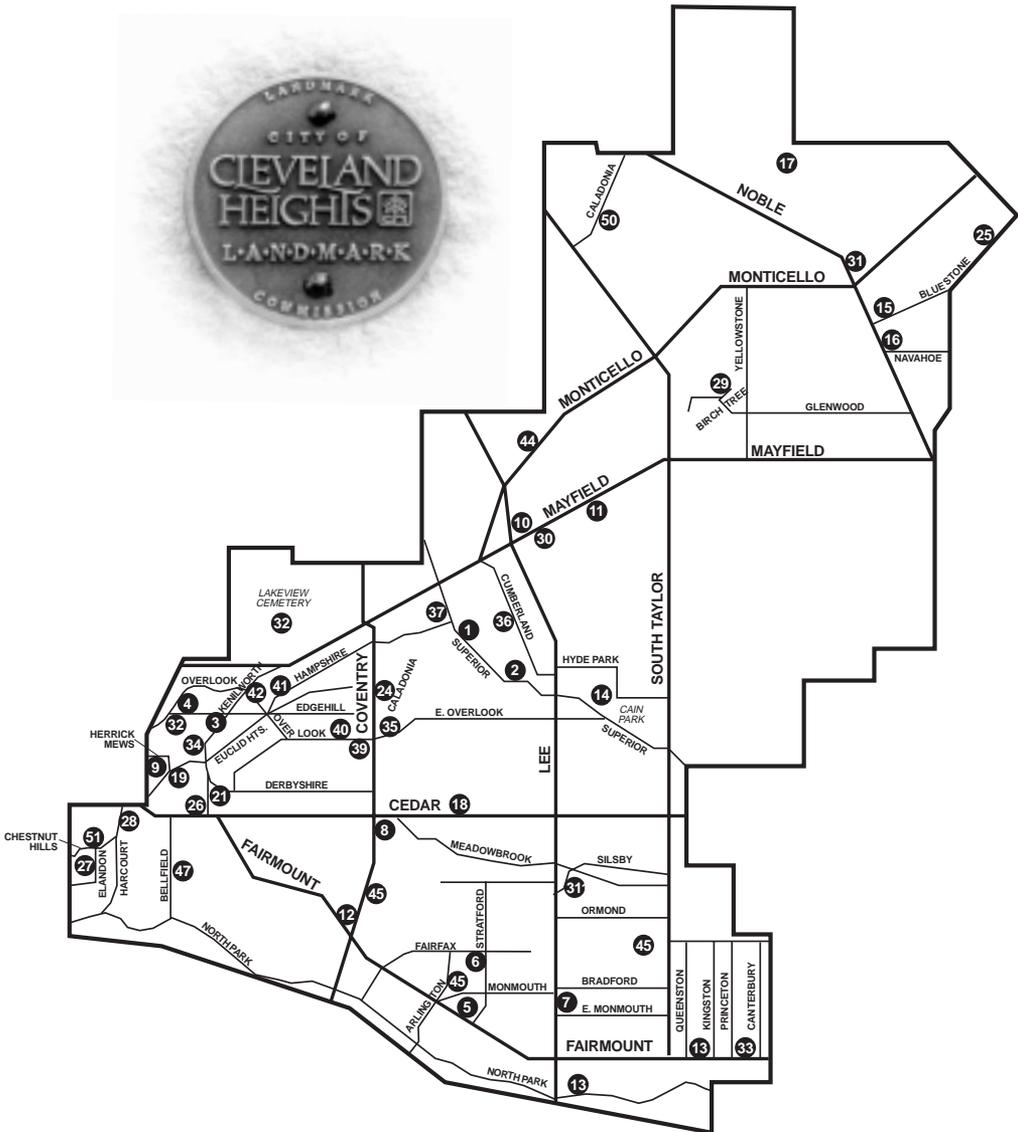




# LEVELAND HEIGHTS LANDMARKS





## LEVELAND HEIGHTS LANDMARK COMMISSION

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 five 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 further information on the Landmark program, please call the Department of Planning and Development at 216-291-4878.

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\*Year in parentheses indicates year property was landmarked.



## **1 Preyer 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 19<sup>th</sup>-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 the building. 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

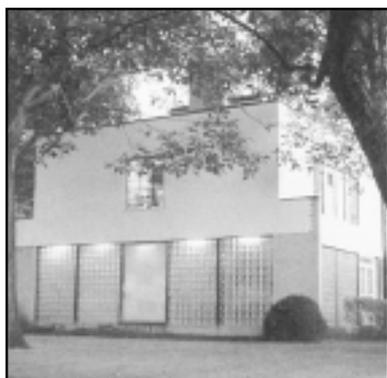
This is Cleveland Heights' finest example of a heavy stone, Richardsonian Romanesque residence, resembling many mansions on Euclid Avenue from the "Millionaire's Row" era. Gothic-arched windows and doors and mahogany and maple woodwork are among this solid mansion's most notable features. John Hartness 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 Boulevard  
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, Kynk, 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

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, architects

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 20<sup>th</sup>-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 Worcester, 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 20<sup>th</sup>-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  
Bialosky 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 was completed in 1951, with an interior featuring a Holtkamp organ 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

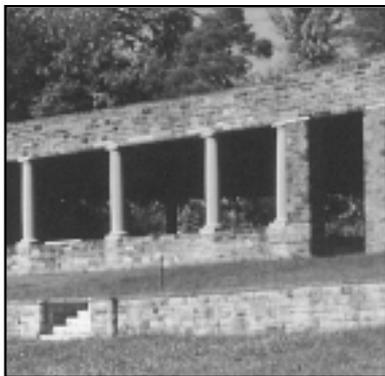
This 22-acre ravine was used as a park as early as 1915, when voters approved a \$100,000 bond issue to acquire land for Cain and Cumberland Parks.

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 front-gabled farmhouse has an original side wing with a later porch addition. Considerable 20<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup>-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.



## 22 David Berger Memorial

1975, David E. Davis, artist  
National Memorial

**- RELOCATED -**

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**

*formerly the Painter Estate*

3301 North Park Boulevard 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 stone mansion, 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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-19<sup>th</sup>-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**  
*formerly Temple on the Heights*

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, Cleveland Heights portion**

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. The landscape designer, Adolph Strauch, was nationally known for designing cemeteries in the Romantic ideal, complete with lush plantings, open lawns, and gracefully curved pathways.



**33**

### **John Hecker 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 20<sup>th</sup>-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 hipped roof. A flag plaza and memorial 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 marquee, 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 16<sup>th</sup>-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**  
*formerly El Canon Apartment Building*

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -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

This home was constructed in 1924 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. Later homes in this neighborhood were predominately of masonry construction, showing a change in materials as the neighborhood developed around this earlier home.