



LANDMARKS

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of past, pride of place



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CLEVELAND HEIGHTS



LANDMARKS

The Cleveland Heights Landmark Commission was created by City Council in 1973 to preserve and protect buildings, works of art and other objects of historical or architectural value to the community.

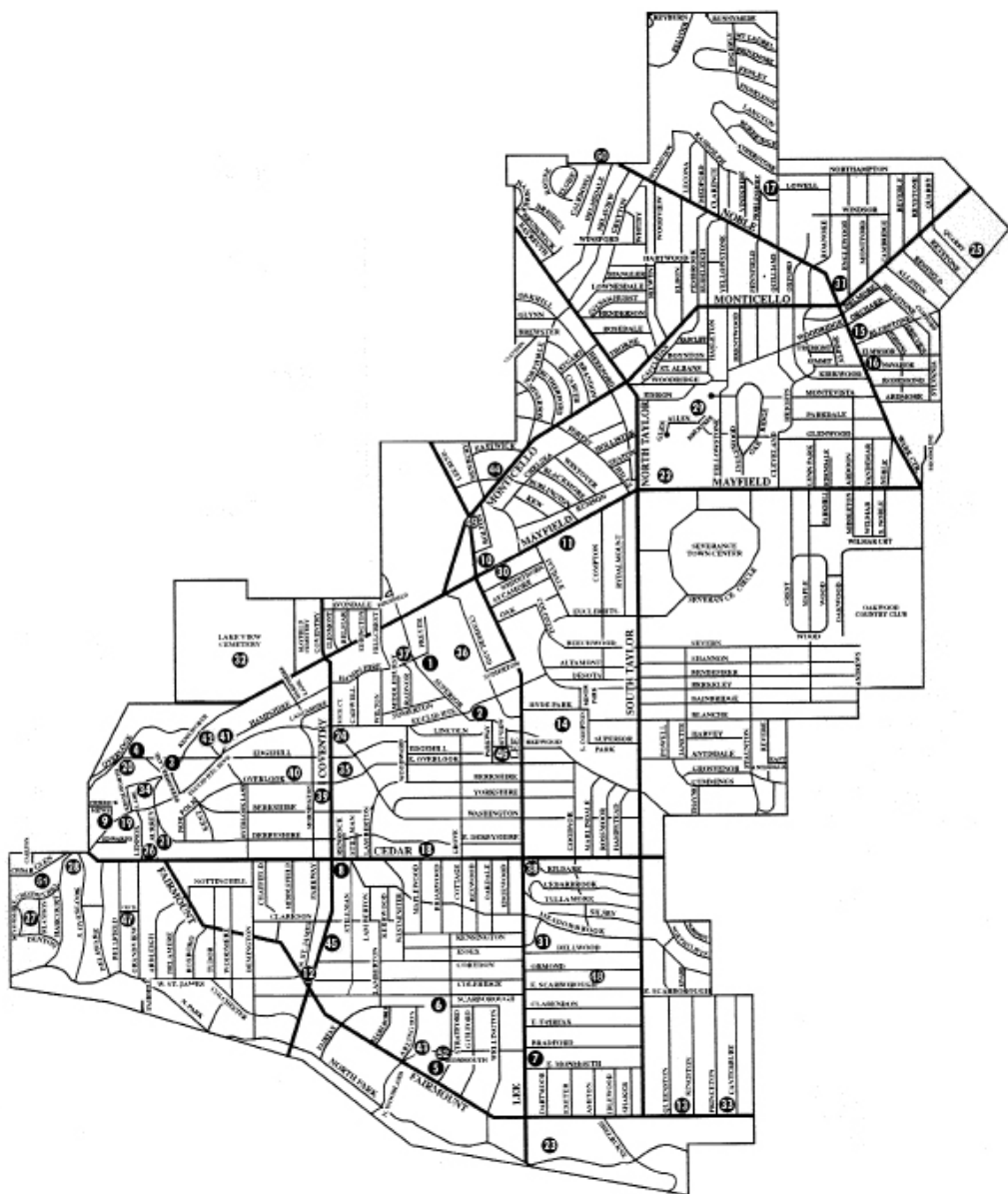
The Commission has seven members appointed to three-year terms by City Council. Commission activities are funded by the City and supported by staff.

Landmark nominations are made by Commission members or by owners seeking designation for their properties. Nominations must be accompanied by thorough research and documentation. After receiving a nomination, the Landmark Commission tours the site and discusses its Landmark eligibility. Properties may be landmarked for their architectural and/or historical significance to the community.

Approval of the Planning Commission, as well as Landmark Commission, must be obtained before a property is landmarked.

Designated Cleveland Heights Landmarks can be identified by their circular bronze Landmark plaques, often located near the front entry. Owners are expected to keep these valuable resources in good condition so they will remain for future generations. If a Landmark property owner wishes to make exterior alterations to the property, Landmark Commission approval is necessary.

For more information on the Landmark program, please call the Department of Planning & Development at 216-291-4878 or email planning@clevelandheights.gov



Landmarks

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- 52 James C. Beardslee & Cornelia Wadhams Beardslee House (2013)
- 53 The 1924 City Hall Entrance (2019)
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- 55 Neff-Henderson House (2021)
- 56. Bradford Cinder Path (2021)
- 57. Collier-St. Angelo House (2022)
- 58. The Victorian Condominiums (2022)

**Year in parentheses indicates year property was landmarked.*



1 Curtis-Preyer Stone House

14299 Superior Road
ca. 1825

Interior remodeled, ca. 1900

Cleveland Heights' oldest structure is a simple cabin which has evolved over the decades. This home was formerly associated with John Peter Preyer's Lake

View Wine Farm and vineyard, where the stream behind served both cider and grist mills. At that time there were stables, extensive gardens, and a barn. Made of locally quarried stone with walls one and one-half feet thick, this residence is basically restored to its late 19th-century appearance. The adjacent Preyer Road is named for this early Cleveland Heights family.

2 Superior Schoolhouse

14391 Superior Road

First floor, 1882

Second floor and bell tower, 1893

Rehabilitated, 1999-2000,

City Architecture, architects

National Register of Historic Places

In January 1859, this property was purchased for construction

of East Cleveland Township

District 9 School, a one-story

brick school house. Around

1882, the brick building was

either rebuilt or faced with

sandstone, and in 1893, a wood-

framed second story was added. By 1924, the two-room schoolhouse had become too small for the community, and classroom uses were moved. The Board of Education, however, continued to use the building through 1928 or so. From 1947-1964, the building was reopened for the education of special needs children. The combination of a sandstone first story with a clapboard second story is very rare. Notable are the unique stone coursing, bell tower, combination of six-over-six and six-over-one sash windows, slate roof, and the slate chalkboards and woodwork inside. During the 1999-2000 rehabilitation of the building into The Cleveland Heights Historical Center at Superior Schoolhouse, great care was taken to preserve the building's historic architecture.





3

Patrick Calhoun House

2460 Edgehill Road

1896, Meade & Granger, architects

Patrick Calhoun was the developer of Euclid Heights, bounded by Cedar, Coventry, Mayfield, and Overlook Roads—one of Cleveland Heights' first residential districts. Beginning in 1891, Calhoun began to purchase land for what he hoped would become Cleveland's premier

residential community. Calhoun paid to construct a streetcar line up Cedar Hill to Euclid Boulevard (now Euclid Heights Boulevard) and onto Coventry Road. This convenient transportation opened the way for the future development of our community. This Jacobean/Queen Anne residence is notable for its vertical silhouette, which is in sharp contrast to nearby houses. Clipped gables and half-timbering give this turn-of-the-century home a Central European feeling.

4

John Hartness Brown House

2380 Overlook Road

1896, Meade & Granger, architects

National Register of Historic Places



This is Cleveland Heights' finest example of a heavy stone, Richardsonian Romanesque residence, resembling many mansions on Euclid Avenue from the "Millionaire's Row" era. Gothic-arched windows and doors and mahogany and maple woodwork are among this solid mansion's most notable features. John Hartness Brown has been said to be the person who first showed Patrick Calhoun the land which would become Euclid Heights. Brown went on to become one of Calhoun's real estate agents, but later moved to London, England after being accused of, but never charged with, the murder of his neighbor, William Rice. (For many years, Brown's middle name was thought to be Harkness. Research has proven otherwise.)

5 Tremaine- Gallagher House

3001 Fairmount Blvd.
1912-1914,
Frederick W.
Striebinger, architect
Terrace, 1997, Gaede
Serne Architects, Inc.
National Register of
Historic Places



Called “Beaulieu” or
beautiful place, this

property is located within the Fairmount Boulevard National Register Historic District. The Italian Renaissance palazzo shuns the predominant Georgian and Tudor Revivals prominent on the boulevard. The interior has been well preserved, and includes an Adam Style dining room, an English Baroque living room, an Egyptian room on the second floor, and a foyer and main staircase in the Roman style. Terra cotta exterior ornament, classical Beaux Arts sculpture (the architect was actually trained at L' Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris), an English interior with ornate mirrors and chandeliers,

and a Hollywood-inspired outdoor pool transport the visitor in this magnificent residence and its auxiliary buildings to the “Great Gatsby” era.



6 Burdick House

2424 Stratford Road
1938-1939, Harold B. Burdick, architect
National Register of Historic Places

Designed by Harold B. Burdick as his family home, this is the Cleveland area's most uncompromising example of the International Style house. Burdick had been associated with the Cleveland firms of Meade & Hamilton and Walker & Weeks; however, this house is probably his least traditional design. Primarily a cube in brick, stucco, plate glass, glass block, and concrete block, this house was designed for minimal maintenance and the form is loosely based on the ocean liner aesthetic. The house was planned as a prototype for mass-produced homes for the middle class and shows an early use of residential fluorescent ceiling fixtures.



7

Church of the Saviour

2537 Lee Road

1927-1952; John W.C. Corbusier, architect

Sanctuary, 1927-1928, William Foster, architect

Sunday School wing, 1949, Travis Gower

Walsh, architect

Bell tower, 1952, John W. Corbusier, architect

East wing, 1959, Travis Gower Walsh, architect

East wing, 2007-08, Irie, Kynyk, Goss Architects, Inc.



One of Greater Cleveland's monumental 1920s churches, this building is perched on a rise above busy Lee Road. This congregation, one of the first in the Heights, built the French Gothic Revival structure, which features a wide variety of building stone, ornamental and plain Moravian tile floorings, a seven-sided pulpit, a four-manual organ with over 2,500 pipes and striking stained glass throughout. This congregation was also responsible for the construction of the church at 14284 Superior Road (See Landmark #37).



8

St. Ann Church Group

(Now part of Communion
of Saints Parish)

2175 Coventry Road,
1915-1952 Recreation Hall,
1915, Koehl & Van Renssalaer, architects;
Rectory, 1915; School, 1925, George
Hunt Ingraham, architect
Sanctuary and Campanile, designed 1925,
built 1945-1952, Walker & Weeks,
with Horn & Rhinehart, architect



St. Ann's Rectory - This is the second building in the St. Ann's complex, somewhat resembling a fine Irish Georgian country house. Clad in stone and with a slate roof, the building has particularly gracious proportions. **St. Ann's School** - This is a fine example of 20th-century Beaux Arts design. **St. Ann's Sanctuary and Campanile** - These Roman-style structures on a broadly landscaped lawn are truly a landmark within the neighborhood. While the exterior creates a unified style, many of the interior elements were salvaged

from various locations: the marble columns, choir loft railing, chandeliers, and clock were salvaged from Cleveland's First National Bank; the bronze doors and altar steps were claimed from Central National Bank; marble paneling was brought in from the Manhattan Ritz-Carlton; the organ is from Worchester, Massachusetts; and the oak paneling used for the confessionals came from one of the former Daniel Hanna residences.





9

Herrick Mews Carriage House District

1-5 Herrick Mews

ca. 1900, architects for the homes the carriage houses served: Alfred Hoyt Granger, Frank B. Meade, George H. Smith and J. Milton Dyer

National Register Historic District

***Herrick Mews is a private drive.
Please do not enter.***

This charming enclave of carriage houses and former servants' quarters

has been converted into five single-family homes. Each building has a distinctive style and size, although all are made of brick.

The owners' houses were located on Overlook Road, easily accessible to the alleyway that is now Herrick Mews. The mansions were constructed between 1893 and 1898, and the stables were built around 1899- 1900. Four of the five buildings outlived the mansions which they served. (Melvin B. Johnson's home still stands at 2141 Overlook Road.) These carriage houses originally served the homes of the following prominent Clevelanders:



- #1 Myron T. Herrick: banker, advisor to President McKinley, Ambassador to France
- #2 Edward O. Gordon: broker
- #3 Howell Hinds: President of United Mines Corporation
- #4 Homer H. Johnson: Cleveland lawyer who represented the automobile manufacturers; father of Philip Johnson, internationally known architect
- #5 Melvin B. Johnson: lawyer



10

Heights Rockefeller Building

Mayfield Road and Lee Boulevard
1930, Andrew Jackson Thomas, architect
National Register of Historic Places

This elegant structure originally included apartments and was probably inspired by the European-style commercial buildings in early 20th-century prestigious suburban developments. The half-timbering and intricate brick work at the corner entry distinguish this architectural gem, as do the quoined corners and original slate roof. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. constructed this building to set the tone for a beautifully landscaped tract of hundreds of French Norman homes lining the winding streets. This suburban dream was cut short by the Depression; however, this building continues to serve the community's commercial needs with unique shopping opportunities.



11

Park Synagogue

3300 Mayfield Road

1948-1953, Eric Mendelsohn, architect

Addition, 1968, Michael A. Gallis

with Biolosky and Manders, architects

One of Greater Cleveland's most architecturally significant complexes and, despite its dating only from the Postwar years, one with historical significance as well. Park Synagogue is notable for being the only Ohio work of world renowned architect Eric Mendelsohn, who designed many modern buildings in Europe after coming to the U.S. in 1942. Park Synagogue was the first U.S. synagogue designed by Mendelsohn and became a model for religious structures and complexes across the country. The architectural and natural beauty of this 33-acre complex is dominated by the dramatic 100-foot diameter copper dome of the Sanctuary. The congregation, then called Anshe Emeth, was formed in Cleveland in 1869 and outgrew several locations before purchasing this park-like former school property in 1942.





12

St. Paul's Episcopal Church Group

2747 Fairmount Boulevard

1928-1990

Parish Hall, 1928; Bell Tower, 1929

Sanctuary, 1941-1951, J. Byers

Hayes, architect with Walker & Weeks

South Wing, 1990, Collins,

Rimer & Gordon, architects

St. Paul's Parish Hall - The Gothic Parish Hall, of Indiana limestone, was

the first component of the St. Paul's Church Group to be constructed and used for services before the sanctuary was completed. Renamed for Dr. Beverly Tucker, the Episcopal bishop known for his efforts to promote racial harmony, the Parish Hall has a prominent carved oak ceiling and its former altar is now a stage. **St. Paul's Bell Tower** - The 150-foot Gothic Bell Tower can be seen above the trees of this shady, elegant neighborhood. The bell tower holds Seabrook chimes from England, weighing nearly 8,000 pounds. **St. Paul's Main Sanctuary** - Construction of the sanctuary began in 1941 and beautiful stained glass. The Gothic design, based on plans developed many years earlier, is surprisingly austere as well as very English in overall conception. On May 14, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addressed the congregation. **South Wing** - This addition blends well with the original architecture.

13

Richard Penty House

3497 Fairmount Boulevard

1853

By the 1870s, Fairmount Road was the setting for approximately fifteen farmhouses. It wasn't until after 1900 that Fairmount

developed as the grand boulevard it is today. One of only four farmhouses remaining along today's Fairmount Boulevard, this Greek Revival-influenced home exhibits a typical layout: a front gable with a wing and porch. The dining room wing has been extended, and the newer front porch matches the earlier porch exactly. A rear stable, one of only a handful remaining in the City, still stands.





14

Cain Park

Lee and Superior Roads 1934-1938

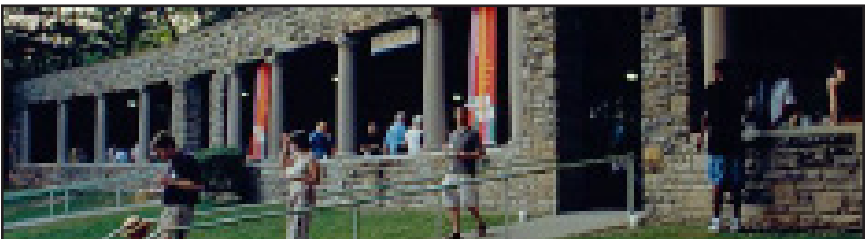
Evans Amphitheater, 1935-1938,

Russell P. Hecker, designer
Renovations & roof addition,
1988-1989, vanDijk, Johnson
and Partners, architects

Alma Theater, 1940s

Redesigned, 1989, vanDijk,
Johnson and Partners, architects

This 22-acre ravine was used as a park as early as 1915, when voters approved a \$100,000 bond issue to acquire land for Cain and Cumberland Parks. Residents passed yet another bond issue in 1925 which would allow \$75,000 for the improvement of both parks. However, Cain Park's construction was primarily financed with County Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission and Works Progress Administration funds. The park was named in 1934 for Mayor Frank C. Cain, our mayor from 1914 to 1946. The park combines natural areas with carefully landscaped sections and theater and art facilities which blend well within its natural context. **Evans Amphitheater and Colonnade** - Named in 1989 for Dina Rees Evans, the brick and stone Evans Amphitheater is an outdoor theater designed into the site's natural topography of the park. Evans, a Heights High faculty member for many years, founded the Cain Park theater, initially directing and producing a student play performed in the ravine. In the late 1980s, new concrete columns and a steel truss roof were added—a creative design which greatly enhances the usability of this outdoor theater. **Alma Theater** -This 1940s theater was originally constructed for children's puppet shows and is adjacent to the Amphitheater. Named for the Mayor's wife, Alma Cain, the theater was redesigned in the late 1980s in the Post-Modern vein with colorful ornament, including a tower which hints at the Victorian era. Little known is the fact that, in the mid- 1920s, a stadium seating up to 14,000 was planned for the hillside at Superior and Taylor Roads and did not materialize due to the failure of a bond levy.







15

Asa Cady House

3921-23 Bluestone Road
1841

The house is said to have been moved at the turn of the century from the Noble-Monticello vicinity, where it was associated with a steam-powered saw mill, probably used to cut bluestone. Bluestone Road was the heart of the mid- to late-1800s quarrying community called Bluestone Village. The front-facing gable is the original part of the house and has been added to and considerably altered over the years. The home was originally owned by Asa and Teresa Cady. Mr. Cady was the Vice President of the Cuyahoga Anti-Slavery Society and this home was possibly part of the Underground Railroad.

16

Willard Wight House

2751 Noble Road
1851



This vernacular farm house was originally associated with 52 acres of land and had two barns. This wood-shingled house originally consisted of only the one and-one-half story front-gabled farmhouse. Later, the side wings and porch were added. Willard Wight, and subsequently his son, Hiram, owned and farmed this land until 1907, when it was sold off and subdivided for the residential development of the Ardmore Allotment. As viewed across its broad lawn, this small, yet elegant, home reminds us of an era gone by.

17

William Quilliams House

884 Quilliams Road
1867

Constructed by Hugh Quilliams for his son and daughter-in-law, this frontgabled farmhouse has an original side wing with a later porch addition. Considerable 20th-century Colonializing is evident, such as shake shingles, new shutters, a graceful bay window, and a picket fence. This charming dwelling, set in a wooded background, is one of the few links with the 19th century in this predominantly post-World War II-built northern extremity of Cleveland Heights.



18

Grace Lutheran Church

13001 Cedar Road
Sanctuary, 1927,
John W.C. Corbusier, architect
Fellowship Hall, 1967,
Walther J. Wefel, Jr., architect

This church is best known among passers-by for the shimmering glow of its ornate golden window tracery set in warm, earth-toned brick. English Gothic Revival details abound in this structure, with meticulously matching wings spread out over a well-landscaped setting, slightly elevated above bustling Cedar Road. The architect, who also designed the Landmark Church of the Saviour, was a specialist in church design, as well as a graduate of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The sanctuary interior is notable for its fine woodcarving and stained glass. The Fellowship Hall is an excellent example of an addition which blends with the original building. The congregation first moved to the Heights in 1923, holding services at Fairfax School.





19

Braverman-Brantley Apartments

2378 Euclid Heights Boulevard
1937, Sigmund Braverman, architect
Sculpture relief, Sol Bauer, sculptor

This is Greater Cleveland's premier Art Deco apartment house, designed by a local architect who, frequently with associates, designed numerous Jewish institutional buildings in Northeast Ohio and across the country. Brantley, Inc. commissioned this tower, which is visually interrupted at the edges by angular corner balconies, reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's contemporary work. The eight-story building towers

over its neighbors, affording residents of upper floors a view of the Cleveland skyline, the Garfield Monument, and Lake Erie. There are 35 apartments and two penthouses designed to appeal "to everyone interested in modern living." Special features of this New York-style highrise are the corner steel-framed windows and the enigmatic figure sculpted on the building's facade.

20

The College Club of Cleveland

formerly the Alexander House

2348 Overlook Road
1904, Meade and Garfield, architects

This home is one of the few remaining of fourteen mansions which originally graced the first block of Overlook Road,

conceived as the showpiece of the Euclid Heights allotment. This staid former residence features much Arts and Crafts detail, such as in its metallic glazed tile and leaded glass. W.D.B. Alexander was the president of National Screw and Manufacturing Company and lived in the house until 1917. The College Club was founded in 1898 as a social club for Cleveland's college-educated women. The organization met at various places around Cleveland until the group moved to this site in 1951. Men were first permitted to join the Club in 1989.





21

The Alcazar Hotel

2450 Derbyshire Road at Surrey Road

1923, H.T. Jeffery and Son, architects

Fischer and Jirouch, sculptors

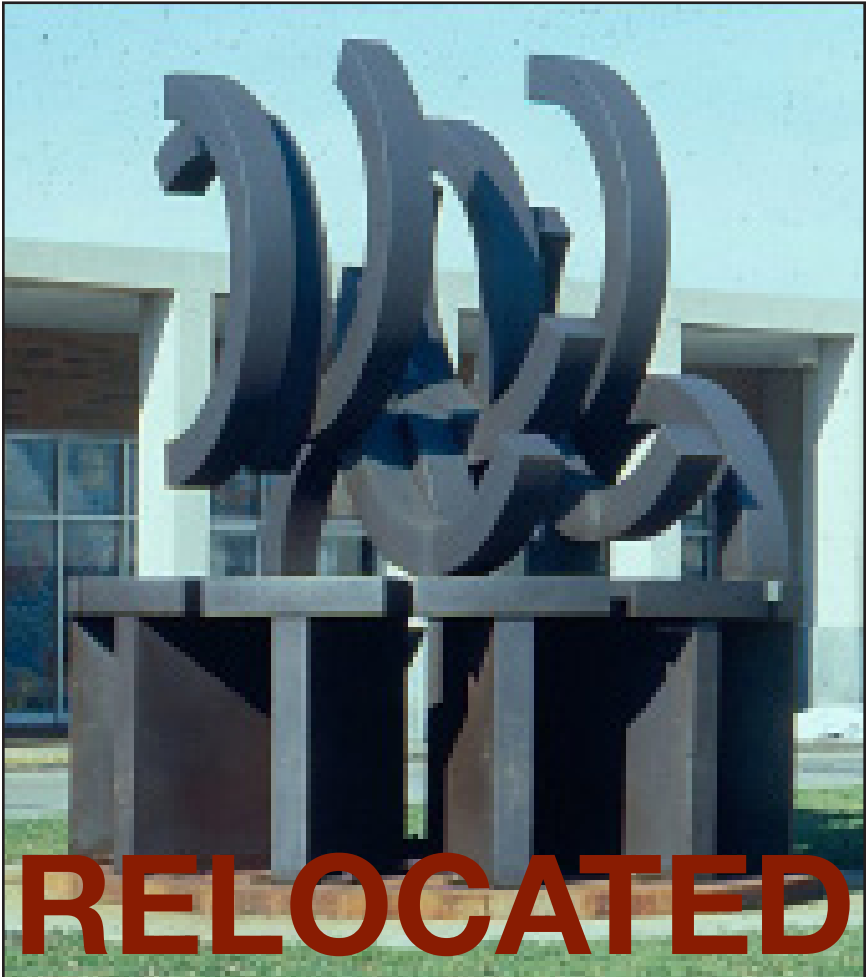
National Register of Historic Places

This eclectic Spanish-Moorish hotel with an irregular pentagon plan is designed around a central courtyard and based on a hotel with the same name in St. Augustine, Florida. The Alcazar recalls a day when apartment hotels served as restful oases for weary travelers, as well as elegant gathering places for the local elite. The exterior of this brick building is accented with concrete and a red tile roof. The splendidly detailed two-story lobby boasts wrought iron and intricate glazed tiles with Moorish designs. The exquisitely landscaped courtyard's centerpiece is a whimsical circular fountain with a tall finial and spouting frogs and turtles. Formerly linked stylistically with a Spanish-style parking garage (now replaced) behind the Heights Center Building, the Alcazar serves as the Heights area's monument to Mediterranean tilework and the Spanish Baroque style.

David Berger Memorial

1975, David E. Davis, artist
National Memorial

This steel sculpture, formerly located at 3505 Mayfield Road but relocated in 2006 to the Beachwood Jewish Community Center, honors the memory of David Berger, an American-born athlete competing for Israel, who was murdered by Palestinian terrorists during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. Berger was an Olympic weightlifter and one of eleven Israeli athletes killed in Munich. The sculpture's mutilated Olympic rings are poignant reminders of the desecration of the Olympic spirit.





23

Beaumont School

3301 North Park Blvd. at Lee Road

ca. 1904, Frank Skeel,
architect for mansion

Mansion addition, 1929,
Eckel and Aldrich, architects

This complex includes a somewhat Tudorized Jacobean brick and stonemansion, to which a large Tudor wing was added in 1929. Auxiliary buildings from the private estate years include the former garage, stable, secretary's house, aviary, and two trophy rooms which housed an enormous collection of

birds and other animals. The striking stone wall surrounding the entire 27-acre complex is well known in the Heights area. First used as a summer home by John Vickers Painter, the estate was retained by this family until 1942. J.V. Painter was a railroad man and banker, and died in 1903. His son, Kenyon V. Painter, also a banker, took over the estate and died there in 1940. The estate was sold to the Ursulines in 1942. Beaumont School is named for Mother Marie Beaumont, who led the first group of nuns from France to Cleveland in 1850. In 1964, a new school building was constructed at the eastern portion of the site.

24

Coventry Library

1925 Coventry Road

1926, John H. Graham & Co.,
architects

This brick Tudor Revival and Jacobean style building was originally the Heights Main Library. Situated on a slight slope at a prominent intersection, the building has many unique details, including a fireplace, Arts and Crafts tilework, and medieval light fixtures.

This library still serves its distinctive shopping district and the surrounding neighborhoods well, as a quiet refuge and tribute to literature.





25

Schroeder House

4143 Bluestone Road
1885-1886

This was an early home in the quarrying village of Bluestone, which flourished in the 1880s and 1890s, and supplied much of the Cleveland-area's sidewalk stone, aptly called "bluestone." The simple front-gabled farmhouse had a porch which was removed in the 1920s. This house is

set in a wooded background, and minor remodeling has not lessened the house's quiet dignity. Edward T. Schroeder, the son of German emigrants, had grown up on a farm on the south side of Bluestone Road. He later became a storekeeper and two-term Postmaster of the Village of Bluestone. He lived here with his widowed mother until 1893, when he married and moved to what is now Belvoir Boulevard.



26

Heights Center Building

12429 Cedar Road
1916, Richardson
& Yost, architects

This brick building is a vision of Medieval Germany or Austria in the heart of Cleveland Heights' gateway Cedar Fairmount district, filled with distinctive shops

and boutiques. The building was the first neighborhood shopping center in the Heights and was designed to be in keeping with the style of the nearby residences. The various roof slopes add variety to the mass of the block-long structure. Such notable features as the tower and its clocks, half-timbering, and distinctive brickwork make this building a most striking, as well as admired, sight at this busy intersection.



27 Canfield House

2232 Elandon Drive

1913-1914, Bohnard & Parsson, architects

This home shows the influence of the Prairie School, an architectural style developed in Chicago and popular during the first two decades of the 20th century. Details typical of this style evidenced on this house are wide projecting eaves, a low roof, a division of walls with

horizontal wood string courses, groupings of art glass windows, and built-in urns and flower boxes. Frank Lloyd Wright popularized this style; however, the relationship, plan, elevation, and massing, as well as the bracket details, are un-Wrightian. George R. Canfield, an employee of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.'s Standard Oil, went on to become the President of Canfield Oil Company/Canzol, a manufacturer of lubricating and illuminating oil.

28 Zerbe-Halle House

2163 Harcourt Drive

ca.1906, Abram Garfield, architect

This dignified brick Georgian Revival residence is best known for the distinguished families who resided here, as well as their world-renowned guests. Though missing its original shutters, this large residence with regal central hall and grand stairway has been updated in an elegant fashion. The home was built for coal executive Jerome Zerbe and sold ten years later to Samuel Halle of Halle Brothers, a Cleveland department store. It has been said that Winston Churchill spent several nights here with the Halles. Abram Garfield was the son of President Garfield and a well-respected architect of distinguished Clevelanders' homes. Today the building houses the President of Case Western Reserve University.





29

Adams-Long House

3555 Birch Tree Path

ca. 1860

This mid-19th-century farmhouse has been partly remodeled into a 1940s Colonial Revival home, with such features as double windows and a side screened porch. The style and low elevation of the house blend well with its immediate neighbors, mainly 1950s-era homes. This house

was formerly part of Elizabeth Severance Allen's estate, Glenallen, and probably used as a caretaker's or farm laborer's cottage.

30

The Civic

3130 Mayfield Road

1925-1926, Charles R. Greco, architect

West wing, 1956, Braverman &

Halperin, architects

National Register of Historic Places

Most recognized for its twelve-sided central dome, this is the first structure built as a

synagogue in the Cleveland suburbs. The multi-faceted red tile roof and two-and-a-half story arcaded entry loggia beautifully accent this eclectic building which shows both Byzantine and Romanesque influences. With its later, but matching chapel wing, here is a sprawling,



Byzantine influenced extravaganza which, due to pressure from the Rockefeller family, was nearly constructed instead at a site in East Cleveland at Superior and Luxor Roads. The building is an emblem of the growth and eastward suburban migration of Cleveland's Jewish population. B'nai Jeshurun, a Conservative congregation, constructed Temple on the Heights at a time when the adjacent neighborhood south of Mayfield was made up of predominately Jewish residents. Today the building has been adapted for use as a multi-faceted community building and home to New Spirit Revival Center.



31a Noble Road Fire Station

2589 Noble Road,
near Monticello Boulevard
1929, William Robert Powell,
architect
Precinct #2, Police Academy
conversion 1989-1990

This brick English Tudor-style fire station typifies the character Heights planners envisioned for the Noble-Monticello district as it developed in the 1920s. The building housed a fire station until 1982. While the occupant has changed from Fire Department to Police Department, the building's efficient interior design continues to be well-employed and appreciated.



31b Silsby Road Fire Station

3216 Silsby Road,
near Lee Road
1931, William Robert Powell,
architect
1999, pharmacy renovation,
Philmore Hart, architect

Almost an exact mirror image of the Noble Road fire station, this building was also used as a fire station until 1982. Later adaptive reuse of the structure included restaurant use, while today it houses a pharmacy.

Both stations boast patterned brickwork, corbelled hose towers and chimneys, Indiana limestone trim, and steeply-pitched slate roofs with weathered copper ridges. The architect's design ideas and materials can also be seen in the design of another municipal building—the Cumberland Bathhouse. The entry to each firehouse is slightly different. The Noble Road Fire Station entrance is simple, with a five-sided conical roof and stepped stonework above the door. The Silsby Road Fire Station entry is more elaborate: the entrance has diamond patterned brickwork, and an ornate castellated-stone parapet.



32

Lake View Cemetery

Mayfield and Kenilworth Roads
1869, Adolph Strauch,
landscape architect

This is one of Greater Cleveland's oldest cemeteries and arguably its most beautiful, unquestionably its most architecturally significant, and its finest example of a cemetery landscaped to the Victorian Romantic ideal.

The grounds include a seemingly endless variety of substantial carved monuments and burial chapels, the striking 1990 chapel mausoleum, and a lovely lily pond—all spread out within Cleveland Heights, Cleveland and East Cleveland. Among the thousands of distinguished individuals buried on the cemetery's 280 acres are President James Garfield; industrialist John D. Rockefeller, Sr.; Charles Brush, inventor of the arc lamp; Dr. George Crile, Sr., who helped found the Cleveland Clinic; Myron T. Herrick, former Governor and Ambassador to France; and Jephtha Homer Wade, organizer of the Lake View Cemetery Association. The most architecturally significant monuments are the Romanesque Garfield Monument and the Classical Revival Wade Chapel, complete with Tiffany stained glass.



33

Hecker Family House

3585 Fairmount Boulevard
ca. 1873

Located on the old Fairmount farm road, this farmhouse originally sat on 100 acres and has many Queen Anne-style details still intact. The vergeboard (gable end) of decorative "gingerbread" is rare in Cleveland Heights, as is the fully-fretted original screen door. The long wrap-around veranda is the quintessential setting for enjoying a quiet summer evening.



34 **Adella Prentiss Hughes House**

2400 Kenilworth Road
1910, Bohnard & Parsson, architects

The graceful Mediterranean-style home with Italian elements befitted the patroness of the musical world who built it. The stucco home is accented by projecting eaves, a bracketed entrance portico, a pergola, and both open and enclosed

porches. The facade sculpture depicting playing children is one of the home's more distinctive features. Adella Prentiss Hughes is credited with founding the Cleveland Orchestra, and she and her husband, Felix Hughes, entertained many well-

known musicians and conductors at their home, including Toscanini, Pavlova, Bakst, Casals, and Stravinsky. Mrs. Hughes' nephew, filmmaker Howard Hughes, often visited here.

35 **Bramson House**

2837 East Overlook Road
1936, Chester Lowe, architect, though house is reputedly designed by Mrs. Albert H. (Annette) Bramson
Remodeled, 1961, Philmore J. Hart, Jerry Weiss and Robert Blatchford, architects

This stunning fieldstone and stained wood residence is set into a hillside of rhododendrons and groundcover ivy. The house overlooks a creek, and a bridge leads to a tiny stone house on the grounds. Reputed to be designed by the first owner, Annette Bramson, the house was constructed over many years and

rebuilt after a 1961 fire. The home is based on the principles of Frank Lloyd Wright—and somewhat Japanese influenced—in the integration of architecture with nature, the openness of its main rooms, and its extremely economical use of space elsewhere. Its rustic stonework and interior wood detailing is reminiscent of the Craftsman ideals of such architects as Greene & Greene of California.



36 Cumberland Park

Cumberland and Mayfield Roads
1916, A.D. Taylor, landscape architect
Bathhouse, 1927, William Robert Purcell, architect
World War II Memorial, 1943, Samuel K.
Popkins & William R. Powell, architects
Flag Plaza & Memorial Wall, 2000-2001,
City Architecture, architects



Acquired in 1915 and 1916, this is Cleveland Heights' first city park and, when first designed, included the property which is now Cain Park. Cleveland Heights resident and nationally-known landscape architect A.D. Taylor designed the park with an open meadow area and curving paths throughout. He also designed the adjacent Forest Hill Park, formerly the country estate of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Taylor's designs were heavily influenced by Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect for New York's Central Park.

Bathhouse - The brick and limestone bathhouse shows the influence of Williamsburg Georgian architecture, which was popular at the time. Zigzag brickwork, round openings and arched porticos are Georgian details, while the overall layout is typical of early 20th-century bathhouses. The swimming pool was the first public pool in Cleveland Heights and opened to residents on August 1, 1927. The pool and bathhouse are memorable to generations of Cleveland Heights residents and their guests, and the pool has an illustrious history of competitions involving famous swimmers.

World War II Memorial - Completed during the middle of World War II, this is an "honor roll" for 5,400 Cleveland Heights men and women who served in that war. Gold stars mark those who died in service. Park funds and monies raised by veterans' groups funded this structure, which shows a Frank Lloyd Wright influence in its emphasis on the horizontal, the use of stone and wood, and the generous overhang of its wall honoring veterans of the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts and the Persian Gulf War were added in 2000-2001.



37 Christ Our Redeemer African Methodist Episcopal Church

14284 Superior Road
1904

Parish Hall addition, ca. 1920

This Gothic Revival wood frame church is the oldest standing house of worship in the city. The entryways are accented by battlemented towers, and stained glass windows adorn the church.

The interior of the church is octagonal in plan and the pews curve toward the altar. The original pipe organ, dedicated in 1909, is made entirely of leather, wood and metal and is ornately decorated with stencil patterns. This church was originally the home of the Fairmount Methodist Episcopal Church, later renamed Cleveland Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, and now known as Church of the Saviour (see Landmark #7), located on Lee Road. In 1927, Church of the Brethren took over the structure, and in 1982, the newly formed congregation of Christ Our Redeemer A.M.E. Church made this historic structure their home.

38 Cedar-Lee Theatre Complex

2163-2177 Lee Road
1925, Edward Paul Bock, architect
Current marque, 1990
Theater expansion, 1991-1994,
Dennis McDonough, architect



This local theater has drawn moviegoers since it first opened on December 25, 1925. The theater featured a \$25,000 organ for “harmonious musical settings.” Called “The Pride of Cleveland Heights,” the original theatre had only one screen, but today is made up of two buildings which house four theaters and two screening rooms. The Cedar-Lee Theatre was the site of the Cleveland International Film Festival for fifteen years and was visited by many nationally known actors, directors and producers. The complex also includes storefronts to the theater’s south and offices on the second floor.



39

Clapp-Curran Estate

2780 East Overlook Road;
2783 Berkshire Road
(gardener's cottage) 1922-1926,
Meade and Hamilton, architects;
Ellen Biddle Shipman and
Warren Manning, landscape architects

The walled Clapp-Curran Estate encompasses one-half of a city block and the landscaped grounds include the main house with attached

chauffeur's suite and a gardener's cottage. The style is Pennsylvania Colonial Revival and the structure of the main house is entirely of concrete, steel, and stone, with the exception of the roof joists, which are wood. This "fire-proof" house was designed by a prominent Cleveland architectural firm, while the extensive grounds were designed by two nationally known landscape architects. Willard Clapp, who lived here until 1946, was vice president of the Perfection Stove Company and was the first president of the Cleveland Institute of Music. The Curran family owned the property from 1946 until 1995. Paul Curran, Sr. was a physician and surgeon and his wife, Genevieve, was a nurse.

40

Warner-Racca House and Carriage House

2689 East Overlook Road
1898, Meade and Garfield, architects

This home is most notable for its projecting circular staircase, which was modeled after the 16th-century spiral staircase

tower at the chateau of Blois, France. The French Chateaux-inspired home is accented by half-timbering and ornate chimneys. The interior boasts artfully carved woodwork and leaded glass, all centered around the curved staircase. William Henry Warner was the president of seven coal mining companies, including the W.H. Warner Company, and was director of six manufacturing and real estate companies in Cleveland. Concrete contractor Peter Racca and his wife, Dolores, owned this home from 1955 until 1996 and raised four daughters and one son here.





41

George O. Campbell-Euclid Heights Realty Co. House

2601 Hampshire Road

ca. 1898

conversion to two-family home, 1923

This was one of the earliest homes built in the Euclid Heights Allotment (See Landmark #3). It appears that George O. Campbell was the first person to live in the house and, possibly, the home's builder. In 1901,

the house was sold to the Euclid Heights Realty Company and was used as their office until 1904. In 1923, the home was converted into a two-family residence, and a two-level Craftsman-style front porch was added. This cross-gabled brick home has a steeply pitched roof with original slate shingles. Gothic Revival elements include the decorative corbel table brickwork at the gable, lancet and oriel windows. The prominent center chimney, along with several other chimneys, have some characteristics of the Tudor Revival style which was popular at the time of construction.



42

Overlook Place Condominiums

2577 Overlook Road

1916, Paul M. Matzinger, architect

Remodeled, 1972,

Jerry F. Weiss, architect

Built by Edson L. Cannon, this seven-unit apartment was advertised as being "surrounded by beautiful grounds . . . (and) situated among the finest homes and streets in the city, away from the dirt, noise

and gloom. . . ." In 1972, Aree III Corp. remodeled the building into condominiums and changed the second- and third-story wooden balcony rails to stucco. The apartment is a distinctive combination of the Prairie School and Craftsman styles with a Frank Lloyd Wright influence. Note the arched entrance, stained glass, planters, stucco balconies and low-pitched gable roof which are combined in this distinctive facade.

43

William R. Jeavons House

2541 Arlington Road
1910, Harlen E. Shimmin, architect

This 2 1/2-story beige brick home is notable for its prominent setting on a two-acre corner lot. Tudor Revival-style cross timbering is accented by Arts and Crafts detailing, such as leaded and stained glass, decorative brackets, and detailed woodwork.

The home's design takes advantage of its expansive grounds through broad porches and balconies. The house was built for William R. Jeavons who founded the Perfection Stove Company, and incorporated many of his inventions into the house design. Jeavons and his wife, Grace, raised a son and daughter in the home. As his children reached adulthood in 1919, Mr. Jeavons split two parcels from his then 4.5 acre property and constructed homes for each child, one at 2505 Arlington Road and the other, 2542 Stratford Road.



44

**Morris L.
Finneburgh
House**

3111 Monticello
Boulevard
1954, Albert J. Sgro,
architect

This distinctive Forest Hill home is notable to many passersby for the tree that appears to sprout from its roof. Inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright, the architect's goal was to seamlessly integrate the building with its landscape. A garden courtyard is centered around a pin oak tree and is visually linked to the main living area, an irregularly shaped space centered around a massive brick chimney. The one-story home, with its long, horizontal lines, has floor-to-ceiling windows and uses redwood & brick to visually link the home with its landscape. The home was originally designed with two self-enclosed master bedroom suites, one for Morris L. and Frieda Finneburgh and one for their son and daughter-in-law, Morris L. and Audrey (Page) Finney, who lived in the home until 1957; the Finneburghs lived in the house until 1994. Morris L. Finneburgh was Vice President of The Finney Company, manufacturers of television antennas.

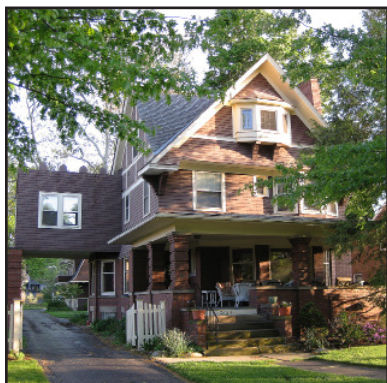


45

**Joseph R. and
Elizabeth Nutt-
St. Ann Convent House
and Carriage House**

2285 Coventry Road
1910, Harlen E. Shimmin,
architect

Joseph Randolph Nutt, a banker and street railway developer, had served as Vice President and Director of Citizens Savings and Trust Company, and as a vice president of the Union Trust Company. The property remained in the family until 1948 when it was acquired by St. Ann Church. It was used as a convent through 1983, when it was sold for use as a private residence. This elegant English Manor style home is built on a rise in the land and has a very wide facade. The main rooms of the house reflect a variety of architectural detail, which contrasts with the English manor appearance of the exterior. Beautiful woodwork abounds, with teak floors throughout the first story.



46

**Grant W. Deming House
and Carriage House**

3154 Redwood Road
1909

In 1909, this home was built by Grant W. Deming as his family homestead, where he lived with his wife and four sons. Deming came to Cleveland around 1893 and in 1903, he and his

brothers formed The Deming Brothers Company. Later, Grant W. Deming organized the Deming Realty Company, Heights Realty, Cleveland Heights Realty and Boulevard Land & Building Company, and developed several neighborhoods in Cleveland Heights. This cross-gabled wood shingle home exhibits many elements of the Shingle Style, with its wood shingle siding, irregular massing, simple detailing, bay windows, and large porch. While the Deming House has had very few alterations since constructed, a castellated porte cochere with bedroom addition above were added on the east side of the house in 1914.



47

Alfred E. & Flora Cook House

2267 Bellfield Avenue

1913

Charles Frederick Schweinfurth,
suspected architect

This house was built by J. Wentworth Smith, a noted builder of fine homes in the Cleveland area and was possibly designed by noted Cleveland architect Charles Frederick

Schweinfurth, who worked almost exclusively with J. Wentworth Smith. The Tudor Revival style architecture of this house, constructed of horizontal, random-coursed field stones, is very unique in Cleveland Heights. Alfred E. Cook was the Secretary-Treasurer of William Chisholm's Steel Shovel Works and Wm. Chisholm & Sons Company and died in 1928. Flora Cook resided in this house until her death in 1946.

48

The Lanphear-Callander Sears House

3402 Ormond Road

1924 Sears catalog home

This home was constructed in by William Pendleton Lanphear, Jr. and his wife Mary Elizabeth "Beth" Callander Lanphear, though the two never occupied the

home. The house was instead occupied by Beth Lanphear's mother, Helen Callander, and Beth's sister, Withermina Callander, through 1930, when the home became a long-time rental property. This home was landmarked because it is a relatively unaltered example of a Sears Catalog Home, the "Ardara" model. Between 1908 and 1940, Sears offered more than 400 different house styles, supplying all parts needed to construct a home. Sears company markings on the lumber (each piece was numbered for construction) and distinctive Sears hardware on the doors authenticated this home as a Sears home.



49

**Abeyton Realty
Corporation
Forest Hill Real
Estate Office**

2419 Lee Boulevard
1930, Andrew J. Thomas,
architect
National Register
of Historic Places



Built as the on-site sales office for the Forest Hill allotment, this small building is a physical reminder of Forest Hill's history as an early planned development. Like the rest of the allotment envisioned by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the real estate office is designed in the French Norman style. In 1937 the Abeyton Realty Office was moved to its present location, though it appears much as it did when it was originally located at the southeast corner of Brewster Road and Lee Boulevard in East Cleveland. Today the building houses the office of the Forest Hill Home Owners Association and is known affectionately to Forest Hill residents as the "cottage."



50

**Start Right
Church of God in Christ
*formerly Church of the Cross***

973 Caledonia Avenue
1926

Church of the Cross began in 1845 as the German Mission on what is now E. 3rd Street in Cleveland. Over the years, this United Methodist congregation changed location

and names, and in 1925, the congregation laid the cornerstone for Church of the Cross. In the 1990s, the congregation changed its name to Community of Living Hope. In 2009, Start Right made this beautiful structure its home. The church is an eclectic mix of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles and boasts an interior that is virtually unchanged from its original appearance--a grand sanctuary with exposed wood beams, choir loft, leaded glass, a pipe organ and original fixtures throughout.



51

Elizabeth Keyes Churchill House

2001 Chestnut Hills Drive
1896, Alfred Granger, architect

This home is one of the first homes in the Ambler Heights neighborhood, constructed before the current configuration of lots and streets were platted. This explains the large setback and siting of the house,

which is quite different than other homes in the development.

The home's original entry was via a still extant stone stairway from the Cedar Glen. The front of the house faced this muddy glen, though it was later reconfigured to have its front face the newly established Chestnut Hills Drive. The grand Tudor Revival home is notable for the combination of narrow wooden clapboards on the first story and half-timbering on the second floor.

52

James C. Beardslee & Cornelia Wadhams Beardslee House

2560 Stratford Road 1916
Myron B. Vorse, architect

In 1915 and 1916, this home was built by James C. Beardslee and Cornelia



Wadhams Beardslee and they both lived here until their deaths in 1928 and 1941. James Beardslee was the Vice President of Sherwin Williams at the time of his death and a founding member of the Cleveland Athletic Club. The home was designed by Myron B. Vorse, civil and landscape engineer and later an architect. The house is a high style example of bungalow architecture with broad hipped roof and wide eaves. Large paired brackets support the eaves and the large windows have low arched window heads. Features such as the broad eaves - emphasizing the horizontal - and the generously proportioned arched living room window, overlooking a grand terrace across the face, certainly link the house with the Prairie School. However, the brackets could be considered to link the house to the Craftsman era, and the dominance of arches in the overall exterior design scheme and red tile roof give the house a Mediterranean feeling.



53

The 1924 City Hall Entrance

2953 Mayfield Road

1924, William R. Powell, architect

This entryway is the remaining portion of Cleveland Heights City Hall at Superior and Mayfield roads. Built in 1924, it served as the center of Cleveland Heights government during the City's great period of growth in the 1920s through 1986,

when City leaders built a new City Hall at Severance Town Center.

The 1924 City Hall building was sold for development of an automobile dealership which included demolition of all but the primary City Hall entryway, which was controversial at the time.

The building was designed by William R. Powell in the Georgian Revival style, common for civic buildings of that time. Georgian Revival government buildings of the 1920s were characterized by a symmetrical composition enriched with details influenced by the classical architecture of Greece and Rome. The remaining sandstone entryway is characterized by its portico with paired entry doors with a pediment supported by ionic columns. The second story is dominated by a grand Palladian window with a large keystone flanked by medallions and is capped with a broken pediment which includes dentil molding and a festoon over a crest. This structure is the last remaining architectural remnant of the City's early Village and City Halls and marks the historic location of the seat of Cleveland Heights government.

54

Medusa Portland Cement Company

Central Offices

(The Medusa Building)

3008 Monticello Blvd.

1956-1957, Ernst Payer, architect



In 1955, the Medusa Portland Cement Company commissioned prominent architect Ernst Payer for the design of the company's central office building. The Medusa Building is a unique local example of modernist architecture, and the design shows off Payer's attention to detail and artistic sensibilities, especially in the building's relationship to natural light and the surrounding landscape. He took great care to incorporate concrete in various creative forms throughout the building as a reflection of his client's product. Payer collaborated closely with local sculpture artist William McVey, who was responsible for the west lobby wall, the exterior fountain, and the now-relocated Medusa head sculpture. In 1999, the Medusa Company moved their headquarters to Houston, TX and sold the building, which continued to be occupied by various offices until 2012.



55 Neff-Henderson House

2181 North Taylor Road
ca. 1885 Original Farm House
1916 Tudor Revival Addition,
JW Cresswell Corbusier,
architect

Originally a farmhouse
built on 5 acres of land
around 1885, the Neff-

Henderson House was blended with a Tudor Revival style in 1916 after an addition designed by JW Cresswell Corbusier was constructed. Corbusier was known for designing grand places of worship, including the Church of the Covenant and the Church of the Saviour. John Henderson, the second owner, was a prominent Cleveland lawyer who opened the Henderson and Quail law firm, was a founder of the Cleveland Bar Association, and a counselor of John D. Rockefeller. The original farmhouse speaks to the rural nature of Cleveland Heights during the time it was built. With almost 1 acre of land remaining and a historic, ornate architectural style, this home sticks out among the mid-century homes on 50-foot lots seen along the North Taylor corridor.

56 Bradford Cinder Path

Bradford Road Extension,
between Taylor & Canterbury
Roads
ca. 1938

This 1/3-mile path is an
extension of Bradford

Road from Taylor Road to Canterbury Road. The farmland that once surrounded the path and the order in which it was purchased affected the street pattern that emerged in the 1920s and is likely why this section of Bradford Road was not paved when the other sections were. This non-paved area became a walking path, and when plans to pave it for a street arose, neighbors spoke out in opposition. In 1936, Mayor Cain agreed to a 6-foot walking path to be constructed by Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers in 1938. The columns at the west, Queenston Road entrance are likely the only original 1930 WPA-era columns.





57

Collier-St. Angelo House

3417 Fairmount Boulevard

1916, Alfred F. Janowitz, architect

Restorations, Robert Gaede, architect

Built in 1916, this home was designed by Alfred F. Janowitz, who also designed several notable Cleveland buildings.

Richard and Blanche Collier were the first to live in the Collier-St. Angelo House. Mr. Collier was a political staff writer and later helped plan trade shows, including the first American Building Exposition in 1922. Mrs. Collier was a

member of several organizations such as the Women's Civic Association and Women's Association for Justice and hosted several events at her home. The current owner, (and owner at the time of designation) B.F. St. Angelo, bought the home in a state of disrepair and contracted notable local architect and preservationist Robert Gaede to aid in the restoration. A pioneer in preservation, Gaede co-founded the Cleveland Restoration Society in 1972. The home's renovations were extensive and restored several original elements of the home using high-quality materials.

58

The Victorian Condominiums

3701 Mayfield Road

1971, Irving Fine, architect

The Victorian Condominiums, built in 1971 by Properties Development Company, were the first condominiums in Cleveland Heights all housed in one building.



Though its name might suggest otherwise, The Victorian is an excellent example of 1970s architecture that incorporates contemporary design with traditional features designed by Irving Robinson. During its conception, it was branded as “a remarkable concept in gracious living” to reflect the elegance and excellence of the Victorian era. The exterior features brick and Berea sandstone presented in a modern design, as well as recessed balconies and a dramatic entrance. On the interior, the concrete and steel construction ensure quiet, soundproof units. The developers were so confident in this new concept of a “condimaxium” that they implemented a try-before-you-buy program that allowed potential buyers to rent a unit for up to two years before completing the purchase.

