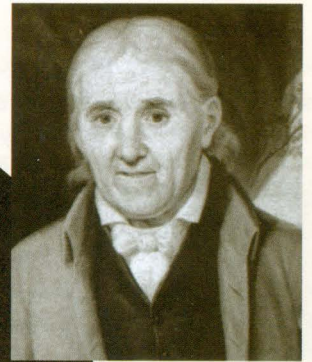


DAVID ZEISBERGER



JOHN NAGLEY

WILLIAM T. ALBERSON



JOHN HECKEWELDER

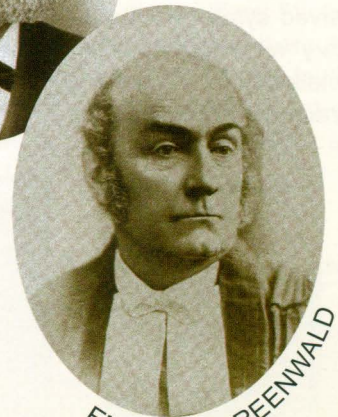


EDITH MILAR



JOHN DONAHEY

PETER FARNEY



EMANUEL GREENWALD

≡ NORTH BROADWAY ≡

1. 210 North Broadway New Philadelphia Post Office

The New Philadelphia Post Office was built in 1929 at the cost of \$100,000. It is a Georgian Colonial Revival style building which is a scale replica of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, PA. Brick **quoin**-like corners, **cupola**, urns, **finials**, a **Palladian window** above entry, and **keystones** above the 8 over 8 and 12 over 12 double-hung sashes add detail and symmetry to the balance of this building. "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night, stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds" is not the Postal Service official motto but the English translation from the book *The Persian Wars* by Herodotus, a Greek historian in 503 BC.

2. 216 North Broadway Willoughby & Co.

This house was built around 1895 by Charles W. Nagely, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the Nagely Lumber Co. located on Front Ave. SW. This home once had a finished third floor and a railing above the porch. At one time a large leaded-glass window was on the left side in the stair landing. The **Palladian window** in the attic, the **dentil molding** under the **eaves** and the decorative **bracket** by the left rear **ell** all are details of Colonial Revival architecture.



3. 250 North Broadway

Built c1900 this Colonial Revival home features a Greek columned lower porch, an upper parade porch, square **pilasters** with Greek **capitals**, distinctly different window treatments in the **gables** and **dormer**, and decorative roof ornaments. This house began as a private residence and in 1953 became the Town House Hotel until 1976 when it became the Tuscarawas Valley Treatment Center. It also has been used as an ambulance service as well as apartments. It was a work in progress for many years until 2017 when the current owner completed restoration to the exterior.

4. 344 North Broadway 20TH C

Built in 1909 by George Taylor, partner in O.P. Taylor & Son Hardware in New Philadelphia, this home is an example of the American Foursquare configuration that became popular from the late 1890s to the 1930s. Foursquare features a full width front porch with wide steps, four boxy rooms per floor and a large open room with **dormers** in the attic. The home features elements of colonial revival on the exterior and craftsman style on the interior. George, his wife Flora, and their daughter took up residence in March 1909 only to see George pass away the following September. After his death, his wife ran their home as a boarding house until 1928. George's father, Oliver P. Taylor, lived in the house next door, which is now an apartment building. O.P. served as mayor of this city, elected as Probate Judge of Tuscarawas Co., and became Colonel of the 161st Ohio. It wasn't until 1873 he opened his hardware store along with his son, George.

5. 348 North Broadway

This Spanish style house was built in 1928 for Joseph C. Mitchell, an attorney, and son of the distinguished Tuscarawas Co. judge, Jasper H. Mitchell. Note the red tile roof and the buff brick that was popular during this period.

6. 404 North Broadway

In 1909 this Colonial Revival was the home of H.R. Mansell, proprietor of the City News Company located at 114 North Broadway. The house behind this home was originally the barn for this property.

7. 416 North Broadway

This 1840s Federal style farmhouse was part of a 400-acre farm bordered on the south by Ray Ave. and as far west by 4th St. NW. The current middle school, high school, and Central Elementary were all built on land of this farm. This house served as the parsonage for Rev. Emanuel Greenwald, D.D., who built the first church in New Philadelphia. In 1882 John L. Kennedy moved into the home when he became Tuscarawas Co. Treasurer. This home remained in the Kennedy family for five generations. As late as the 1930s this home was still being heated solely by a fireplace.



8. 422 North Broadway

Samuel F. Urfer, the owner of a dry goods store once located on the present site of the Courthouse Annex, built this beautiful Queen Anne in 1884. The original open porch to the left has been enclosed. It once was the Gintz Funeral Home. This home has been



featured by Cat's Meow and in the book *American's Painted Ladies*. The Queen Anne style was the most elaborate style in the Victorian period, mixing various architectural features and designs and construction materials. Note the **witches turret**, the fish scale shingles and other ornamentation.

9. 428 North Broadway



This house was built in the Queen Anne style in 1894 and through the years has undergone many modifications. At one time it was known as "the keyhole house" because of the unusual shape of the former front

window. In 1902 the William E. Seibert family purchased the house. Mr. Seibert managed the Ohio Printing Co., which was located in the first block of North Broadway. He was the printer for the 1908 Tuscarawas Co. Atlas. In the 1950s the house was sold and the new owner tore off the rotting porch and acorn **turret**, hoping a skilled craftsman could do the repairs. Some of the trim was saved and stored in the attic but was later discarded. The only original remaining features of the house are the **oriel windows** on the front and right side and part of the tower on the left side of the house.

10. 432 North Broadway

HH

Built in the 1890s by Fred Torgler, this Queen Anne style house sold for \$3,700 in 1903. The dominant front-facing gable with **brackets** accentuates the overhang. Fish scales, **rosettes**, and two sunbursts also highlight the house.

11. 444 North Broadway

Simon Gilgen, who was the owner of the New Philadelphia Bottling Works, the proprietor of the Detroit Café and agent for the Home Brewing Company of Canton, had this house built in 1891. His saloon was in the 100 block of North Broadway. His wife Del-



la owned a dress-making business located in the Citizen's Bank building, employing 15 assistance. This is another example of the Queen Anne style which incorporates many medieval elements with abundant use of shingles for the roof and fish scale siding. Notice the **bull's eye window** in the front gable and the unusual multi-paned slate roofed dormers. In the late 1920s when Mr. Gilgen could no longer manage the stairs, he built the house in the back and he and his wife moved into it while his daughter Laura and her husband Herbert Gintz moved into the big house.

12. 452 North Broadway

Sidney Brister, a cashier of the former State Savings Bank in Dover, built this Queen Anne style home about 1899. In 1908 it was owned by Fred Alexander, co-owner of the Boston Clothing House, located at the site of the present-day House of Stones. Note the **bull's eye window** in the attic, the two-story bays on the side, the arches under the porch railing, with the second story overhanging the porch. The roof is an example of a front-facing **gambrel** roof with cross gambrel.

13. 458 North Broadway

In 1899 this was the residence of Arthur S. Keplinger, a court stenographer. It remained in the Keplinger family well into the 1940s. In 1953 it became the home of Paul Jarvis, a well-known director at our community Little Theatre. This Colonial Revival style house features a single lower bay on the porch, one on the left side of the house as well as double upper bays. Note the triple attic windows with diamond and arched panes, as well as **brackets** and **dentil molding**.

14. 500 North Broadway



John W. Nagely build this 3-story Queen Anne style house in 1892. Nagely was the owner of Nagely Lumber Co., which was located on the corner of Third St. SW and Front St. SW, later the site of several grocery stores and currently a church. A later resident of this

home was Lucille Flora, Mr. Nagely's daughter. Mrs. Flora was a well-known pianist who played for the silent movies and later played for the Little Theatre. Mrs. Flora lived in this home until the 1950s when she then built a small house behind this on Minnich. The third floor featured a billiard room. Notice the sunburst pattern at the peak of each gable end.

15. 508 North Broadway

This modified Queen Anne was built around 1907 by the Nagely Lumber Co. Characteristic features include a square **turret**, the multi-dimensional roof, a wrap-around porch, original double front doors, and leaded-glass **transoms** in the first and second floor front bays. During the 1920s Henry C. Lorenze and family lived in this home. He was a successful businessman dealing in real estate and farm chattel.

16. 516 North Broadway

Probably built around 1900 this Italianate style house features a low-pitched roof, decorative **brackets** around the roof and porch, three windowed front bay and decorative arched window frames. This was the home of Dr. George Collins, a dentist, who was famous for his tea rose garden.

17. 614 North Broadway

Characterized by its square shape with the roof sloping toward all four sides and the full width porch this Foursquare configured home was built around 1900.

18. 720 North Broadway

Renovated in 2020, this charming brick and stone cottage was built in the 1930s. It was the home of Edgar Spring, whose sand and gravel pit was at the site of Menards. A scene in the movie Ohms was shot at the gravel pit. Mr. Spring built the Delphian Motor Inn, which is now the location of a gas station and two fast food restaurants.

19. 161 Tuscora Ave. NW Tuscora Park

The Tuscora Park Co. was formed in 1906 with money raised by selling stock at \$50 per share payable in installments. The 13-acre park opened in 1907 in a forest named Reeves Grove. The original features included a dance pavilion, swimming pool, lake, and merry-go-round. The city of New Philadelphia purchased the now 37-acre park in 1913. In the 1930s through efforts of the Rotary Club, \$100,000 of WPA funds were used to enlarge the lake, terrace the hill and build the amphitheater. In 1961 a fire destroyed the dancing and skating pavilion and zoo. In 1985 the Rotary Club formed RTY Inc., a non-profit organization, which assumed the food and ride concession. The 1928 Herschell-Spillman antique carousel has been in operation since 1941. The thirty-six hand-carved all wood horses, 2 chariots and the Wurlitzer-style band organ have all been restored. The vintage Parker Ferris wheel with its signature gondolas has been in operation since 1943.



20. 431 North Broadway

Built between 1937-39 this English Tutor Revival style home was built for Alvin Marsh, Sr. whose family founded Marsh Lumber Co. and Marlite. This home features a steeply pitched slate roof, **half timbering** with brick and **stucco** and small paned windows. Notice the decorative brick treatment under the upper 8-paned windows and the arched design of the lower windows.

21. 417 North Broadway

This pleasant Arts and Crafts was built in 1906 by Allen C. Andreas, assistant Superintendent of the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Co., which was located at the site now occupied by Gradall. Carl Geib Sr., of the funeral home family, lived in this home from the early 1960s until 1983. The Arts and Crafts style introduced a major change in American architecture leading to emphasis on harmony with the landscape and avoidance of ornamentation. A beveled glass front door and **side lights** lead into the **vestibule**. The lower windows are 9 over 1 while the dormers have diamond panes. The porch is supported by double pillars.

22. 405 North Broadway

Built in 1911, this was home to John E. Joss, an optometrist and jeweler. His shop, called the Watch Shop, was located in what is now the New Philadelphia Quaker Foundation office at 124 North Broadway. The red tile roof, **stucco** walls and **half timbering** in the gable are special features of this home.

23. 353 North Broadway

N. W. Senhauser, a local clothier, had this Georgian Colonial Revival home built in 1904. It features **fluted pilasters** on the corners of the home, double and triple columned porch supports, three-windowed bay and **Palladian-style** door on the second story, diamond paned sashes on the dormers and leaded glass in the front window, **side lights** and door. The Senhauser Clothing Store was located on the square which is the present site of a restaurant. Mr. Senhauser also started a store in Canal Dover and three other locations in Ohio. At one time Brenton S. Kirk, Sr. and family lived in this beautiful home. Mr. Kirk, Sr. was the superintendent of the Belmont Stamping and Enameling Co., makers of enameled kitchen ware.

24. 325 North Broadway

This is possibly the oldest house still standing in New Philadelphia. This 1830 farmhouse was thought to have been built by John W. Sargent. Its walls are 3-brick thick and includes a full basement, which is unusual for a house of this age. It sits close to the street mimicking New England homes of that era. By 1875 this house sat on the city corporation line. By 1907 it had been converted into two apartments but in 1955 it became Dr. Fred Andrew's chiropractic office. It reverted to a single-family dwelling after the doctor closed his office. In remodeling this house, a baseboard was removed, and it was discovered the walls had been insulated with corncobs.

25. 317 North Broadway

HH

Originally a farmhouse, this Italianate style home was built in the 1890s. In the back was a stock yard for the railroad. The property was part of a grant from President John Adams to Godfrey Haga in 1800. John Knisely purchased the whole grant from Haga to lay out the town. The arched double doorway has leaded glass but no **transom**. The front windows are also **French doors**.

26. 313 North Broadway

This brick Second Empire home was built c1870s. It features a **mansard roof**, with two different style **dormers** in front, cast metal window **hoods**, a rope molding around the front door arch and **dormer**. A front porch was later added. James F. Milar, then agent for the B & O railway station on South Broadway, transferred to the Cleveland-Pennsylvania Railroad Depot which was located next door to this home. In 1889 he and his wife and young son moved into the house where five additional children were born in the front parlor. The Milar sisters, well-known local teachers, lived their entire lives in this house. The Milar family owned the home for over 100 years. The Depot, located next door, transported 600 miners each day to work in Klondike, now Roswell, a thriving mining center. The Depot was torn down in 1961.



27. 223 North Broadway

Mrs. Belinda C. Raiff built this 1864 red brick Italianate style home for the family. At the time the home had 10 rooms with a walkup attic allowing Mrs. Raiff to set up a dating parlor for each one of her four daughters. The brick on this home has always been painted. Prominent features include elaborate metal window **hoods**, a two-story side porch, decorative **eave brackets**, and leaded glass in **transom** and front door. The garage was originally a summer kitchen. A later resident, Dr. Clarence Kurtz, who also had his office here, served the Tuscarawas Co. Children's Home in Dover, which was located on Tuscarawas Ave., now the present site of an industrial company. The Children's Home was torn down in the 1960s.

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FAIR AVENUE, NW

1. 121 Fair Ave. NW

Tuscarawas Co. Public Library

Before the current building was constructed the Tuscarawas Co. Public Library was in the Goshen Township rooms located on Court St. where now stands the Courthouse Annex. With funding from the WPA in 1936, the Tuscarawas Co. Public Library was built in the Georgian Colonial Revival style to compliment the New Philadelphia post office. The symmetrical building features a slightly projecting centered gable with two story **pilasters** with Ionic **capitals**. Six large arched windows, with **fanlights** and **keystones**, balance the building. A decorative entryway with broken **pediment** and curved **fanlight** window behind it is the focal point of the building. At the top of the building is a **balustrade** and a large four-sided **cupola** which complement the structure. An addition at the rear of the building was completed in 2020.

2. 147 Fair Ave. NW

One of the oldest structures on Fair Ave., this one and one-half story brick house with a small bedroom in the eaves was built in the early 1800s.

3. 201 Fair Ave. NW

First United Church of Christ

French Gothic in style, the First United Church of Christ was built in 1941. The pointed arches, **tracery** windows, vertical emphasis of **buttresses** and **piers**, and rugged wall surfaces, make up the elements of exterior design for this beautiful church. At the center of the roof, over the **chancel**, is a lead **Fleche**, supporting the bell which reaches up to add the impression of height. Charles J. Marr of New Philadelphia was the architect of this outstanding building. The beautiful **rose window** in the chancel was designed to lift the believer to higher levels of Christian thought, belief, and life. The W.W. Kimball Co. 1,800 pipe organ was purchased in 1937 and is one of the few remaining W.W. Kimball instruments in original condition.

4. 233 Fair Ave. NW

HH

The Patrick home was built in 1843 as an example of Federal style architecture. With a strong history as judges and attorneys, four generations of Patricks have lived in this house. At one time the house had seven chimneys, now it has four. The fireplace mantel in the sitting room came from the county courthouse.

5. 245 Fair Ave NW

HH

Jacob Eichel was the original owner of this 1859 Federal style brick residence which is today known as the Nee home. A later addition is the beautiful beveled leaded glass **side lights** and **transom** which surround the front door. The Federal style is typified by a low-pitched roof, smooth **façade**, stone **lintels** and **sills**, and thin window **muntins**.

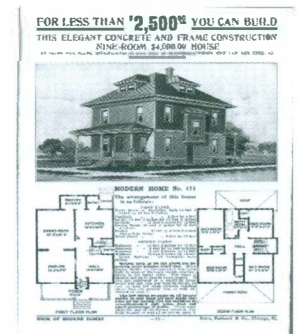
6. 319 Fair Ave. NW

HH

Built in 1863 this Italianate style home owned by Amelia O'Donnell is known today as the Dr. Tinker or Hummel house. Identifying features include two stories, a low-pitched roof with widely overhanging **eaves** which show decorative **brackets**, and tall, narrow windows. Originally built with double doors, the elliptical **fanlight** and **side lights** around the front door were added in the early 1900s. Dr. Charles Tinker was married to Bessie Hanna Hummel, daughter of Cyrus Hummel, for whom Hummel Valley was named.

7. 403 Fair Ave. NW

There are several homes throughout Tuscarawas Co. that have the distinction of being ordered from a Sears, Roebuck house catalog around 1919. The company for many years produced catalogues of house designs which could be ordered by number, like all other catalogue items, and a crew would be sent out to erect the home. This **vernacular Prairie** style shows a low-pitched roof, four hipped **dormers** and the conspicuous focal point of the **façade** at the entrance which features leaded glass **side lights** around the front door. The **eaves**, **cornices**, and **façade** detailing emphasize horizontal lines of the style.



8. 430 Fair Ave. NW

HH



Joseph Beiter, who was a successful monument maker, lived in this 1883 Italianate style home which features the original Italianate front doors and **brackets** under the **eaves**.

9. 422 Fair Ave NW HH

This Italianate home was built in 1878 by Sam Settler and features a front gabled roof, gently arched windows and full-width front porch with Victorian design details. The side porch shows a decorative scroll work which differs from that of the front. Note the narrow semi-circular windows at the top of the gable and double arched front doors. The foundation is sandstone and the bricks for the house were made here in New Philadelphia. Julius C. Dittmar, a barber and skilled musician, purchased this home in 1900. His barber shop and bath rooms, which he purchased from his father-in-law, was located on the public square. His only daughter, Katherine, was a well-trained music teacher who gave private lessons in the home where she would often hold student music recitals.

10. 416 Fair Ave. NW HH

There are very few examples of the Gothic Revival "cottage style" in Tuscarawas Co. Alfred Rhodes built this small home "way out in the woods" in 1873 for his new bride. Fanciful, decorative ornamentation is a dominant feature in most Gothic Revival homes. Other features include a steeply pitched roof with cross gables showing serpentine decorative **vergeboards** typical of the style. The two porches also have overhead serpentine decorations and the doors and windows throughout all have arched tops.

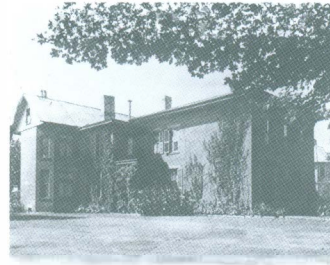
11. 332 Fair Ave. NW HH

William C. Browne, a New Philadelphia bank president, built this Queen Anne style home as a wedding gift to his son Edgar and his new wife, Mary, in 1888. This is a typical successful businessman's home of the period. This Victorian



has steeply pitched roofs of irregular shapes, extensive roof **cresting**, and a two-part window can be seen on the side gabled **dormer**. In the wrap-around porch you can see three pair of stained-glass shutters; the shutters inside the front door open to reveal another window with the name "Browne" etched into the glass. Edgar held many positions during his lifetime. He became assistant Postmaster in New Philadelphia, manager of the former Spicer Manufacturing Co. until 1925 and a Justice of the Peace until his death in 1941.

12. 320 Fair Ave. NW HH



Local pharmacist, Franklin Miller, owned a drug store downtown on the north-west corner of the square, which is now a retail business. He and his wife Lydia built his Italianate home in 1864. The entry is arched and **bracketed** with a **tran-**

som over the double doors. The back section was built in the 1880s taking the room count to 21. Franklin and Lydia then moved to the new addition and the adult children lived in the front. Lydia Miller died from burns as a result of falling down the back stairs while carrying an oil lamp. In 1984, the house, which was in unbelievably bad disrepair, was two weeks from being torn down when a local resident stepped forward and bought it. It has carefully been restored to its 1860s grandeur.

13. 310 Fair Ave. NW HH

This Victorian Queen Anne was originally owned by Lucinda Stockwell. Identifying features include the steeply pitched irregular roof, with a dominant front-facing gable which shows a patterned lattice-work decoration, and another band of designs below of framed **rosettes**. The porch has delicate turned supports and spindle work ornamentation. Notice the two smaller porches on the second story. One owner, a prominent local businessman, made his fortune by manufacturing rubber bands. The 2 five-globe lampposts on each side of the house were originally located in Tuscora Park.

14. 150 3rd St. NW HH

This 1852 Colonial style home with Federal appointments, was originally owned by Samuel Crossland. It was the residence of Abraham W. Patrick, judge and state senator from 1875-1909. A decorative layer of **stucco** hides the original brick exterior, but the original sandstone foundation is still evident. Identifying features include a slate roof with a gentle pitch, four **dormers**, and a wide Greek Revival **cornice**.

15. 238 Fair Ave. NW

In 1902 Dr. Darius Hefling bought this Second Empire home which was built in 1867 by Peter Williams. The **mansard roof**, originally slate, the **dormer windows**, molded **cornices**, and decorative **brackets** beneath the **eaves** are identifying features. Notice the wide arched front doorway with decorative roped molding and arched double doors with etched glass designs. Dr Darius Hefling, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, as a registered pharmacist, and served as sheriff from 1898 until 1902.



16. 202 Fair Ave. NW

Sometimes called a Craftsman, this Arts and Crafts bungalow house is a wonderful example which shows a low-pitched, gabled roof with wide unenclosed **eave** overhangs. **Brackets** and knee **braces** were added under the gables. The full width porch roof is supported upon massive, tapered **piers**. The upper part of the porch is **stucco** as is the front **dormer**. The hipped roof **dormer** and knee **brace** design is also repeated in the top of the garage.

— DOWNTOWN —

1. 101 East High Ave. Tuscarawas Co. Courthouse

HM

In 1808, while county officials were meeting in a local tavern, the first courthouse was built. The 2-story log structure had a jail on the first floor and county offices on the second. This building also served as a church. In 1818 a second courthouse was commissioned, taking seven years to complete. In 1882, architect Thomas Boyd designed the present courthouse in the Beaux Arts style which features classical and Renaissance designs. The fill material under this courthouse is the brick from the 1818 courthouse. A statue with three women, called Three Ladies of Justice, topped the dome. Removed in 1959 for safety reasons the statue was replaced in 1973 with the present **cupola**, which was completely restored in 2018.



2. Courthouse lawn

This granite Civil War monument was erected in 1887 as a gift from a local resident, Henry Kaldenbaugh, who died before its completion, leaving specifications and financing for its construction. The 12-foot square base rises to a height of 35 ft. The life-size statue of a Union infantryman is called "The Sentinel". Then Congressman William McKinley, who became the 25th president of the United States in 1897, gave the dedication speech.

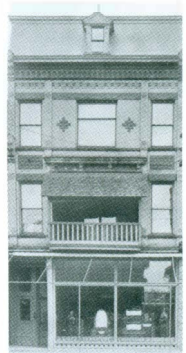
The two No. 8 Rodman Civil War cannons came from Fort Wadsworth, New York in 1902. Each cannon is ten feet long and weighs 8,500 lbs. The forty cannon balls were acquired from the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the same year. County businesspeople paid the shipping costs to have the Army surplus cannons and cannon balls delivered to New Philadelphia.

3. 153 West High Ave. The Daily Grind

This cozy coffee shop has always housed a bakery, most notably Aberth's, which was the downtown meeting place. Constructed in 1880 and built in the Italianate style, this commercial building features stone window **hoods** and **keystones** and a brick **cornice**.

4. 159 West High Ave. Miller's Clothing

Built in 1892, this three-story brick building was erected by Adam Gintz to house the Gintz Company, a furniture, undertaking and upholstery business. Terra cotta flowers, **rusticated sills** and **lintels** are a few of the original building's details. This building and the one to its west have similar features and have gone through recent renovations.



5. **163 West High Ave.**
The Eye Doctor

In 1879 Henry A Lehman, son of a local tailor, purchased a confectionery and cigar business, eventually adding wallpaper and china to his inventory. By 1895 he built the present building using the ground floor and basement for retail and adding a furnished apartment to the upper story.



6. **165 West High Ave.**
Automotive Service Station



Constructed in 1942 in the medieval style that was popular for pre-World War II service stations, this building has always housed an auto service business.

7. **201 West High Ave.**
First United Methodist Church

The original Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1841 at a cost of \$1000, was located on West Front Street. By the early 1860s the congregation had grown, and the First United Methodist Church and parsonage were built on the corner of Fifth St. (which is now Second St. NW) and High Street, for \$20,000. As the years passed a more modern building was necessary, and the present church was dedicated in 1914.

8. **122 3rd St. NW**
Trinity Episcopal Church HM

In 1901 the cornerstone was laid for the Trinity Episcopal Church which was considered one of the most beautiful churches in the Diocese of Ohio at that time. The church, of red sandstone quarried in Strasburg and built in the Gothic style, was completed in 1903.

9. **104 3rd St. NW**
First Christian Church

In 1833 the Church of Christ was organized in town but disbanded a couple of years later. The church was reorganized in 1843 and, with land donated on West High Ave. in 1844, the First Christian Church was built. By 1899 the congregation had grown and a new



church, close to the original location, was erected. This church was demolished and a third church built in 1975. The large front stained-glass window, six side windows, the round picture window of the Good Shepherd, and the pipe organ were saved from the 1899 church. The entrance was also changed from West High Ave. to the 3rd St. side. In 2004 the sanctuary was extended and a hallway added to give better access for the parishioners.

10. **158 West High Ave.**
The Quaker Cinema HM

The Quaker Cinema was built by the Shea Theatre Co. in 1940 in the Art Moderne style. It was the first theater in Tuscarawas Co. for showing movies only. Originally the theater had a seating capacity of 800 with one large screen, but in 1980 the theater was divided into a two-screen theater, which provided more than one movie choice. Except for the entrance doors, the exterior **façade** was restored to its original design in 2015.

11. **120 West High Ave.**
Lee Downtown Apartments

This was the site of the first bank—The Bank of New Philadelphia, a log structure where the money was kept in a trunk. In 1882 the building was moved to the back of the lot to make room for the Exchange Hotel. Built in 1883 by William Harvey, the former Exchange Hotel is a handsome 3-story structure that boasted well-known guests such as Ohio Senators, Governors and President McKinley. The name was changed to the Hotel Lee in 1939 when it was owned by the Galanga family. A nightclub called the Rose Room was located on the ground floor from 1941 into the 70s when the building was sold, and the nightclub became known as The Windchasers. It was converted into apartments in 1994 after standing vacant for seventeen years. Carved sandstone detail accentuates the front **façade**.



12. 110 South Broadway Gavin's

Gustav Senhauser, a native of Switzerland, founded the Senhauser Clothing Company in 1883 and occupied this building from 1911-1959. The Earl E. Smith Dry Goods Store, noted for its second floor "bargain basement", conducted business here from 1962 until it closed in 1989. Since then it has been various restaurants.



This building is in the commercial Italianate style with stamped metal ornamentation as seen in the **cornices** and window **hoods**.

13. 111-127 South Broadway Burry Building

In 1869, John Burry began the north end construction of the "City Block". Completed in 1870, the Burry building was in the commercial Italianate style. The central and southern portions of the building were built in the same style but by Peter Fahrny and John Arn. The edifice housed the Burry's Department Store which sold general dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear, and house furnishings. A passenger elevator was added in 1906. The third floor housed fraternal organizations, such as the Masonic Temple, German Odd Fellows, Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, and the Rathbone Sisters. You can see evidence of these organizations by the carved symbols in the keystones of the second and third story windows. Additional architectural elements include detailed brick work, stone window **hoods**, metal and wood **brackets** and **modillions**.



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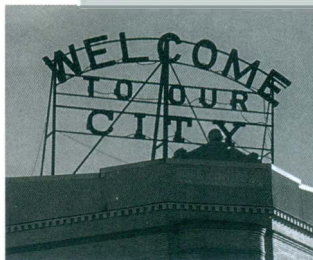
<i>Baby</i> NEEDS			
Five Quality Boys' Socks	5 for 1.00	Boys' Fly-Boot Trousing Pants	2 for 1.00
Older's Boy's Pants	3 for 1.00	Boys' Cotton Sport Shirts	1.00
Lace Trimmed Slip	1.00	Leather Baby Leader	1.00
Plastic-Clasina Hanger	4 for 1.00	Cotton Sweaters Boys 3 to 6	1.00
The Children's Shop			
What Door to Union Theatre		Dist 28-882 New Philadelphia	

14. 108 East High Ave. House of Stones

In 1844 a 2-story commercial and professional framed building occupied this spot. The ground floor was a retail clothing store and the second floor for offices. In 1885 Frederick Alexander founded The Boston Clothing House and rented the first floor. In 1895 Mr. Alexander and his wife Ernestine purchased the property and built this 3-story Romanesque Revival style building in 1901. Brick arches grace seven of the thirteen windows on the third floor while stone **lintels** and **sills** complete the other second and third floor windows. Set in stone at the top of the **parapet** is the name "Alexander". At one time there was a basement entrance that led to a restaurant, billiard and pool hall. Eventually it became the entrance to the children's section of the clothing store but by 1988 the entrance was removed. The second floor has always been rented for professional office space and from 1901-1929 the Elks Lodge No. 510 occupied the top floor. It is rumored that W.C. Fields would come over from the Union Opera House to play the piano and meet with friends. An elevator shaft was constructed for the building but never completed.



15. Welcome to Our City (atop the House of Stones)



Originally constructed in 1912 for a homecoming celebration, the "Welcome to Our City" sign stood for six years. At the end of World War I a lighted flag replaced "to our city". The extra letters were put into storage in the attic of the building. The rest of the sign remained

until 1946 when it was torn down and discarded. In 2003 the sign was reconstructed using the remaining original letters as part of the city's 2004 Bicentennial Celebration.

16. 16. 150 East High Ave.

John Knisely Municipal Centre HM

The B.P.O.E. (Elks) Lodge No. 510 began construction of this Georgian Revival style building in 1928, at a cost of \$64,500. The original floor plan featured a hotel quality kitchen in the basement, including three card rooms, a large banquet room to seat and serve 200, a billiard room and a double shower and toilet. On the first floor, men's and women's lounge rooms were built on either side of the lobby, each with a fireplace. Also included on the first floor was a telephone and writing room, a cloakroom, ladies rest room and office. The 42 ft. square third floor ballroom was the largest and most elaborate room in the building. The ballroom balcony was large enough to hold an orchestra. In 2004 the city of New Philadelphia purchased and renovated the building for use as city offices, changing the name to the John Knisely Municipal Centre.

17. 17. 116 2nd St. NE

Geib Funeral Home HM

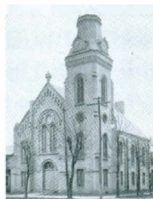
The Geib Funeral Home is a well-established business that can trace its roots back to 1846 when Joseph McElroy moved to New Philadelphia and started a furniture store and cabinetmaking shop on South Broadway. Funeral homes were generally operated as a sideline. In 1923 McElroy's son-in-law, James Linn, and his partners Alfred Hert and Jacob Geib, purchased this residence from John Marlowe to be the innovative Linn-Hert Co. Funeral Home. Establishing a funeral home in this type of surroundings was a new concept in the industry. The original wood frame house, built in the Italianate style, has undergone numerous additions, but the home is still the central focal point.

≡ EAST HIGH AVENUE ≡

1. 202 East High Ave.

Emmanuel Lutheran Church

In 1834 the cornerstone was laid for the first Emmanuel Lutheran Church, which was also the first church to be erected in New Philadelphia. Built in the Greek Revival style at a cost of \$2000 the church could seat 700 people. In 1870, at a cost of \$18,000 the second church was built but was destroyed by fire in 1970. A third church was built on the same spot soon after the fire. The windows facing East High Ave., the two center panels on the 2nd St. SE side and the marble baptismal font at the foot of the altar are all from the 1870s church.

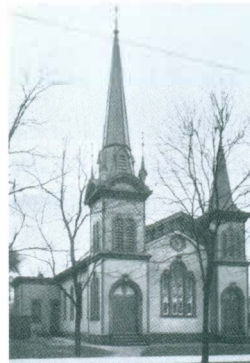


2. 203 East High Ave.

This painted brick mid 1800s home has several Queen Anne details added at the turn of the century. The eight-gable roof includes a sunburst gable and a Victorian era spindle and post wrap around porch, which was added later. A sensitive addition on the back of the home carries out the theme. William B. McLean and his wife Emma E. Everett McLean lived in this home with their five daughters. Emma was the great granddaughter of John Knisely, founder of New Philadelphia. Three unmarried daughters continued to live in this home until their deaths. The Everett vault in the Fair Ave. Cemetery was the first one to be built and the family is interred there.

3. 217 East High Ave.

First Presbyterian Church



In the 1820s services were held at the courthouse until a church could be built. It wasn't until 1841 when the first Presbyterian church was built in the Greek Revival style. As the congregation grew a larger church was needed and in 1922 the present church was erected. Built in the Neo-Classical style it features four massive stone columns which hold up the **pediment** over the arched front entrance. Brick **pilasters** and a **parapet** also add to this style.

A Louis Comfort Tiffany window, depicting Christ blessing little children, was commissioned and installed to the right of the altar in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis G. Knisely's young daughter, Elizabeth Jane Knisely. The window, which was designed and made at the Ecclesiastical Dept. of the Tiffany Studios of New York, was dedicated in 1924. In addition, there are five ornamental windows that are made of Tiffany's favrile glass: a method of glassmaking causing an iridescent effect. Each of these windows is a memorial given by past members or friends of the church.



4. 249-253 East High Ave.

Known as the Redman Apartments, this mid-19th century brick apartment building was originally symmetrical in shape. An addition to the left—two bay windows, porch and **brackets**, all with Italianate detail—was later added. The rear addition was added in 1927. This building was originally heated with piped in waste steam from the New Philadelphia light plant which was located off South Broadway.

5. 301-305 East High Ave.

The 1840s brick Baltimore Row style home was originally built as four side-by-side apartments. When the New Philadelphia Lateral of the Ohio-Erie canal was being built, housing was needed for the canal workers. It has been said a traveling Baltimore builder came through and built 48 apartments all within two blocks of the courthouse. In the 1880s the four apartments were combined into two separate residences at which time porches were added. In the early 1990s the one porch roof was removed and arches were constructed over the two front doors.

6. 419 East High Ave.

Built in 1872, this Second Empire home was built by John Milton Custer, who was born in New Rumley, OH, and shared a grandfather with General George Armstrong Custer. The **mansard roof** with hexagon polychrome slate and **dormers, hood moldings** over the arched windows, **brackets** under the **eaves**, and massive front double doors add to the grand size of the home. John M. Custer was part owner in the Goshen Coal & Oil & Salt Co. and Director of the Citizens National Bank. At one time this block was known as "Bankers Row" because of the number of men who lived along this street and worked in the banking industry.

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HELLER DRUG STORE

North Broadway

7. 427 East High Ave.

Major Henry Kaldenbaugh, Civil War veteran and former secretary to the American Consul at Amsterdam, Holland, built this brick High Victorian Italianate style home in 1868. Kaldenbaugh commissioned the Civil War memorial to the 51st Ohio Volunteers that stands on the square of New Philadelphia, however, he died before it was built. On May 19, 1887, Senator, and later U.S. President, William McKinley, dedicated the memorial and stayed in this home. Henry was co-partner with Andrew Patrick, Esq. in the Kaldenbaugh Bank which merged with the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Kaldenbaugh's son James was also involved with the bank.



8. 439 East High Ave. HH

This 1860s brick home is the mirror image of the Kaldenbaugh home next door. The roof line, **brackets**, porch, and additions carry many of the same features except for the omission of the **hood moldings** above the windows. In 1902 James Congleton and family lived in this home. He was the proprietor of the Hotel Delphian, which was formerly the Exchange Hotel, located on West High, and he owned a broom manufacturing company located at the corner of 1st Dr. SE and Allen Lane SE.

9. 445 East High Ave.

The **gambrel roof** on this 1907 home is typical of Eastern Dutch Colonial Revival homes built at the turn of the century. The lower half of the home is brick with shake shingles on the upper half, a continuous shed **dormer** and red tile roof are outstanding elements of this fine home. Built by Edward Sweitzer, assistant cashier at the Citizens National Bank, he eventually gave the home to his daughter Libby and her husband, Olaf Wilson, who became president of the bank. Libby and her lady friends would sew for the war effort on the third floor.

10. 448 East High Ave. (house is across the street)

At one time this c1860s Italianate house was called the Herron Apartments. A slightly hipped roof, **oculus window dormers, brackets** under the **eaves**, window **hood moldings** and double front doors are examples of this style of architecture.

11. 449 East High Ave.

This quaint farmhouse was built in 1850 and has been completely restored. The farm was subdivided into residential lots from Beaver Ave. eastward.

12. 458 East High Ave. (house is across the street)



Known as the Horning house, this brick home was built in c1885 in the Second Empire style. Polychrome slate, **dormers**, **brackets**, arched door and window moldings, and side bays are all details common to this style. According to legend, when Ralph Horning and Eva Scott, who both lived in homes directly across the street (Ralph 467, Eva 459), were engaged to be married, their parents went together and built this house as a wedding present for the young couple. This was once the East Ave. nursing home and most recently an apartment building.

13. 459 East High Ave. HH

Benjamin P. Scott, a banker, built this Second Empire style home in 1874. The **mansard roof**, **dormers**, **brackets** under the **eaves**, metal **hood** moldings over the arched windows, and bay windows on each side of the home are examples of the Second Empire style, which was popular from 1855 to 1885. The wrap around porch and **porte cochere** were later added at the turn of the century. This house has been completely restored. When B. P. Scott, a widower, came to this city with his two young daughters he purchased a hardware store in town. He became vice-president of the Citizens National Bank and then bank president. He was founder and president of the Spicer Manufacturing Co. and the Ohio Stove and Pipe Co., which became Reeves Manufacturing Co. His son B. H. Scott, born to his second wife, succeeded him as president of the bank.



14. 467 East High Ave. HH

Similar to the Scott home next door, this brick Second Empire was built in 1876. The **mansard roof** line is bolder and **dormers** have been removed. This home has especially grand double, arched wooden front doors with two tear-drop-shaped windows.

15. 479 East High Ave. HH

Built in 1890, this Victorian Queen Anne's architectural features are highlighted by its middle course shingles that surround the home, the sunburst on the porch gable, and leaded **transom** and **side lights** around the front door. Features also include a second story porch, polygonal **dormer**, posts and spindle trim, decorative chimney on the left, and the tower on the right, which add to the splendor of this home. For years this was an apartment house until it was restored back to a single-family home.

16. 507 East High Ave.



William T. Alberson, a newspaper man, came to New Philadelphia from Ashland Co. in 1900. He purchased and consolidated the "Ohio Democrat" and the "New Philadelphia Times" under the name of the "Ohio Democrat and

Times". In 1903 he established the "Daily Times", the first permanent daily newspaper of New Philadelphia. Soon after coming here he built this Georgian Revival style home that can be identified by the hipped roof, **dormers**, **dentil molding** in the **cornice**, corner **pilasters**, and **fluted** columns. This home has over a dozen leaded and stained-glass windows.

17. 617 East High Ave.

Walter T. Wyss built this 1922 Colonial Revival style home that features 6 over 6 windows, a colonial style front entry, and two massive chimneys. He was a local druggist who owned the Wyss Drug Store located on public square, and in 1930 he became the manager of the Citizens Budget Co., a small loan company. In 1937 this became home to Victor and Gladys Marsh. Vic was recognized as a noted American Industrialist, active in the expansion of Union Hospital, a leader in the United Way, and head of the Airport Commission. In 1955 he initiated Storybook Lane that spanned four blocks along East High Ave. at Christmas time with

twenty-one animated nursery rhyme characters. Storybook Lane is now located at Tuscora Park during the Christmas holiday. To the left of this house sat a large brick home with a barn and apple orchard; the sandstone blocks that line 6th St. is the foundation of the home that was torn down.



18. 6321 East High Ave.

Built in 1928 by George M. Lahmer, this brick Georgian Revival style home is rectangular in shape with projections on each side and a symmetrical **façade**. Other elements are the front **portico**, a **Palladian window** on the second story, and **dentil** work in the **eaves**. Mr. Lahmer was a successful home and life insurance agent and assistant treasurer for the Ohio Savings and Trust, of which his father was president. The **façade** of this bank is still evident at 119 West High Ave.

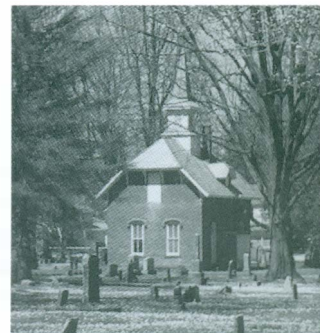
19. 139 3rd St. NE

Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Before Sacred Heart Catholic Church was built the congregation would meet at St. Joseph Church at Canal Dover, many walking three miles between the two towns. In 1894 the Congregation of the Reformed Church sold its small brick church at the corner of Fair Ave. and 2nd St. (now 3rd St. NE) to this Catholic congregation for \$3000 along with the adjacent property. The cornerstone for the present Romanesque style church was laid in 1927. Once completed, the total cost of the church, including furnishings, was \$96,108. Pay attention to the bold, massive bell tower (campanile) to the back left of the church, smooth stone **piers** between windows and entry. The original red tile roof was replaced with a copper roof in 1991. The **rose window** above the church entrance is a replica of the rose window in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Tuscanella, Italy.

20. 300 block of Fair Ave. NE Fair Ave. Cemetery

The Fair Ave. Cemetery was established in 1807 when John Knisely, founder of New Philadelphia and proprietor of the town plat, donated four lots, 273-276, for German religious societies. The first person who was buried in this cemetery was a man who drowned in the Sandy Creek. Over 4000 people have been buried in the Fair Ave. Cemetery since it was established. As of 2003 there is one Indian Ranger, one Revolutionary War, three War of 1812, three Mexican War, 150 Civil War, one Spanish American War, six World War I, and nine World War II veterans buried in this cemetery. The records office building, located between section H and I and now used for maintenance, is said to be reminiscent of the second courthouse of New Philadelphia. The Everett vault was the first to be erected.



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≡ GLOSSARY ≡

Balustrade: An entire railing system (balcony or staircase) including a top rail, vertical posts, and sometimes a bottom rail.

Brace: A piece of slanting lumber used to stiffen or support some part of a structure.

Bracket: Projecting support found under eaves or other overhangs; may be plain or decorated.

Bull's Eye window: A round or oval window, open, louvered, or glazed.

Buttress: An exterior mass of masonry set at an angle to or bonded into a wall which it strengthens or supports.

Capital: The top part or piece, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster.

Chancel: A part of the church including the altar and choir.

Cornice: The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall.

Cresting: The decorative railing running along the ridge of the roof.

Cupola: A domed roof on a circular base, often set on the ridge of a roof.

Dental molding: A band of small, square, tooth-like blocks found in a series on many cornices and moldings.

Dormer window: A vertical window or ventilating louver projecting from the slope of the roof; usually with its own roof.

Eaves: That part of a sloping roof that meets or overhangs the walls of a building.

Ell: An extension that is at right angles to the length of the building.

Façade: The principal face or front elevation of a building.

Fanlight: A semicircular or fan-shaped window usually found over entrance doors.

Finial: An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle, or other architectural features.

Fleche: A steeple or spire, especially one in the Gothic style, emerging from the ridge of a roof.

Fluted: Vertical, concave channels on columns, pilasters, and other surfaces.

French door: A door with glass panes throughout its length; often used in pairs. Also called a French window or door window.

Gambrel roof: A roof having a double slope on two sides of a building.

Half-timbering: A method of construction where a building has exposed wood framing on the exterior. The spaces between the exterior wood timbers are filled with plaster, stucco, brick, or stone.

Hood: A protective and sometimes decorative cover of stone or metal found over doors or windows.

Keystone: The wedge-shaped stone found at the center of an arch.

Lintel: A horizontal structural member that supports a load over an opening; usually made of wood, stone, or steel.

Mansard roof: A roof having two slopes on all four sides; the lower slope is much steeper than the upper.

Modillions: Horizontal blocks or brackets used in a series to support the overhanging part of the cornice.

Muntin: One of the thin strips of wood used for holding panes of glass within a window.

Oculus window: Round window.

Oriel window: A bay window projecting out from the wall of an upper story.

Palladian window: A three-part window composed of a large, arched central section flanked by two narrower, shorter sections having square tops. It is sometimes called a Venetian window.

Parapet wall: That part of the wall which is entirely above the roof.

Pediment: A triangular section framed by a horizontal molding on its base and two sloping moldings on each of its sides; used as a crowing element for doors, windows, over-mantels, and niches. A broken pediment is when the two sloping sides do not meet at the top.

Pier: A column designed to support concentrated load between two openings.

Pilaster: A shallow rectangular or semicircular column attached to a wall.

Porte cochere: A covered entrance, or porch, projecting far enough across a driveway or entrance road so automobiles, carriages, or other wheeled vehicles may easily pass through.

Portico: A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Quoin: Large stones or rectangular pieces of wood or brick, used to decorate, accentuate, or reinforce the corners of a building.

Rose window: A large, circular window containing tracery in a radial manner. It is especially used in Gothic cathedrals and churches.

Rosette: A circular or oval decorative wood plaque carved to resemble a flower.

Rusticated: Cut stone having strongly emphasized recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces.

Side light: A framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window opening.

Sill: The horizontal bottom member made of wood or stone of a window frame.

Stucco: An exterior finish, usually textured, composed of Portland cement, lime, and sand, which are mixed with water.

Terra cotta: A fine-grained fired clay product used ornamentally on the exterior of buildings.

Tracery: The curvilinear, ornamental openwork shapes of stone or wood creating a pattern within the upper part of a Gothic window.

Transom: A small window or series of panes above a door, or above a casement or double hung window.

Turret: A small and somewhat slender tower; often located at a corner of a building.

Vergeboard: A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the verge (incline) of the gable to conceal the ends of rafters. It is also called a bargeboard.

Vernacular: A local style of architecture in which ordinary styles are built.

Vestibule: A small entrance or foyer leading into a larger living space.

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1001 North Broadway, built 1909
2. 552 Fair Ave. NW, built c1890
3. 1166 S. Broadway, built 1876
4. 402 Tuscarawas Ave. NW, built 1875
5. 152 3rd St. SW, built 1846
6. 650 Ray Ave. NW, built 1872
7. 402 W. High Ave, built c1845

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