

# Cleveland+Public Art

*A walking guide to Cleveland architecture and public art*

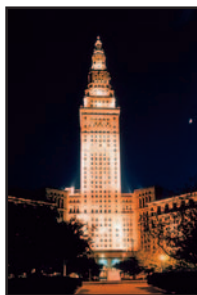
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# TOWER CITY DISTRICT

*The Tower City District, which includes hotels, restaurants, offices and retail, has long been considered the central business district of Cleveland. Much of the activity in the area is focused around Tower City Center, a magnificently restored train station. The open space known as Public Square dates back to Cleveland's founding and has always been an area set aside for public gathering.*

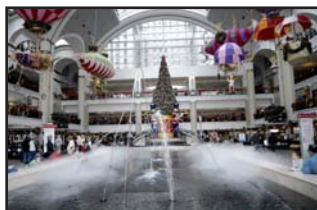
## 1 Tower City Center/ Terminal Tower

Terminal Tower, constructed 1923-34, has 52 stories. Second tallest building in the world when opened. Hub for city's rapid transit system. Renovated 1988-90. Adjoins Landmark Office Towers, Ritz-Carlton and Cleveland Renaissance Hotels and The Avenue shopping mall featuring fountains, an 11-screen movie theater, restaurants and many shops.



### 1a) Fountains

Designed by California based company, WET, the fountains at Tower City symbolize the spirit of vitality awakened by the refurbishment and expansion of the Terminal Tower complex. Using laminar flow technology, perfectly choreographed glass-like arcs of water leap from one tiny pond and disappear without a trace into another. Nearby, a "shooter" fountain sends jets of water twisting into the air, followed by a cloud of "steam" (actually a fine, cool mist). A third fountains cascaded between the escalators in Tower Court.



### 2 "Last"

Designed by Tony Smith (1979), "Last" is composed of six orange, hollow sections spanning 75 feet and rising 35 feet. Located in front of the State Office Building, the arch represents the Minimal Art style, a style created as a reaction against the decorative styles of Abstract Expressionism. The name of the sculpture reflects Smith's decree that he would never do another sculpture again.



## 3 Cleveland Venus

(corner of Huron and Superior)

Above the entrance to the Carl B. Stokes Federal Courthouse stands the 37-foot tall bronze sculpture by internationally acclaimed, Ohio-born artist Jim Dine. The 23,000-pound sculpture was created through multiple fabrication processes at the Walla Walla Foundry in southeastern Washington State. The art was commissioned by the United States General Services Administration's Art in Architecture Program.



## 4 Public Square

Its four quadrants are often used for public events. Also site of public monuments and fountains. Statue of Gen. Moses Cleaveland, 1888, honors the city's founder. Statue of Tom Johnson, 1915, honors the popular mayor who espoused fair taxation and social change.



## 5 Soldiers and Sailors Monument

Levi T. Scofield's Civil War monument was completed in 1894. Tablet room has names of Cuyahoga County residents who served the Union. Four bronze reliefs and exterior bronze statuary represent the Artillery, Calvary, Navy and Infantry. Symbol atop the monument represents Liberty.



## 6 Old Stone Church/ Abraham Lincoln Bell

Oldest existing downtown church. Built 1853-57. Interior twice rebuilt before 1890 due to fires. Clock tower replaced storm-damaged steeple, 1896. Romanesque Revival with stained glass by Tiffany. Bell in front of church was rung April 14, 1865 when President Lincoln's funeral train made its daylong stop in Cleveland. Tours available.



## 6a) Stained Glass Windows

After the Old Stone Church's reconstruction in 1884, two magnificent stained glass windows were dedicated:

The Recording Angel by Louis C. Tiffany, and triptych entitled Saint Catherine of Alexandria. A second Tiffany window, Beside the Still Waters, was installed in 1915, and two others in 1930. Guided tours are occasionally given.



## 7 Arc Lamp (Society for Savings Hall)

Invented by Charles F. Brush, the arc lamp replaced gas lighting on Public Square April 29, 1879 – the first successful use of electric street lights in the world. Preceded Edison's incandescent light. This Art Nouveau, acorn-shaped fixture on a hand-forged wrought iron post was an arc lamp when installed in 1890. Later changed to an incandescent light.



## 8 Key Center

Complex includes 57-story Key Tower and Marriott Hotel, 1989-91. Also, steel-framed, red sandstone Society for Savings Bank Hall, 1889-90. Key Tower, the tallest building in Ohio at 888', is also the tallest building between Chicago and New York City. Bank hall has marble interior, murals and 26'-high ceiling with stained glass skylight.



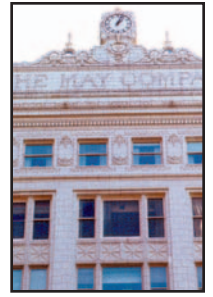
## 9 BP Building

Distinctive addition to Cleveland's skyline in 1985. Primarily an office structure with retail on the first three floors. Landscaped, eight-story atrium includes a water garden and water curtain that runs from the atrium ceiling. Building has 45 floors and is 650' tall.



## 10 May Company Building

Originally six stories (1914) with two floors added in 1931. Neoclassical, terra-cotta exterior and ornamental clock. At this site, May Company was the first department store to offer Clevelanders air conditioning, a parking garage and a children's playground.

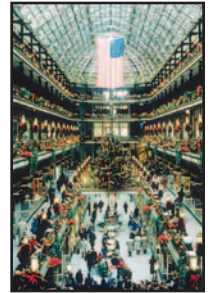


# HISTORIC GATEWAY DISTRICT

*Home to both Jacobs Field ballpark and Quicken Loans Arena, this newly revitalized district is bustling year-round with sports action, entertainment, business activity and residential living. Three historic arcades draw visitors to their unique stores and eateries. Lively restaurants and nightclubs often keep this district hopping till the wee hours of the morning.*

## 11 The Arcade

Built in 1890 as the first enclosed shopping mall in the nation. The greatest of Cleveland's arcades, it's filled with a variety of shops and eateries. A bridge company installed huge roof trusses. Five-story interior features balconies and a grand mix of glass, iron and oak. Exterior is mainly Romanesque, with one Art Deco entrance.



## 12 National City Center

Built in 1980, seventh tallest building in Cleveland. Four-story annex connects tower to office buildings dating back to 1893. Center's plaza includes the "Triple L Excentric Gyrotory Gyrotory III," a 38'-high, three-armed, stainless steel sculpture that swings at random.



## 13 Colonial Marketplace

Seven-building complex that includes the Colonial (1898) and Euclid (1911) Arcades. Renovated in 1999 and renamed the Colonial Marketplace. The \$30-million project made way for extensive retail space, a food court and a 144-room Residence Inn by Marriott.



### 14 "New Center"

The intersection of E. 9th, Huron and Prospect was considered outside the city's core business district in 1900, but the success of the Rose, Osborn, Electric and Caxton Buildings erased that belief. Since 1908, the earnings of the steel-framed Rose Building have gone to charity. Built for the printing industry (1901-03), the Caxton Building features an arched entrance with carvings of children's faces.



### 15 Ameritech Building

Built 1925-27 at a cost of \$5 million. The building has several tiers and rises a total of 24 stories. An excellent example of the Modernistic setback skyscraper that evolved under New York City's 1916 zoning laws. It was the inspiration for The Daily Planet offices in Superman, a comic book hero created in Cleveland.



### 16 Quicken Loans Arena

State-of-the-art facility seats 20,500 and is home to NBA Cavs and WNBA Rockers basketball and IHL Lumberjack hockey. Its ice rink converts to a basketball court in three hours. The "Q" hosts events of national and international interest including concerts and ice shows. Convenient to hotels, shopping and restaurants, the "Q" connects to Tower City by underground walkway. Team shop located inside.



### 17 "Sports Stacks"

Twin steel towers at Gateway Plaza (80' and 92' high). Designed by R.M. Fischer, they reflect the modern image of the adjacent sports facilities while also offering a kinship to the industrial look of the neighboring Flats. Nancy Dwyer's granite benches "Meet Me Here" and "Who's On First?" provide a meeting place and seating for event-goers.



### 18 Progressive Field

Fan-friendly facility built with the "feel" of the past. Seating is near the field (small foul areas) and the outfield wall is asymmetrical. Unlike other parks, its unique light towers are vertical. Gates on Eagle Avenue afford passers-by an inside look at the park which features the largest free standing scoreboard in the country, the Terrace Club Restaurant and team shop/museum. Plaza includes statue of pitching great Bob Feller. Site of the longest-running sellout streak in Major League Baseball. Tours available. .



### 19 Hope Memorial Bridge

Opened in 1932 as the Lorain/Carnegie Bridge. A lower level (for autos and streetcars) was never completed. Noteworthy are the eight 43'-tall "Guardians of Traffic" – Art Deco sculptures by Henry Hering. In the 1980s, the bridge was repaired and renamed for Clevelander Bob Hope whose father had worked on the bridge as a stonemason.



### 20 West Side Market

Across the Hope Memorial Bridge from Cleveland's Gateway District is the historic West Side Market, the largest indoor/outdoor market in the country. Completed in 1912, the market is easily identified by its 137-foot clock tower. The central hall is 124-feet wide by 245-feet long with a 44-foot ceiling. The north and east side of the market has permanent outdoor stands. Open Monday and Wednesday, 7am-4pm and Friday-Saturday, 7am-6pm.



## THEATER DISTRICT

*The highlight of Cleveland's Theater District is Playhouse Square Center, the second largest performing arts center in the country. Its four beautifully restored theaters—The Allen, State, Ohio and Palace—are home to the Cleveland Opera, Broadway productions, the Great Lakes Theatre Festival and hundreds of concerts throughout the year. The district is also home to the restored Hanna Theatre, many historic buildings and a new public plaza.*

### 21 Erie Street Cemetery

Retaining the original name of Erie Street, now E. 9th Street, this resting place of Algonquian Chief Joc-O-Sot was the first permanent burial ground in the city. At one time a hospital for the poor and a gunpowder magazine also shared the site. Over time, the cemetery has survived campaigns to relocate graves and reclaim the land for other use.



### 22 Grays Armory

Built by the Cleveland Grays (military/social organization) in 1894 and resembling a formidable fort with its five-story tower, the Armory includes a drill hall that was the site of the Cleveland Orchestra's first performance in 1918. Today the hall includes a refurbished pipe organ and historic military artifacts dating back to the Civil War. Reservations required one week in advance for tour.



### 23 Renaissance Building

The 15-story Renaissance office building (1990) was the first new construction in the district in 67 years. With an exterior dominated by granite and glass, the building features several tiers and octagonal turrets. The Renaissance has a large lobby and an adjacent parking facility.



### 24 Star Plaza

This brick plaza fronts both the Wyndham Hotel and the Renaissance Bldg. In essence a small city park, it includes trees, greenery, walls that serve as seating, and a curved tower that takes on the appearance of outdoor sculpture by day, but affords a constant light show at night. Dedicated 1995.



### 25 Hanna Building

Erected 1921 by Daniel Hanna in memory of his father Marcus. The Hannas were involved in the shipping of coal and iron ore. Daniel was also a newspaper owner/publisher. Marcus was the manager of Wm. McKinley's successful bid for the U.S. Presidency. The Hanna Building has 16 floors and a 1500-seat theater.



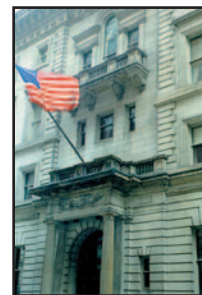
### 26 Playhouse Square Center

Built 1921, Playhouse Square's four theaters make up the second largest performing arts center (9,613 seats) in the U.S. The Palace, State, Ohio and Allen Theatres are home to ballet, opera, stage and Broadway productions. Italian Renaissance lobby of the State Theatre is the world's largest. After an era of decline (following WW II), theater restorations have spanned the last two decades. Largest completed theater restoration project in the U.S. Tours available.



### 27 Union Club/Athletic Club

The Italian Renaissance Union Club was built in 1905 by the private social organization of the same name. The not-for-profit organization dates back to 1872 – a club for professional businesspersons. The 14-story Athletic Club has offices on its lower floors, a swimming pool, training rooms and dining on its upper floors.



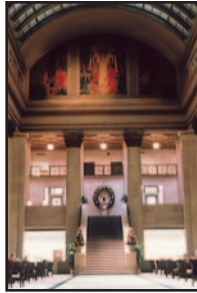
### 28 Statler/Halle Building

Statler Office Tower, built in 1912, was originally a luxurious 700-room hotel. Gradually converted to office space as hotel business dwindled. Halle Building, occupied by Halle Department Store 1910-82, was later renovated (preserving many original details) for office/commercial use. Shopping daily.



### 29 Huntington Bank Building

When built in 1924 at a cost of \$17 million, this building featured the largest bank lobby in the U.S. The massive, three-story banking hall is a striking sight with its skylights, murals and Corinthian columns of Italian marble. The building has more than 30 acres of floor space.



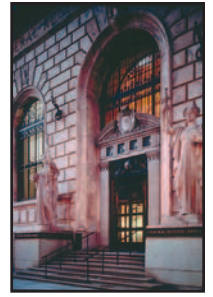
### 30 Cleveland Trust Building

Three-story, Italian Renaissance interior. Rotunda (1905-08) has Tiffany-style stained glass, brass-railed balconies and murals depicting the growth of the Midwest by Francis D. Millet (who died on the Titanic). Exterior sculptures depict sources of U.S. wealth, including industry, agriculture and mining. Formerly the headquarters of the Cleveland Trust Company (bank).



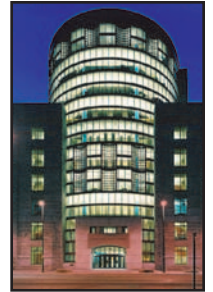
### 32 Federal Reserve Bank

Built in 1923 at a cost of \$8 million. Lower exterior is pink granite topped by Georgia marble. Henry Hering's "Security" and "Integrity" are statuary on E. 6th Street side. "Energy in Reponse" is on the Superior Avenue side. Bank hall interior has marble floors and pillars and a vaulted ceiling. One of 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks in the country. Free tours offered for groups with advance reservations. Call 216.579.2846.



### 33 Cleveland Public Library/ Louis Stokes Wing/ Eastman Reading Garden

Built 1925. One of the largest public research libraries in the U.S. The Lewis Stokes Wing, a ten-story oval addition, (1996) was named for the longtime U.S. congressman from Cleveland. Garden named for Linda Eastman, the first woman to head a major library, with gates designed by artists Tom Otterness in collaboration with Maya Lin and Tan Lin. It connects the new wing to the main body of the Library.



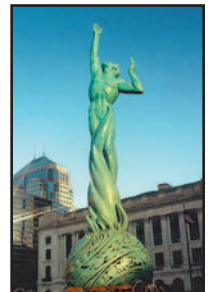
### 34 Old Federal Building

Built 1905-10. Held U.S. Post Office, Custom House and Courthouse. Used today as a courthouse. Has two preserved, ornate courtrooms on third floor. Outdoor statuary "Jurisprudence" and "Commerce" created by Daniel Chester French – better known for his later work on our nation's Lincoln Memorial.



### 35 "Fountain of Eternal Life"

Though commissioned in 1945 to memorialize area service personnel killed in World War II, the sculpture was not dedicated until 1964 and by then included the names of those killed in Korea. Created by Marshall Fredericks, the Art Deco monument is described as "Peace Arising from the Flames of War." Restored in the late 1980s.



## CIVIC CENTER DISTRICT

*The heart of business and government in Cleveland is found in the Civic Center District, home to historic civic buildings, hotels and banks as well as a glass-enclosed shopping complex and beautiful pedestrian walkways that stretch from the lakefront bluffs to the heart of downtown. Most of the government buildings were designed to offer a uniform look based on the Group Plan created in 1903.*

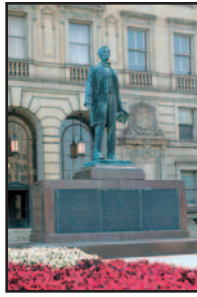
### 31 Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist

Home of the Roman Catholic Cleveland Diocese. Built 1848-52 it was expanded and significantly changed 1946-48 (a central tower on the E. 9th side was removed and a new tower built on south side). Interior sanctuary changed in 1977 to meet Second Vatican Council standards.



### 36 Board of Education Building/Lincoln Statue

Built 1930, similar style to surrounding government buildings. West facade overlooks Max Kalish's sculpture of Lincoln delivering the Gettysburg Address. Kalish, a Polish immigrant, spoke with persons in attendance at the speech in order to create a realistic representation of the president.



### 37 Cleveland Convention Center/Public Auditorium/Music Hall

Public Auditorium (1922) was the fourth building in the 1903 Group Plan. Additions followed in 1927 and 1964, with a major renovation in 1988 to the Cleveland Convention Center. Convention Center has 375,000 square feet of exhibit space. Public Auditorium seats 11,500 with no obstructed views and excellent acoustics.



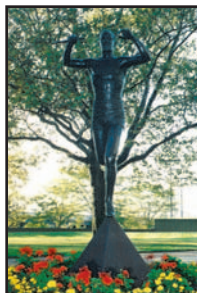
### 38 "Portal"

Designed by Isamu Noguchi (1976), "Portal" was the first abstract sculpture placed in downtown. Located in front of the 26-story Justice Center, the 36-foot-tall work, constructed of black steel pipe, has been critically interpreted by many as "justice going down the drain." The Cleveland Police Museum is located inside the Justice Center.



### 39 Fort Huntington Park

Named after an Ohio governor, site was a fort during the War of 1812. Became a park in 1977. Includes William McVey's statue of Cleveland-raised Olympian Jesse Owens (1982) and William Walcutt's sculpture of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1860) – first of Ohio's public monuments – originally located at Public Square.



### 40 Cuyahoga County Courthouse

The Cuyahoga County Courthouse (1905-12) was part of the Beaux-Arts, 1903 Group Plan of government buildings. Cornice sculptures symbolize progression of English/American law. Karl Bitter created the sculptures of political rivals Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Building interior has extensive marble, Tiffany stained glass and courtrooms of English oak and chestnut.



### 40a) RackAttack

In the spring of 2001, fifth year industrial design students from the Cleveland Institute of Art created bicycle rack designs for a juried competition. Among the jurors for RackAttack was world-renowned artist/designer Viktor Shreckengost, a former student and professor at the Institute. Project partner Cleveland Public Art gifted four bike racks designed by winning artist Heide Walther to the City of Cleveland. The bike racks were placed in front of City Hall and finished in a bronze color to match the existing architectural elements of the outside of the building.



### 41 Three Figures on Four Benches

George Segal's evocative ghostly figures of ordinary people outside the Justice Center's Lakeside entrance was completed in 1981.

Segal's technique involved wrapping plaster-soaked bandages around live models. Once hardened, the thin plaster casts were carefully cut away and reconstructed. The three figures have been cast in bronze to withstand the weather and then coated with a white patina to simulate the original plaster.



## 42 Sentimental Scale and Wedge

The Justice Center's West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street entrance houses a two-part welded bronze work by artist Richard Hunt. The first is the 12-foot high, 3,000 pound Scale, which is a contemporary interpretation of the allegorical figure of Justice and is depicted as a headless torso brandishing a shield. Forty feet away, the horizontal Wedge runs along an outer wall of the Justice Center and functions as an architectural device. The artist is known for his energetic "hybrid" sculptures that fuse organic and human forms.v



## 43 Cleveland City Hall

Neoclassic and Beaux-Arts in style. Inside are marble rotunda and oak-paneled Council Chambers. Mayor's suite also has fine wood detail. Rotunda houses Hall of Fame of great Cleveland citizens and "Spirit of '76," the nationally recognized painting created in Cleveland by Archibald Willard.



## 44 "Free Stamp"

Resting near City Hall, this sculpture was originally commissioned by the Standard Oil Company to grace its headquarters. When BP acquired Standard, the latter offered the stamp to the City. Created by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, it weighs 75,000 lbs.



## 45 Galleria/Tower at Erievew

Tower (1964) was part of Erievew Urban Renewal plan devised by I.M. Pei. But plan was slow to evolve and changed substantially. Significant new construction in area did not occur until the 1980s. The Galleria at Erievew (1987) is an elegant mall dominated by barrel-vaulted skylight. Also includes fine restaurants and indoor/outdoor food court.



## NORTH COAST DISTRICT

*Originally known primarily as the site of the Port of Cleveland, the North Coast District now rocks with excitement! Located on the shores of Lake Erie, the district encompasses North Coast Harbor, home to the city's newest attractions and the new Cleveland Browns football stadium. Historic maritime museums and a lakefront park and airport round out the rejuvenated district. Nearby Waterfront Line light rail stops complement the modern look of the district's new buildings.*

## 46 Burke Lakefront Airport/ International Women's Air & Space Museum

Burke handles significant corporate aviation traffic. International Women's Air and Space Museum is within terminal. Site of the Cleveland National Air Show and Cleveland Grand Prix. Outdoor museum commemorates the history of national air races and shows. Exhibits open seven days a week, 8am-8pm.



## 47 U.S.S. Cod

WW II submarine. Launched 1943, it sunk ten Japanese warships, 30 merchant vessels and damaged seven other ships. Also withstood much damage, including being depth-charged. Was a training vessel after the war. Opened to the public in 1975. Open daily May-September.



## 48 Steamship William G. Mather Museum

Built in 1925, the steamship carried ore, coal, stone and grain across the Great Lakes. Named for a Cleveland industrialist/ philanthropist, it was donated by Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. to the Great Lakes Historical Society in 1987. Society began restorations and turned ship into a museum. The Harbor Heritage Society now owns the Mather. Open May-October.



## 49 Voinovich Park

This sloped expanse of grassland just north of the Rock Hall affords a great view of Lake Erie and the city skyline. Created during Cleveland's Bicentennial (1996), the park was named for George Voinovich, former Cleveland mayor, Ohio governor and now U.S. senator who supported Cleveland's development.



## 50 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum

An integral part of Cleveland's waterfront development. I.M. Pei designed the \$92 million Rock Hall, the only museum of its kind dedicated to the history of Rock and Roll music. Distinctive features include a large glass pyramid and an outdoor plaza that covers an exhibit hall. Extensive memorabilia and interactive displays inside. Completed 1995. Open daily 10am-5:30pm (9pm on Wednesdays and Saturdays).



## 50a) Cleveland Skate Park Fence

Initiated by the City of Cleveland in partnership with Cleveland Public Art, artist Ray Bugelski created fencing to surround the City's first skate park. Located in Northcoast Harbor behind the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, the fence brings color and life to the all ages recreational space.



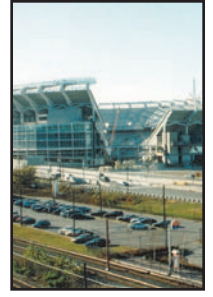
## 51 Great Lakes Science Center

Completed 1996. Features hands-on educational displays on science, environment and technology. Observation decks afford views of Lake Erie. Within the metal dome is the 320-seat OMNIMAX theater featuring a six-story screen. In front is a giant working wind turbine. Open daily 9:30am-5:30pm.



## 52 Cleveland Browns Stadium

The state-of-the-art home of the new NFL Cleveland Browns franchise. Completed 1999, the stadium seats 72,000, has a concrete exterior and natural grass field. The facility is 12 stories tall and a half-mile in circumference. Features the largest scoreboard in the NFL, tailgating plaza, team shop/museum and restaurant. Tours are offered April to mid-November. Make reservations one week in advance. Call 440.824.3361.



## HISTORIC WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

*Between downtown's Public Square and the East Bank of The Flats is the Historic Warehouse District, Cleveland's first neighborhood and downtown's oldest commercial center. This National Historic Landmark is a popular entertainment destination, featuring trendy restaurants and nightclubs with live jazz and blues music as well as specialty shops and art galleries. It is also Cleveland's premier downtown neighborhood featuring commercial buildings and warehouses converted into exquisite loft apartments.*

## 53 Bradley Building

Built 1884. Noteworthy for its expansive windows and ornate capitals. Constructed for shipbuilding magnate Alva Bradley. Its first occupant was a manufacturer of women's cloaks. Saved from demolition, the Bradley was later renovated (1985) for both commercial and residential use.



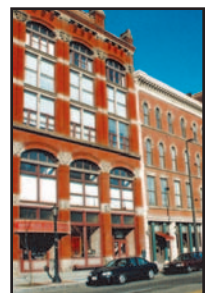
## 54 Hat Factory

One of the first Warehouse District buildings to be renovated for residential use (1987). Built in 1888 and on the National Register of Historic Places. First building occupant was a distributor of women's hats – Hart and Company.



## 55 Hoyt Block

Built 1874-76. Italianate in style. It was the home of clothier E.M. McGillan Company. During construction, Hoyt benefited from one of the first hydraulic elevators in Cleveland. Renovated during the 1980s and on the National Register of Historic Places.



### 56 Grand Arcade Building

Renovated for residential use in the 1990s, this building was once the home of the Phoenix Oil Company (who then made Murphy's Oil Soap). Railroad lines, oil and iron ore companies also utilized the Arcade – Cleveland's tallest building when built in 1883.



### 57 Johnson Block/ Burgess Building

Three buildings (built 1851-54) are Greek Revival and Italianate in style. Originally housed newspaper and bank offices. The Italianate Burgess Bldg. (1874-1876) originally housed a wholesale grocer. All renovated during the 1980s and on the National Register of Historic Places.



### 58 West Sixth Streetscape

A thriving commercial center in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries that housed wholesale grocers, tool suppliers, and garment manufacturers, the Warehouse district was experiencing a rebirth as many of its Victorian-era buildings gained new life as apartments and office space. Stone from local quarries was used to create distinctive, multicolored amenity strips, recalling earlier patterned crosswalks in the area. Blocks of sandstone offer seating to pedestrians and allude to the district's past, when crates of inventory lined the sidewalks. Like Viaduct Gateway (see 8), West Sixth Streetscape respects and enhances its site's history without resorting to quaintness.



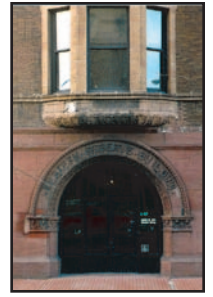
### 59 Rockefeller/Perry-Payne Building

Rockefeller Bldg. (1903) was the first of Cleveland's large structures to use a steel skeleton. Originally used as headquarters for Standard Oil. On the National Register of Historic Places. Perry-Payne (1888) was widely applauded in the architectural field when built. Though significantly changed and vacant for years, it was renovated in 1995 for luxury apartments.



### 60 Western Reserve/ 820 Building

The eight-story Western Reserve Bldg. was built by iron/steel businessman Samuel Mather in 1891. First renovated during the 1970s, with an addition built in 1990, it was renovated again in 1985 for office space. It was built in 1921 for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainman. Exterior is Indiana limestone.



### 61 National Terminals Warehouse

Built 1916 and housed the National Terminals Company, a fabricator of electrical terminals, for six decades. Originally the home site of William Gordon, a grocer who later became involved in the iron ore trade. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Cleveland's chief lighthouse was on land adjoining this property. Renovated in 1997 into residential units.

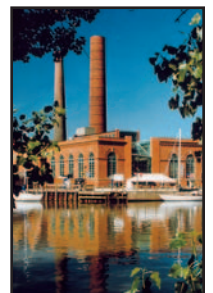


## FLATS ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT

*Once the industrial heart of the city, "The Flats" is now a bustling entertainment district. Located on the east and west banks of the Cuyahoga River, the area is home to restaurants and nightclubs, cruise ships and an outdoor amphitheater. During the warmer months, boardwalks and patios offer great views of the downtown skyline, illuminated bridges and boaters. The Waterfront Line "Settler's Landing" light rail stop depicts the historic landing sight of Cleveland's first settler.*

### 62 Powerhouse (West Bank)

The Powerhouse was built in 1892 by Marcus Hanna to power a streetcar line. Renovated 1987-89, it now houses restaurants and clubs, a reception/catering facility and comedy club. Nearby are boardwalks and additional entertainment facilities, including Plain Dealer Pavilion – an outdoor concert venue.



### 63 Moses Cleaveland Landing Site

Acting as an agent of the Connecticut Land Co., Moses Cleaveland chose this site on the East Bank of the Flats to make landfall, July 22, 1796. He believed the area ideal for shipping access and proclaimed it the capital of Connecticut's "Western Reserve." He also plotted a 10-acre site as a "public square" as was the practice in New England.



### 64 Heritage Park/ Carter Cabin

Lorenzo and Rebecca Carter and their family were the first permanent settlers in Cleveland. Vermont natives, they arrived May 2, 1797. Their cabin was rebuilt (1976) as a gift of the Women's City Club of Cleveland. Their home served many purposes (i.e., jail, church, meeting hall). The Carters are buried in Erie St. Cemetery.



### 65 Detroit-Superior Bridge (Veteran's Memorial Bridge)

Opened Thanksgiving Day, 1917. Cleveland's first high-level bridge spanning the Cuyahoga River. Lower level carried streetcars until 1954. To accommodate traffic demands, two more lanes were created by narrowing the pedestrian walkway (1967-69). Underwent major repairs in 1996.



### 65a) Viaduct Gateway

The 1878 Superior Viaduct carried foot traffic, wagons, and streetcars across the river for 40y years. The upper level provides a sweeping view of the river valley; the grassy lower level uses curbs and sidewalks to map the footprint of the viaduct's roadbed.



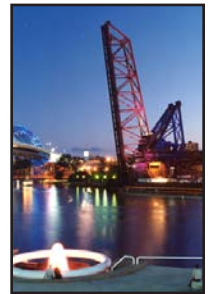
### 65b) Detroit-Superior Bike & Pedestrian Promenade

After four years of planning, design, and community involvement, the .67 mile Detroit-Superior Bridge connecting downtown Cleveland to the near Westside neighborhoods opened to bike and pedestrian traffic.. The project is one of the region's most ambitious efforts to reclaim underutilized civic infrastructure to create a better balance between automobiles and non-motorized transportation methods such as bikes and walking.



### 65c) Bicentennial Bridge Lighting

Initiated and implemented by the Cleveland Bicentennial Commission, eight bridges spanning the Cuyahoga River in the Flats were illuminated by Ross De Alessi Lighting Design in 1996. Using the most modern lighting techniques, the bridges are bathed in pulsating flames, ethereal special effects and splashes of colors meant to honor the city's industrial past and to celebrate its high-tech future.



## OHIO CITY DISTRICT

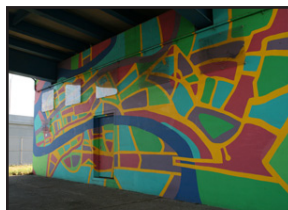
### 66 People Fence

Designed by local artist Brinsley Tyrrell, People Fence depicts figures running and playing; each 10' section is unique and hand-forged. This project, located on West 41<sup>st</sup> Street in Ohio City, was a part of ParkWorks' School Grounds as Community Parks program and the first in a series of partnerships between Cleveland Public Art and ParkWorks. Local metalsmith Steve Jordan assisted Tyrrell with the fabrication of People Fence's many components.



### 67 West 28th Street Murals

Artist Emily Acita worked with the children of the Lakeview Terrace Community Center to design the West 28th Street Murals. The two murals depict an abstracted map of the Ohio City neighborhood along with ten panels featuring drawings by the Lakeview Terrace children which are mounted on top of the painted murals. The intent of the murals is to visually connect the Lakeview Terrace community with Ohio City and to encourage a safer passage-way for pedestrians.



### 68 Eco-Fence

(3500 Lorain Ave near downtown and Ohio City.)

In 2002, Cleveland Public Art held a design competition for ecologically friendly and aesthetically exciting fencing for the Cleveland Environmental Center; the winning design by local artist Stephen Manka. Eco-Fence incorporates solar panels, bird houses, and "green screen," a material that encourages growth of vegetation. Construction of the fence was completed to coincide with the opening of Cleveland's first environmentally sustainable building.



# Cleveland Welcomes You and Invites You to See Something New

*Unique architecture, distinctive public art, restored historical sites, beautiful parks, great restaurants and world-class attractions are all part of what makes Cleveland an incredible place to visit or live. One of the best ways to experience the city and its treasures first-hand is to walk it. You'll have plenty to see, whether time permits a brief or a full-day excursion so put on your walking shoes and hit the streets.*

## TOWER CITY DISTRICT

**1 Tower City Center/  
Terminal Tower**  
50 Public Square

**1a Fountains**  
Tower City  
50 Public Square

**2 "Last"**  
West 6th Street and  
Superior Avenue

**3 Cleveland Venus**  
Corner of Huron Road  
and Superior Avenue

**4 Public Square**

**5 Soldiers and Sailors  
Monument**  
Public Square

**6 Old Stone Church/  
Abraham Lincoln Bell**  
91 Public Square

**6a Stained Glass  
Windows**  
Old Stone Church  
91 Public Square

**7 Arc Lamp**  
(Society for Savings Hall)  
127 Public Square

**8 Key Center**  
127 Public Square

**9 BP Building**  
200 Public Square

**10 May Company  
Building**  
158 Euclid Avenue

## HISTORIC GATEWAY DISTRICT

**11 The Arcade**  
401 Euclid Avenue

**12 National City Center**  
1900 East 9th Street

**13 Colonial Marketplace**  
530 Euclid Avenue

**14 "New Center"**  
Intersection of East 9th  
Street, Huron Road and  
Prospect Avenue

**15 Ameritech Building**  
750 Huron Road

**16 Quicken Loans Arena**  
200 Huron Road

**17 "Sports Stacks"**  
Between Jacobs Field  
and Gund Arena

**18 Jacobs Field**  
2401 Ontario Street

**19 Hope Memorial Bridge**

**20 West Side Market**  
1995 West 25th Street

## THEATER DISTRICT

**21 Erie Street Cemetery**  
Between East 9th Street  
and East 14th Street

**22 Grays Armory**  
1234 Bolivar Road

**23 Renaissance Building**  
1350 Euclid Avenue

**24 Star Plaza**  
Euclid Avenue  
and East 14th Street

**25 Hanna Building**  
1422 Euclid Avenue

**26 Playhouse Square  
Center**  
1501 Euclid Avenue

**27 Union Club/  
Athletic Club**  
1211 & 1118 Euclid  
Avenue

**28 Statler/Halle Building**  
1228 Euclid Avenue

**29 Huntington Bank  
Building**  
917 Euclid Avenue

**30 Cleveland Trust  
Building**  
900 Euclid Avenue

## CIVIC CENTER DISTRICT

**31 Cathedral of St. John  
the Evangelist**  
1007 Superior Avenue

**32 Federal Reserve Bank**  
Superior Avenue at  
East 6th Street

**33 Cleveland Public  
Library/Louis Stokes  
Wing/Eastman  
Reading Garden**  
325 Superior Avenue

**34 Old Federal Building**  
201 Superior Avenue

**35 "Fountain of  
Eternal Life"**  
Mall Drive/Mall A

**36 Board of  
Education Building/  
Lincoln Statue**  
1380 East 5th Street

**37 Cleveland Convention  
Center/Public  
Auditorium/Music Hall**  
500 Lakeside Avenue

**38 "Portal"**  
1300 Ontario Avenue

**39 Fort Huntington Park**  
Lakeside Avenue at  
West 3rd Street

**40 Cuyahoga County  
Courthouse**  
1 Lakeside Avenue

**40a Rack Attack**  
1 Lakeside Avenue

**41 Three Figures on  
Four Benches**  
Justice Center  
Lakeside Entrance

**42 Sentimental Scale  
and Wedge**  
Justice Center  
West 3rd Entrance

**43 Cleveland City Hall**  
601 Lakeside Avenue

**44 "Free Stamp"**  
Lakeside Avenue at  
East 9th Street

**45 Galleria/Tower  
at Erieview**  
1301 East 9th Street

## NORTH COAST DISTRICT

**46 Burke Lakefront  
Airport/International  
Women's Air & Space  
Museum**  
1501 North Marginal Road

**47 U.S.S. Cod**  
North Marginal Road

**48 Steamship William G.  
Mather Museum**  
North Coast Harbor

**49 Voinovich Park**  
North Coast Harbor

**50 Rock and Roll Hall  
of Fame and Museum**  
1 Key Plaza

**50a Cleveland Skate Park  
Fence**  
1 Key Plaza

**51 Great Lakes  
Science Center**  
601 Erieside Avenue

**52 Cleveland Browns  
Stadium**  
North Coast Harbor

## HISTORIC WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

**53 Bradley Building**  
1220 West 6th Street

**54 Hat Factory**  
Corner of St. Clair Avenue  
and West 9th Street

**55 Hoyt Block**  
St. Clair Avenue between  
West 6th and West 9th  
Street

**56 Grand Arcade  
Building**  
408 West St. Clair Avenue

**57 Johnson Block/  
Burgess Building**  
West 6th between St. Clair  
Avenue and Frankfurt  
Avenue

**58 West Sixth Streetscape**  
We between St. Clair and  
Lakeside

**59 Rockefeller/  
Perry-Payne Building**  
614 & 730-50  
Superior Avenue

**60 Western Reserve/  
820 Building**  
1462-68 West 9th Street  
& 820 Superior Avenue

**61 National Terminals  
Warehouse**  
1200 West 9th Street

## FLATS ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT

**62 Powerhouse  
(West Bank)**  
2000 Sycamore Street

**63 Moses Cleaveland  
Landing Site  
(East Bank)**  
Old River Road

**64 Heritage Park/Carter  
Cabin (East Bank)**  
Merwin Avenue near  
Center Street Bridge

**65 Detroit Superior Bridge**

**65a Viaduct Gateway**

**65b Detroit-Superior  
Bike & Pedestrian  
Promenade**

**65c Bicentennial Bridge  
Lighting**

**66 People Fence**  
West 41st Street in Ohio  
City

**67 West 28th Street Murals**

**68 Eco-Fence**  
3500 Lorain Ave



## About the Guide

Organizations consulted during the preparation of this brochure include The American Institute of Architects (AIA) Cleveland, Cleveland Public Art, The Historic Gateway Neighborhood Corporation, The Historic Warehouse District Development Corporation and The Flats Oxbow Association. Research and writing by Paula Zorc, editing by Positively Cleveland.

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