United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

295

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gallagher Building
Other names/site number: MAH0041304
Name of related multiple property listing:
NA
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing
N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 23 North Hazel Street and 131 Commerce Street
City or town: Youngstown State: OH County: MAHONING
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Barbara Powell **DSHPO Inventory & Registration** 4/18/2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Gallagher Building
Name of Property

Mahoning County, Ohio
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 6.9.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Gallagher Building
Name of Property

Mahoning County, Ohio
County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce/Trade: warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick
Foundation: Terra Cotta, Limestone
Walls: Brick, sandstone
Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gallagher Building is a four-story, L-shaped Commercial Style building with Neo-Classical detailing, constructed in 1904, in downtown Youngstown. Three structural bays of the principal façade face North Hazel Street (photo 1); one structural bay of a main facade faces Commerce Street (photo 2). Each façade meets the sidewalk at the property line; sidewalls extend to the side property line; a brick-paved alley runs next to the southwestern wall of the North Hazel Street wing. The building stands alone with surrounding abutting buildings demolished. The nearly flat main facades are of buff, hard-fire brick laid in stretcher bond with narrow, near butter-joints of red mortar. The building has sandstone detailing and some limestone in the first-story and foundation materials. Sidewalls are load-bearing masonry, largely without fenestration, largely of red wire-cut brick, laid in American common bond. The North Hazel Street wing has a masonry-bearing wall on either side of the access stairs that separates the northern bay from the two southern bays. An exterior basement staircase is on the southeast side of the building. An interior basement staircase is along the northeast-bearing wall of the Commerce Street part of the building. The interior space of the southwestern two-bay space is supported on each floor by five iron posts.

Narrative Description

The first story of the North Hazel Street part of the building has four entries, one for each structural bay and one for the staircase to the upper floors. Doorways are slightly recessed; two entryways show remnants of encaustic tile in red and white, with a Greek key at the threshold (photo 3). Each bay and the staircase doorway have cut limestone piers that define the bays. Each pier has a plinth and a capital. The piers of the southern bay are rock-faced limestone; the other three piers are bush-hammered limestone. While retaining the original piers, the rest of the three commercial first-story bays have been reworked at least twice since the building was constructed. The configuration of display windows and recessed, angled entries was changed in all but the staircase doorway. Each bay has square glazed terra cotta tiles below commercial plate glass windows with a deep window transom space to accommodate a dropped interior ceiling and replaced signage frieze that extends across the entire façade. The first story retains the historic sandstone cornice that runs across the entire front façade of the building.

Above the first story, the North Hazel Street façade continues its historic character with buff stretcher brick laid in red mortar. Each structural bay has three windows on each floor. The center bay projects slightly, about 4". Windows have cut sandstone lug sills with rock-faced sandstone lintels that extend across the façade as a continuous lintel or belt course. Windows are original, 1/1 double-hung wooden sash with wooden facings. Above the third story continuous lintel, the buff stretcher brick has four courses of corbelling and dentils of buff header bricks finished by a sandstone cornice molding that is completed at the northern end, but extends twenty-five feet onto the southern elevation. Above the cornice, on the center bay, is the sandstone name and date block with raised letters: "19 Gallagher Building 04". The building parapet is buff brick laid in stretch bond. The center bay parapet is taller than the side bay parapets. The North Hazel Street front façade has a sandstone coping.

The principal facades facing North Hazel and Commerce Streets are similar in detail. The Commerce Street façade has four windows on each of its three upper floors, the same buff brick laid in stretcher bond with very narrow joints of red mortar, lug sandstone window sills, original 1/1 wood window sash with wooden facings and rock-faced sandstone continuous lintel bands. The building's sandstone cornice is the same as on Hazel Street, with corbeling, dentil detail below the sandstone cornice and brick parapet with sandstone coping. The Commerce Street façade has a sandstone title block above the sandstone cornice: "19 Gallagher Building 04" in raised letters. This façade retains the original, historic first story (photo 4). Here, the bearing wall piers have limestone plinths but are buff brick above to a flat sandstone block that substitutes for the sandstone capital seen on the North Hazel Street façade piers. The first-story doorway is in the center with single plate glass display windows that angle to the recessed wooden door. Above the plate glass windows are transoms of Luxfer glass block with a design by Frank Lloyd Wright (Hanchett) (photo 5). The square glazed terracotta tile below the display windows may be part of a later renovation as the color of the tile is similar to the large tiles on the North Hazel Street first story. Because the eastern bearing wall once joined and was shared with the adjacent eastern commercial block, parts of that abutting building survive: common red brick in American bond on the eastern pier and an exposed portion of the box beam of the first story of the adjoining, demolished building.

The southwest wall of the North Hazel Street part of the building shows twenty-five feet of the more important buff brick (photo 6). Apparently the narrow alley to the south of the Gallagher Building offered enough space to show off the buff brick, the corbelling, the dentils and the sandstone cornice. Below the sandstone cornice, the advertising signage painted on the brick wall still shows: "Gallagher's Wholesale Liquor Store." The rest of the southern wall is red common brick laid in American common bond. At the eastern end of this wall are two windows on each of the four floors. These windows have sandstone lug sills and jack arches composed of three courses of header brick. The windows are original 2/2 sash with wooden facings.

The southeastern one-bay wall of the North Hazel Street part of the building has a partially exposed basement window, a first-floor doorway with transom and one window on each of the three upper floors (photo 7). All the openings have three header courses for each jack arch. Windows are wooden, 2/2 sash with sandstone lug sills.

The northern bearing wall of the North Hazel Street part of the building is built of common red brick (photo 8). It shows joist pockets for the support of the three upper stories of the abutting building, the demolished Renner Building. A first-story steel door and a first-story horizontal window of four lights, added in 1995, are part of the northern bearing wall.

The western bearing wall of the Commerce Street part of the building is both red common brick and buff stretcher brick with red mortar (photo 9). The buff brick marks a light well for the Renner Building, covering all four floors of the wall for about thirty-five feet of the building width. This western bearing wall also shows one second-story bricked-up (or never opened) window with jack arch located at second story height, about twelve feet from the Commerce Street front of the building. Finally, this wall has a first-story horizontal window of four lights and a door with glazing, added in the 1995 renovation.

The eastern bearing wall of the Commerce Street part of the building is, largely, of slightly over-sized common red brick. It was once a party wall shared with a six-story building (photo 2). The sidewalk edge displays a cut steel box beam at the first-story header joist height, a bricked-in double doorway at each of the three upper floors near the service elevator shaft and joist pockets for each of four building floors. The bearing wall extends above the roof as one side of the service elevator shaft.

At the junction of the Commerce Street part of the Gallagher Building and the North Hazel Street three structural bays are two structural bays the same width as rest of the Commerce Street wing. (see floor plan) On the exterior, they do not appear different from the other five bays of the east bearing wall exterior; they are integral to the construction and uses of the original building. They are open to the three Hazel Street bays and the Commerce Street bay, without fenestration on the eastern bearing wall and have three openings on their southern wall (photo 7). On the first floor are two windows and an exterior staircase to the basement. The basement shows three courses, about 20", of rock-faced limestone block. Other floors have three windows. Each window has a sandstone sill, 2/2 wooden sash with wooden facings and a brick jack arch of three courses of header brick. This southern wall, like the building's other southern wall, is of hard-fire common red brick laid in American common bond.

The building roof is relatively flat but for the height of the elevator tower. It is covered in built-up, asphalt roofing material. The southern wall has two square chimneys; the north-facing angle where the two building wings join has a square, exterior, brick chimney. A fourth chimney is on the northern bearing wall of the part of the building facing North Hazel Street. The coping of the front façade parapets is sandstone; the coping of the rest of the parapets is terra cotta tiles. Each bearing wall parapets has five short steps acknowledging the five interior bays of each wing of the building.

The building once was integral to its neighboring buildings, built in the first two decades of the twentieth century, commercial blocks of three to six stories, set directly on the sidewalk and meeting or nearly meeting each property line. Today, no building abuts the Gallagher Building (photo 10).

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Gallagher Building is best described in three parts: the three structural bays of North Hazel Street, the one structural bay of Commerce Street and the two rear structural bays at the junction of the two wings.

Four load-bearing masonry sidewalls support steel beams, dividing each wing of the Gallagher Building into five bays. The steel beams support wooden joists or rafters. The three upper floors of each wing have maple wood floors with plaster walls and ceilings that articulate the steel beams (photo 13).

The two rear structural bays have brick or block partial wall supports (photo 14). A service elevator (still operable) is in the northeast corner of the rear structural bays. It was added after initial construction, probably by Strouss-Hirshberg Co., to access storage areas in both the Gallagher Building and the two-bay building to the east along Commerce Street that also was part of Strouss-Hirshberg Co. The three double doorways that show on the eastern bearing wall likely also were a part of the company's storage plan. Prior to the service elevator, the eastern wall behind the elevator shows the shadow of an earlier staircase used to access the upper floors of the interior of the Gallagher Building.

The first-story bays of both the North Hazel and Commerce Street wings have largely exposed, cleaned brick interior walls with maple wood flooring. These walls were originally plaster. The southern and the northern bay facing North Hazel Street have pressed metal ceilings. The metal ceiling on the southern bay is relatively complete and undamaged; the northern bay ceiling is damaged, incomplete and covers the front half of the bay. The Commerce Street part of the building also retains its original pressed metal ceiling and maple wood floor (photo 11). The Commerce Street part of the building has an interior basement staircase in the most northern bay, along the eastern bearing wall, constructed about 1995. This staircase replaced a centered staircase to the basement, in the second bay from the Commerce Street front doorway. Both wings have one ca. 1995 four-part window and one door to the patio garden that replaced the demolished Renner Building (photo 12). The two rear structural bays appear to have original finishes: the southeast wall is plastered, other walls are rough, cleaned brick and/or red clay tile; the floor is wood.

The entire building has a basement with exterior sandstone walls, concrete floors, exposed wood joists and steel supports. Terra cotta tile walls support each of the three Hazel street interior bays and the interior portions of the rear two southeast bay interior division walls.

The second, third and fourth stories have plaster walls and ceilings with hardwood floors. Each ceiling shows the deeper steel beams that project below the wood floor joists.

In the late 1960s, the North Hazel Street first story bays were an "old man's bar", with altered entry doorways, dropped ceilings and small octagonal windows mounted high on the main first-story façade. A fire on the third and fourth floors, in the south corner of the building, caused minor, non-structural damage. In 1995, an interior and exterior first-story renovation changed the recessed doorways on Hazel Street, adding storefront windows. It removed the plaster from the walls, moved the Commerce Street basement staircase to the east wall, cleaned and painted two pressed metal ceilings and refinished the maple floor. About the same time, the Renner Building was demolished; the open space became a garden and outdoor eating area. A window and door were cut from each wing to provide service to the new garden area (Peyko, Faniro).

The Gallagher Building survives as an important landmark with most defining architectural features surviving: the main facades and most interior spaces. The three-bay North Hazel Street façade is intact but for the reworking of the first-story facade. The southwest wall of buff and red brick also is unaltered. The one-bay, four-story Commerce Street façade retains a symmetric recessed entry with display windows and original transoms, stylish buff brick articulated with sandstone belt courses and sandstone cornice with title block. On the interior, the first floor has two of three pressed metal ceilings surviving intact. Interior spaces above the first floor are largely unaltered.

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.)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Ethnic Heritage, European
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1904 - 1920

Significant Dates
1904

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

_____

_____

_____

Architect/Builder

_Owsley and Boucherle

_____

_____

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

The Gallagher Building, located at 23 North Hazel Street and 131 Commerce Street in downtown Youngstown, Ohio, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, during the period the building was used by The John Gallagher Company as a liquor wholesale establishment, from 1904 until 1920. Under Criterion A, the building is locally significant for Commerce, as a rare survivor of the downtown mercantile prosperity of the business and commercial center of the Mahoning Valley region during a period of great industrial expansion brought on by the growing manufacturing and steel industries in the area. Also eligible under Criterion A, for European ethnic heritage, the building represents the business success of John Gallagher (1844-1924), an Irish immigrant to Youngstown who was a significant contributor to the mercantile, social, and philanthropic character of the Mahoning Valley. A testament to both Youngstown's commerce and immigrants, Gallagher arrived in Youngstown in 1864, building a business that in five decades became the largest liquor supplier in the Mahoning Valley before its closure by Prohibition. The building is eligible under Criterion C, as a Commercial-style warehouse built in 1904 and designed by the prominent Youngstown architectural firm of Owsley and Boucherle. Few commercial buildings designed by this architectural firm, Youngstown's most prominent, survive to represent the decades of Youngstown's greatest industrial and commercial economic prosperity.

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

John Gallagher (1845-1924) immigrated to Youngstown from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1864, when he was nineteen. The story of his success and the prosperity of his business show the opportunities for industrious immigrants to the Mahoning Valley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Gallagher joined a large Irish immigrant community that found work in the village of Youngstown building the Pennsylvania-Erie crosscut canal (1839-1913) that ran from the mouth of the Mahoning River near New Castle, Pennsylvania, to Akron, Ohio. The largest Irish-American neighborhood grew on the south bank of the Mahoning, just south of the Presque Isle (later South Avenue) Bridge, close to the canal basin at Basin Street at the east end of Youngstown. The neighborhood was known as Kilkenny during most of the nineteenth century. The Irish community grew rapidly because Youngstown soon provided jobs in coal

mining, iron producing blast furnaces and a finishing mill along the Mahoning River. By 1855, Irish-Americans had settled neighborhoods on the hills across Crab Creek from the center of Youngstown village, near its junction with the Mahoning.

Youngstown is proudly a city of European immigrants. Into the 1860s, the immigrants arriving in the Mahoning Valley primarily spoke English or German, while after 1870s, the number of non-English speaking immigrants increased, rapidly exceeding the English-speaking immigration. In the 1840s, Welsh came to the Mahoning Valley to extract coal that had replaced charcoal to fuel the early blast furnaces; they largely first settled in the village of Brier Hill on the east side of the Mahoning river, northwest of the village of Youngstown. The Irish, increasing their immigration in the 1840s and early 1850s, settled close to the new industry along the Mahoning River both at Kilkenny and near the canal basin at the east end of Federal Street. The Irish-Americans worshiped at Youngstown's St. Columba Roman Catholic Church (1848), the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the Mahoning Valley, located on the north edge of the village's downtown. Irish-American involved in coal mining and an early Brier Hill blast furnace established St. Ann Parish in Brier Hill in 1869. Those Irish immigrants who helped build the canal and canal basin on the north side of the river at Haselton, downstream from Youngstown village, lived on the flood plain on either side of the Mahoning. After the canal was finished, Haselton gained a stone quarry and iron furnaces; the Powers property, on the south bank of the river, had two large coal veins where immigrants worked. From 1860 until 1888, Irish-American at Haselton and Powerstown worked to establish Sacred Heart Parish on Wilson Avenue because the walk to St. Columba was three miles. Similarly, the Irish-Americans from the east bank of Crab Creek established Immaculate Conception Parish in 1888.

As railroads became important means of transportation throughout the country, Youngstown coal mines, blast furnaces and rolling mills increased their need for more workers, employing immigrants from across Europe to produce larger quantities of iron rails for use in the construction of railroads. The village of Youngstown grew from 2,760 residents in 1860 to a "City" of 15,435 in 1880, to 44,885 in 1900 (Rogers). With the establishment of The Ohio Works of Carnegie Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Republic Steel, Youngstown more than doubled in population between 1900 and 1910 (Butler). By 1930, 54% of the city's population was foreign born or of foreign extraction (Buss and Redburn).

From 1850 to 1920, the US Census for each decade of population increase in Youngstown found either Irish or Italians were the largest group of immigrants. A study of Irish-Americans in the city in 1910 showed that most were homeowners, 82% were blue-collar workers, 25% skilled, 53% unskilled. A close-knit community tightly tied to their Catholicism, the study found Irish-Americans developed strong neighborhoods, socialized together and sought political leadership. By 1910, six years after the founding of the Youngstown Fire Department, four of the seven fire captains were Irish-Americans, as were 28 of the 74 firemen. Of locally elected officials in 1910, 45% had Irish surnames (Duffey).

During those years of rapid expansion, the village of Youngstown grew from a wide main street, called Federal Street, to a grid of residential streets with three busy nodes along Federal Street. At the eastern end of Federal Street, near the mouth of Crab Creek, was a canal basin with warehouses and worker housing; at the center was the Diamond (now Central Square) with churches, banks and other social centers; at the western end of the village was a commercial focus at Spring Common with another canal basin and some worker housing. As the town

grew, new residential neighborhoods climbed the north and south banks of the Mahoning while commerce grew to dominate Federal Street and the side streets. The most desirable business locations were those facing Federal Street, especially those locations in the two blocks east and west of the Diamond. The neighborhoods nearer the canal basins became more industrial with worker housing and boarding houses while the more prosperous residents began to relocate to the north bank of the Mahoning between Crab Creek and the main road north, Liberty Street (now Belmont Avenue).

As John Gallagher prospered, his business changed from saloon/restaurant on North Hazel Street to wholesale liquor store, and his business locations moved from one- or two-story wood frame buildings to architect-designed masonry buildings. All his business locations were within a block of West Federal Street, no more than two blocks west of the Diamond. He moved from living above his saloon to a house on the hill in a skilled worker/merchant residential neighborhood. His aspiration was to move closer to stylish Wick Avenue and further up the hill until he last resided close to the most socially desirable Wick Park residential neighborhood, where he lived from 1915 until his death in 1924.

After settling in Youngstown, John Gallagher first worked in a saloon/restaurant and appeared to be a convivial leader in his Irish immigrant community. In 1869, four years after coming to the village, he founded and was first president of the local chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, an Irish social club. The Youngstown chapter was the second chapter established in Ohio, exemplifying the size and importance of the village's growing Irish community (AOH program, 1904). He was also an active member of the St. Columba congregation, the church that would be a focus of his family life and philanthropy during much of his lifetime and a founding member of the Youngstown Council of the Knights of Columbus, a fraternal club that during its early years was nearly exclusively Irish-American *(Vindicator)*.

Gallagher began his wholesale liquor store in 1870, while still keeping his saloon on North Hazel between Commerce (then called Wick) and Federal Streets (*Youngstown 1906*, city directory). He apparently lived on the upper floor of the saloon. Three years later, in September 1873, he married Rose Kennedy, an 1870 immigrant from Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. They were married at St. Columba's. By 1875, his liquor store was located one block northwest of Federal Street, on Commerce Street; he and Rose had moved to the west end of Grant Street, several blocks northwest of St. Columba's, in a neighborhood of middle managers and skilled blue collar workers. By 1879, Gallagher had moved his business to the west side of North Hazel Street, one building north of Federal Street. His ad in the 1880-81 city directory boasted that The John Gallagher Company was "the only bona fide wholesale liquor dealer is this part of the state." About this time, he brought his brother-in-law James J. Kennedy (1846-1913) into the business. As the business continued to need greater space, Gallagher bought the next lot north on North Hazel Street. He hired the local Youngstown architectural firm of Owsley and Boucherle to design a stylish four-story, one-bay masonry and sandstone commercial block (now demolished). This location of John Gallagher Wholesale Liquor opened in 1885 (*Telegram*, OHI form, city directories).

In 1892, labor unrest resulted in Youngstown iron mills closing for "a summer of idleness". Named for the ironworkers' protest in Pittsburgh, the Homestead Strike, this strike became the most serious labor event since the Panic of 1873. Working condition issues persisted, so that the following summer of iron industry idleness expanded nationwide into The Panic of '93.

Mahoning Valley industrialist Joseph G. Butler, Jr. described it as "two years Youngstown not only stood still but went backward." At John Gallagher's commercial establishment, the warehouse business became "John Gallagher & James Kennedy", incorporating the business and management skill of Rose Kennedy Gallagher's brother James J. Kennedy. John Gallagher and his wife and two daughters lived in the warehouse building at 20 North Hazel Street. For the next three years, about 1895-1897, John Gallagher was employed in Cleveland, as James J. Kennedy ran the business in Youngstown. By 1898, John Gallagher was back in Youngstown, living just west of St. Columba on Rayen Avenue. The business was still called "Gallagher & Kennedy", but James J. Kennedy's name in the city directory no longer showed affiliation with the business (Butler, city directories).

As Youngstown paused in its mercantile expansion during the very slow decade of 1890-1900, the West Federal Street shopping area held two department stores, Strouss-Hirshberg Enterprise Store and G. M. McKelvey Company. Strouss-Hirshberg, the store with older roots, occupied the three-story, three-bay Richardsonian Romanesque Wick Building (demolished), designed by C. H. Owsley about 1876. It had several additions by 1900, occupying a site on the north side of West Federal, near the corner of North Hazel Streets (Brenner, Welsh, Palmer). G. M. McKelvey consolidated two stores in his moved to downtown Youngstown in 1882 (Butler). Located next to the John Gallagher Company on the west side of North Hazel Street, this general merchandise store was one-bay of three-stories with a similar sandstone façade as Gallagher's (OHI). In the coming decades, G. M. McKelvey Co. expanded onto West Federal Street, eventually occupying the 1885 Gallagher Building and many commercial bays on the north side of West Federal Street (Sanborn).

Before the construction of the present Gallagher Building at 23 North Hazel Street, the eastern side of the street between West Federal and Commerce Streets included the Excelsior Block (1869, demolished), a once stylish three-story brick building with first-story stores, second-story offices and third-story entertainment hall. North of the brick-paved alley, three wood-frame buildings had two stories with small one-story back wings. The North Hazel-Commerce corner, future site of part of the Gallagher Block, was vacant land. The west side of North Hazel Street held two-story frame buildings including a Chinese laundry, a saloon, the sandstone one-bay Gallagher store, the one-bay three-story masonry G.M. McKelvey Co. department store (1882) and a two-story frame hotel at the north end of the block (Sanborn, 1896, 1907).

After more than sixteen years in the brick and sandstone building on the west side of North Hazel, the business again needed more space. The John Gallagher Company bought the frame buildings on the east side of North Hazel and a one-bay lot facing Commerce Street that abutted the rear of the North Hazel lots. Gallagher once again hired the Owsley & Boucherle architectural firm for the design of the 1904 Gallagher Building. According to a Youngstown self-promotional brochure published in 1906, the building at 23 North Hazel Street occupied all four floors and the basement of the North Hazel Street part of the building where Gallagher was an "Importer, Jobber, and Wholesale Dealer in Liquors". The description went further to note the business handled "Gallagher's Export Rye," Kentucky Bourbons, Eastern Ryes and fine blends". The city directory noted that John Gallagher's son-in-law Christopher Deibel was vice-president and James G. Herald was secretary-treasurer (city directory).

About the same time, realtor George J. Renner purchased the lot at the corner of North Hazel and Commerce Streets. Renner also hired Owsley & Boucherle to design his four-story

masonry building that would share bearing walls with the Gallagher Building's two wings. The Renner Building was first occupied in 1907. The building housed a variety of businesses with offices and clubs upstairs including a Swedish glee club, the Eagles, the Owls (photo 15). First-story businesses were a cigar store, art supplies and jewelry (city directories). George Renner's brother Emil was John Gallagher's son-in-law.

Typifying the changing character of the Youngstown downtown, the west side of North Hazel Street, in 1910, held stores that sold art supplies, stationery, picture framing. Another was a pharmacy. The oldest part of the G. M. McKelvey Company department store continued on North Hazel Street and very soon expanded into the old Gallagher Building. The Central Hotel at the North Hazel-Commerce Street completed the end of the block (Sanborn, 1907, city directory).

Soon after its construction, the Commerce Street wing of the Gallagher Building briefly had a phonographic store followed by Webster Electric Company, which soon moved to a Phelps Street location. In 1913, the Commerce Street wing was vacant while Strouss-Hirshberg Company, the local department store, utilized the new six-story, two-bay warehouse next door. By 1915, Strouss-Hirshberg, located directly across the alley on West Federal Street, expanded into three storefronts, 127-131 Commerce Street, including the Gallagher wing. Probably about this time, the service elevator was installed in a rear bay of the Gallagher Building to facilitate movement of dry goods into storage (city directories).

The Gallagher family was close, with John and Rose moving in with their daughter's family on Rayen Avenue, just a block from St. Columba. Father John and sons-in-law Christopher Deibel and Emil Renner were strongly supportive of the social clubs and other entertainment facilities that purchased liquor from the Gallagher business. John was an important member of the AOH. Deibel and Renner owned The Dome, a vaudeville house at 280 West Federal Street. The theater likely was an investment of profits from wholesale liquor sales for the brothers-in-law. The Renner and Diebel partnership showed movies at the Dome. Anticipating the national movement for temperance, Renner and Deibel invested in real estate to provide income that would replace wholesale liquor sales when they purchased The Excelsior Block on the corner of West Federal and North Hazel, demolished it and built the Neo-Classical Liberty Theater (NR-1984). Youngstown's first movie palace opened in 1917-1918; Deibel was the general manager.

John Gallagher Company stayed in the wholesale liquor business until 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, banning liquor sales. In that year, John Gallagher was seventy-five, retired and living with son-in-law Diebel just north of Wick Park. Deibel continued as general manager of The Liberty Theater. His partner in the movie theater business, Emil Renner, continued involvement in his family's large downtown real estate holdings, because the family brewery business, City Brewery, the region's largest, was shutdown until 1933 (MVHS archives).

When John Gallagher died in early 1924, his obituary noted his founding of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Youngstown, his founding membership in the Youngstown chapter of Knights of Columbus, and his generosity to the congregation of St. Columba. St. Columba parish remained prominent among John Gallagher's interests during his entire life. He was a leader of the parish and a generous contributor to the maintenance and growth of Youngstown's oldest

congregation, according to his obituary. Gallagher was particularly close to Father Edward Mears, nicknamed "the Builder" for his aggressive construction campaigns during his years at St. Columba. Mears was responsible for the third church building, a new St. Columba School and parish hall and many other church-related buildings. The fundraising for the new St. Columba began in 1893, during a financially difficult decade in Youngstown. Services were first held in the finished basement. The congregation laid the cornerstone for an impressive Gothic Revival structure designed by W. P. Ginther of Akron on July 1, 1900 (*Vindicator*) and dedicated the building in 1903. John Gallagher was given a silver trowel, made by Samuel Brothers Jewelry, for the largest contribution for the third St. Columba Church. Such a gift signified the largest contributor to the construction (*Cathedral Parish*).

Following the enforcement of the Eighteenth Prohibition in early 1920, Strouss-Hirsberg Company took occupancy of the entire Gallagher Building and the two-bay warehouse building on Commerce Street: 21-25 Hazel Street and 127-131 Commerce Street. A painted wall sign on the side of a building pier, today notes "Strouss-Hirshberg Company...porch furniture, baby carriages", at the 23 Hazel Street entry doorway (photo 16). The department store continued using the building until 1926 (Welsh, city directories). With the opening of the terra-cotta front Strouss-Hirshberg Building (NR, 1986) at 20 West Federal Street, the department store no longer needed the warehousing space or seasonal sales area provided by the Hazel and Commerce Street building.

The North Hazel Street Gallagher Building storefronts were vacant from 1929 until 1931, when a tailor James Guttridge, occupied the space for several years. Following another vacancy, the storefronts began a long period of use, from 1935 until 1962, as restaurants, first owned and managed by James Herald (former secretary-treasurer of The John Gallagher Company), next run by Earl W. Rand, then James D. Naughton as the Himrod Inn (Hartman) (photos 16,17). Naughton likely was responsible for the first exterior alteration of the North Hazel Street storefronts when dropped ceilings covered the pressed metal ceiling, the recessed doorway entrances were changed and small octagonal windows replaced the plate-glass, about 1962 (photos 17 & 18) (Peyko).

The Commerce Street wing remained vacant from 1927 until 1931, when Delux Company occupied the property, becoming Schwartz Brothers from 1937 until 1956, then C and S Supplies until 1977. The businesses sold barber and beautician supplies (Hartman, city directories). In 1977, Saada Simon purchased the Gallagher Building, opening the Cedars Café in the North Hazel Street bays. Soon, the café occupied the entire first floor, basement and some of the second story. First, the business was an "old man's bar", but by the 1981, the southern bay hosted popular bands, attracting a young clientele. In the early 1980s, groups performed upstairs on the second floor for large audiences, with the bar downstairs in the southern two bays. The Commerce Street wing was a restaurant with Middle Eastern selections. In 1995, Simon had the interior and exterior renovated, removing first-story interior plaster, returning storefront windows to Hazel Street, reconfiguring the recessed storefront doorways, placing a low storefront transom but removing the dropped ceiling and exposing some of the pressed metal ceiling for the North Hazel Street south bay. On Commerce Street, little had changed during the history of the storefront. The renovation removed the plaster from the walls, moved the basement staircase to the east wall, cleaned and painted the pressed metal ceiling and refinished the maple floor. About the same time, the City of Youngstown demolished the Renner Building; Simon bought the land between the two wings. The open

space became a garden and outdoor eating area. A window and door were cut from each wing to provide service to the new garden area (Peyko, Faniro).

SIGNIFICANCE, CRITERION C

The Gallagher Building also is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for its architecture. The building, a warehouse, is a fine example of the Commercial Style with Classical detailing, built in 1904, from a design of the Youngstown architectural firm of Owsley and Boucherle.

The prosperity of the decade from 1900 to 1910, with the construction of large and important steel mills, made the Mahoning Valley the second largest steel-producing center in the United States, next to greater Pittsburgh. Youngstown's downtown boomed, offering services and commercial products, entertainment facilities of every sort. Quickly, during this decade, the old frame commercial buildings of two and three stories were replaced with bearing wall masonry buildings of three or more stories. During the decade, Youngstown gained skyscrapers: The Dollar Bank Building (Owsley and Boucherle) in 1903, the Wick Building (Daniel Burnham) in 1907, the Stambaugh Building (Albert Kahn) in 1908, and the Mahoning Bank Building (Albert Kahn) in 1910.

Architectural firms were among the services that the growing city of Youngstown provided the region. The increase in the number of firms confirms the rapid change in the architectural character of the city. In 1880, Youngstown had four firms: William B. Ellis Youngstown's first architect, Rufus Thompson from Cleveland, Adolph Kannengeiser from Sharon, Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Owsley who was trained in England. The three locally raised architects all had experience as carpenter-builders before becoming architects; Owlsey had undertaken an apprenticeship to learn design, construction and restoration of Gothic style churches (city directories, Palmer).

Charles H. Owsley (1846-1935) gained prominence in Youngstown with the design of the Mahoning County Court House (demolished) on Wick Avenue at Wood Street in 1874-76. During the same years, he completed the Romanesque Revival design for the Strouss-Hirshberg Enterprise Store (demolished) on West Federal Street. In the 1880s, he moved to into the city from rural Trumbull County, establishing an office in downtown Youngstown. During that decade, he had several commissions in Warren, Ohio, including the Park Hotel (1886) on Park Street and several large residences. In Youngstown, his work included C. B. Wick's Adirondack Style log house (1886), a party "cottage" facing Crab Creek, and the High Victorian Gothic Style Second National Bank (1889, demolished) at northeast corner of Central Square. In 1887, Owsley formed a partnership with Louis Boucherle (1857-1952). About the same time, the firm designed a one-bay, three-story warehouse and store for John Gallagher's liquor store on the west side of North Hazel Street. The firm of Owsley & Boucherle, in 1892, completed the YMCA building (demolished) facing East Federal Street at Champion. In the nineties, the firm completed Central School on Mahoning Avenue and at least four other schools in Youngstown and Ashtabula. The architectural firm finished the Elks Building (demolished) at Wick Avenue at Wood in1902, the Dollar Savings & Trust on Central Square in 1903 and the $40,000, five-story Potter's Savings and Loan Building (NR-1985) in East Liverpool, 1904. The same year that Owsley and Boucherle designed the Gallagher Building at 23 North Hazel

Street, they also designed the Renner Building (demolished), two other commercial blocks and a kindergarten expansion in the downtown, several residences in Youngstown and supervised the construction on the Newton Falls Methodist Episcopal Church. The next year, 1905, saw construction of Richard Brown Memorial Methodist Church (NR, 1990) facing Wick Park and the Hungarian Evangelical Reform Church on Mahoning Avenue next to Central School. The same year, Charles F. Owsley (1880-1953) joined his father's architectural practice (Palmer, MVHS).

By 1904, the prosperous city had grown to be home to nine architectural firms: W. B. Ellis and Son, R. F. & E. R. Thompson, and Herman Kling who inherited the Kannengeiser firm. Further, the city had Dennison and Miller, A. F. Judd, S. G. Kennedy, J. S. Siefert and George Vaughn (1903 city directory). Among principals of these local architectural firms, Rufus Thompson, Charles H. Owsley and Louis Boucherle were members of the American Institute of Architects, a national organization that "promoted an accepted code of practice, regulated building standards and insured public safety through professional licensing" (Palmer). The large number and recognized professionalism of local architectural designers reflected the regional importance of Youngstown in the Midwest. Among the firms, Owsley and Boucherle had a significant portion of new construction at the largest expenditure of the new money available for making Youngstown an important mercantile center (Palmer). No record of Owsley and Boucherle entries in competitions for building designs in Pittsburgh or other large Midwest cities survive, a convention popular during these decades. Owsley and Boucherle had a strong influence in the northeast Ohio region, but the principals clearly did not aspire to gain a larger reputation beyond the Mahoning Valley or eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

The Owsley and Boucherle and Owsley architectural firm:
Charles H. Owsley (1846—1931) came to the Mahoning Valley from England. There, he had served a three-year indenture with an architect, learning the profession, largely working on the restoration/repair of Gothic style churches. He completed this apprenticeship in 1868, immigrating to Canada, then to Trumbull County, Ohio by 1869. The Mahoning County Court House on the corner of Wick Avenue at Wood Street was his first major commission in 1874. The Strouss-Hirshberg Enterprise Store on West Federal Street near Hazel Street was finished in 1875. In 1887, a Swiss architect, Louis Boucherle (1857--1932), became Owsley's partner: the office manager, engineer, detail man for Owsley, the designer. Together, they gained the commission for the Second National Bank on the northeast corner of the city-center park, the Diamond (Central Square), in 1889, and the YMCA in 1892. As the wealth of the Mahoning Valley grew, the firm met the demand for new buildings of high quality design with more schools, churches and residences. Son Charles H. Owsley (1880—1953) joined the firm in 1905, after graduating from the architecture program at the University of Pennsylvania and working as a part of a French atelier, related to the French architecture school Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The firm, in the decade from 1900—1910, had an enviable clientele and large commissions. In 1912, they began work on the Mahoning County Court House (NR 1976), their most accomplished design. The firm continued after 1908 as Owsley Boucherle & Co., becoming Owsley Boucherle Owsley when Charles F. Owsley became a partner. In 1912, the elder Owsley retired but did not leave his participation in architectural design within the firm. Important Youngstown buildings built between 1920 and 1940 include Home Saving and Loan, South High School, the Islay Dairy Building. Louis Boucherle died in 1932; Charles F. Owsley died in 1935; Charles H. Owsley died in1953 (Palmer).

The Gallagher Building was among the buildings that replaced earlier, smaller wood-frame commercial properties. The 1907 Sanborn Map of Youngstown prominently identified the Gallagher Block on North Hazel Street just north of the Excelsior Block and the Renner Block that secured the North Hazel—Commerce corner between the two wings of the Gallagher Building. Stores and offices were dense; structures were three stories or taller in this part of the city.

The Gallagher Building showed off the better materials on its street facades and sturdy but ordinary materials on the elevations not meant to be seen. The building design used stylish detailing materials: smooth buff brick laid in stretcher bond to make a seamless, flat, smooth surface to off-set the rock-faced sandstone detailing and the important first-floor mercantile services. Most important architectural details survive; only the North Hazel Street storefronts remain altered from the original exterior. The distinguished building conveys the importance of John Gallagher's wholesale liquor business as the largest provider in a prosperous region where saloons and after-work drinking were hallmarks of iron workers, steel workers, hard-working tradesmen and the rest of the very large blue-collar work force of the Mahoning Valley. The building also represents the very large and influential Irish-American population of Youngstown who came to the Valley early in the industrial era and, as a group, was among the largest immigrant population in a region of European immigrants.

Today, few of the stylish commercial buildings survive from the decades of big expansion financed by Mahoning Valley wealth. The Park Hotel in Warren (1886, C. H. Owsley) is restored, but without its important commercial storefronts. The John R. Davis Building (1883-84) has been restored, one bay wide, three stories with storefront. The Excelsior Block (1876), Strouss-Hirshberg Company Enterprise department store (1876), the earlier Gallagher Building (1885) the Renner Block (1904) and the James MacKey Block (1904) all C. H. Owsley or Owsley and Boucherle designs, are gone. Designs by the firm 1880s--1910 survive, but they are churches, a few schools, public buildings and residences (Palmer). Further, few of the three- and four-story commercial buildings of this important era remain in downtown Youngstown.

The Gallagher Building is the physical representation of the commercial contributions of an Irish immigrant to local commerce in downtown Youngstown during the early twentieth century. It is a reflection of downtown Youngstown's commercial prosperity brought about by the manufacturing and steel industries as well as the prosperity and success of an Irish immigrant. It is one of the few turn of the century commercial buildings still extant in downtown Youngstown, and one of the few extant commercial buildings designed by the prominent local architecture firm of Owsley and Boucherle. The Gallagher Building is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and ethnic heritage and under Criterion C for architecture.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Gallagher Building
Name of Property

Mahoning County, Ohio
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: Mahoning Valley Historical Society Archives, Youngstown, OH_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _MAH0041304__

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _7,150 square feet; .18 acres_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map): Youngstown Quadrangle

[x] NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17	Easting: 529280	Northing: 4549875
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Boundary consists of the three tax parcels associated with the building: Parcel 53-002-A-135.00-0, 53-002-A-137.00.0 and 530002-A-138.00.0.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property consists of the commercial building and lots located at 23 North Hazel Street and 131 Commerce Street, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio.

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1. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rebecca M. Rogers
organization: Rebecca M. Rogers
street & number: 44 Audubon Road
city or town: Youngstown state: OH zip code: 44514
e-mail rogersrebecca50@aol.com
telephone: 330-757-8986
date: 26 October 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Appendix A: Floor Plan, first story and site plan.

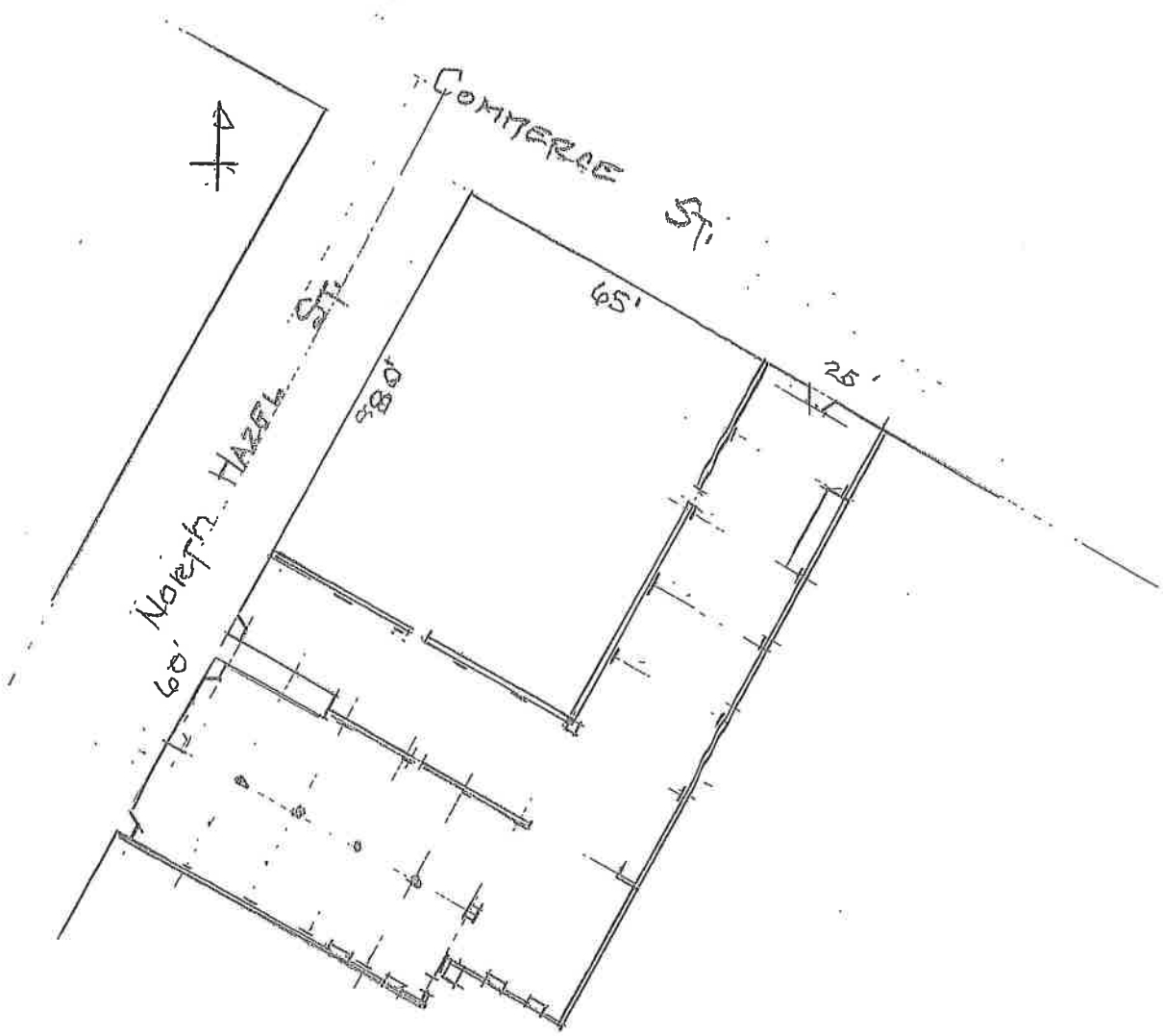


Photo Log

Name of Property: Gallagher Building
City or Vicinity: Youngstown
County: Mahoning State: Ohio

Photographer: Rebecca M. Rogers

Date Photographed: exterior photographs, October 20, 2013; interior photographs, July 11, 2013

1. North Hazel Street wing, western façade, looking southeast

2. Commerce Street wing, northern and eastern elevations, looking southwest

3. North Hazel Street wing, stairway entry doorway, encaustic tiles, looking southeast

4. Commerce Street, front façade detail, looking southwest

5. Commerce Street, front transom detail, Luxfer prism glass block

6. North Hazel Street wing, southern bearing wall, looking north

7. Southern and eastern elevations, looking northwest

8. North Hazel Street wing, northern bearing wall, looking southwest

9. Commerce Street wing, west bearing wall, looking southeast

10. Gallagher Building with Commerce and North Hazel Street wings, garden terrace between, looking southeast from the northern side of Commerce Street

11. First story interior of Commerce Street wing looking southwest

12. First story interior of northern most Hazel Street structural bay, looking north

13. Second story interior, center Hazel Street structural bay, looking northwest

14. Second story interior, Hazel Street center structural bay, looking southeast to the rear structural bays.

15. North Hazel Street, sign painted on the northern doorway pier, looking north, "Engineering Auto Club"

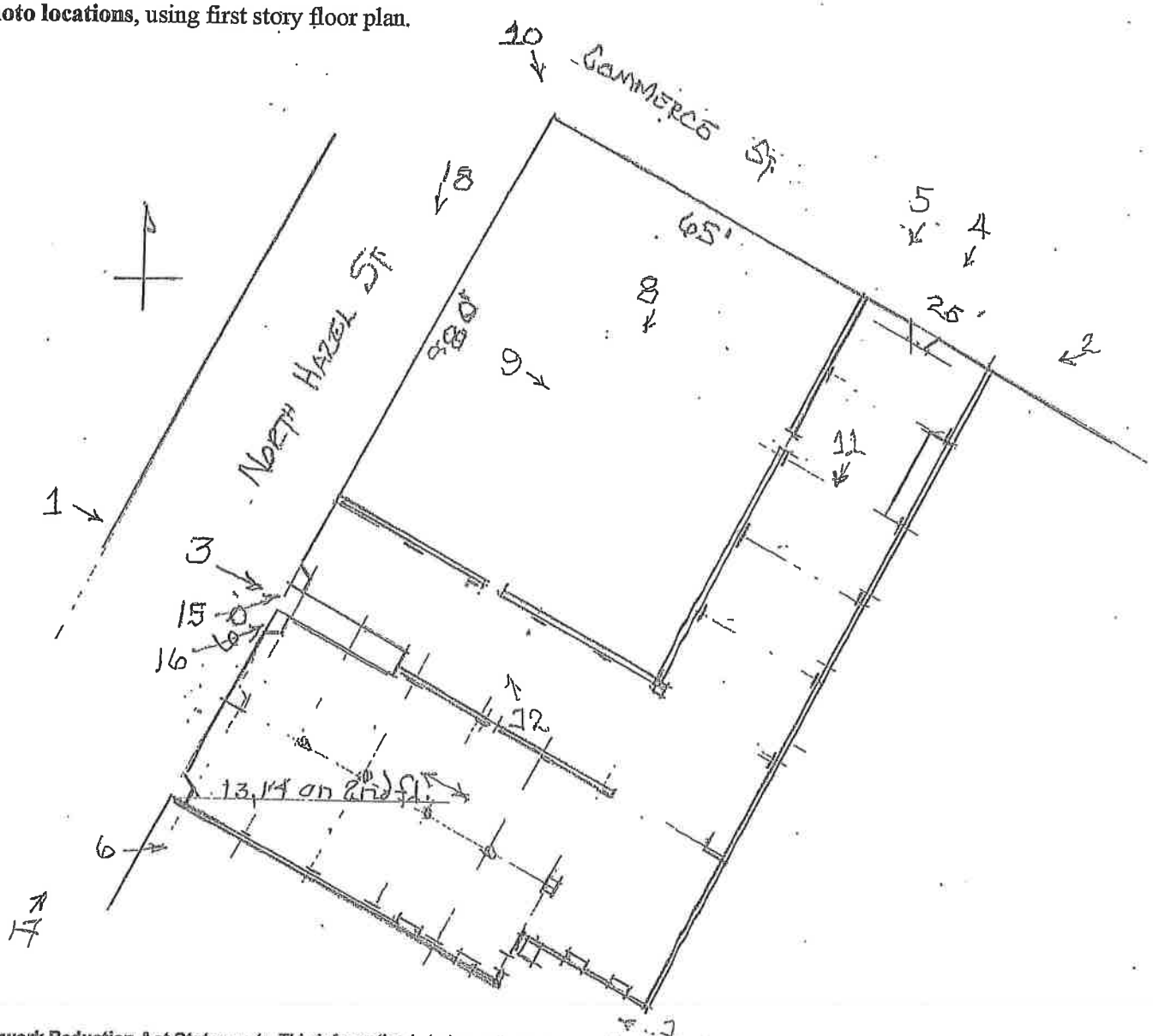
16. North Hazel Street, sign painted on the center doorway pier, looking north, "porch furniture, baby carriages"

Photographer: Youngstown City Planning Dept., ca. 1963—1964

17. Gallagher Building, North Hazel Street façade, looking northeast.

18. Gallagher Building, Hazel Street façade, looking south.

Photo locations, using first story floor plan.



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

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

YOUNGSTOWN QUADRANGLE
OHIO—MAHONING CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4866 II NE (WARREN)
4866 II NW (GIRARD)
4866 II NE (SHARON WEST)
4866 II SE (CANFIELD)
4866 II SE (CAMPBELL)
(SALEM) 4865 IV NE
(COLUMBIANA) 4865 I NW
(NEW MIDDLETOWN) 4865 I NE

80°45′ — 41°07′30″ — 42′30″ — 40′ — 80°37′30″

2 510 000 FEET — 530 000 FEET — 500 000 FEET — 2 490 000 FEET

R. 3 W. — R. 2 W. — T. 2 N. — T. 1 N.

Gallagher Building
Youngstown, Mahoning Co
OH10
17/529280/4549875

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1962. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1982. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963
Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours

MN GN
8½° 151 MILS 0°12′ 4 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1997 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OHIO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1997

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

1994

NIMA 4866 II SW—SERIES V852

ISBN 0-607-47014-4

19 GALLAGHER 04
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CEDARS
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NO TRESPASSING
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STATE OF OHIO
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Federal
KEEP OUT

CEDAR'S
DINING

National Bank
CEDARS
GALLAGHER
ONE WAY

THE
CLUB

PORCH
& BABY

James & Sons
NIMROD INN
INSURANCE
ITALIAN Restaurant
ALEXS
Style Center

James
& SONS
INSURANCE
ALEXIS
ALEXIS