

*Look Up,*

*Ohio!*

Walking Tours of 8  
Towns In The Buckeye State

DOUG GELBERT



**CRUDEN BAY BOOKS**

*About the author:*

Doug Gelbert has written over 30 guidebooks on such diverse topics as public golf courses, the Civil War, movie filming locations and the best places to hike with your dog. For more information on this title visit the website *walkthetown.com*.

LOOK UP, OHIO!:  
WALKING TOURS OF 8 TOWNS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE

Copyright 2011 by Cruden Bay Books

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without permission in writing from the Publisher.

Cruden Bay Books  
PO Box 467  
Montchanin, DE 19710  
[www.walkthetown.com](http://www.walkthetown.com)

International Standard Book Number 978-1-935771-19-7

Manufactured in the United States of America

## The towns...

<i>Akron</i>	5
<i>Canton</i>	13
<i>Cincinnati</i>	21
<i>Cleveland</i>	33
<i>Columbus</i>	45
<i>Dayton</i>	53
<i>Toledo</i>	63
<i>Youngstown</i>	73
<i>Identifying American Architecture</i>	81

## *How to use this book...*

There is no better way to see Ohio than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 8 walking tours in **Look Up, Ohio!** describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Florida streets can be found at the back of the book on page 81.

### *Where are the maps?*

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, Ohio!

*Look Up,*

# *Akron*



# A Walking Tour of Akron...

There was industry in Akron before rubber. There was a thriving clay manufacturing trade but other towns were churning out pottery and more of it. There was a bustling mill community, especially under Ferdinand Schumacher, the Oatmeal King, but other emerging grain processors were closer to the vast wheat fields being settled on the Great Plains. Few towns are as closely associated with a single product as Akron is to rubber but there was plenty of serendipity on the path to Akron becoming the Rubber Capital of the World.

The first bit of providence occurred with the discovery of vulcanized rubber itself back in 1839 when Charles Goodyear accidentally dropped rubber and sulphur onto his kitchen stove. In 1870 Dr. Benjamin Goodrich was operating a small rubber plant in Melrose, New York when he decided to break clean with New York and establish the first rubber plant west of the Alleghenies, out where there was power, transportation, fresh labor and a fast developing country. He did not have an idea where to build such a plant, however, and on the train west for his scouting mission Goodrich met a stranger who spoke so glowingly of a town in Ohio called Akron that he decided to pay a visit. The new rubber plant caused scarcely a ripple on the economic waters of Akron. The enterprise attracted a small band of investors to get going with \$13,600 but there were few commercial uses for rubber. Dr. Goodrich contented himself with manufacturing cotton-covered rubber fire hoses and the like. Goodrich died prematurely in 1888 at the age of 47 four years before the racing trotter Nancy Hanks lowered the world speed record by four seconds. The six-year old mare had been fast before 1892 but that year she was hitched to a new bike sulky - one with pneumatic tires. Suddenly the demand for rubber tires for carriages and the new-fangled bicycle on America's streets exploded. And in 1896 the Goodrich Company made the first rubber tire for an even more revolutionary contraption - the automobile.

The founding of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron in 1898 was every bit as whimsical. That year Frank A. Seiberling was nearly insolvent and was in Chicago to liquidate his failed business holdings when he happened upon an Ohio business acquaintance looking to dispose of a seven-acre strawboard plant whose main assets were a small power plant and two dilapidated buildings facing each other on opposite banks of Akron's Little Cuyahoga River. He had invested \$140,000 in the property, he said, but was seeking only \$50,000. The desperate buyer accepted Seiberling's offer of \$13,500. Seiberling returned to Akron wondering what he was going to do with the old plant and how he was going to pay for it. He borrowed the down payment from his brother-in-law and other relatives loaned him money to start a rubber company like his father had once operated. Within 18 years Goodyear was the largest tire company in the world and every dollar invested in Goodyear in the beginning was then worth \$100.

Harvey Firestone left his Ohio family farm in 1890 when he was 22 to work in an uncle's buggy company as a salesman and shortly was put in charge of the Michigan district. One day in 1895 he sold a set of rubber carriage tires to a machinist fiddling with gasoline engines named Henry Ford. Five years later Firestone, armed with a patent for attaching rubber tires to rims, came to the new rubber mecca in Akron to start the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. By that time his old customer had started an automobile company of his own and Henry Ford placed an order for 2,000 sets of tires to carry his new runabouts. It was the largest single order for tires ever placed by an auto manufacturer and as the Ford Motor Company became the biggest car maker in the world most of those Fords came equipped with Firestone tires.

With the three tire companies in place, no town in America grew like Akron. The population of 70,000 in 1910 tripled to 210,000 in 1920. To keep up Akron swallowed rival communities and buildings were seemingly erected overnight. Most of the significant buildings seen today were constructed during that boom time until 1931, recasting the Akron streetscape from its origins as a canal town founded in 1825. Our walking tour will start hard by the vestiges of that Erie & Ohio Canal, at the high point on the historic waterway that gave birth to a town named for the Greek word *akros*, meaning "high place"...

**1. Lock 3 Park  
northwest corner of State Street  
and Main Street**

Akron was founded by Simon Perkins as the high point on the new Ohio & Erie Canal in 1825. Lock 3 Park was created in the early 2000s on the site of a boat yard and dry dock that operated here. A remnant of the historic canal survives in the park.

LOOKING ACROSS THE CANAL,  
BEYOND THE PARK TO THE WEST,  
THE LARGE ORANGISH BRICK  
BUILDING IS...

**2. Canal Square Akron YMCA  
1 Canal Square Plaza**

The Young Men's Christian Association movement that had begun in England in the 1840s came to Akron in 1870. It opened as a small reading room downtown and became so popular that in 1931 the tallest YMCA building in Ohio and the largest YMCA in America was constructed here. The 17-story Art Deco tour-de-force offered members over 200 dormitory rooms, 24-hour medical service, two restaurants, a dry cleaner, two gymnasiums, and the largest swimming pool in the state. At its peak the Canal Square Y boasted more than 9,000 members but a lack of members by 1980 forced the facility to close. After a \$10 million facelift the YMCA reopened with apartments and commercial space for rent.

EXIT THE PARK ON THE OPPOSITE  
SIDE FROM THE CANAL, ONTO  
MAIN STREET. WITH YOUR BACK  
TO THE PARK, TURN LEFT,  
HEADING NORTH.

**3. Civic Theatre  
182 South Main Street**

This theater was built by one of the greatest American movie impresarios, Marcus Lowe, in 1929 and designed by the equally renowned theater architect, John Eberson. Eberson was famous for his "atmospheric" houses that transported

patrons to exotic lands for an evening of entertainment. For the Civic that meant a Moorish castle featuring Mediterranean decor, including medieval carvings, authentic European antiques and Italian alabaster sculptures. Unlike many of its downtown American cousins the Civic has trundled on as an entertainment venue continuously since its inception, aided by a \$19 million restoration in 2001. Among facilities of its size, the Civic is one of only five remaining movie palaces where theater-goers can still experience a twinkling star-lit sky and intermittent clouds moving across the horizon from their seats.

**4. Akron Savings and Loan Company  
156 South Main Street at southwest  
corner of Bowery Street**

The Akron Building and Loan Association organized in 1888 to assist people in Akron to own their own homes. The bank grew along with the town, seeking ever larger quarters until it changed its name to the Akron Savings and Loan Company and landed in the South Main and Bowery Savings and Loan Company building here in 1909. That building was scrapped in 1924 for this 12-story Neoclassical tower. In 1980, the institution was renamed TransOhio Savings.

**5. Key Building  
153 South Main Street at northeast  
corner of Bowery Street**

This Neoclassical office building was constructed in 1911 for the Second National Bank, which was organized in 1863 by George D. Bates. As originally designed, the hillside bank had seven stories; an additional four came along in 1919.

**6. First Central Trust Building  
100 South Main Street**

This 27-story Art Deco tower featuring setbacks as it rises above the fourteenth floor was constructed by Cleveland architects Harry Weeks and Frank Walker. Walker & Weeks carved out a niche as bank architects and they designed this financial temple for Central Savings and Trust. Faced in glazed white terra-cotta, the 330-foot tower has been the tallest building in Akron since its completion in 1931. Seventy years later when

the bank picked up a \$2.5 million facelift with some 450 blocks, weighing up to 75 pounds each, removed for cleaning and subsequent reassembly.

**7. Akron-Summit County Public Library  
60 South Main Street**

The first books were lent in Akron in 1874. The collection arrived here in the late 1960s; the current appearance is the result of a makeover orchestrated by Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects in 2001 from 2004.

**8. Nantucket Building  
17 South Main Street**

This building has its roots in the legal profession. After the local courthouse burned in 1899, Judge William B. Doyle constructed the four-story brick building and held court here. Doyle would serve as Akron mayor from 1901-02. In the late 1960s a different sort of legal attention was focused here when magazine publisher Larry Flynt opened a Hustler Club in the Nantucket Building. After some 25 years of neglect the building received a facelift and offices created specifically to attract lawyers once again. The hole to the north of the Nantucket Building is where the Hotel Howe once stood. It was the town's tallest building when it opened in 1915; the 11-story tower was demolished in 1995.

**9. United Building  
1 South Main Street at southeast  
corner of Market Street**

The United Building arrived during a construction boom in downtown Akron in the 1920s with a reported price tag of \$1 million. Architect Alan R. Burge used the money to create a Neoclassical home for the United Cigar Store Company. After crafting entrance bays of sandstone on the lower levels Burge uses brick to reach the top floors which he has outfitted with a parade of fluted Corinthian columns. An intricate cornice tops the confection.

**10. The Everett Building  
37 East Market Street at northeast  
corner of Main Street**

This building began life as Carver's Academy of Music in 1871, designed in the showy French Second Empire style by influential architect John F. Seiberling. The opera house was damaged by fire in 1878 and again in 1897 and the latter time was rebuilt by Sylvester T. Everett. The lower level piers and the central arch are the only remnants of the original building. Everett was a leading Cleveland financier with interests in banking and mining. He bankrolled two of the first electric street railways in America in Akron and in Erie, Pennsylvania. Everett was a big player in Republican politics, playing roles in the ascendancy of James Garfield and William McKinley to national office. The building picked up a \$1.5 million makeover in the late 1990s and re-emerged as retail and office space. Next to the Everett Building is the City Market House, built in 1905.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET.

**11. Castle Hall Building  
57 East Market Street**

This picturesque building constructed in the early 1870s blends elements of the High Victorian Gothic and the Romanesque styles. The decorative elements increase as the three-stories climb higher until reaching a crescendo in the riotous parapet. It was used as a clubhouse by town fraternal organizations such as the Knights of Pythias and later did duty as the classrooms of the Hammel Business College.

**12. Carnegie Library  
69 East Market Street at northeast  
corner of High Street**

When Andrew Carnegie got his first raise as a teenager working in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad - to \$35 a month - he wrote years later, "I couldn't imagine what I could ever do with so much money." In 1901, when Carnegie sold his U.S. Steel Corporation to banker J.P. Morgan for \$480 million Morgan shook his hand and told him, "Congratulations, Mr. Carnegie, you are now the richest man in the world." This time,



Carnegie had an idea what to do with the money. He spent a large chunk of his fortune establishing more than 2,500 public libraries around the world. His gift to Akron built this buff sandstone building in 1904, designed in the exuberant Beaux Arts style by local architect Frank O. Weary.

**13. Akron Art Museum**  
**1 South High Street at southeast**  
**corner of Market Street**

The art museum slipped into existence in 1922 in two borrowed rooms in the basement of the public library. The Art Institute moved into its own space in 1937 in an historic town mansion that burned four years later, taking much of the collection with it. In the 1960s the abandoned 1899 post office was outfitted for display space and classrooms. An additional 63,000 square-feet of exhibition space came along in 2007, designed by the Viennese architectural firm Coop Himmelblau following an international competition.

**TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET.**

**14. Gothic Building**  
**56 East Mill Street at southwest**  
**corner of High Street**

Busy Akron architect Frank O. Weary added this multi-use commercial building to the city streetscape in 1903. Retail shops operated on the ground floor and apartments filled the top three stories. Weary used two colors of brick and arched windows to infuse style into his building which featured a skylighted atrium. The tired Gothic Building had a date with the wrecking ball in the 1990s but instead received a \$2 million rejuvenation.

**15. Greystone Hall**  
**103 South High Street at southeast**  
**corner of Mill Street**

This seven-story Neoclassical structure was raised by the town's Freemasons in 1917 to handle their business and social gatherings. Inside, amidst marble walls and floors are a ballroom and theater, among other facilities. The greatest flourishes are reserved for a pair of fourth floor rooms

done in Egyptian and ancient Greek themes. In recent years the building has been spruced up to handle public events under the auspices of the Akron/Summit Convention Bureau.

**16. Local Zion Lutheran Church**  
**139 South High Street at northeast**  
**corner of Bowery Street**

This congregation was formed by German Lutheran immigrants in 1854 who purchased a 20-year old building for a \$1,000. The current sanctuary came along in 1877 followed by the brick school in 1889 and an addition in 1915.

**17. YWCA of Akron**  
**146 South High Street at northwest**  
**corner of Bowery Street**

The Akron YWCA was organized on March 9, 1901 but did not get its own facility until 1929 when a joint YWCA-YMCA capital funds campaign raised \$2,400,000 for construction of new buildings for both organizations. Akron's architects J. Adam Fichter & H.A. Brooker contributed the Neoclassical design. Partners since 1912, this was their largest commission. The building boasts a limestone base and carved relief panels on the bricks above. Entry is through a monumental arch which the YWCA last used in 1991.

**18. Municipal Building**  
**166 South High Street**

Albert H. Good and Edwin D. Wagner were Akron's busiest architects in the early decades of the 1900s designing high-end residences, country clubs and commercial buildings. In 1924 they designed the new 8-story home for the city government in the Italian Renaissance style. The building is crafted in sandstone, formed in ashlar blocks on the lower levels and prominent quoins on the corners.

**19. Summit County Courthouse**  
**209 South High Street**

Akron muscled out Cuyahoga Falls as the seat of newly formed Summit County in 1840 and three years later the first county courthouse was constructed here on a hill called "The Gore." In

August of 1900, a mob raged through the streets of Akron in search of Louis Peck, who had been accused of assaulting and raping a six-year old girl. The vigilantes set fire to city hall and the jail but were persuaded to leave the courthouse standing. The next day Peck pled guilty in the courtroom where mob leaders were also indicted and tried. The Courthouse was demolished a few years later anyway and replaced with this Beaux Arts structure in 1908. The price tag for the building, constructed with locally-quarried sandstone, was \$337,708.93. In 1922, an Annex of the same design was built to the rear of the new Courthouse at a cost of \$350,000, connected by enclosed bridges.

WALK UP THE STEPS AND PATH TO YOUR LEFT OF THE COURTHOUSE THROUGH TO BROADWAY STREET. TURN LEFT AND WALK TO THE CORNER.

**20. Quaker Square Inn**  
**135 South Broadway Street**

As settlers harnessed the tumbling water in the Cuyahoga Valley, Akron became a milling center in the 1830s and remained one until the turn of the century. The Quaker Mill Company incorporated in Ravenna, Ohio in 1877. These silos were constructed in 1939 and could hold 1.5 million grain bushels in their day. In an imaginative adaptation the complex was converted into a hotel in 1980.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK PAST THE COURTHOUSE, WALKING SOUTH ON BROADWAY STREET.

**21. National Inventors Hall of Fame**  
**199 South Broadway Street**

The National Inventors Hall of Fame began in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in 1973 in their headquarters outside of Washington, D.C. Thomas Edison was the first inductee. The Hall moved to Akron in this building in 1995.

**22. St. Bernard-St. Mary Parish**  
**44 University Avenue at southwest corner of Broadway Street**

The St. Bernard Catholic church was crafted in a German-Romanesque style with Baroque overtones by Akron architect William P. Ginther, a parishioner. Ginther, who designed scores of churches across the country, patterned the structure after the great cathedrals in the Rhineland region of Europe for the parish that was established in 1861. The stone for the twin-towered structure cost \$51,000 and arrived on site in 125 train carloads. St. Bernard and St. Mary's parishes merged in 2010 but as the church building is consecrated it remains only St. Bernard Church.

TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET.

**23. Mayflower Manor Apartments**  
**263 South Main Street at southeast corner of State Street**

The esteemed Chicago architectural firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, with such iconic structures as the Wrigley Building in Chicago and the Terminal Tower in Cleveland on its resume, was summoned to Akron in 1931 to build the town's most luxurious hotel. They created an eye-catching Art Deco structure rising from a three-story limestone base decorated with cartouches and masks. The State Street elevation is split into two towers by a recessed facade. The 450-room Mayflower Hotel reigned as the city's best hotel until it closed in the 1960s; today it carries on as low income housing.

From a pay phone in the Mayflower lobby in 1935 Bill W. made the historic telephone call which led to his first meeting with Dr. Bob and the subsequent founding of what was to become Alcoholics Anonymous. A replica of the phone and the Church Directory Bill W. consulted for the phone number has been constructed in the lobby.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

**24. O'Neil's Department Store**  
**222 South Main Street at**  
**northwest corner of State Street**

Irish immigrants Michael O'Neil and Isaac Dyas opened a dry goods store on Market Street in 1877. Upon the death of Dyas in 1892, the store became M. O'Neil Co. When O'Neil's was acquired by May Department Stores in 1912 the price tag was \$1 million. This block-long building with a sandstone Neoclassical facade was opened in 1927 where it became a holiday institution for its displays of lights and animated characters. O'Neil's closed in 1988 and the 800,000 square-foot building was donated to the city. It has recently been spruced up with \$30 million of improvements by Akron's oldest law firm, Roetzel & Andress with space for offices, restaurants, and shops.

**25. Polsky Building**  
**225 South Main Street**

Abram Polsky sailed from his native Poland to New York City in 1868 when he was 20 years old. He hopped a train to Iowa and earned his keep knocking on farmhouse doors, toting his goods in a tattered backpack. It was a grand day when he saved enough to buy a horse and wagon. By the mid-1870s he was in Ohio, in business with his brother-in-law and in 1885 the pair opened a dry goods shop in Akron. Polsky's sons Harry and Bert took the controls after Abram died suddenly from an allergic reaction to an anesthetic during a routine medical exam in 1915. When its biggest competitor, O'Neil's, set up shop on Main Street in the 1920s, the Polskys bought up the block across the street and erected a \$2 million Art Deco retailing palace in 1930. Its original four stories weren't enough selling space - even during the Depression - so a fifth floor was added in 1941. After Bert Polsky died in 1970 at the age of 88 Polsky's, which then included four stores, lasted only eight more years. Today the building has been appropriated by the University of Akron as one of the gateways to its downtown campus.

**WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO THE  
TOUR STARTING POINT IN LOCK 3  
PARK.**



*Look Up,*

# *Canton*



## A Walking Tour of Canton...

Today Canton is best known to the outside world as the home of the Pro Football Hall of Fame. But contemporary histories of Canton in the mid-1900s made no mention of Jim Thorpe and the Canton Bulldogs and an organizational meeting in the downtown Hupmobile dealership in 1920 that spawned what was to become the National Football League. Before there was an NFL, Canton was known for harvesting tools and ball bearings and bricks and William McKinley, 25th President of the United States.

Bezaleel wells laid out the town in 1805 in the flood plain where three branches of the Nimshillen Creek come together. Wells did future typesetters a favor and passed on calling the new settlement “Bezaleelville” and instead named the village after the town in China as a memorial to a trader named John O’Donnell, whom Wells admired. The nascent town was dealt an early blow when the great Ohio and Erie Canal was routed eight miles to the west through Massillon in the 1820s. But the canal age was destined to be short-lived and Canton’s lack of water access to the Great Lakes and the Ohio River was rendered meaningless by the coming of the railroad.

Canton began making things in the early going - in the days before the Civil War as many as six kinds of reapers were manufactured in Stark County. Its industrial heritage placed the town in good stead when northeastern Ohio became a bustling center of the Steel Age. Town workers became skilled shapers of steel products, a reputation that convinced Henry H. Timken, a carriage manufacturer from St. Louis to build a factory in Canton to produce his new tapered roller bearings in 1898. Canton had its largest employer and became the world’s biggest manufacturer of roller bearings.

As its manufacturing economy eroded Canton became an enthusiastic player in urban renewal. Our walking tour of the downtown core will pass many blocks that have been cleared on our quest for landmarks but we will start in a space that was always planned to be open..

START AT THE NORTH END  
OF CENTRAL PLAZA BY THE  
FOUNTAIN AND FACING SOUTH  
DOWN THE PLAZA, ON YOUR LEFT  
IS...

1. **Harter Bank Building**  
126 Market Avenue North at  
southeast corner of 2nd Street NW

George Dewalt Harter enlisted in the Civil War at age 18 and came out five years later to found the Geo. D. Harter Bank with his brother Michael. Harter died in 1890 having established his bank as one of the town's leading financial institutions. Frank Ray Walker and Harry F. Weeks, Cleveland architects who specialized in bank buildings, designed this classical vault in 1922. The three-story banking hall is now connected to a 12-story commercial tower in the back.

WALK SOUTH  
DOWN CENTRAL PLAZA.

2. **Dewalt Building**  
122 Market Avenue North

The Dewalt family owned property on the square since 1840. This three-story commercial block was raised in 1895, one of the few souvenirs from its time seen in the center of town.

3. **Stark County Courthouse**  
115 Market Avenue North

A courthouse has stood on this spot since 1818 and this is the third to do so. Actually the second courthouse, an Italianate structure from the 1860s is here too, inside the shell created by Cleveland architect George F. Hammond in 1893. Hammond's design provided for two porticos with the more prominent entrance being the exuberant Beaux Arts treatment on Tuscarawas Street. The centerpiece clock tower features four angels as the "Trumpeters of Justice." The four-dial clock was crafted by George Michael Deuble, a watch and clock maker who opened Deuble's Jewelry in 1840, a family business that lasted in town for over 100 years.

4. **First National Bank/Central Trust Tower**  
101 Market Avenue South at southwest  
corner of Tuscarawas Street

This has been Canton's tallest building since its construction in 1923. Frank L. Packard contributed the Neoclassical design for the 190-foot tower that is constructed of tan masonry with Vermont granite and Indiana limestone detailing. Behind the tall ground-level arches is an impressive banking hall.

TURN RIGHT ON TUSCARAWAS  
STREET. WALK A FEW STEPS PAST  
COURT AVENUE TO THE  
FREE-STANDING ARCH.

5. **Courtland Hotel Arch**  
223 Tuscarawas Avenue West

In its salad days Canton was a town that could support a half-dozen theaters and a like number of important downtown hotels. The seven-story Hotel Courtland, constructed in 1905 and designed by go-to Canton architect Guy Tilden, was among the most notable. The landmark hotel was demolished in 1992 and replaced with a parking lot but they couldn't bear to take it all down - the stone entrance remains in its original location. The terrazzo floor underneath bears the name of St. Francis that was the last incarnation of the hotel before it was torn down.

6. **First Federal Savings & Loan**  
200 Tuscarawas Avenue West

This sleek Art Moderne confection was created in 1938 with contrasting white marble and a strip of black granite at its base. The first floor windows feature brushed aluminum spandrels. Look up to see "First Federal Savings Loan" stylishly carved into the upper facade.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO COURT  
AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

**7. Bender's Tavern**  
**137 Court Avenue SW at northwest  
corner of 2nd Street SW**

Bender's has been serving meals in the Belmont Building since 1902. Glen Haliwell opened the Criterion Restaurant here before selling out to Edward Bender. Meetings to create the National Football League took place in an upstairs room where Canton Bulldogs star and first league president Jim Thorpe liked to hold court. The red brick, two-story commercial building is another Guy Tilden creation, raised in 1899.

TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET AND  
RETURN TO MARKET AVENUE.  
TURN RIGHT.

**8. City National Bank Building**  
**205 Market Avenue South at  
southwest corner of 2nd Street**

In the 1800s the newly arriving immigrants to America often trusted their money to neighborhood banks catering to specific ethnic populations. Gradually banks grew larger and more inclusive with grand names like the "City National Bank" and large, multi-story buildings like this one to house them. This Romanesque-flavored building appeared in the 1890s and stands as a rare survivor of that era on Canton streets. City National ceased to be a money player in town in 1923 when it was swallowed by the rival George Harter Bank.

**9. Saxton McKinley House**  
**331 Market Avenue South**

This is the childhood home of Ida Saxton McKinley, wife of President William McKinley. The McKinleys lived in the house from 1878 to 1891 while he served six terms in the United States House of Representatives. James A. Saxton, founder of the Stark County Bank, built the house in 1841, its appearance today dates to a French Second Empire facelift in 1865. The Saxton House is the only remaining residence directly associated with the lives of President and Mrs. William McKinley in their home town and now serves as the First Ladies National Historic Site.

**10. Canton Repository**  
**500 Market Avenue South**

Founded March 30, 1815, by John Saxton, the *Canton Repository* started as a weekly and did not go daily until 1892. Long a mouthpiece of the Republican Party the paper was closely associated with President William McKinley, who was married to the granddaughter of the paper's founder.

**11. Eagles' Temple**  
**601 Market Avenue South at  
southwest corner of 6th Street SE**

The Fraternal Order of Eagles was founded on February 6, 1898 by six Seattle, Washington theater owners trying to navigate their way through a musicians' strike. Early meetings were held on local theater stages as the fraternal organization spread across the country through the establishment of "aeries." The first aerie in Ohio was organized in Canton in 1901. Their five-story brick temple came along in 1928, constructed on plans drawn by Albert L. Thayer.

TURN RIGHT ON 6TH STREET SE.

**12. Canton Classic Car Museum**  
**123 6th Street SW**

The Canton Classic Car Museum was established by oilman Marshall Belden in 1978. The museum currently exhibits forty-five rare automobiles in what was, at one time, the largest Ford dealership in the United States. The building was constructed in 1900 and sold and serviced Fords from 1914 until 1929.

**13. Schuffenecker Building**  
**134 6th Street SW**

August Schuffenecker was born in the province of Alsace, France in 1860. As a young man he apprenticed as a butcher and at the age of 23 he sailed for New York City and came directly to Canton after docking. He cut meat in various meat markets until 1892 when he was able to strike out successfully on his own. Schuffenecker constructed this handsome Renaissance Revival apartment building with orange brick rich in ornamentation.



TURN RIGHT ON  
CLEVELAND AVENUE.

**14. Frances Apartment Building**  
534 Cleveland Avenue SW

This three-story, multi-unit building features multi-colored brick construction and fine stone trim and detailing. The Colonial Revival flavored building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

**15. Barber-Whitticar House**  
519 Cleveland Avenue SW

This block contains a cluster of turn of the 20th century homes of which you would have seen many similar blocks 100 years ago. The Barber-Whitticar House at #519, constructed in a blend of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles in the 1890s, has been singled out for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

**16. The Carnegie Building**  
236 Third Street SW at southeast  
corner of 3rd Street

The first books were lent in Canton in 1816 from the back of the Spread Eagle Tavern where owner James W. Lathrop assembled a collection of some 30 books. After Andrew Carnegie sold his U.S. Steel Corporation for \$400 million to become the richest man the world had ever seen, he set out to give his money away. One of his pet projects was to fund the building of libraries and he would finance some 2,500 across the world. One of his gifts came to Canton with only one string attached - that the words "Open to All" be prominently displayed at the entrance. Go-to Canton architect provided a symmetrical Renaissance Revival design behind Ionic columns to house the collection which opened to the public in 1905. The Canton Public Library became the Stark County District Library in 1971 and moved from its quarters here in 1978.

**17. City Hall**  
218 Cleveland Avenue SW

Canton waved goodbye to its grand Victorian City Hall at this location in the 1950s and replaced it with a standard issue modern office building.

**18. Bow Federal Building**  
201 Cleveland Avenue SW at  
southwest corner of 3rd Street SW

Charles Essig Firestone was born in Stark County in 1890. He studied electrical engineering at Ohio State University but was never comfortable with electricity and transferred to the University of Michigan where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1914. He returned to Canton where he would practice for over 50 years, piling up more than 180 commissions for educational, industrial, commercial, public and residential buildings. Firestone designed the Bow Federal Building as the Canton Post Office in 1933. As a Depression-era project, 95% of the construction materials were produced within 100 miles of Canton, including sandstone from Holmes County quarries and locally pressed bricks. The post office moved on but the building, which was named for Canton Congressman Frank Townsend Bow in 1973, was occupied by other federal agencies until 2010.

**19. First Methodist Episcopal Church**  
120 Cleveland Avenue South at  
southeast corner of Tuscarawas Street

This exuberant High Victorian Gothic church was designed by Akron architect Frank O. Weary and crafted from local sandstone in 1881. It stands on the site of the first Methodist church in town that burned that same year. The tower soars 135 feet and features paired lancet windows. This was the home church for President William McKinley and his body lay in state here after his assassination in Buffalo.

**20. Stern & Mann Department Store  
northwest corner of Cleveland  
and Tuscarawas streets**

Max Stern and Henry Mann were brothers-in-laws in New York and Pennsylvania when they heard tell from a friend that Canton was a happening town on the come in 1887. Mann came, liked what he saw, and the new partners bought a millinery store on Market Avenue South for \$5,700. Stern & Mann was a hat shop in its early days and eventually moved around town as the emporium grew. It was the second generation that moved the department store to this location in 1924 where it became a town institution. The Italian Renaissance building was designed by Abram Garfield of Cleveland, son of James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States. It is fashioned with unglazed, orange terra-cotta and travertine marble imported from Italy.

TURN LEFT ON  
TUSCARAWAS STREET.

**21. Mellett-Canton Daily News Building  
401 Tuscarawas Avenue West at  
northwest corner of Dewalt Street**

The *Daily News* began publishing as a Democratic-leaning newspaper in a Republican town in 1912. Its circulation lagged far behind the older, more established *The Repository* until Indiana native Donald Ring Mellett arrived as editor in 1925. Mellett began using the paper as a platform to attack corruption. His investigative reporting and editorials led the mayor to suspend the police chief and convict two members of organized crime. Under Mellett, the paper even successfully supported a Democratic candidate for mayor of Canton. In less than 18 months the circulation of the *Daily News* had caught up to *The Repository*. In the summer of 1926 Don Mellett was shot and killed in his garage; he was only 35. Four men, including major underworld figure Ben Rudner and the Canton police chief were convicted and sentenced to life in prison. The *Canton Daily News* won the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service but the paper flagged after Mellett's death and was purchased by *The Repository* in 1930.

**22. Trinity Lutheran Church  
415 West Tuscarawas Street**

Every time you read something about Guy Tilden the notation inevitably includes the phrase "the leading architect of Canton." After marrying and moving to Canton in 1883 Tilden spent four decades populating the town streets with commercial buildings, private residences and major civic projects. This is one of his earliest works, a Gothic Revival meetinghouse, rendered in sandstone for the town's Lutherans in 1886.

**23. Christ Presbyterian Church  
530 Tuscarawas Street West at  
southwest corner of McKinley Avenue**

When in 1805 Canton was laid out by Bezaleel Wells, four blocks of ground were designated for public purposes: "For a cemetery, for a school, for a Court House, and for a House of Worship." The "worship lot" was occupied in 1810 by two congregations and alternately used by the Reformed and the Lutherans; the Reformed church is now the Presbyterian church. The original meetinghouse was erected in 1833 and replaced with the current English Gothic fieldstone church in 1871. While the building was still being constructed future President William McKinley married Ida Saxton here.

**24. Timken High School  
521 Tuscarawas Street West**

German-born Henry Timken was a carriage-maker in St. Louis who patented the tapered roller bearing in 1898, a discovery that would earn him induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. He formed the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company in Canton in 1901 and was soon providing 90% of the axles used in the nation's exploding motor vehicle industry. The company started Timken Senior High School as a vocational school. The building was designed by Charles Firestone.

TURN RIGHT ON MCKINLEY  
AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON 2ND  
STREET NW.

**25. Onesto Hotel**  
**200 Cleveland Avenue NW at northeast**  
**corner of 2nd Street SW**

The Onesto was planned as the town's leading hotel and the Chicago firm of H.L. Stevens Company of Chicago was retained to deliver it. Stevens specialized in designing high-style apartments and hotels for small cities and here they created a brick tower with Renaissance Revival terra-cotta detailing. The Onesto opened its doors in 1930 and one of its signature attractions was its McKinley Room that featured three murals by local artist William Findlay depicting events in the hometown President's life. The Onesto has found a rebirth as residential property.

TURN LEFT ON COURT AVENUE.  
TURN RIGHT ON 3RD STREET NW.

**26. Renkert Building**  
**306 Market Avenue North at northeast**  
**corner of 3rd Street**

Constructed in 1912, this is the first modern, steel-framed skyscraper to be built in Canton and Stark County. The Renkert Building, as drawn by Harry Weeks and Frank Walker of Cleveland, shows the classic Chicago-style of minimal ornamentation and an orderly grid of windows. Harry S. Renkert used street paving bricks from his own Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, the largest such company in the world at the time, to sheath the 10-story tower. The bricks give the building a distinctive reddish-orange color and showcased the versatility of Metropolitan paving bricks.

**27. Parisian Building**  
**222 Market Avenue North**

This Art Deco three-story, glazed terra-cotta building began life as a women's clothing store in 1929. Architects H.A. and R.V. Lorentz imbued their design with a Moorish Revival influences and decorated the windows with ornamental bronze spandrels.

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO  
THE TOUR STARTING POINT  
IN CENTRAL PLAZA.



*Look Up,*

# *Cincinnati*



## A Walking Tour of Cincinnati...

Cincinnati was the first town in the American heartland with aspirations to equal the great cities of the East Coast. By the 1830 census Cincinnati, which had been settled in 1788, had already cracked the Top Ten of most populous United States cities and would remain there for the remainder of the century.

Along the way Cincinnati picked up a host of nicknames. There was the “City of Seven Hills” for the progression of protrusions between the Miami River and the Little Miami River in which the early settlers nestled. There was “Porkopolis” which the town earned in the 1830s when pigs roamed the streets and Cincinnati was packing more hogs than anywhere on earth. Most of the pork was shipped south to New Orleans and, in the days before railroads, sold in markets back up North.

The most enduring nickname was “Queen City” which arose in the mid-19th century as outsiders began to sing the praises of the Ohio River town. Even English author Charles Dickens who was miserly with his commendation of American cities on an 1840s tour wrote favorably of Cincinnati as “a place that commends itself... favorably and pleasantly to a stranger.”

Nothing remains 170 years later in downtown Cincinnati that Dickens would recognize but our walking tour will investigate if the spirit of his words lives on and we will begin at the city’s spiritual heart...

**1. Fountain Square**  
**East 5th Street between Vine and**  
**Walnut streets**

The square was originally deeded to the city as a market place and was proclaimed a public square in 1870. To hold title to the land the mayor of Cincinnati would come to the Square each year and purchase a flower from one of the women's civic clubs located here at the time. The centerpiece is the Tyler Davidson Fountain that was dedicated in 1871. Funding was provided by Henry Probasco who was given a job in Davidson's hardware store in 1835 at the age of 15. He later became Davidson's partner and married his half-sister as the concern became the largest hardware business in Cincinnati and erected the town's first freestone store. After Davidson died in 1865 Probasco traveled to Europe where he found Ferdinand von Miller in Munich who had years earlier designed a grand fountain with artist August von Kreling that had never found a patron. As a memorial to his mentor, Probasco commissioned the casting of the 42-foot bronze allegorical fountain. He added an additional four figures with animals that would act as drinking spouts, which Miller's sons created. The fountain is turned-off for the winter months and turned-on again in time for the first home game of the Cincinnati Reds, which for decades marked the opening of the major league baseball season each spring.

**THE LARGE RECTANGULAR**  
**BUILDING ON THE EAST SIDE**  
**OF THE SQUARE IS...**

**2. Fifth Third Bank**  
**511 Walnut Street**

The tallest building on the square is the 32-story International Style office tower constructed by Fifth Third Center in 1969. Now among the largest money managers in the Midwest, the financial institution traces its beginnings to 1858 when the Bank of the Ohio Valley opened its doors.

**EXIT THE SQUARE ON THE**  
**SOUTHWEST CORNER AT THE**  
**INTERSECTION OF VINE STREET**  
**AND 5TH STREET. WALK WEST ON**  
**5TH STREET.**

**3. Carew Tower**  
**441 Vine Street at southwest corner**  
**of Fifth Street**

This was the tallest building in town when it was constructed in 1930 and held the title for 80 years. Until it was eclipsed by the Great American Insurance Tower the 574-foot tower made Cincinnati the only major league city in America to have its tallest building constructed prior to World War II. The Art Deco skyscraper rose over the grave of Joseph Thomas Carew's office block. Carew was a Canadian transplant who came to America in 1869 at the age of 21 to join in the clothing firm of English immigrant Christopher Richards Mabley. Mabley opened a chain of haberdasheries across the Midwest and Carew became a manager and partner in the Cincinnati operation. When Mabley died in 1885, Carew was the sole proprietor. Mabley & Carew Department Store grew into a prominent downtown shopping destination before Carew's death in 1914. This complex, with over a million square feet, housed the department store, offices and a hotel. You can get to the 49th floor to an observation deck and the most spectacular birds-eye view in the city.

**4. Netherland Plaza**  
**35 West 5th Street**

The Netherland Plaza was constructed in 1931 as the hotel part of the Carew Tower complex. It stands as the town's highest hotel and one of the world's finest examples of French Art Deco. Architect Walter W. Ahlschlager, who was coming off his triumphant Peabody Hotel in Memphis outfitted the Netherland with rare Brazilian rosewood paneling, indirect German silver-nickel light fixtures and soaring ceiling murals.

**TURN LEFT ON ELM STREET.**

**5. Textile Building**  
**205 West 4th Street at southwest corner**  
**of Elm Street**

Cincinnati's bustling garment industry was scattered around its traditional Third Street core throughout the 1800s. In a progressive concept at the turn of the century cities began attempting to centralize industries in single buildings. The 213,000 square foot, 12-story Textile Building was constructed for that purpose in 1906. Local architect Gustave W. Drach provided the plans in a Renaissance Revival style. Drach, a Cincinnati native trained at the M.I.T. School of Architecture, was one of the town's most versatile architects with works ranging from elegant residences to large utilitarian structures.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

**6. Hooper Building**  
**137 West 4th Street**

Samuel Hannaford, one of Cincinnati's busiest Victorian architects, used red brick and limestone to create this Romanesque-flavored building in the 1890s. The heritage structure was completely renovated in the 1980s.

**7. Cincinnati Chamber of**  
**Commerce Building**  
**101-105 West 4th Street**

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce organized in 1839 for the promotion of "mercantile interests." After a peripatetic existence for many years the Chamber was ready to move into its own quarters in the 1880s. A design competition was staged with Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston, America's foremost post-Civil War architect submitting the winning plans. Richardson died shortly after working up the sketches and never saw the completion of one of Cincinnati's most important 19th century buildings at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets in 1889. The landmark was destroyed by fire only twenty-two years later in 1911. In 1972 University of Cincinnati students collected 84 tons of carved pink granite salvaged from the Chamber building and constructed a monument in Burnet Woods. This Neoclassical incarnation

of the Chamber home came along a block away in 1927.

**8. The McAlpin**  
**15 West Fourth Street**

George W. McAlpin opened his first store in downtown Cincinnati in 1852 and moved here in 1880. Over the years McAlpin's spilled over into two adjacent buildings. One, constructed in 1859 by James McLaughlin who designed the Cincinnati Art Museum, was for the John Shillito Company and the other housed the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. It was designed by James Keys Wilson. The George W. McAlpin Company was ensconced in the Renaissance Revival buildings by 1925 and remained in operation until the 1990s. The McAlpin has since been re-adapted for residential use.

**9. PNC Tower**  
**1 West 4th Street**

Cass Gilbert had some experience in building tall skyscrapers. His Woolworth Building in New York City was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1913 and remains a Gothic icon of American architecture a century later. Gilbert designed this tower, that was topped off the same year, for the Union Central Life Insurance Company. It was the fifth-tallest building in the world and the second tallest building outside of New York City. Gilbert used fine-grained Vermont marble on the rusticated lower floors and white terra-cotta on the upper floors to fashion the 495-foot Neoclassical tower. During its reign as Ohio's tallest building the tower was brown; it was painted white in the 1940s.

**10. Ingalls Building**  
**2 East 4th Street at northeast corner**  
**of Vine Street**

The American Society of Civil Engineers has designated 254 landmarks around the world as Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks. There are only a handful of buildings on the list and the Ingalls Building is one of the rare honorees. Before its construction in 1902 the tallest reinforced concrete structure in the world was



six stories high. Anything more than that, it was believed, would collapse under its own weight and instability. Melville Ezra Ingalls, who made his money in railroading, and his engineer Henry N. Hoper believed Ernest Leslie Ransome's technique for reinforcing concrete with twisted iron rods could be used to construct higher buildings with the less expensive and fireproof concrete. For the 15-story Ingalls Building in 1903, exterior walls eight inches thick were used to construct the world's first reinforced concrete skyscraper. The Beaux Arts Classical exterior is covered on the first three stories with white marble, on the next eleven stories with glazed gray brick, and on the top floor and cornice with glazed white terra cotta. When the high-rise was completed one newspaper reporter was said to have kept a vigil all night so as to be the first to deliver the news when the structure collapsed. But over 100 years later the landmark Ingalls Building still stands.

**11. Fourth National Bank Building**  
**18 East 4th Street**

The Fourth National Bank was chartered in 1863 and moved into this handsome Daniel Burnham-designed home in 1902. The Chicago-based Burnham designed four skyscrapers in Cincinnati, all of which survive. The bank, however, was placed in voluntary liquidation in 1923 and its assets absorbed by the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati. The heritage structure has been re-adapted with retail on the ground floors and living space above.

**12. Dixie Terminal**  
**49 East Fourth Street at southwest corner**  
**of Walnut Street**

This two-building complex was designed in 1921 by Frederick W. Garber to operate as a streetcar terminal, stock exchange and office building. The main ten-story north building was accessed through an exuberant barrel-vaulted entrance. The ornamental tiles were fabricated locally at the Rookwood Pottery that was founded in 1880, creating high-quality glazes of colors not previously seen on mass-produced pottery. Inside, an elaborate shopping arcade was decked out in marble and gold leaf.

**13. Union Trust Building**  
**24 East 4th Street at northwest corner**  
**of Walnut Street**

Daniel Burnham, one of the fathers of the modern American skyscraper, took the train from Chicago to design four high-rises in Cincinnati and this was the first, in 1901. The building was the tallest in the city at the time and exemplifies the Chicago Style with its emphasis on function rather than excess ornamentation.

**AT WALNUT STREET TURN LEFT  
AND WALK UP A FEW STEPS  
BEFORE THE SKYWAY.**

**14. Mercantile Library**  
**414 Walnut Street**

Forty-five local merchants and clerks, including future United States President William Henry Harrison, founded the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association in 1835. Soon the founders raised \$1,800 in subscriptions and bought 700 books which they located in the Cincinnati College building on this site. After the building burned in 1845 the Mercantile Library Association helped the college rebuild in exchange for a perpetually renewable 10,000-year lease. This 12-story brick building is the fourth structure on the site, erected in 1910. The lease, for the 11th and 12th floors, is still in effect with more than 9,998 years to run.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO  
4TH STREET AND TURN LEFT,  
CONTINUING TO THE EAST.**

**15. Clopay Building**  
**105 East 4th Street at southeast corner**  
**of Walnut Street**

Daniel Burnham raised his tallest building in town in 1904. At 241 feet it lasted as the city's tallest building until 1913. The tower was completed for the First National Bank but is best known for Ohio Clopay, a company that had started in 1859 as the Seinsheimer Paper Company, selling paper products and other related items. The name "Clopay" was developed

in the early twentieth century as an acronym formed by the contraction of the words “cloth-paper.” Today Clopay Building Products is best known for their garage doors.

**16. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Building**  
**139 East 4th Street at southwest corner**  
**of Main Street**

Local architects Frederick W. Garber and Clifford B. Woodward began their partnership in 1904 and were known around the area for their classically flavored buildings, especially during a burst of school building in Cincinnati. Here they teamed with John Russell Pope, famous for his Beaux Arts creations around Washington, D.C. which would later include the Jefferson Memorial, for the headquarters of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company in 1929. The Neoclassical tour-de-force is capped with an obelisk crown that is illuminated at night. The utility has gone through numerous name changes in the past 80 years but is still housed here.

**17. The Great American Tower at**  
**Queen City Square**  
**301 East Fourth Street at southeast corner**  
**of Sycamore Street**

Cincinnati’s tallest building opened in January 2011, carrying a price tag of \$322 million. The Great American Insurance Company began writing property and casualty policies in 1872. The building was actually financed by the Western & Souther Financial Group with financial roots reaching back to 1888. The architect, Gyo Obata, designed the 660-foot building to include a top inspired by Diana, Princess of Wales’s, tiara.

TURN LEFT ON SYCAMORE STREET.

**18. Chiquita Center**  
**250 East Fifth Street at northwest corner**  
**of Sycamore Street**

Chiquita, the name that today is synonymous with bananas, began in 1899 as the United Fruit Company which was formed when a Boston fruit distributor hooked up with Minor Cooper Keith who controlled railroads and shipping in Costa Rica and the Caribbean. This world headquarters

was constructed in 1985 and is supposed to look like a banana when viewed from the top. The building’s top originally functioned as a weather beacon, draped in differing colors depending on the forecast.

TURN RIGHT ON FIFTH STREET.

**19. Cincinnati Masonic Center**  
**317 East Fifth Street**

The Freemasons began buying up property for this Neoclassical center in 1916. Architects Harry Hake and Charles H. Kuck put together the facility that includes the Taft Theatre in 1928. The lower half of the structure is composed of rusticated stone below a sextet of Ionic columns. Look up to see etched symbols of Masonry embedded in the facade.

ACROSS THE STREET, IN FRONT OF  
YOU, SPANNING THREE BLOCKS,  
IS...

**20. The Procter and Gamble Company**  
**Procter and Gamble Plaza**

In 1837 the new brothers-in-law James Gamble and William Procter were in parallel businesses; both were buying animal fats from the great hog butchering centers of Cincinnati. The two men joined forces to form the Procter & Gamble Manufactory. Procter managed the office and sales and Gamble directed operations in the factory. In busier times they wouldn’t see each other until Saturday night when business notes could be compared. At the time 18 other local firms in Cincinnati were making soap and candles. Procter & Gamble gained a reputation for fair dealing - “Suppliers of fats and oils could take a signed order from Procter & Gamble and pass it along in lieu of cash,” reported one newsman - and by the Civil War the business was the largest in town.

Shrewdly the partners planned for hostilities by buying rosin by the boatload at \$1 a barrel. When war broke out and rosin prices leapt to \$15 a barrel Washington authorities visited the Procter & Gamble plant. Impressed with the operation the partners were rewarded with an

order to supply all Union encampments with soap and candles. A thousand cases of supplies a day rolled out of the factory. Each was stamped with a distinctive half moon and a cluster of stars stamped on the top to identify its contents for the many illiterate dockworkers and quartermasters. Procter & Gamble crates served as chairs and tables in Army camps and when troops scattered across the country after the war they knew the name and symbol of the Cincinnati soapmaker.

The Procter & Gamble world headquarters began assembling in 1916 in the Duttenhoffer Building at 6th and Sycamore streets. The block-long Executive Headquarters came along in the 1950s and spilled across to the post-modern towers in the garden setting in the 1980s.

WALK TOWARDS THE TWIN  
PROCTER & GAMBLE TOWERS.  
AT BROADWAY STREET TURN LEFT.

**21. Cincinnati Times-Star Building**  
**800 Broadway**

There were Hannafords designing buildings in and around Cincinnati for the better part of 100 years. The patriarch Samuel Hannaford was born in Devonshire, England in 1835. He became the best-known and most prolific of the town's 19th century architects with over 300 buildings to his credit, and perhaps more than 1,000, given the difficulty of documentation. This monumental complex was the masterwork of Hannaford's grandson, Eldridge. Completed in 1933, the Art Deco limestone building has 16 stories and is awash in decorative flourishes depicting the printing and publishing businesses. Look up two hundred feet above the street to see corner pillars that represent patriotism, truth, speed, and progress. The *Times-Star* was the province of Charles Phelps Taft, brother of President William Howard Taft. Charles Taft, who was married to an heiress to a pig iron fortune, began editing the paper in 1881 and used the *Times-Star* to launch a media empire. The paper would be bought by the *Cincinnati Post* which ceased publication in 2007.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.

**22. Power Building**  
**224 East 8th Street**

This heritage commercial building is a prototypical example of the brick structures that once populated this Cincinnati East Manufacturing and Warehouse District. Built in 1903 on plans from Harry Hake, the 10-story high-rise was originally home to textile firms. It was taken out of commission in 1996 but dodged the wrecking ball to live on as apartment space.

**23. Underwriters Salvage Corps Building**  
**110 East Eighth Street**

The Underwriters Salvage Corps began in 1886 as an organization to assist fire departments at the scene of a conflagration. As fire companies became more professionalized and sophisticated the Underwriters Salvage Corps evolved into a clean-up crew and was disbanded in 1959. This red brick Queen Anne Victorian structure dates to 1897 and was Station 1 of the Salvage Corps.

**24. St. Louis Church**  
**29 East Eighth Street**

A Catholic church has stood on this site since 1847. This Florentine-styled building dates to 1928. For over 60 years the church staged a Printers Mass at 2:00 o'clock in the morning for the benefit of workers at the *Cincinnati Enquirer* a couple of blocks away on Vine Street.

AT VINE STREET, CROSS OVER INTO  
GARFIELD PLACE. LOOK TO YOUR  
RIGHT, UP VINE STREET, TO SEE  
THE TOWER OF...

**25. Kroger Building**  
**1014 Vine Street**

Bernard Kroger was making a good living selling sugar, coffee and tea on the road for the Great Northern and Pacific Tea Company before opening a small store with a friend. The Great Western Tea Company greeted its first customer on July 1, 1883. Two weeks later Dan, his delivery horse, was killed and his wagonload of goods smashed in a railroad crossing accident. Then one

of Kroger's brothers died and he had to assume funeral expenses. A month later the Ohio River overflowed and flooded the store. Yet, by year's end the store was established with not a debt outstanding. Kroger bought out his partner for \$1500 and by 1885 he was stocking four stores. In 1902 when he owned 40 stores and was the first grocery store to bake its own bread he changed the business name to The Kroger Company & Baking Company. In 1928 Kroger sold out for \$28 million. His life became one of golf in the morning and cards in the afternoon. When the market crashed he bought much of his stock back but retired from business for good in 1932. His last six years were devoted to philanthropic interests. When Bernard Kroger died in 1938 he operated 4,844 stores. This 25-story headquarters was erected in 1954 as the first major commercial high-rise building to be built in Cincinnati after World War II. No other important corporation settled so far - 10 blocks - from the Ohio River.

**26. Doctor's Building**  
**19 Garfield Place**

In an architectural partnership that spanned more than half-a-century Rudolph Tieteg and Walter H. Lee worked basically in Beaux-Arts Classical and other traditional styles for institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. Here they took a side-step and provided the Cincinnati streetscape with one of its rare late Gothic Revival buildings in 1923. The eight-story brick building is faced with terracotta. It was the only place in town constructed solely to provide office space for physicians. Look up to see a small penthouse suite on the roof.

**27. Cuvier Press Club**  
**22 Garfield Place**

In the 1800s Garfield Place was lined with fine homes. Most are gone a century down the road but this sparkling Italian Renaissance Revival residence from 1862 remains. Samuel Hannaford was the architect and Marcus Fechheimer, a wholesale clothier, was the client. The stone cube is wrapped in corner quoins and the front side windows are draped in elaborate window hoods. In 1938 the Cuvier Press Club, a social club created in 1911, moved into the residence.

**28. Piatt Park Center/Cincinnati Club**  
**30 Garfield Place at Race Street**

This majestic limestone building began life in 1924 as a former hotel and private club. Its Neoclassical design came from the firm of Frederick W. Garber and Clifford B. Woodward. In its heyday the club offered members bowling alleys, billiards rooms, a Turkish bath and some of the finest dining in the city. The Cincinnati Club shuttered the building in 1985 and it has since re-opened as the Piatt Park Center.

TURN RIGHT ON RACE STREET.

**29. The Phoenix**  
**812 Race Street**

The Phoenix was built in 1893, and is Cincinnati's finest example of Italian Renaissance architecture, compliments of architect Samuel Hannaford. It was originally known as The Phoenix Club, the first Jewish Businessmen's organization in this region of the country. The winding Grand Staircase, crafted with imported German white marble, is considered to be one of the finest of its kind in North America. The Phoenix Club was purchased in 1911 by the Cincinnati Club, located around the corner on Garfield Place, as a sports annex. The building was closed in 1983 when interest in private clubs dwindled.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

**30. Saxony Apartment Building**  
**105-111 West 9th Street at southwest corner of Race Street**

In his long and industrious design career Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford demonstrated a facility in a wide range of Victorian styles and he seems to have pulled a bit out of most of them for this composition, completed in 1891. The five-story brick building features brick pilasters and projections, a three-story bay window on each side of the symmetrical main facade, semicircular balconies, and many stone pieces, such as pediments, keystones, and stringcourses. Hannaford gave both the narrow elevation on Race Street and the much

wider elevation on 9th Street individual facade treatments. The Saxony was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 thanks to its well-preserved details after a century of occupation.

**31. Brittany Apartment Building**  
**100-104 West 9th Street at northwest corner of Race Street**

Thomas Emory was the leading real estate developer in town in the 1880s when he constructed four large, ornate apartment complexes. Only two, the Lombardy and the Brittany, have survived to the 21st century. Architect Samuel Hannaford outfitted the six-story brick building with sandstone trim, brick pilasters and corbeling, massive chimneys and prominent bay windows.

**32. Crosley Square**  
**140 West Ninth Street at northeast corner of Elm Street**

This building began life as an Elks Club Lodge before Powel Crosley moved in during 1942. Cincinnati native Crosley came of age dreaming of building an affordable American automobile. At the age of 21 in 1907 Crosley began pursuing that dream in Connersville, Indiana with the Marathon Six but wound up finding greater success in inventing car parts. When his son asked him for a new-fangled radio in the 1920s Crosley was stunned by the high prices so he and his son built their own radio. Soon Crosley was mass manufacturing radios and started his own radio station. Crosley, who also owned the Cincinnati Reds, moved his WLW broadcasting operations here, powered by the country's most powerful radio transmitter. WLW was truly "the Nation's Station," producing many hours of network programming every week, including the first "soap operas." With the invention of television, Crosley Square became home to WLW-TV in 1948. For 57 years, hundreds of entertainers, star athletes, political leaders and celebrities passed through Crosley Square until the last broadcast here in 1999.

TURN LEFT ON PLUM STREET.

**33. Cincinnati City Hall**  
**801 Plum Street**

The Cincinnati government has operated from this site since 1852. The first building here was demolished in 1888 and \$1.6 million poured into its replacement. Architect Samuel Hannaford tapped the brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style that was all the rage at the time for American civic structures. Hallmarks of the style include multi-colored stone, powerful arches, prominent gables, turrets and a corner tower. The exterior stone was quarried in Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana; marble for stairways and interior detailing came from Italy and Tennessee; and the granite for the columns was shipped from Vermont. It all came together in the four-and-a-half story confection with a nine-story clock tower that was dedicated on May 13, 1893.

**34. Saint Peter in Chains Cathedral**  
**325 West Eighth Street at southwest corner of Plum Street**

Saint Peter in Chains was begun with the laying of its cornerstone on 20 May 1841, under the direction of then-bishop—later archbishop—John Baptist Purcell, and formally dedicated on November 2, 1845. Its six-stage spire, which soars to two-hundred and twenty feet above street level, was the tallest man-made structure in the city for many decades, and is constructed of pure white limestone.

**35. Isaac M. Wise Temple (formerly the Plum Street Temple)**  
**720 Plum Street**

Built by members of the Lodge Street Synagogue and dedicated on August 24, 1866, the Plum Street house of worship is among the oldest synagogue buildings still standing in the United States. Architect James Wilson Keys tapped an architectural style that had emerged in Germany in the nineteenth century, combining Byzantine and Moorish styles, hearkening back to the Golden Age of Jewish history in Spain. It is believed only one other similarly styled synagogue still stands in America.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.

**36. The Waldo**  
**204 East 8th Street**

Garfield Place was populated with multi-unit apartment buildings towards the end of the 19th century including the Saxony (1881), the Brittany (1885) and this 8-story picturesque building, the Norfolk, now the Waldo, in 1891. Prolific architect Samuel Hannaford blended classical elements and a Richardsonian Romanesque entrance with a French Chateausque roofline to devise this confection. After a million-dollar makeover it continues to serve its original purpose as apartments.

**37. Covenant-First Presbyterian Church**  
**717 Elm Street at Eighth Street**

Covenant-First Presbyterian is the heir of the heritage of both First Presbyterian and Covenant Presbyterian (formerly Second Presbyterian of Cincinnati) churches, which merged in 1933. First Presbyterian was organized October 16, 1790 in the cabin of its first pastor, James Kemper. The current Gothic sanctuary was dedicated on April 11, 1875, constructed of handcut stone from the quarries of church member Colonel Peter Rudolph Neff.

**CROSS THE STREET TO  
GARFIELD PLACE AGAIN.**

**38. William Henry Harrison Monument**  
**Piatt Park, Garfield Place at Elm Street**

Brothers John and Benjamin Piatt donated this land to the people of Cincinnati in 1817. It was originally used as a marketplace, one of many so in 1868 the ground was dedicated as the city's first park. It became Garfield Park after James A. Garfield, the 20th President of the United States and an Ohio native, was shot and killed after only 200 days in office. In 1940 the park was named for the donors and the surrounding area evolved into Garfield Place. At the west end of Piatt Park is an equestrian statue of the first United States President from Ohio, William Henry Harrison, whose home was just west of Cincinnati in North Bend. Harrison made his reputation as a general in the War of 1812 and an Indian fighter on the frontier. Elected as the 9th President at the age

of 68, Harrison died of pneumonia after only 32 days in office - the only term shorter than Garfield's. The bronze statue was executed by Louis T. Rebisso and sits on a granite base; it was dedicated in 1896.

**TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.**

**39. Cincinnati Bell Telephone Building**  
**209 West 7th Street at southwest corner  
of Elm Street**

Architects Harry Hake and Charles H. Kuck worked together from 1915 to 1947, and saw a bunch of trends come and go. In the 1930s the Bell Telephone Company enthusiastically embraced the Art Deco style for its massive downtown switching stations and operations buildings around the country. Hake and Kuck put together this 14-story monolith for the Cincinnati Bell headquarters. Look up to see relief sculptures of telephones carved into the decorative limestone frieze.

**TURN LEFT ON 7TH STREET.**

**40. Shillito's**  
**southwest corner of 7th and Race streets**

This was the residence district of Cincinnati until John Shillito moved his dry goods house from 4th Street to this location in 1878 where he constructed the town's first department store and one of the country's most extensive emporiums. The business had been started by Shillito and William McLaughlin back in the 1830s. The Shillito's store was the first building in the city to be constructed in the Chicago commercial style and featured a grand, six-story Victorian atrium, modeled on Paris' fashionable Le Bon Marche. James McLaughlin, son of the co-founder and Cincinnati's premier Victorian architect, designed the new store. In the 1930s the landmark building was given the Art Deco facelift seen today by the F&R Lazarus Company which kept the Shillito name until the 1980s. The Art Deco shell was executed by George Roth with Pre-Columbian Mexican inspirations. Roth's work became as admired as McLaughlin's had been sixty years earlier.

#### 41. Groton Lofts

704 Race Street at northeast corner  
of 7th Street

Coleman W. Avery, a member of a prominent and wealthy Cincinnati family, built a legal career in private practice and eventually wound up as the 85th Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Avery invested heavily in commercial real estate, including this building then known as the Commercial Arts Building. The properties returned little income during the Depression, sapping Avery's financial position. In 1938, suffering from the effects of a recent heart attack and increased alcohol consumption, Avery murdered his second wife and committed suicide in his Cincinnati mansion. The Groton Lofts, with prominent arches on its rusticated base, have been cobbled together from two buildings. Look up to see some of downtown Cincinnati's finest brickwork.

#### 42. Provident Building

632 Vine Street at southeast corner  
of 7th Street

Harry Hake, who spawned a line of three generations of architects who would practice in Cincinnati for 80 years, added this Renaissance Revival building to the streetscape in 1909. Hake was educated in Cincinnati and trained at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and the Cincinnati Art Academy. In the 1890s he worked as chief draftsman for three of Cincinnati's finest architects in the last decade of the century - William Martin Aiken, Lucien F. Plympton, and George W. Rapp - before opening his own shop. This 11-story heritage skyscraper was the home of grocery magnate Bernard Kroger's Provident Savings Bank & Trust Company, which later was called Provident Bank.

TURN RIGHT ON VINE STREET.

#### 43. Enquirer Building

617 Vine Street

Fans of Dr. Johnny Fever, Les Nessman, Venus Flytrap and *WKRP in Cincinnati* will recognize this building as the home of the struggling fictional radio station from 1978 until 1982. The 14-story skyscraper was constructed in the 1920s for the *Cincinnati Enquirer* which had been running presses on this site since 1866. The newspaper moved from the structure in 1992 and it has been redeveloped as residential space.

#### 44. Palace Hotel (Cincinnati)

601 Vine Street at northwest corner  
of 6th Street

When it opened in 1882, the French Second Empire-style Palace Hotel was the tallest building in the city and offered its most spectacular guest accommodations. Cincinnati's go-to Victorian architects for major projects, Williams Trebilcock Whitehead and Samuel Hannaford provided the design. The Palace boasted 300 guest rooms and a shared bathroom at either end of each corridor. The lobby was appointed in rich walnut and marble and guests were whisked upstairs in one of Cincinnati's earliest elevators. One hundred years later the tired hotel, re-christened the Cincinnati a few decades earlier, was facing the wrecking ball but a \$25 million facelift in 1987 converted it into a boutique guest house instead.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET.  
AT WALNUT STREET TURN LEFT  
AND WALK UP A FEW STEPS.

#### 45. Metropole Hotel

609 Walnut Street

The Metropole Hotel opened in 1912 as one of Cincinnati's grandest hotels, springing from the pen of busy local architects Joseph G. Steinkamp & Brother. The Metropole was where Cincinnati Reds' star centerfielder Edd Roush first learned about the 1919 Black Sox scandal, in which the Chicago White Sox threw the World Series, giving the Reds their first championship. Like many of its big-city brethren the big hotel fell on hard times in the 1970s and was converted into low-income housing.

RETURN TO 6TH STREET AND  
TURN LEFT, CONTINUING TO  
WALK EAST TO THE NEXT BLOCK  
AT MAIN STREET.

**46. Gwynne Building**  
northeast corner of 6th and Main streets

The Gwynne Building was developed in 1914 by Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, daughter of Abraham Gwynne, a powerful Cincinnati lawyer and judge, and wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt II, grandson of the one-time richest man in the world. Alice had a penchant for using her money to construct lavish palaces; she built the largest private residence in an American city in New York and the standard bearer for Newport, Rhode Island “cottages,” The Breakers. In her hometown she retained New York architect Ernest Flagg to design this office building in his trademark Beaux Arts style. The Italian Renaissance flavor is carried on nearly every inch of the structure from the arcaded ground level up through the metal casement windows to the fanciful cornice. The Gwynne Building rose on the location of the first shop of William Procter, a candlemaker, and James Gamble, a soapmaker. Procter & Gamble leased space here when the building opened and then purchased the property in 1935. The soap conglomerate stayed until 1956.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.  
TURN RIGHT ON 5TH STREET.

**47. Potter Stewart United States Courthouse**  
100 East Fifth Street at northwest corner  
of Main Street

This is the town’s fourth Federal Building, created in the stripped-down classicism typical of government buildings during the Great Depression. When it was completed in 1939 the building was home to 51 federal agencies, an indication of how much the government had expanded. The 1885 building it replaced was built to harbor 27 departments. The block-swallowing building features limestone walls set atop a dark granite base. In 1994 the courthouse was named for Supreme Court justice Potter Stewart. Stewart’s father was a prominent

Republican who served as a mayor of Cincinnati and later as a justice on the Ohio Supreme Court. Yale educated Potter Stewart came out of private practice to appointments to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and then the Supreme Court by Dwight Eisenhower.

**48. Tri-State Building**  
432 Walnut Street at southeast corner  
of 5th Street

This is the last of the four Cincinnati towers designed by skyscraper pioneer Daniel Burnham, constructed in 1903 as the offices of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company. The 15-story building exemplifies the thinking of the day in erecting high-rises in the image of a classical Greek tower with a defined base (the over-sized ground levels), a shaft (the unadorned middle floors) and capital (the decorative upper floors).

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO  
THE TOUR STARTING POINT  
IN FOUNTAIN SQUARE.



*Look Up,*

# *Cleveland*



## A Walking Tour of Cleveland...

The Ohio River was the original gateway into the state of Ohio. Those who found their way to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River at Lake Erie made their way upstream to high ground and left the swampy lowlands to small bands of settlers led by Lorenzo Carter. By the 1820s there were still less than a 1,000 people in Cleaveland, which had been incorporated in 1814 and still had its first "A." Legend has it that the pesky vowel was dropped in the 1830s so fit the town name into a newspaper masthead.

Then New York state finished its Erie Canal that provided a water course from the Atlantic Ocean to the western banks of Lake Erie. Work began to connect the Ohio River to Lake Erie as well and competition to become the Great Lakes terminus for the Ohio & Erie Canal was furious. Alfred Kelley, Cleveland's first practicing attorney, landed the plum assignment for the town and its future was assured. The population went from 1,000 to 6,000 in the 1830s and by the time the canal era ended in the 1850s Kelley had made sure the town was amply connected to the nation's burgeoning railroad system.

The second half of the 20th century saw Cleveland explode with the shipping of iron ore, the fabrication of metal and the building of ships. John Rockefeller and his lieutenant Henry Flagler not only made Cleveland the center of America's new oil business but a financial and corporate center to rival the established Eastern cities. The town's industrial area known as The Flats spawned mills, factories and endless rows of immense warehouses. As Cleveland fanned out along the Lake Erie shore it brushed aside Cincinnati as Ohio's largest city by the end of the 19th century.

Most of the buildings from that era are gone. The Cleveland streetscape seen today is partly the result of the Cleveland Group Plan in the early 1900s that was the town's stab at the City Beautiful movement that swept America at the time. Most such plans never materialized but Cleveland's was more successful than most. Thousands and thousands of buildings were razed in Cleveland in its drive for "beauty for beauty's sake." Its centerpiece was the Cleveland Mall that extended from the main business area to the lake. Combined with the nearby Public Square that Moses Cleaveland had plotted as a ten-acre central park, downtown Cleveland has an abundance of open air.

It is not only the proletarian buildings that met the wrecking ball. Euclid Avenue that runs east out of town from Public Square was known nationwide as "millionaire's Row" where Cleveland's titans of industry built elegant homes. Out-of-town writers would come to Cleveland and gush over "the most beautiful street in the world." Today Euclid Avenue has been shorn of most of its landmark residences. Our walking tour of Cleveland, where heritage structures stand cheek-to-jowl with modern skyscrapers, will check in on Euclid Avenue but first we will begin where Moses Cleaveland rowed his boat to shore and stepped out into the swampy morass while swatting away flying insects...

**1. Settler's Landing Park**  
**Old River Road at St. Clair Avenue**

Moses Cleaveland, acting as an agent for the Connecticut Land Company, landed on the east side of the Cuyahoga River on July 22, 1796 and declared it the capital of the state of Connecticut's vast Western Reserve. Cleaveland and his men hung around long enough to chop down trees and lay out a town site but quickly headed back to civilization. Moses Cleaveland never came back. Maybe it was the mosquitoes described as "the size of your fist" or the tales of nasty Indian spirits but the hard work of settling the swampland was left to Lorenzo and Rebecca Carter. The Carters, Vermont transplants, would not be joined by other settlers for the remainder of the 18th century. Carter traded furs and eventually operated a ferry service across the river. This small cabin, that was rebuilt in 1976 as a gift from the Women's City Club of Cleveland, served as home to the Carters and their nine children and variously as a school, store, gathering place and even a jail when Lorenzo Carter acted as the town's first constable. The Detroit-Superior Bridge looming over the cabin was the largest steel and concrete bridge in the world when it was constructed in 1918.

**WALK AWAY FROM THE  
RIVER ON SUPERIOR AVENUE.**

**2. Western Reserve Building**  
**1468 West 9th Street at northwestern  
corner of Superior Avenue**

One of the fathers of the modern skyscraper, Daniel Burnham, came to Cleveland from Chicago to design three buildings. This one, the second, constructed between 1889 and 1893, does not as yet feature the steel skeleton of modern high-rises but still boasts mostly load-bearing masonry walls. Its piers of bay windows and corbeled brick cornice are reminiscent of Burnham's landmark Monadnock Building in Chicago. The eight-story building was constructed for Samuel Mather who extended his family's mining wealth by expanding aggressively into the iron-rich Minnesota Mesabi and Michigan Marquette Ranges.

**3. Perry-Payne Building**  
**730-750 Superior Avenue**

Frank Cudell sailed from his native Germany in 1866 at the age of 22 and settled in New York where he worked briefly in the office of esteemed architect Leopold Eidlitz before moving on to Cleveland. In 1871 he formed a partnership with John N. Richardson which became one of the town's busiest shops. This masonry commercial building was constructed in 1889 for Henry B. Payne, railroad executive and United States Congressman. The "Perry" is Payne's wife's family. When the widely-admired building was finished it was the tallest structure between New York and Chicago and was soon filled with lake-shiping and iron ore companies. After a 1990s makeover the heritage structure was re-born as residential space.

**4. Rockefeller Building**  
**614 West Superior Avenue**

Architects Wilm Knox and John Eliot were early adopters of the modern skyscraper pioneered by Louis Sullivan. Here they built the first steel-framed structure in Cleveland in Sullivan's Chicago Style for John D. Rockefeller in 1905. The 17-story structure is the city's best example of Sullivan's belief that "form follows function" that marked a shift away from the exuberant decorations encountered on the first skyscrapers. The building was sold to Josiah Kirby in 1918 whose Cleveland Discount Company was the largest company of its kind. But after Kirby was sent to jail for fraud a proud Rockefeller bought the building back to make sure Kirby's name wasn't on it. The Rockefeller Building was constructed on the site of the Weddell House, Cleveland's premier hotel in the 1800s, known as "the Astor House of the Great Lakes."

**5. State Office Building**  
**615 West Superior Avenue  
at Prospect Street**

This 15-story modern office building was constructed in 1979. Out front is a geometric module by pioneering Minimalist sculptor Tony Smith. Smith, who began his career in the office of Frank Lloyd Wright, titled this work Last never intend-

ing to do another sculpture. Indeed, he died of a heart attack the following year at the age of 68.

**6. United States Post Office  
410 Superior Avenue**

This is third post office for Cleveland and the first time the mail sorters did not have to share space with courthouses and customs officials. Completed in 1934, the building is emblematic of Depression-era buildings that frowned on ornamentation. Here only fluted piers line the long sandstone facade. The post office was the last classical government building in Cleveland.

**7. Renaissance Cleveland Hotel  
24 Public Square**

Guests have been spending the night on this spot almost as long as there has been a Cleveland. Phinney Mowrey built a public house here in 1812. The current Neoclassical incarnation dates to 1915 when investors raised \$4.5 million for the 1,000-room Hotel Cleveland.

TURN RIGHT ON ROADWAY  
AT THE END OF THE HOTEL.

**8. Terminal Tower  
50 Public Square**

Oris Paxton Van Sweringen and Mantis James Van Sweringen were born within 26 months of each other and died within 11 months of each other. In between “the Vans” were inseparable, in life and in business. They resided in the same house and were buried together. The Van Sweringen family moved to Cleveland in 1890 and after some early setbacks entered into the real estate business with a dream to develop their land of Shaker Heights into a well-to-do suburban garden community. In 1913, the Vans established the Cleveland Interurban Railroad to make high-speed connections between the city and their town. They expanded their railroad holdings until by 1928 the Vans controlled 30,000 miles of rail worth \$3 billion, nearly all of it purchased through credit. The centerpiece of the Van Sweringen empire was the Terminal Tower that controlled all the streetcars, rapid transit and interurban lines and included office space, hotel and

retail space. Hundreds of buildings were taken down to build the complex. When the 708-foot Terminal Tower opened in 1928 it was the second tallest building in the world and it remained the tallest building outside New York City until 1964. The Depression crumpled the Van Sweringens and when they died in the 1930s the three billion dollars had been reduced to three thousand.

FOLLOW THE CURVE AND  
CROSS ONTARIO STREET.

**9. Soldiers and Sailors Monument  
1999 Ontario Street in southeast  
quadrant of Public Square**

Prominent Cleveland architect Levi Tucker Scofield had served in the Civil War so when Cuyahoga County decided to erect a monument to its Civil War veterans in the 1880s Scofield worked seven and half years without compensation and contributed over \$57,000 to its cost. The centerpiece is a 125-foot black Quincy granite shaft erected on a square base of rough-hewn granite blocks trimmed in sandstone and housing a memorial building. Scofield also created the four memorial bronze groups that depict the branches of the Union Army - the Navy, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. Inside the memorial building the names of 9,000 Civil War veterans from Cuyahoga County are listed on marble tablets. The monument opened on July 4, 1894.

TURN RIGHT ON EUCLID AVENUE.

**10. May Company Building  
158 Euclid Avenue at Public Square**

David May began his career peddling goods in the Leadville, Colorado silver boom of 1877. He was headquartered in Denver in 1899 when he began looking to expand back in established Eastern cities and in Cleveland he acquired the E.R. Hull & Dutton Co. Renamed the May Company, the department store moved into this gleaming white terra-cotta home in 1915. Originally six stories, two additional stories were added to the Neoclassical building as May Company became the largest department store in Ohio. May Company offered shoppers the first charge card

in Cleveland and innovated such other amenities as air conditioning and a parking garage. The store was closed in 1993.

### **11. Cleveland Arcade entrances at 401 Euclid Avenue and Superior Avenue**

Indoor shopping centers had been around America since the 1820s when the first was constructed in Providence, Rhode Island but the form reached its apex in the 19th century with the Cleveland Arcade in 1890. Cleveland's deepest pockets, including those of John D. Rockefeller, Steven V. Harkness, Louis Severance, Charles Brush and Marcus Hanna, picked up the \$867,000 cost for the Arcade designed by Cleveland architects John M. Eisenmann and George H. Smith. The Richardsonian Romanesque style, marked by the yawning stone arched entrance, remains intact on the Superior Avenue side but this side has endured a 1939 Art Deco modification. Inside, the five-story iron-and-glass Arcade is one of Cleveland's grandest interior spaces. The Arcade was the first building in Cleveland and the ninth in the country to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **12. The Guardian Building 629 Euclid Avenue**

The first fourteen stories of this heritage skyscraper were erected in 1896 and it was one of the tallest buildings in America. Known as the New England Building, it was the tallest building in Cleveland until 1922. The tower sprung from the pen of Boston architects Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge that was the successor firm to Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential United States architect after the Civil War. During a classical remodeling by local architects Walker and Weeks in 1915 two more stories were added. After starting life as a bank office building the former Sky King has been renovated as a hotel.

### **13. The City Club Building 850 Euclid Avenue**

The City Club of Cleveland formed in 1912 to promote free and open discussions on the social, political and economic issues of the day; it is con-

sidered the country's oldest public speech forum. Its Friday Forums, broadcast each week on the national radio and, later, local television, featured presentations by the county's most interesting thinkers. In 1982 the City Club moved into this 13-story Beaux Arts skyscraper that was raised in 1903. Known as the Citizens Building, this was an early project of W. Dominick Benes and Benjamin S. Hubbell who developed into one of the town's leading architectural firms noted for their classical designs.

### **14. Scofield Building 2000 East 9th Street at southwest corner of Euclid Avenue**

This heritage skyscraper carries the name of the architect, Levi Tucker Scofield. Scofield, best known for the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, was born in Cleveland in 1842 and sixty years later created this tower where he had grown up when his family operated the Prospect Place Hotel here. Somewhere in that journey Scofield jettisoned the "H" from his surname. Like many of Cleveland's historic skyscrapers the Scofield Building was covered with "modernizing" fiberglass that has mercifully been removed in a recent facelift.

### **15. PNC Center northwest corner of East 9th Street and Euclid Avenue**

National City Bank took its first deposits in 1845. By 1980 the bank boasted 111 offices across Ohio and controlled \$4 billion in assets when the directors constructed this new headquarters. Sheathed in white travertine marble, the tower is not constructed of steel but raised with reinforced concrete. It is the tallest such structure in Cleveland.

### **16. Huntington Bank Building 925 Euclid Avenue at northeast corner of 9th Street**

This was the largest office building in Cleveland when it was completed for the Union Trust Bank in 1924 and only one other building had more floor space (30 acres). Its three-story, L-shaped banking lobby was bigger than any depositor had

ever seen and it remains one of the world's most spacious. The lobby features enormous marble Corinthian columns, barrel vaulted ceilings, and colorful paintings by Chicago muralist Jules Guerin. The price tag was \$17 million.

**17. Cleveland Trust Building**  
**southeast corner of Euclid Avenue**  
**and 9th Street**

Cleveland Trust was founded in 1894 with \$500,000 in capital and John G.W. Cowles at the helm. By 1924 only five banks in America were larger. Constructed in 1905 and opened in 1908, the rotunda building of this Beaux Arts vault is an immense stained-glass dome above the main banking floor. The design is from George B. Post and Sons, New York architects who left an imprint on the Cleveland streetscape with many buildings in the early 20th century.

**18. Statler Office Tower**  
**1127 Euclid Avenue**

Ellsworth Milton Statler was born in Gettysburg only months after Union forces repelled Robert E. Lee's invading Confederate army in 1863. He began a career in the hotel business with a vision to provide luxury accommodations of the first order. He built his first permanent Statler Hotel in 1907, in Buffalo, New York as the first major hotel to have a private bath or shower and running water in every room. In 1912 Statler came to Cleveland to open his second hotel and launch one of America's earliest hotel chains with George C. Post designing the most luxurious hotel in town. At the time of its opening, outside of New York City, there was only one other American hotel, besides the Statler, with more than 1,000 rooms. In 1954 Conrad Hilton bought the Hotels Statler Company for \$111 million in the largest real estate transaction in history to that point. The Cleveland hotel was considered one of the finest of the Statlers and the new owners poured more than three million dollars into renovations but sold the property a dozen years later. After doing time as an office building in 2001 the building was converted into a 295-unit apartment building, known as The Statler Arms.

**19. Union Club**  
**1211 Euclid Avenue**

The Union Club organized in 1872 with the town's most dynamic political and civic leaders among its 81 charter members. In the early years the parlors and dining rooms of banker and financier Truman P. Handy's mansion were sufficient to handle club activities but by 1900 the membership had grown to 500. The club hired Cleveland's most accomplished architect, Charles Schweinfurth, to build a new clubhouse. The Club moved into Schweinfurth's Italian Renaissance creation, crafted of Berea sandstone, in 1905. Over the years the membership roster of Cleveland's premier private club has include five United States Presidents, more than a dozen members of Congress, Supreme Court justices and Presidential Cabinet appointees.

**20. Hanna Building**  
**1422 Euclid Avenue at southeast corner**  
**of 14th Street**

Marcus Alonzo Hanna graduated from his father's wholesale grocery business to become a leading iron and coal merchant in Ohio. But his real love was politics. Hanna was elected to the Cleveland Board of Education in 1869 at the age of 32 and eventually wound up in the United States Senate. Hanna was a Republican kingmaker from the the state level to the national level as he was instrumental in getting Ohio governor William McKinley elected President in 1896 and 1900. Hanna died in 1904. His son Daniel took over the business and bought the *Cleveland News* and *Sunday News-Leader* as well. Daniel constructed this 16-story Beaux Arts corner building as a memorial to his father in 1921.

**21. Playhouse Square**  
**1422, 1501, 1515, 1621 Euclid Avenue**

Taken together these four theaters - the Allen, Ohio, State and Palace - comprise the second largest performing arts center in the United States with nearly 10,000 seats. All four were constructed within 19 months in the 1920s. America's most accomplished theater architect, Thomas W. Lamb, designed the Ohio and State in an Italianate style. Although both front Eu-

clid Avenue the State is built at the back of the lot creating one of the world's largest theater lobbies. Architect C. Howard Crane delivered an Italian Renaissance flavored theater for Jules and Jay Allen in the Buckley Building at the west end. The Rapp brothers, Cornelius and George, who populated Chicago with some of its most ornate theaters, contributed The Palace to Euclid Avenue that began as the regional flagship of the Keith-Albee chain of vaudeville theaters in 1922. The Playhouse Square Foundation organized to restore the historic stages and in 1999 also added the Hanna Theatre that opened in the nearby Hanna Building in 1921 to the troupe.

**22. Keith Building**  
**1621 Euclid Avenue**

Edward Franklin Albee and Benjamin Franklin Keith joined forces in 1885 to open the Boston Bijou Theatre which became the foundation for one of the country's largest vaudeville chains. When this Beaux Arts skyscraper was constructed in 1922 for the chain's Palace Theatre it was the tallest building in Cleveland.

TURN RIGHT ON 17TH STREET.  
TURN RIGHT ON PROSPECT  
AVENUE. AFTER CROSSING 14TH  
STREET, BEAR LEFT ON BOLIVAR  
ROAD.

**23. Grays Armory**  
**1234 Bolivar Road**

The Grays Militia was organized in 1837 as the City Guard unit and were the first Cleveland group to fight in the Civil War. After the City Armory suffered fire damage in 1892 the Grays built their own facility here. The Richardsonian Romanesque-styled building blends red brick and Berea sandstone and boasts bold entrance arches and window hoods. The main entry arch rests on top of polished granite columns that rise from each cornerstone. The Armory includes a drill hall that was the site of the Cleveland Orchestra's first performance in 1918.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

**24. Erie Street Cemetery**  
**9th Street between Erie Court  
and Sumner Avenue**

The town's second oldest cemetery was founded in 1826 to replace the informal burying ground just south of Public Square. At the time these grounds were so far from the town that they doubled as a gunpowder storage facility. Behind the Gothic entrance are the graves of some 17,000 Clevelanders including some mayors, the Carters who were the first settlers, and Indian chiefs.

TURN RIGHT ON CARNEGIE  
AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON  
ONTARIO STREET.

**25. Progressive Field**  
**2401 Ontario Street**

The Cleveland Indians moved from cavernous Municipal Stadium into fan-friendly Jacobs Field, named for former team owner Richard Jacobs, in 1994. Among its distinct features are its vertical light towers which can be seen in the plaza next door.

STOP IN THE PLAZA AND LOOK  
PAST THE VERTICAL LIGHT  
TOWERS TO SEE...

**26. Ohio Bell Building**  
**750 Huron Road**

The Bell Telephone Company embraced the Art Deco style for its buildings across the country in the 1920s. For the corporate headquarters of Ohio Bell the firm of Hubbell and Benes infused a Gothic flavor into the 24-story tower in 1927. The top stories feature setbacks that were introduced a few years earlier by Eliel Saarinen with his losing entry for the design contest for the Tribune Tower in Chicago.

**27. Quicken Loans Arena**  
**1 Center Court**

This was the site of the Central Market, where fruits and vegetables were peddled as far back as 1856. The multi-purpose sports and event arena

opened in 1994, christened with a concert by Billy Joel.

## 28. Sherwin-Williams

101 Prospect Avenue at Ontario Street

Do you find painting a distasteful chore? Imagine if you had to mix the pigment and linseed oil and whatever else you need to make your own paint before you started. Until Sherwin-Williams marketed ready-made paint in 1875 that was what the homeowner had to do. Henry Sherwin started his business career in Cleveland as a book-keeper for a wholesale paint company in 1866. When the firm decided to concentrate on linseed oil, Sherwin ponied up \$2,000 with partner Edward Williams to buy the retail paint business. Nearly 150 years later it is a \$5 billion business. Much of that time the headquarters has been here in a massive Art Deco office complex constructed in 1930.

CONTINUE PAST THE SOLDIERS  
AND SAILORS MONUMENT  
ACROSS SUPERIOR AVENUE  
INTO PUBLIC SQUARE.

## 29. Old Stone Church

91 Public Square at northwest corner of  
Ontario Street

In 1819 fifteen of Cleveland's 150 people gathered for Presbyterian services on this location. In 1834 the congregation constructed their first meetinghouse of gray sandstone. That church was demolished in 1853 to make room for this Romanesque Revival building that was designed by architects Charles Heard and Simeon Porter. The Berea sandstone church is the oldest in downtown Cleveland, withstanding fire and storms and surviving without modification save for a replacement of the steeple.

## 30. Society for Savings Building

127 Public Square at northeast corner  
of Ontario Street

Sitting on the open Public Square gives one of the most historic 19th century buildings in Cleveland a proper setting of prominence. One

of the pioneering architects of the modern skyscraper, John Wellborn Root, took the train from Chicago to design the first "modern" skyscraper in state of Ohio. Constructed for the Society for Savings, Root blended the Gothic, Romanesque, and Renaissance architectural styles for the 152-foot high commercial building. Faced in red sandstone, "Ohio's Skyscraper" was completed in 1889 and was the town's tallest building until 1896.

TURN RIGHT ON PUBLIC SQUARE  
IN FRONT OF THE SOCIETY FOR  
SAVINGS BUILDING.

## 31. Key Tower

127 Public Square

This is the tallest building in Cleveland by almost 250 feet. The 947-foot tower was constructed in 1991 for Society Bank on plans drawn by Argentine architect César Pelli, known for designing some of the world's most impressive skyscrapers.

TURN RIGHT IN FRONT OF KEY  
TOWER AND WALK TOWARDS  
THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS  
MONUMENT, STOPPING AT  
SUPERIOR AVENUE.

## 32. 200 Public Square

200 Public Square

Standard Oil of Ohio planned this tower to be the highest building in Cleveland in the 1980s but city officials nixed the idea of having it eclipse its landmark neighbor, the Terminal Tower. A few years later the key Tower soared past them both and the one-time BP Tower is now the city's third tallest structure. The oil companies have all left the building since the late 1990s.

TURN LEFT ON SUPERIOR AVENUE.



**33. Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse**  
**201 Superior Avenue**

This five-story granite government temple kicked off the “City Beautiful” movement in Cleveland in 1903 that populated America with grand classically-flavored buildings. This courthouse and one-time post office was modeled on the largest public square in Paris and boasts 42-foot high Cornithian columns and pilasters on each side. At the main entrance granite steps lead to three rusticated stone arches and the front is flanked by allegorical sculptures by Daniel Chester French, best known for his creation of the sitting figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. One represents jurisprudence and the other commerce. The building was completed in 1910.

**34. Cleveland Public Library**  
**325 Superior Avenue**

The first books were checked out in Cleveland in 1869. This Renaissance Revival book depository came along in 1925, a mirror image of the Federal Building across the way. Cleveland architects Frank Ray Walter and Harry F. Weeks, who were best known for their bank work, won the commission to design the library that was headed by Linda Anne Eastman at the point, the first woman to head a major American library. The cylindrical structure is a 1990s addition - the two buildings are connected by an underground corridor above which is a Reading Garden that honors Eastman. You can see the other entrance to the Cleveland Arcade (wide stone arch) across from the library.

TURN LEFT ON WELLS STREET.  
TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET AND  
RETURN TO WISCONSIN AVENUE  
AND TURN RIGHT.

**35. *The Leader* Building**  
**526 Superior Avenue**

The *Cleveland Leader* put out its first edition in 1854 after publisher Edwin Cowles merged two earlier papers. *The Leader*, which became

Ohio’s leading Republican mouthpiece, and its sister publication, the *Evening News*, were the town’s dominant news source until Cowles died in 1890. After that the *Leader* stumbled, losing ground to the *Plain-Dealer*. In 1912 Daniel Hanna purchased the *Leader* and the *Evening News* and built this 14-story Neoclassical headquarters but the *Leader* was sold to the *Plain Dealer* five years later.

**36. Federal Reserve Bank**  
**1455 East 6th Street**

One of the country’s twelve regional Federal Reserve banks, its 91-ton vault door is the largest in the world with the largest hinge ever constructed. The hinge itself weighs an additional 86,000 pounds. The building’s Italian Renaissance design was provided by Frank Ray Walter and Harry F. Weeks and completed in 1923 with a pink granite exterior and copious amounts of marble inside. At the entrance stand sculptures representing Security and Integrity by New York sculptor Henry Hering. His *Energy* graces the Superior Avenue entry. The works were his first major public commissions.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

**37. Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist**  
**1007 Superior Avenue East at northeast corner of 9th Street**

Pope Pius IX established the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland and the go-to architect of the Catholic Church, Patrick Kelley, designed the core of this building in 1852. Kelley designed every Catholic church in New England for decades, typically in a Gothic style similar to that seen here. Over the years the building has been extensively expanded and changed.

TURN LEFT ON ROCKWELL  
AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON  
EAST 6TH STREET.

**38. Cleveland Board of Education Building**  
1380 East 6th Street

The last of the buildings to populate the Cleveland Mall, this Beaux Arts confection with elements of the Italian Renaissance was completed in 1931. Architects Frank Ray Walter and Harry F. Weeks designed the six-story beefy structure with three symmetrical wings. The statue of Abraham Lincoln out front was paid for with pennies collected by schoolchildren.

**39. Public Auditorium**  
500 Lakeside Avenue at East 6th Street

Since it opened in 1922 Cleveland's convention center has hosted concerts, sporting events and a couple of Republican National Conventions among hundreds of other gatherings. When it was built, on Neoclassical plans drawn by city architect J. Harold McDowell and Frank Walker it was the largest hall of its kind and made Cleveland a leading convention center.

AT THE END OF EAST 6TH STREET,  
DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF YOU, IS...

**40. Cleveland City Hall**  
601 Lakeside Avenue

This handsome Beaux Arts edifice is a long way from the log cabin the town government first convened in back in 1803. In 1895 a grand Beaux Arts structure was planned for the two northern quadrants of Public Square with an elliptical arch across Ontario Street but outraged protests closed down the project after a only a week. Twenty years later a new city hall finally arrived from the pen of classically trained local architect J. Milton Dyer. Faced in Vermont granite, the rusticated ground floor is arcaded and a portico fronted by a Tuscan colonnade. The \$3 million building was dedicated on July 4, 1916; it has been recognized as one of America's 49 outstanding City Halls by the American Institute of Architects.

TURN LEFT ON LAKESIDE AVENUE.

**41. Cleveland Mall**  
Lakeside Avenue to Superior Avenue

At the turn of the 20th century American cities were gripped in the City Beautiful movement that was transforming deteriorating areas into landscaped civic spaces. Cleveland's plan was the T-shaped Cleveland Mall, instituted in 1903. As drawn up by Daniel Burnham, John Carrère, and Arnold Brunner the multi-block Mall was intended to be flanked by civic and governmental buildings. Most of the ambitious City Beautiful plans in America fell far short of realization and Cleveland's also was never fully carried out but today it is one of the country's most complete examples. A key element of the City Beautiful ethos was landscaped open spaces and public art. The most prominent art on the Cleveland Mall didn't come until 1968 when the Fountain of Eternal Life by Marshall Fredericks was installed.

**42. Cuyahoga County Courthouse**  
1 Lakeside Avenue at Ontario Street

After Cuyahoga County was created in 1807 there were five buildings to serve as courthouse in the first 100 years but there hasn't been a sixth in the last 100 years. Constructed between 1906 and 1912 the Beaux Arts structure sits on a rusticated base of Milford pink granite shipped in from Massachusetts. The protruding central portico is highlighted by an order of Ionic columns and decorated with statues of historic lawmakers. The seated bronze figures, eternally on opposite sides, are Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Above the cornice are marble figures of influential English politicians.

**43. Fort Huntington Park**  
northeast corner of Lakeside Avenue  
and 3rd Street

The nascent Army of the Northwest established a blockhouse and supply depot on this site during the War of 1812, named for Ohio governor Samuel Huntington. Later a stockade and hospital were added. No action occurred at the fort but Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry stopped here on the way to successfully engage the British in the Battle of Lake Victory and returned to celebrate. The statue of Perry was Ohio's first

public monument, executed by William Walcutt in 1860. It originally stood in Public Square but was moved here after the old military site was re-dedicated as a park in 1977.

LOOK BEYOND THE PARK TO SEE...

**44. Cleveland Browns Stadium**  
**100 Alfred Lerner Way**

The world's largest outdoor arena was constructed here in 1931 with seating for 78,189. It cost \$2.5 million to construct Cleveland Municipal Stadium and 65 years later it cost \$2.9 million to tear it down. After owner Art Modell moved the original Cleveland Browns franchise to Baltimore to become the Ravens in 1996 this new stadium was built as part of the agreement to land the city's new expansion NFL franchise. The estimated cost was \$243 million. Completed in 1999, Cleveland Browns Stadium occupies 17 acres and stands 12 stories tall.

**45. Bradley Building**  
**1220 West 6th Street at Lakeside Avenue**

Alva Bradley was born in Ellington, Connecticut but in 1823 his father moved the family farm from the rocky Constitution State soil to Lorain County. Bradley left the farm when he was 19 to sign on as a deck hand on the Liberty, a 50-ton schooner. He rose to captain and then came onshore and began building ships. At the time of his death, Alva Bradley was said to be the largest individual shipowner in the Great Lakes. He also dabbled in real estate and commissioned the construction of this exuberant Romanesque-flavored office building in 1883 but did not live to see its completion. The building was first used by the garment industry and later as a printing and typography center until the late 1960s. It has since been renovated for both commercial and residential use.

TURN LEFT ON LEFT ON  
WEST 6TH STREET. TURN  
LEFT ON ST. CLAIR AVENUE.

**46. Grand Arcade Building**  
**401 St. Clair Street at northwest corner  
of 4th Street**

This commercial building was constructed by William Scofield in 1883 and was the tallest in Cleveland at the time. Scofield was an early Cleveland oil magnate who got trampled by John D. Rockefeller. One of Scofield's partner's, Isaac L. Hewitt, was the first man to hire Rockefeller which the titan of capitalism recalled fondly. But John D. despised another partner, John H. Alexander, who still treated him, Rockefeller believed, like an office clerk. When Rockefeller bought up 22 of his 26 Cleveland competitors in a short period in 1872 he made Alexander, Scofield and Company feel lucky to get the \$65,000 he was offering for a firm the partners valued at \$150,000. Scofield was also in business with a Rockefeller but it was John's younger brother Frank, who married a Scofield daughter, Helen. Their Pioneer Oil Works was quickly swallowed by Standard Oil. The younger Rockefeller was constantly in bankruptcy and bitter about his brother's wealth that bailed him out time and again. When Franklin Rockefeller died in 1917 he chose to be buried outside the Rockefeller family plot.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR  
STEPS TO 6TH STREET. AT THE  
INTERSECTION TO YOUR LEFT IS...

**47. Johnson Block/Burgess Building**  
**West 6th Street between St. Clair Avenue  
and Frankfort Avenue**

This commercial block provides a glimpse at the mid-19th century Cleveland streetscape with Greek Revival and Italianate masonry buildings. All the buildings have been renovated and placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

CROSS 6TH STREET AND  
CONTINUE ON ST. CLAIR AVENUE.

**48. Hoyt Block**  
**700 West St. Clair Street at northwest**  
**corner of 6th Street**

James Madison Hoyt was born and educated in upstate New York but began his law career in Cleveland in 1837. He cultivated a reputation for scrupulous honesty, which he applied to real estate development beginning in the 1850s. Hoyt developed some 1,000 acres of land in and around the city. He is credited with opening and naming over 100 Cleveland streets. This four-story Italian Renaissance-flavored structure in the heart of the Warehouse District was built between 1874 and 1876 and boasted one of the town's first hydraulic elevators.

**49. 850 West St. Clair Avenue**

The Warehouse District has its roots as Cleveland's first neighborhood and downtown's oldest commercial center. With more than 70 original buildings showcasing classic Victorian architecture, the Warehouse District was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1982. Many of the buildings have been renovated for residential use and the ornate brick structure from 1888 was one of the first.

AT THE END OF ST. CLAIR AVENUE  
CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS  
AND TURN LEFT ONTO THE  
WALKWAY IN SETTLER'S LANDING  
PARK TO RETURN TO THE TOUR  
STARTING POINT.

*Look Up,*

# *Columbus*



## A Walking Tour of Columbus...

After a decade of bickering among Ohio legislators following its elevation to statehood in 1803 a search party went out looking for a spot to build a new capital city. They settled on a dense forestland on the east bank of the Scioto River that had been used only as a hunting ground. The site had the advantage of being centrally located with access to river transportation but carried the wilderness burdens of swamp-borne disease and conflicts over land ownership. Founded on February 14, 1812 and named for Christopher Columbus, the town stumbled along until the swamps were drained and a feeder canal tapped into the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1831.

Ever since, the population of Columbus has grown every decade. Unlike other American cities that were founded specifically to be state capitals Columbus was never satisfied with being just a government town. By 1875 five railroads were servicing the town as Columbus became the leading industrial and commercial town in central Ohio.

Of the many manufacturing concerns that sprung up in Columbus none was more important than making buggies. There were more than twenty buggyworks in town, earning Columbus the sobriquet of “Buggy Capital of the World.” By the 20th century the buggies had been forgotten and the diversified economic base laid the foundation for growth that made Columbus America’s 15th largest city and fourth biggest state capital.

Just as you don’t see any buggies on Columbus streets you won’t see many buildings the horse-drawn transports rode past either. Landmarks as old as a hundred years are few and far between on the Columbus streetscape but we will start our walking tour at one that has seen just about all of them come and go...

**1. Ohio Statehouse  
Capitol Square  
bounded by High, Broad,  
State and Third streets**

The Ohio Statehouse is located on Capitol Square, a 10-acre plot of land donated by four prominent Columbus landowners, John Kerr, Lyne Starling, John Johnston and Alexander McLaughlin. The cornerstone was laid in 1839 and not fully completed until 1861. Limestone for the building was quarried on the west bank of the Scioto River and hauled to the site by convict and private labor on a railroad constructed just for that purpose. The Capitol is considered one of the country's outstanding examples of Greek Revival style with inspiration drawn from several ancient structures and contributions from many architects. The Statehouse garners raves for its simplicity - stately Doric columns, a low and unadorned central pediment and the windowed astylar drum, referred to as a "Cupola," which contains an oculus that lights the interior rotunda.

**WALK OVER TO THE STATUE OF  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY IN FRONT  
OF THE STATEHOUSE ON HIGH  
STREET. ACROSS THE STREET IS...**

**2. Huntington Center  
17-41 South High Street**

Today the Huntington Center contains the Huntington Center, Huntington Plaza, Doubletree Hotel Guest Suites Columbus, and the Huntington Bank Building. The Huntington Center at 512 feet tall and 37 floors is the 4th tallest building in Columbus, completed in 1984. The complex began in 1916 when the 50-year old bank settled into new quarters on Capitol Square in the Harrison Building, a 12-story office tower from the turn of the century. In 1926 that structure was incorporated into the Renaissance Revival Huntington Bank that anchors the north end (your right) of the Center.

**TURN LEFT AND WALK  
SOUTH ON HIGH STREET.**

**3. Fifth Third Center  
1 East State Street at southeast corner  
of High Street**

David C. Beggs began selling upholstery goods and became the largest exclusive importer and jobber of carpets, curtains, rugs, parquet floors and wall papers in Ohio. Beggs expanded into real estate and constructed the classically flavored, rectangular building at 21 East State Street, sheathed entirely in terra-cotta, in 1928. The office building was aging by the 1990s and in danger of demolition when it became part of the 25-story postmodern tower on the corner.

**4. The Lazarus Building  
northwest corner of State and Town  
streets, down to Front Street**

Unlike most of the founders of America's great retail empires, Simon Lazarus was not a merchant prince. In 1850, Lazarus, a rabbinical scholar, arrived in Columbus, and in 1851 he opened a one-room men's clothing store downtown. The enterprise was successful but it was the second generation, Fred Jr. and Ralph, that transformed Lazarus into an iconic Columbus department store. In 1929 the company was one of the four founding members of Federated Department Stores that helped reshape the American retail landscape.

The Lazarus Building is actually seven buildings, the first building – the East Building – opened in 1909. The other additions were added over the following 60 years. The one-time flagship store and headquarters of Federated Department Stores has been renovated into a premier "green" office space. The method included recycling more than 75 percent of the materials removed from the facility and the inclusion of a rooftop living garden which keeps the building cool.

**5. Ohio National Bank  
167 South High Street**

This Neoclassical vault was added to the Columbus streetscape in 1930. Its beefy, fluted Doric columns and pilasters left no doubt about the strength and security of Ohio National, by the far the biggest bank in town, with the majority of commercial lending. The design was provided by

Richards, McCarty & Bulford, the town's go-to architectural firm in the early 1900s.

TURN RIGHT ON TOWN STREET  
AND WALK DOWN TO FRONT  
STREET ALONG THE LENGTH OF  
THE LAZARUS BUILDING.  
TURN RIGHT ON FRONT STREET,  
CONTINUING ALONG THE  
LAZARUS BUILDING. CROSS FRONT  
STREET INTO THE PLAZA WITH  
THE GIANT GAVEL AND LOOK  
ACROSS THE SCIOTO RIVER.

**6. Central High School**  
**west bank of Scioto River**

Secondary school education began in Columbus in 1862. Central High School moved from East Broad and Sixth streets into this Neoclassical home designed by William B. Ittner in 1924. The school closed in 1982 but was reborn in the 1990s as part of the Center of Science and Industry (COSI). Internationally acclaimed architect Arata Isozaki retained Central's Ionic east facade facing the Scioto River along with new construction on the site of the school's football field to construct the museum.

CONTINUE WALKING NORTH ON  
FRONT STREET. ADJACENT TO THE  
PLAZA IS...

**7. Ohio Judicial Center**  
**65 South Front Street**

For most of its early existence the Supreme Court of Ohio made do in other people's houses. The wheels started turning to build their own office building in 1913 but it took twenty years to become a reality. Harry Hake, a Cincinnati architect, won the commission and crafted one of Ohio's finest Art Moderne structures, awash in decorative homages to the state's history. Around the building are 61 murals depicting 15 Ohio cities and 18 politicians immortalized in bas relief. Fifteen different kinds of marble were cobbled together to create the building exterior. The final Depression-era price tag - \$5 million.

**8. LeVeque Tower**  
**30 West Broad Street at northeast corner  
of Front Street**

At 555 feet, 6 inches tall this Art Deco-style tower was the tallest building between New York and Chicago when it was topped off in 1927. The extra six inches was not a coincidence - John Jacob Lentz of the American Insurance Union, and a former United States Congressman, conceived it to be exactly one foot taller than the Washington Monument. Today's more accurate measuring tools make the actual difference less than an inch. The tower reigned as the city's tallest building until 1973. The building was designed by C. Howard Crane, a Detroit architect who specialized in theater architecture, not raising the fifth highest building in the world. Caissons sunk over a hundred feet into the ground down to bedrock make the building extremely stable but the glazed terracotta tiles that skin the steel frame have not fared as well. A number of the sculptures that originally decorated the exterior had to be removed due to crumbling tiles.

**9. Columbus City Hall**  
**90 West Broad Street at northwest corner  
of Front Street**

The five-story Neoclassical structure of Indiana limestone came along in sections in the 1920s; the last section was dedicated in 1936. The building started as a U-shape around a central courtyard which was later blocked off. City Hall was a team effort from the Allied Architects Association of Columbus which drew up plans for civic projects in the early 1900s.

TURN LEFT ON GAY STREET  
AND WALK PAST CITY HALL.  
WHEN THE ROAD BENDS RIGHT  
CONTINUE STRAIGHT THROUGH  
THE PARKING LOT DOWN TO  
MARCONI BOULEVARD AND TURN  
RIGHT.



**10. Joseph P. Kinneary U.S. Courthouse**  
**85 Marconi Boulevard**

The City Beautiful movement, predicated on populating cities with classically modeled buildings on spacious grounds, swept America in the early 1900s and came to Columbus with five significant buildings designed in the Neoclassical and Streamline Moderne styles on the drawing board in the 1920s. Dedicated on October 18, 1934, this five-story Neoclassical composition from Richards, McCarty and Bulford was the last to be completed. The building was crafted from Ohio sandstone resting on a base of pink-gray granite. In 1998, the post office and courthouse was renamed to honor Judge Joseph P. Kinneary, who served on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio from 1966 to 2001.

TURN RIGHT ON LONG STREET.

**11. YMCA of Columbus**  
**40 West Long Street**

George Williams started the Young Men's Christian Association in the back room of a London, England factory in 1844. The movement came early to Columbus under the leadership of Henry Beebe Carrington in 1855. The YMCA moved into this brick home, trimmed out in stone to look like an English Edwardian castle by architect Walter F. Shattuck, in 1924. This is the third, and longest-lived, of the YMCA buildings in Columbus.

**12. Atlas Building**  
**8 East Long Street at northeast corner of High Street**

This building began life as the Columbus Savings and Trust Building when completed in 1905. The bank had started as the Columbus Savings Association and changed to a trust in 1901. With coffers flush and optimism high, one of the town's leading architects, Frank L. Packard, was let loose with a \$500,000 budget and he unleashed some of the best terra-cotta decoration in the city. The bank, however, was liquidated in 1912. The 12-story Renaissance Revival building has survived for over 100 more years though as anticipates a future as residential space.

TURN RIGHT ON THIRD STREET.  
TURN RIGHT ON GAY STREET.

**13. Law & Finance Building**  
**85 East Gay Street**

Pittsburgh architects Simons, Brittain & English made their name designing banks in the 1920s and the firm stopped in Columbus in 1927 to raise this Art Moderne high-rise of brick, marble and multi-colored terra-cotta decoration. Originally constructed for the Ohio State Savings Bank, it became notorious for being the most robbed bank in town during the hard-scrabble Depression days of the 1930s.

**14. Buckeye Federal Building**  
**36 East Gay Street**

New York architects Hopkins and Dentz came to town in 1926 to erect this monumental 15-story granite headquarters for the Buckeye State Building and Loan Company, the largest savings and loan financial institution in Columbus. Behind the towering Corinthian columns is a classically flavored four-story grand banking hall. The heritage skyscraper has been sensitively rehabilitated as a hotel.

**15. Ruggery Building**  
**22 East Gay Street**

This is one of the few buildings in Columbus today you would have seen if walking the streets in the 1890s. The prominent arches of the Romanesque style on this 1895-office building would have been a familiar sight as you toured. Prominent architects Clarence E. Richards, Joel E. McCarty, and George H. Bulford kept their offices here for awhile.

**16. Citizens Building**  
**51 North High Street at southwest corner of Gay Street**

Richards, McCarty and Bulford gave this bank a massive Corinthian front in 1917 when it was constructed with six stories in 1917. When you look up today you can tell not nearly as much thought went into the additional three floors that were added in the 1960s.

**17. Rankin Building at northeast corner  
of Wall Street  
22 West Gay Street**

This three-story rectangular brick structure was billed as the “first absolutely fireproof business office building in the state” when it was constructed in 1911 for the Buckeye State Building and Loan. There wasn’t a scrap of wood to be found inside or out. And it hasn’t burned down yet. The monumental Ionic columns that occupy the entire facade were a 1930 addition for the Union Building Savings and Loan.

TURN LEFT ON WALL STREET.

**18. Palace Theatre  
34 West Broad Street at northwest corner  
of Wall Street**

The Palace Theatre was designed by Thomas W. Lamb in his signature Adam style, reminiscent of the 18th century neo-classical work of the Scottish architects James and Robert Adam. The construction of the theater was personally supervised by vaudeville mogul Edward Albee of the Keith-Albee circuit. It opened in 1926 as the Keith-Albee Palace and featured live vaudeville along with silent feature films, an orchestra and a Wurlitzer theater organ. The Palace shuttered in 1975 but was later renovated and preserved by owner Katherine LeVeque as a home for Opera Columbus and touring Broadway shows.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET.

**19. Wyandotte Building  
21 West Broad Street at southeast corner  
of Wall Street**

This was the first steel-framed “modern” skyscraper in downtown Columbus, designed, appropriately enough, by one of the early high-rise pioneers, Daniel Burnham of Chicago. The money man was John Green Deshler whose father came to Columbus early and piled up land which he used to build a fortune in banking and the hotel business. Projecting bay windows give the landmark structure a distinctive appearance.

**20. Capitol Trust Building  
8 East Broad Street**

Early skyscrapers were often crafted in the image of a classical column with a base (prominent lower floors), a shaft (unadorned central floors) and a capital (ornate cornice and top floors). The Capitol Trust Building that opened its doors on May 20, 1906 was such a skyscraper. Plans were drawn by busy Ohio architect Frank L. Packard.

**21. New Hayden Building  
16 East Broad Street**

Today the National Football League is the most successful organization in the history of sports, generating billions of dollars every year. But for most of its first 20 years of existence the NFL was operated from the 11th floor of this unassuming building. After the league was founded in Canton in 1920 Joseph F. Carr, a mechanic for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Columbus and director of the Columbus Panhandles football team, was named the second president in 1921, replacing sports legend Jim Thorpe who had filed the post mostly as a famous name. Carr moved league operations into this 13-story skyscraper that had been constructed in 1901 by the estate of Columbus industrialist Peter Hayden. The NFL remained here until Carr’s death in 1939. Among the advances that took place during that time were the shifting of many franchises into major markets, the keeping of official statistics, the institution of the college draft and the creation of the first championship game.

**22. Hayden Building  
20 East Broad Street**

Built in 1869, the four-story Hayden Building is the oldest commercial building on Capitol Square. Nathan B. Kelley, who had been designing buildings in Columbus since the 1830s and spent time supervising work on the Statehouse, crafted a four-story Italianate-style building here out of hand-tooled sandstone blocks quarried near Waverly, Ohio. The building was owned by Peter Hayden, who was born in Massachusetts in 1806, and came to Columbus as a young man. He established the Columbus Iron Works and bought up enough land south of Columbus to

start his own town called Haydenville. Hayden plowed his money into the Hayden Bank, the Hocking Railroad and real estate development like this.

**23. Rhodes State Office Tower**  
**30 East Broad Street**

The tallest building in Columbus was opened in 1974 exactly in the middle of James A Rhode's four terms as governor. No other person served as the state's chief executive longer. The building stands 629 feet but was planned to go 150 feet higher which accounts for the odd configuration at the top of the Columbus skyline.

**24. Trinity Episcopal Church**  
**125 East Broad Street at southeast corner of 3rd Street**

This congregation organized in 1817 and settled on this corner in 1869. Gordon W. Lloyd, an English architect working out of Detroit, provided the Gothic design for the sandstone building. Lloyd was the go-to architect for the Episcopal Church in the mid-1800s, designing most of the denomination's churches and cathedrals in Michigan, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The tower and parish house date to the early 1900s.

**25. The Athletic Club of Columbus**  
**136 East Broad Street**

The Athletic Club of Columbus was founded in 1912 by a group of business professionals seeking both social and athletic diversion. Within a year the club merged with the already prominent Ohio Club and plans were hatched for a new clubhouse. This six-story brick clubhouse, an example of Spanish Renaissance Revival with Italian influence, was designed by Richards, McCarty & Bulford with Frank L. Packard as Advisory Architect - practically a Mount Rushmore of Columbus architects. Original members of the Athletic Club would likely recognize their clubhouse today, nearly 100 years later, as the building's visage on East Broad Street has scarcely changed at all.

**26. Empire Building**  
**150 East Broad Street at northwest corner of 4th Street**

This Beaux Arts confection came along in 1924, financed by coal baron M.L. Yuster. Look up at the entrance to see some of the town's finest stonework.

**27. Columbus Club**  
**181 East Broad Street at southeast corner of 4th Street**

Following the Civil War Benjamin E. Smith, who made his money in banking and railroads, built a French Second Empire mansion that he considered the most elegant house in Columbus. His building contract stipulated that each brick be pressed in Philadelphia, wrapped separately in paper and shipped to Columbus. Smith's passion, however, was to build the country's finest amusement park and resort at Rockaway Beach, New York and the pursuit of that dream cost him all his money. He abandoned the house and two Ohio governors stayed here until the Columbus Club purchased the property in 1886 for \$45,000. The building today as maintained by the club looks much the same as it did 150 years ago.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.  
TURN RIGHT ON CAPITAL STREET.

**28. Columbus Dispatch**  
**34 South 3rd Street**

The first edition of the *Columbus Dispatch*, a four page broadsheet, appeared on July 1, 1871, the product of ten printers with \$900 in capital. In 1895 the paper moved to a new home on the corner of High and Gay streets and in 1925 slid to this side of Capitol Square into a Classical Revival headquarters. Since the demise of he *Columbus Citizen-Journal* in 1985 the *Dispatch*, self-proclaimed "Ohio's Greatest Home Newspaper," has been the town's only daily newspaper.

CROSS THE STREET  
ONTO CAPITOL SQUARE.

**29. Senate Building**  
**Capitol Square**  
**bounded by High, Broad,**  
**State and Third streets**

This government temple, constructed of Columbus limestone between 1899 and 1901, began life as the Judiciary Annex where the Ohio Supreme Court was shuffled to from its original digs in the Statehouse. After a restoration in the 1990s it became the Senate Building with offices for 31 of the state's 33 senators. The Senate President and Senate Minority Leader still report to work in the Statehouse. The outstanding architectural feature of the building is its Grand Hall, hewn of brilliant white marble and boasting a stained-glass Great Seal of Ohio skylight.

TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET.

**30. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse**  
**(Old, Old Post Office)**  
**121 East State Street at southeast corner**  
**of 3rd Street**

This was the first federal building constructed in Columbus and when the cornerstone was laid on October 21, 1884 the occasion warranted an elaborate ceremony orchestrated by the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. The building that John T. Harris designed and the post office, federal courts and Internal Revenue service moved into on October 1, 1887 was a very different one than you see today. The original was scarcely half as big and in the Romanesque form. When the building was expanded in 1912 it was given a High Victorian Gothic makeover and seamlessly executed in the same Berea sandstone as had been used 25 years earlier. Regardless, the "Old, Old" Post Office stands as one of the town's few remaining 19th century structures.

TURN RIGHT AT STATE STREET.

**31. Ohio Theatre**  
**39 East State Street**

The Ohio Theatre raised the curtain for the first time on March 17, 1928 with a screening of *The Divine Woman* with Greta Garbo sending her lover off to battle in the Great War. Thomas W. Lamb, the pre-eminent theater architect of the day, designed the building in an atmospheric Spanish Baroque motif. In its early days the Ohio Theatre also hosted the biggest live acts touring America. The Ohio ended its run in 1969 but escaped the wrecking ball and was meticulously restored to its original appearance in the 1970s and served as a model for many subsequent historic renovation projects in the United States.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET TO  
THE OHIO STATEHOUSE AND  
THE START OF THE TOUR.

*Look Up,*

# *Dayton*



## A Walking Tour of Dayton...

A settling party from Cincinnati came here in 1796, seven years before Ohio achieved statehood. The names of the original owners of the land resonate on the town's streets today: Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, Israel Ludlow and the name-giver, Johnathan Dayton. Dayton, a New Jersey politician and major land speculator in Ohio, never set foot in the area but Ludlow laid out the new town. He is credited with surveying more land in Ohio than any early settler and Ludlow got his share of towns and streams named for him as well.

Dayton's location at the forks of the Great Miami River foretold a future as a shipping center for the rich surrounding farmland. Town pioneers pursued that course early on with the construction of the Dayton-Cincinnati Canal in 1827. The complexion of the community began to change with John Patterson, who once collected tolls on the Miami and Erie Canal. In 1884 Patterson and his brother bought James Riddy's small business making "incorruptible" cash registers. To mass produce the machines for his newly named National Cash Register (NCR) company Patterson needed to recruit highly skilled workers capable of precision workmanship. The term wasn't in use 125 years ago but Dayton became one of the first high-tech centers in the United States.

There was no higher technology in the waning days of the 19th century than man's quest for flight and it took two Dayton bicycle machinists, whose only training in aerodynamics came from reading everything they could find on the subject in the Dayton public library, to conquer the skies. Orville and Wilbur Wright established an experimental airplane factory in town, joining a handful of automobile pioneers already operating in Dayton. One mechanic, Charles F. Kettering came to link Dayton's high-tech industries when he built a quick-starting electric motor for the cash register and then quit his job at NCR to adapt the invention as an automobile self-starter. Kettering went on to found the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company known world-wide as Delco.

While Dayton engineers were busy toppling the barriers of physics they received a reminder of the power of the natural world in 1913 when a four-day downpour sent the muddy waters of the Great Miami roiling over protective levees with the most disastrous flooding in the town's history. The levees were raised and the Miami subdued but the impact on Dayton remains nearly a century later. Many buildings were lost forever, some companies remained and rebuilt in the downtown core and others abandoned the floodplain for other areas, stimulating growth in suburban communities. Our walking tour of "Gem City" will start by the banks of the Great Miami where the river today looks tame and docile...

**1. RiverScape MetroPark**  
**111 East Monument Avenue**

Benjamin Van Cleve was born in New Jersey in 1773 and was a young man when his father brought the family west to Cincinnati. The elder Van Cleve was killed on his farm by Indians in 1791 and Benjamin went to work with the nascent American army. Van Cleve was present when Colonel Israel Ludlow surveyed Dayton on April 1, 1796. He served as village's first postmaster, librarian, and schoolteacher. The Van Cleve home was a block from the Great Miami River at Jefferson and 1st streets; he taught here in the historic Newcom Tavern, a log structure that stood at Main and Monument streets and was moved here as a history museum until 1964 when it was hauled to Carillon Historical Park.

Benjamin's son John served as mayor and doggedly worked to beautify the town. This park took sixteen years to go from drawing board to reality and when it was finished in 1892 with manicured walking paths and landscaped gardens it was named in John Van Cleve's honor. Dayton was in full Van Cleve reverence at the time - Orville and Wilbur Wright, who were descended through Benjamin Van Cleve's mother, named one of their bicycles the "Van Cleve."

If you look up on the pillars you can see the high water mark of the Great Flood of 1913. Dayton had seen the river overflow its banks before but nothing like what happened when four days of rain pelted frozen ground on the first days of spring in 1913. An estimated four trillion gallons of water poured into the city, triggering fires that wreaked additional havoc. Reports placed the toll in human lives at 361 and the damage to property at over \$100,000,000.

**WALK ACROSS THE STREET  
TO THE MODEL AIRPLANE.**

**2. 1905 Wright Flyer III Plaza**  
**Monument Avenue**

On December 17, 1903 two Dayton brothers, self-taught bicycle mechanics and aeronauts, flew the first heavier-than-air self-propelled craft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. This sculpture depicts the third *Flyer* constructed by Orville and Wilbur Wright which they tested east of Dayton

in what is today the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The brothers alternated piloting their airplanes during tests; in sculptor Larry Godwin's vision here Wilbur is doing the flying and Orville observes from the ground. The Wrights considered this version of the Flyer their most important invention as they learned to control the craft in the air for the first time. In 1947 Orville Wright assisted in the salvage and reconstruction of the original *Wright Flyer III*, which is on display at the Carillon Historical Park.

**FACING THE WRIGHT FLYER III,  
THE BUILDING ON YOUR RIGHT  
IS...**

**3. Engineers Club**  
**110 East Monument Avenue**

The Engineers Club began informally with a group of scientists calling themselves the Barn Gang when they got together on the property of Edward Andrew Deeds, a wizard with electrical motors, to toss around scientific issues. Deeds spearheaded a formal organization of the Engineers Club of Dayton on February 20, 1914 and he was elected first president among the 16 charter members. When it came time to create a clubhouse for the rapidly expanding club Deeds and his partner at the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, better known by its acronym Delco, Charles F. Kettering, spent a year traveling the country inspecting similar clubs for ideas. They were not impressed with what they saw leaving a big job for Dayton architects Harry J. Williams and Harry I. Schenck. Their Georgian-inspired creation was a collaboration of the architects and the engineers and dedicated on February 2, 1918 with a rare public speech by aviation pioneer and Dayton native Orville Wright.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO THE RIVER,  
TURN LEFT AND WALK EAST ON  
MONUMENT AVENUE. TURN  
RIGHT ON ST. CLAIR STREET.  
TURN RIGHT ON 1ST STREET.**

**4. Memorial Hall**  
**125 East First Street at northwest corner**  
**of St. Clair Street**

Memorial Hall was built in 1910 to honor the town's Civil War and Spanish-American War soldiers. After a design competition, Dayton architects William Earl Russ and Albert Pretzinger were selected to deliver the French Renaissance building with twinned Corinthian columns. Beyond the entrance flanked with soldier-statues are memorial bronze plaques, bas relief sculptures and paintings that tell the story of Montgomery County's military heritage.

**5. James Brooks House**  
**41 East 1st Street at northwest corner**  
**of Jefferson Street**

This Greek Revival townhouse has graced the Dayton streetscape since the 1830s. The two-story structure marches towards its 200th birthday as three residential units.

**6. Walters House**  
**35 East 1st Street**

Jefferson A. Walters, on coming to Ohio in 1830, was the first student to enter the Eclectic Medical college, just organized at Worthington, and from this institution he graduated in 1834. His material success came not from his doctoring but from the drug store he opened in 1841 and his wholesale liquor business. Walters constructed this three-story brick townhouse in 1865 that blends elements of the Classical Revival style (window pediments, rusticated entrance portico) and the Italianate (narrow windows and corner quoins).

**7. Biltmore Hotel**  
**210 North Main Street at northeast**  
**corner of 1st Street**

The Biltmore was the kind of urban hotel where John F. Kennedy and Elvis Presley would sign the guest register. The brown brick and white terra-cotta guest house was constructed in 1929 in the exuberant Beaux Arts style on plans drawn by Frederick Hughes. When it opened Dayton's largest hotel boasted 500 rooms with private

baths and "circulating ice water." The Kitty Hawk Room became the final word in elegance in Dayton, where the bread at breakfast was toasted precisely 12 seconds - the elapsed time of the Wright Brothers' first flight. Like many of its faded big-city hotel cousins the Biltmore survives as senior housing.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

**8. Victoria Theatre**  
**138 North Main Street at southeast corner**  
**of 1st Street**

It is a toss-up whether this theater has undergone more rebuilds or name changes. It began life in 1866 as the Turner Opera House. A fire consumed the hall in 1869 and it took two years to rebuild. There was flood damage in 1913 and another fire in 1918. By then it was operating as the Victoria Theatre although stars such as Edwin Forrest, Lillie Langtry, Harry Houdini, Sarah Bernhardt and Mark Twain knew it as the Grand Opera House. The historic entertainment venue was going to be dismantled on purpose in the 1970s but dodged the wrecking ball. A \$17.5 million renovation spruced up the French Second Empire structure that retains its original facade.

**9. Kettering Tower**  
**40 North Main Street at southeast corner**  
**of 2nd Street**

Here is Dayton's tallest and largest building and has been since the steel and glass tower opened in 1972. The project was funded by Eugene W. Kettering, son of inventor and businessman Charles Franklin Kettering. The elder Kettering was the holder of 140 patents, founder of Delco Electronics, and head of research for General Motors for 27 years. Among the everyday products Kettering was involved in developing were the electrical starting motor, leaded gasoline, the first practical colored automotive paints, Freon refrigerant for air conditioning, two-stroke diesel engines and enamel paint. In addition to the building's striking exterior design, the Kettering Tower features an expansive lobby with high ceilings, rich teak wood, natural stone finishes and original artwork.



**10. Key Bank Building**  
**34 North Main Street**

This Neoclassical office building was raised in 1924 for the Third National Bank, designed by the firm of Schenck & Williams. The top and bottom floors of the 15-story tower boast arched portals. Peek around the corner and look up to see how plain the facade is that doesn't face Courthouse Plaza.

**11. Montgomery County Courthouse**  
**Courthouse Square**  
**Third and Main streets**

This government temple has been hailed as one of the best surviving examples of a Greek Revival courthouse in America, which is exactly what county commissioners intended. The design was suggested by Dayton citizen Horace Pease from a book of sketches of the Acropolis in Athens which included the Temple of Theseus. Howard Daniels, an architect and landscape gardener noted for his classic cemeteries in Ohio and New York, was recruited to replicate the design for the building, crafted from locally quarried limestone in 1850. It became known as the "Old Courthouse" when a newer house of justice was constructed next door in 1881. When the county's legal needs expanded still further it was the newer and architecturally undistinguished building that was torn down in the urban plaza called Courthouse Square today.

**12. Conover Building**  
**4 South Main Street at southeast corner**  
**of 3rd Street**

This ornate tower was designed in the Beaux Arts style by Frank Mills Andrews, a specialty of his. Andrews was born in Des Moines, Iowa in 1867 and studied architecture at Cornell University. He traveled in Europe and embraced the Beaux Arts classical style which became prominent in America at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Andrews opened a practice in Dayton in 1894 with the National Cash Register Company (NCR) as his biggest client. At the time NCR and John Patterson was pioneering the "daylight factory" buildings with floor-to-ceiling glass windows that let in light and

could be opened to let in fresh air as well. Patterson was also landscaping his plants for what today is known as the corporate campus. In addition to buildings like this one in 1902, Andrews also contributed designs for state capitols in Montana and Kentucky. The Conover Building was adapted for use as a transit terminal and retail shops in the 1990s. In its makeover the Dayton Regional Transit Authority used the facades of two heritage structures that had been demolished. On the 3rd Street side is the Cooper Block and on the Main Street side is the exuberant remains of the Lafee Building.

**13. Lindsey Building**  
**25 South Main Street**

After being captured three times during the Civil War, Theodore C. Lindsey returned to Dayton and established a jewelry and general merchandise trade. His son Theodore Jr., an attorney, bankrolled the construction of this 12-story Chicago-style office building in 1916. Harry J. Williams and Harry I. Schenck were long-time architects in Dayton and contributed the clean, modern design here. The principle early tenant was the First Savings and Banking Company but the bank shuttered after a few years.

**14. Centre City Building**  
**36-44 South Main Street at northeast**  
**corner of 4th Street**

English-born Charles Herby grew up on a farm seven miles west of Dayton and apprenticed as a carpenter. He worked as a contractor and builder for some twenty years before turning to architectural work in his mid-40s in 1890. This 14-story building was his masterwork, completed in 1904 for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, an evangelical Christian denomination based in Huntington, Indiana. It was organized in 1800 by Martin Boehm and Philip William Otterbein and was the first American denomination that was not transplanted from Europe. This was the tallest building in town until 1931; the tower portion was added in 1927, making it one of the tallest reinforced concrete buildings in the world at that time.

**15. Benjamin F. Kuhns Building**  
**43 South Main Street at northwest corner**  
**of 4th Street**

Luther Peters and Silas Burns collaborated on a number of important civic and commercial buildings in Dayton from 1881 until 1907 when Burns left for California. This Romanesque-flavored structure was one of their earliest creations, completed in 1883, and survives as a rare standard-bearer in Dayton of 19th century brick commercial architecture.

**16. Reibold Building**  
**117 South Main Street at southwest**  
**corner of 4th Street**

Considered Dayton's second skyscraper after the now departed Callahan Bank building, the Reibold Building was the town's Sky King from its creation in 1896 until 1904. As seen today, the structure picked up a South annex in 1904 and a North annex in 1914 that is larger than its predecessors combined. The moneyman for the project was Louis Napoleon Reibold who emigrated from Germany and became a Dayton developer. The first major tenant was the Elder & Johnston Company department store on the ground level; upstairs were offices for doctors and lawyers. The Reibold Building was the site of several "firsts." In the early 1900s the first hot air balloon ever launched from the roof of an office building took place here and in 1934 four of the first six escalators were installed in the Reibold Building by the Otis Elevator Company. They are still in working order. One of the other existing pioneer escalators is in Connecticut and the other is housed at the Smithsonian Institute.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

**17. Dayton Arcade**  
**between Third, Fourth, Ludlow and**  
**Main streets**

America has had enclosed shopping arcades ever since the Providence Arcade in Rhode Island in the early 1800s. Dayton's indoor shopping experience was provided in 1902 by Eugene J. Barney who made his money manufacturing passenger rail cars for the Barney & Smith Car

Company. The ambitious complex, executed by architect Frank Andrews consisted of five interconnected buildings under a massive glass dome 70 feet high and 90 feet in diameter. Andrews designed Italian Renaissance entrances on Ludlow street and Fourth Street but gave the Third Street facade a non-traditional appearance with a Flemish Revival design that calls to mind an Amsterdam guild hall. The Arcade operated initially as a farmer's market where Dayton could find fresh meats and vegetables for many years. After World War II attempts were made to convert the space into retail shopping space but the public never embraced the change.

**18. Commercial Building**  
**44 South Ludlow Street at northeast**  
**corner of 4th Street**

Adam Schantz consolidated Dayton's five breweries into Dayton Breweries in 1904 with a capital stock of \$2.5 million. This brewing industry became one of the extensive industrial interests in the city. Dayton architect Albert A. Pretzinger designed this Beaux Arts 10-story office building for Schantz in 1908.

**19. Dayton Daily News Building**  
**northwest corner of 4th & Ludlow streets**

Albert A. Pretzinger, perhaps the greatest native-born Dayton architect, designed this headquarters for the 12-year old newspaper in 1910. If it looks more like a banking temple than a newspaper office there's a reason for that. Publisher James M. Cox is said to have told Pretzinger to "build me a damn bank" after local bankers turned down his application for a loan. So the architect modeled the classical building after the landmark Knickerbocker Trust bank in New York City. The bank has expanded several times into less glamorous quarters on the block and remains the *Daily News* headquarters today. Cox was a United States Congressman when this building was constructed and two years later would be elected Ohio's governor. In 1920 Cox ran unsuccessfully for President of the United States as the Democratic Party candidate with his running mate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

**20. Sacred Heart Church**  
**217 West 4th Street at northwest corner**  
**of Wilkinson Street**

Charles Insko Williams, the leading Victorian architect in Dayton, unleashed his bag of tricks for this three-story Romanesque Revival church in 1887. The eye-catching structure is constructed of Dayton limestone and trimmed with Berea brownstone. The Church of Sacred Heart was established in 1883 by a break-away congregation from St. Joseph's Church.

TURN RIGHT ON WILKINSON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 3RD STREET.

**21. YWCA**  
**141 West 3rd Street at northeast corner**  
**of Wilkinson Street**

Founded in 1870, the Dayton YWCA's stated mission was "for the support of widows and destitute women, and for the spiritual, moral, mental and social welfare of women in our midst." This classically inspired brick building with stone trim has served as headquarters for nearly 100 years. It was completed in 1914 and an additional two floors were added in 1920.

**22. United States Post Office**  
**southeast corner of Wilkinson**  
**and 3rd streets**

The first post office in Dayton opened in 1803, operating from rented facilities around town until 1891 when they set up shop here. This new Neoclassical federal building was constructed in 1915 and was home to the post office until 1969.

**23. Dayton Bicycle Club**  
**131 West 3rd Street**

Edwin Smith constructed this Italianate home which became the headquarters of the Dayton Bicycle Club that organized in 1884. The Club was one of the country's most prominent, thanks in part to the racing exploits of Earl Kiser, the "Little Dayton Demon." Kiser was a leading rider on the professional bicycle circuit, at one time holding the world speed record for both the half-mile and

the mile. Kiser later became a World Champion auto racer before losing a leg in a crack-up.

**24. City Hall**  
**101 West 3rd Street at northwest corner**

When this red brick and marble Neoclassical building was constructed in 1908 it was the second largest YMCA in the world. Even so, within twenty years the Dayton branch had outgrown the facility and moved up by the river. Eventually the building was purchased by the City of Dayton for municipal offices.

**25. Doubletree Hotel**  
**11 South Ludlow Street at southwest**  
**corner of 3rd Street**

This hotel was the town's leading guest house when it opened at the turn of the 20th century. It was known as the Algonquin Hotel back then. When Michael J. Gibbons acquired the property he re-named it the Gibbons Hotel. In 1963 it became the Dayton Inn. It then became the Stanton Hilton Inn, then the Daytonian in 1977, then the Radisson Inn & Suites, then became the Doubletree in 1998. It also started out with eight floors and picked up a modern parking garage to the south with four more floors of hotel rooms. Other than that not much has changed since its construction more than 100 years ago.

TURN LEFT ON LUDLOW STREET. BEFORE YOU CONTINUE, YOU MAY WANT TO LOOK PAST THE PARKING GARAGE DOWN 3RD STREET TO THE FLEMISH REVIVAL ENTRANCE OF THE DAYTON ARCADE. EARLIER YOU PASSED OTHER ENTRANCES TO THE ARCADE THAT FEATURED ITALIAN RENAISSANCE STYLING. TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

**26. Liberty Tower**  
**120 West 2nd Street**

At 295 feet this tower was the tallest building in Dayton from 1931 until 1969. Local architects Harry J. Williams and Harry I. Schenck provided

the Art Deco styling as the headquarters for the Mutual Home Savings Association Building. At one point it was the property of the owners of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway — the Hulman Family of Terre Haute, Indiana.

**27. Ohio Bell Telephone Building**  
**201 West 2nd Street at northwest corner**  
**of Wilkinson Street**

Bell Telephone favored large Art Deco buildings for its operating and switching offices in the 1920s and 1930s and this one in Dayton was fashioned by the firm of Schenck & Williams. Dayton's first phone directory was issued in 1878 - it had 10 subscribers listed.

**TURN RIGHT ON**  
**WILKINSON STREET.**

**28. First Lutheran Church**  
**138 West 1st Street at southeast corner of**  
**Wilkinson Street**

Dayton's oldest Lutheran church began in a store room on Main Street in the summer of 1839. These were "American" Lutherans, mostly settlers from Pennsylvania, not German-speakers like their Old World brethren. This is the congregation's third church building, a Gothic vision in stone, erected in 1906. The bells are souvenirs from the first church building that hung in a 154-foot tower there.

**29. Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**125 North Wilkinson Street at southwest**  
**corner of 1st Street**

Westminster is the present day descendant of Dayton's first church, organized in 1799 by the Washington Presbytery of the Synod of Kentucky. That congregation, ten strong, gathered in a small log cabin. The current meetinghouse, designed by Ralph Adams Cram, arrived in 1926.

**30. Dayton International Peace Museum**  
**208 West Monument Avenue at southwest**  
**corner of Wilkinson Street**

This French Second Empire villa has led an interesting life since it was constructed in 1876 by alcoholic spirits dealer Isaac Pollock. It originally stood closer to downtown on 3rd Street and operated as a dance studio from 1913 to 1941 and then housed the Board of Elections for a couple of decades. In 1979 the picturesque house was moved here and became the second peace museum to be created in the United States where visitors can discover positive, nonviolent alternatives to a culture of violence.

**TURN RIGHT ON**  
**MONUMENT AVENUE.**

**31. Landing Apartments**  
**117 West Monument Street**

This building became the new central branch of the Dayton YMCA in 1929. The Dayton YMCA sold it in 1988, and in the same year the facility was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The building is a 13-story tower that runs east-to-west, and has two 12-story wings projecting to the south over a 2-story base. It became the first Spanish Revival building in downtown Dayton when completed.

**32. First Baptist Church**  
**111 West Monument Avenue**

This is the fourth church for the congregation that organized in 1824. It was completed - free of debt - in 1918. The funeral for Orville Wright took place here in 1947.

**AT LUDLOW STREET, TURN RIGHT.**

**33. Dayton Woman's Club**  
**225 North Ludlow Street**

In the late 1840s Robert W. Steele, for whom Dayton's first high school was named, built a classically-styled home here. Napoleon Bonaparte Darst purchased the house in the 1860s and began extensive renovation and enrichment and the house emerged in a French Second Empire style.

In 1916 the Woman's Club organized, in part, to save the historic home.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO  
MONUMENT AVENUE AND TURN  
RIGHT.

**34. Insko Apartments Building**  
**255 North Main Street at southwest**  
**corner of Monument Avenue**

Charles Insko Williams, a native of Dayton, began his working career in 1873 as a civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He later returned to Dayton and worked as an artist for seven years and then worked in his brother-in-law William H Best's jewellery shop. Then he worked for John Rouzer Co., a lumber dealer for two years. Williams opened his architectural office in 1882 and almost immediately began capturing large commissions for churches, clubs, hotels and schools. In 1892 he designed the town's first skyscraper, the Callahan Bank Building. He evolved into a developer which is why this apartment building carried his name. Williams earned a substantial fortune in Dayton but his real estate empire crumbled when the Great Flood of 1913 damaged many of his buildings. The banks took his investment properties and his home and he died in 1923, living his final years with his wife in his sister's house.

CONTINUE ANOTHER BLOCK  
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.



*Look Up,*

# *Toledo*



## A Walking Tour of Toledo...

Toledo coagulated in the 1830s from a smattering of communities along the Maumee River. In those early days settlers had to contend with cholera epidemics intensified by the swampy environs, a drought so bad it killed trees and a financial panic sweeping the country. If that wasn't enough to overcome there was the state of Michigan calling out the militia to seize the town in a border dispute. Before actual fighting could heat up in the "Toledo War," however, President Andrew Jackson convinced Michigan to give up Toledo and, with a lot of grumbling and long faces from the Michigan side, take the Upper Peninsula instead. The harbor at the west end of Lake Erie looked like a better bargain then; the vast iron deposits and recreational opportunities of the Upper Peninsula probably look more appealing today.

With a militaristic Michigan out of their hair Toledo incorporated as a city in 1837 and set about developing itself as a trading center at Lake Erie for the canals that were being dug into the resource-rich regions of western Ohio and eastern Indiana. Toledo spread out along the Maumee River as the population blew up from 4,000 to 50,000 in just 25 years between 1850 and 1875. Toledo developed into the third largest port on the Great Lakes and the world's greatest shipper of bituminous coal. The business district was pushed eight miles south of Maumee Bay.

In 1888 Toledo got its first great industry when Edward Drummond Libbey closed his glass factory in Cambridge, Massachusetts and brought his 100 craftsmen to Toledo. At first Libbey specialized in high-grade crystal and lamp globes but when he hired master glass-blower Michael Owens from West Virginia to oversee the plant Libbey Glass was soon the leading supplier of glass bottles in the country. In 1896 Edward Ford, son of America's pioneer plate-glass manufacturer came to Toledo and built one of the largest plate-glass factories in the world on the east bank of the Maumee River.

As "Glass City," Toledo evolved into a cultural center as well as a manufacturing and trade hub. In 1899 the Toledo Zoo started with a woodchuck, which was thought to be a bear, two badgers and a golden eagle. In 1901 Edward Libbey founded the Toledo Museum of Art and funded it with a large chunk of his fortune. Both institutions would evolve into one of America's best of their kind.

Toledo's economy in the 20th century was driven by the automobile. It began with auto parts and quickly blossomed into car manufacturing. Willys-Overland Motors, best known for its design and production of military Jeeps, began in Toledo in 1908 and from 1912 to 1918, Willys was the second largest producer of automobiles in the United States after Ford Motor Company. By 1970 and the beginning of the decline of the American auto industry Toledo had grown into the 34th largest city in the United States. Today most of the people in Toledo work in the healthcare field or education and government, not in the automobile assembly plants and glass factories. Downtown, many buildings have been taken down as a result, leaving gaping holes in once solid urban canyons. Our walking tour will begin down by the Maumee River where the docks have been replaced by walking trails and benches...



**1. Promenade Park**  
**250 Water Street between Madison Avenue and Jefferson Avenue**

In the transformation of the Toledo waterfront this block was left as open space for events and festivals. The park features slips for private boats on the Maumee River.

EXIT THE PARK ON THE SOUTH SIDE AND WALK AWAY FROM THE MAUMEE RIVER ON JEFFERSON AVENUE.

**2. Fort Industry Square**  
**136 North Summit Street at southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue**

On this site, July 4, 1805, a treaty was concluded with the chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Muncie, and Delaware tribes. The Indians ceded their title to over 2.7 million acres in the Firelands, now Erie and Huron counties, and the Connecticut Western Reserve. Little else is known about "Fort Industry," which appears as a symbolic blockhouse on Toledo's official seal and flag. The block is lined with Italianate commercial buildings, a look familiar to downtown streets in post-Civil War America.

**3. SeaGate Convention Centre**  
**401 Jefferson Avenue**

This performing arts and convention center opened on March 27, 1987. The flexible configuration can accommodate banquets, meetings, concerts and full-blown conventions.

**4. Secor Hotel**  
**413 Jefferson Avenue at southeast corner of Superior Street**

James Secor was ten years old when his family moved from Goshen, New York out to a Michigan farm in 1844. When he was twenty Secor came to Toledo and began working for his brother Joseph in his wholesale grocery business. Within four years James was a partner and general manager and the company was on its way to becoming one of the leading grocers in Ohio. After leaving

the food business James Secor turned to banking, organizing and overseeing such institutions as the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Union Savings Bank, and the Woolson Spice Company. His son Jay, the only one of his four children to survive into adulthood, became a prominent banker and broker and was the president of the firm that constructed and owned the Secor Hotel. The hotel opened on August 1, 1908 and was Toledo's finest hotel for many years. After a period of decline it closed in 1969. Look up at the Renaissance Revival building to see carved lion head keystones above the windows in the rusticated ground floor.

**5. Commodore Perry Hotel**  
**505 Jefferson Avenue at southwest corner of Superior Street**

Architects George S. Mills, George V. Rhines, Lawrence S. Bellman and Charles M. Nordhoff joined forces in 1912 and became Toledo's most important design firm for decades. Here they created a 19-story Renaissance Revival structure in 1927 for one of Toledo's most prestigious hotels, named for the hero of the War of 1812's Battle of Lake Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry. The original plans called for three wings but only two were ever built. The Commodore Perry Hotel is now used as an apartment building with its Florentine marble walls and terrazzo floors still intact.

TURN LEFT ON SUPERIOR STREET. WALK TO THE BALLPARK ONE BLOCK AWAY WHERE YOU CAN LOOK THROUGH THE OUTFIELD WALL.

**6. Fifth Third Park**  
**406 Washington Street**

Professional baseball was played in Toledo as early as 1883. In 1884 the Toledo Blue Stockings played briefly in the American Association, then considered a major league. One of their catchers, Moses Fleetwood Walker, played 42 games and is considered the first black player in professional baseball. The Toledo team began being called the Mud Hens in 1896 when games were played at

Bay View Park that was adjacent to marshland inhabited by American coots, also known as marsh hens or mud hens. The Mud Hens played in Ned Skeldon Stadium, a converted racetrack in suburban Maumee, for 37 years before moving downtown into Fifth Third Park in 2002. The century-old National Supply Company warehouse in right field was incorporated into the ballpark design, becoming a home run perch named The Roost.

TURN LEFT ON MONROE STREET  
AND RIGHT ON ST. CLAIR STREET,  
FOLLOWING THE FOOTPRINT OF  
FIFTH THIRD PARK. STOP OUTSIDE  
THE FENCE ABOUT HALF WAY  
DOWN THE STREET TO SEE...

7. **“Who’s Up?”**  
**St. Clair Street side of Fifth Third Park**

In 1977 Toledo was the first city in Ohio to adopt a One Percent for Art program, which sets aside one penny for every dollar spent on construction. The program has done much to spread art across the city and in public buildings. This depiction of a knothole gang was created by Emanuel Enriquez.

AHEAD OF YOU IS...

8. **Toledo Warehouse District**

Toledo’s industrial past is preserved in the blocks south of Monroe Street with many brick warehouses brought back to life as residences, entertainment venues, art galleries, shops and restaurants. Included in the district is the Toledo Farmers Market and Tony Packo’s, a Toledo institution for Hungarian-style hot dogs, across from the first base side of the ballpark.

YOU CAN EXPLORE THE  
WAREHOUSE DISTRICT WHICH  
GOES SOUTH FOR SEVERAL  
BLOCKS OR CONTINUE THE  
TOUR BY TURNING RIGHT ON  
WASHINGTON STREET.

9. **Berdan Building**  
**601 Washington Street at southwest  
corner of Huron Street**

John Berden was born in New York City in 1798 and came to Medina County in Ohio as a young married man to work as a merchant. In 1835 Berden came to Toledo to open a commission house and quickly established a reputation for fair dealing that got him elected the town’s first mayor in 1837. Berden died in 1841 but his sons built the Berden Company into the largest wholesale grocery business between Chicago and New York. By 1901 Bergen was importing tea, roasting coffee and manufacturing cigars in addition to trading groceries and it required this four-story, 130,000 square foot warehouse to hold it all. The King Warehouse No. 1 was designed by architect George Stafford Mills who modeled the building on the Marshall Field warehouse in Chicago with massive masonry exterior walls.

TURN RIGHT ON HURON STREET.

10. **Blarney’s/Free Press**  
**601 Monroe Street at southwest corner  
of Huron Street**

This building was purchased jointly in 2006 by Tom Pounds, publisher of the *Toledo Free Press*, and Ed Beczynski, who was looking to open an Irish pub. The Blarney took the ground floor and the newspaper set up shop upstairs.

11. **Ohio Bell Telephone Company Offices &  
Exchange**  
**121 North Huron Street**

This early telephone building features a Beaux Arts facade of rusticated stone dominated by a bevy of oversized arch portals. The exuberant entrance portal features a coffered ceiling and decorative iron light sconces. This is another creation of Mills, Rhines, Bellman, and Nordhoff.

TURN LEFT ON  
JEFFERSON AVENUE.

## **12. Lamson Brothers Store**

**600 Jefferson Avenue at northwest corner  
of Huron Street**

The Lamson brothers were Julius and John, and they went into the dry goods business together in 1885. Five years later they gave another brother, C.E.B., an interest in the store. Lamson Brothers operated in ever expanding quarters on Summit Street until it became Toledo's leading department store. Befitting its status, Lamson's commissioned go-to Toledo architects Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff for a new home here in 1928. The firm delivered a five-story, 158,491 square foot building in the image of a grand Florentine palazzo. Shoppers entered through a trio of monumental arches under ornate stone buildings. The iconic Lamson Brothers closed and entered the department store museum in 1974; it was shortly converted into office space as the Lake Erie Center.

## **13. Burt's Theater**

**723 Jefferson Avenue at southeast corner  
of Ontario Street**

On this corner stand two of downtown Toledo's most picturesque buildings that have survived from the 19th century. In 1898 showman Frank Burt built one of the town's fanciest theaters with seating for more than 1,500 patrons including some of Toledo's beefiest lovers of theater who could make use of extra-wide seats in the "fat man's row." Architect George Mills created this showstopper of a building based on a 15th century Venetian palace known as the House of Gold. The sumptuous confection has been compromised on the ground floor and lost balconies that once adorned the corner windows but the intricate fenestration on the front facade and diamond-patterned brickwork remain. This was the last design executed by Mills even though he was only 31 years old. His shop continued to thrive but Mills concentrated on the business end, leaving the drafting work to assistants. Burt's stage brought vaudeville acts and touring companies to Toledo but not all the drama took place on the stage - in 1904 an apparently jealous Mrs. Burt shot Frank Burt in the face outside the theater. Burt survived but closed down in 1913.

TURN LEFT ON WELLS STREET.

## **14. Pythian Castle**

**801 Jefferson Avenue at southwest corner  
of Ontario Street**

The Knights of Pythias was the first fraternal organization to receive a charter under an act of the United States Congress when it was found in the nation's capital in 1864. The Knights tapped the Romanesque style for this six-story lodge in 1890. The castle served as a place for meetings and ceremonies and also housed a music store where pianos were sold until 1961. The building closed in 1972 and the sandstone cleaned but the building has yet to be restored to its full glory.

TURN RIGHT ON ONTARIO STREET  
AND WALK TO ITS END TWO  
BLOCKS AWAY AT ADAMS STREET.

## **15. Lucas County Courthouse**

**700 Adams Street, between Erie and  
Michigan streets**

Lucas County was created in 1835, named for the current sitting governor, Robert Lucas. Several different buildings in Toledo were used as courthouses until 1840 when the County seat was moved to Maumee. Officials kept casting votes until the County seat was hauled back to Toledo in 1852 and the courts set up shop in a warehouse near the river. The first official Lucas County courthouse was constructed here in 1853. It was torn down to make way for this structure, Toledo's best surviving example of the classical Beaux Arts style, in 1897. David Stine designed the symmetrical composition that is topped by a low, Roman-inspired dome supported by columns and crowned with a gilded ball.

TURN RIGHT ON ADAMS STREET.  
TURN LEFT ON ERIE STREET.

**16. St. Paul's Lutheran Church**  
**428 North Erie Street at southeast corner**  
**of Jackson Street**

The congregation formed in 1857 as the second oldest Lutheran church in Toledo, triggered by disgruntled members of the Salem church departing. The mostly German constituency moved into the core of this church on Christmas Eve 1868. A decade later the steeple was added to the meetinghouse and a two-ton bell imported from Germany installed. In 1924 a splendid stone Gothic parish house was added to the complex for a church office, pastor's study, a ladies parlor, living quarters for the custodian, an auditorium and class rooms for the Sunday school. In the 1950s a renovation attempted to unify the two buildings. The church was faced with stone and half-timbering applied to the steeple.

**17. Safety Building**  
**525 North Erie Street at northwest corner**  
**of Jackson Street**

The City Planning Commission proposed as early as 1916 to acquire land on this block to construct a Civic Center that would include county and federal office space, police headquarters, courtrooms an auditorium, and Toledo's first dedicated city hall after having used rented space for almost a century. Despite the grand plans most of the buildings never made it past the drawing board, including the long dreamed-of city hall. Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff contributed the beautifully proportioned Neoclassical design which was executed here for the police headquarters in 1929. Look up to see carved stone faces said to represent Toledo's women. With still no real home, the city government moved in with the police and stayed until 1982.

**18. Government Center**  
**640 Jackson Street between Erie**  
**and Huron streets**

Toledo finally got a city hall in 1983 when it moved into this 22-story office tower with a first-class architectural pedigree. The design came from Minoru Yamasaki, builder of the World Trade Center towers and one of the master

practitioners of the sleek modern style that came to be known as the New Formalism.

TURN RIGHT ON BEECH STREET.

**19. Toledo Blade**  
**541 North Superior Street at southwest**  
**corner of Beech and Orange streets**

The town's leading newspaper put out its first edition on December 19, 1835, before the town was incorporated, taking its name from the legendary swords produced for centuries in the metal-making town of Toledo, Spain. One of the early owners of the *Blade* was David Ross Locke, a political commentator during and after the Civil War writing as the ironic Confederate recruit Petroleum V. Nasby in pieces intended to rally support for the Union cause. One of his most fervent readers was Abraham Lincoln. This Spanish Renaissance-flavored building to house the *Blade* presses came along in 1927. The design came from the firm of Charles A. Langdon, Otto Hugo Hohly, and Ralph Samuel Gram. Hohly and Langdon had been populating Toledo streets with buildings of distinction since the Victorian age.

TURN RIGHT AT SUPERIOR STREET.  
TURN LEFT AT JACKSON STREET.  
AHEAD OF YOU, AT THE END OF  
JACKSON STREET IS...

**20. One SeaGate**  
**end of Jackson Street**

This is Toledo's tallest building, completed in 1979 with a roof height of 411 feet. The exterior of the building is covered in 293,000 square feet of glass, with 4,400 vision panels and 4,200 spandrel units between floors, representing Toledo's history as the "Glass City," and primary tenant Owens-Illinois's presence in the glass industry. The price tag was \$100 million.

A BLOCK BEFORE YOU GET TO  
ONE SEAGATE TURN RIGHT ON ST.  
CLAIR STREET. IF YOU HAVE GONE  
TO GET A CLOSE-UP LOOK AT  
THE TOWN'S TALLEST BUILDING,

RETURN TO ST. CLAIR STREET AND  
TURN LEFT.

**21. Trinity Episcopal Church**  
**316 Adams Street at northeast corner of**  
**St. Clair Street**

The church began as a mission for St. Paul's in Maumee and crystallized in 1842. The first building was erected and paid for by January 1845 and the current stone church building has evolved through five renovations.

TURN RIGHT ON ADAMS STREET.

**22. Valentine Theatre**  
**410 Adams Street at northeast corner**  
**of Superior Street**

The Valentine was part of a bustling theater district in Toledo in the early years of the 20th century. All is gone now and it took \$28 million and 21 years to resuscitate this heritage theater.

**23. Lasalle & Koch Department Store**  
**513 Adams Street at southeast corner**  
**of Huron Street**

Jacob Lasalle began peddling goods in Toledo after he returned from the Civil War in 1865. In 1895 Jacob Lasalle, Joseph Koch, Sol Lasalle, Abe Koch and John May went into the retailing business with the ambition of opening a modern department store. The concern began three blocks east of here at Summit Street and then expanded into six-story emporium on Jefferson Avenue where the Huntington Center is today. Finally Lasalle and Koch settled into this retail palace with nine floors of selling space in 1918. The country's pre-eminent department store architects, Goldwyn Starrett and Joseph Van Vleck of New York City were brought in to provide the Renaissance Revival design. Starrett and Van Vleck had previously designed the flagship stores for Lord & Taylor, Bloomingdales, Saks Fifth Avenue, Abraham & Straus, and Alexander's. An estimated throng of 90,000 shoppers showed up for the Grand Opening. Lasalle & Koch was purchased by R.H. Macy & Company in 1923 but the name remained on the building until 1981. The aging department store was the first

of Toledo's downtown heritage structures to be redeveloped into residential space in the 1990s.

TURN LEFT ON HURON STREET.  
WALK ONE BLOCK TO MADISON  
AVENUE AND THE MOST  
ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT  
INTERSECTION IN TOWN.  
BEGINNING ON YOUR LEFT IS...

**24. Spitzer Building**  
**514 Madison Avenue at northeast corner**  
**of Huron Street**

This heritage skyscraper was the first large steel-framed structure in Toledo and one of the first "modern" high-rises in Ohio when it was completed in 1896. The first floor operated as Toledo's first indoor shopping mall. The town's leading architects Norval Baldwin Bacon and Thomas F. Huber crafted the 10-story Renaissance Revival building for Adelbert Lorenzo Spitzer and his cousin, General C.M. Spitzer. A.L. Spitzer was the senior member of Spitzer, Rorick & Company, the oldest municipal bond house west of Boston. A few years later an annex brought the capacity to over 700 offices. In 1905 the Spitzers constructed the Nicholas Building across Huron Street, then the tallest in Ohio. They jointly owned the two buildings until 1911 when the property was divided, the general took the Nicholas Building and A.L. Spitzer kept this one.

**25. The Nicholas Building**  
**608 Madison Avenue at northwest corner**  
**of Huron Street**

The Spitzer cousins, Adelbert and Ceilan, bankrolled the construction of Ohio's tallest building in 1906, naming the 17-story tower for their grandfather, Nicholas Spitzer. The architects were again the go-to team of Bacon and Huber who delivered a sleek, modernistic Chicago-style tower with over 800 offices. After a century of use, occupancy was down to about 10% for the historic structure then known as the Fifth Third Bank building. In 2008 the property was sold to a real estate group for \$313,600 - half of what it cost to erect 100 years earlier. There were \$200

million renovation plans for the historic Spitzer and Nicholas buildings but the credit crunch squelched the makeover aspirations.

**26. Huntington Bank Building**  
**519 Madison Avenue at southeast corner of Huron Street**

Frank Walker and Harry Weeks were the busiest architects in Cleveland after they teamed up in 1911. By the 1920s they had a staff of sixty and were designing banks in other Ohio towns, including this one in 1924 for the Home Bank and Trust. The Neoclassical tower features bold arches set in a rusticated base and the main entrance boasts a sculpted stone eagle.

TURN LEFT ON MADISON AVENUE.

**27. Gardner Building**  
**500 Madison Avenue at northwest corner of Superior Street**

Built in 1893, this was one of the first buildings in Toledo to use reinforced construction in its construction. Architect Charles Gardner gave the building an Italian Renaissance appearance with its tone facing. This was the first home of Toledo Museum of Art after it was founded April 18, 1901. After a couple of years the collection left its rented rooms here; today it is one of the finest museums in the country.

**28. Northern National Bank**  
**245 North Superior Street at southwest corner of Madison Avenue**

The leading businessmen of Toledo organized the the Northern National Bank in 1865 with a starting capital of \$150,000. With a half-century of growth under its belt the bank moved into this handsome Neoclassical vault in 1916, fronted by a sextet of fluted Ionic columns. It is yet another contribution to the Toledo streetscape from Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff.

**29. Ohio Building**  
**420 Madison Avenue at northeast corner of Superior Street**

This is an early entry from the Toledo architects Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff. Constructed in 1906 and slathered head-to-toe in white terra-cotta, the design adheres to the convention of the day to build skyscrapers in the image of a classical Greek column. The architects loaded the lower floors with decorative swags and garlands (the base), left the center floors relatively unadorned (the shaft) and finished at the top with more ornaments and a festive cornice (the capital).

**30. National City Bank Building**  
**405 Madison Avenue at southwest corner of St. Clair Street**

The Ohio Savings Bank and Trust constructed this building and opened for business in September 1930. The 27-story Art Deco tower reigned as the town's tallest structure for 40 years; it currently stands third. It is faced with Indiana limestone above a base of Wisconsin black granite. Look up to see carved decorations of American and ancient symbols, including eagles and Greek gods. The main entrance is through a massive 44-foot arch matched by similar window portals parading around the facade. The bank lasted about as long as it took to read this entry - it was toppled by the Great Depression in 1931.

**31. Edison Plaza**  
**300 Madison Avenue**

This 17-story office tower designed by architects Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans for Toledo Edison. Completed in 1971, the glass-dominated building features 232,000 square feet of office space and a 225-space underground parking garage.

### 32. Riverfront Apartments 245 North Summit Street

Through the 1800s and the first decade of the 1900s Toledo banks existed in rented space in storefronts and hotels and were indistinguishable from the corner grocery. That changed when the Second National Bank hired Daniel Burnham's firm, one of the pioneers in the development of the modern skyscraper, to construct Ohio's second tallest building in 1913. The master architect had died in 1912 but his firm completed this 21-story tower in the recognizable trademark Chicago Style. Second National didn't just build it high they built it luxurious. Bank customers walking in to make a deposit could marvel at gilded ceilings, marble floors and rich African mahogany woodwork. After this every bank in town scrambled to create their own version of a money palace. The building was transformed into apartments in the 1990s.

CROSS ST. CLAIR STREET AND  
WALK DOWN THE PATH BETWEEN  
THE TOWERS TO SUMMIT STREET.  
CONTINUE STRAIGHT BACK TO  
PROMENADE PARK AND THE  
START OF THE TOUR.





*Look Up,*

# *Youngstown*



## A Walking Tour of Youngstown...

John Young was a native New Yorker who purchased 15,560 acres of land from the Western Reserve Land Company for a little more than a dollar an acre in 1797. He surveyed the area and laid out a village and was gone by 1803. Young got immortalized by the town name but James and Daniel Heaton set the course for Youngstown's future in 1802 when they set up a crude smelter on Yellow Creek, reducing the native bog ores with furnaces stoked by the endless hardwoods in the virgin forests.

By the mid-19th century the Mahoning Valley was speckled with several iron foundries and Youngstown was its metropolis. With the coming of the 1900s steel was king and the Mahoning River was lined with Bessemer converters, open-hearth furnaces, strip and rolling mills, pipe plants and manufactories of steel accessories. If you weren't making steel in Youngstown your business was not far removed from the industry in Steel Valley.

The result was there was not the diversification in the local economy that was found in larger industrial cities such as Pittsburgh or Cleveland. And when the steel industry declined the "rust belt" tightened more securely on Youngstown than elsewhere. From a population peak of 170,000 in 1930 the town has lost more than 100,000 citizens and is learning to adjust to life as a small city where the major employer is a university.

The impact on the Youngstown streetscape is a time warp of sorts where the skyline is unaffected by modernization. Some blocks have been cleared and some buildings have been re-adapted but there is much a time-traveler from 75 years ago would recognize today, especially where we will start our walking tour in the heart of downtown...

**1. Soldiers Monument  
Public Square**

Plans to honor the town's Civil War dead were hatched as early as 1864 but the 47-foot granite shaft, surmounted by a Union infantryman, was not unveiled until July 4, 1870. The monument was originally to have been funded by popular subscription with each citizen of Youngstown donating a dollar but the sum raised would have fallen far short of the required \$15,000. Local benefactors made up the shortfall but there was still a dispute over the transportation costs of the shaft from the railroad station to the Public Square, then known as the "Diamond." The contractor wound up owning the shaft for 22 years before money was raised to transfer title to the city. Three United States Presidents had a hand in raising the Soldiers Monument. Rutherford B. Hayes presided over the ceremonial laying of the cornerstone while still Governor of Ohio; Hayes and James Garfield delivered orations at the dedication; and William McKinley got the ball rolling to secure rights to the shaft.

STAND AT THE WIDE PART OF  
THE TRIANGULAR GROUND  
CONTAINING THE MONUMENT.  
WITH YOUR BACK TO THE  
MONUMENT LOOK TO YOUR  
LEFT AT 9:00 O'CLOCK TO SEE...

**2. First National Tower  
1 Federal Plaza West at southwest corner  
of Market Street**

First National Tower began life as the Central Tower when it was built in 1929 for the Central Savings and Loan. For many years beginning in the 1970s it was known as the Metropolitan Tower when owned by the Metropolitan Savings and Loan. By any name it stands as the town's finest example of Art Deco architecture. Youngstown architect Morris Scheibel outfitted the 224-foot tower with Egyptian-themed decorations, including a lavish interior lobby. The building boasts setbacks and the top is decorated with chevron-patterned tiles. It has stood as the tallest building in Youngstown for over 80 years.

ACROSS THE STREET, STILL  
TO YOUR LEFT, AT 11:00 IS...

**3. Union National Bank Building  
6 Federal Plaza West at northwest corner  
of Market Street**

The architectural firm of Frank Ray Walker and Harry F. Weeks worked out of Cleveland for several decades in the early 20th century with Walker doing the design work and Weeks handling the business end. Walker designed this building in 1926 for the First National Bank Building in a minimalist Classical Revival style. First National organized in 1850 as the Mahoning County Bank and merged with Commercial Bank in 1931 to survive the Depression as the Union National Bank. Union was absorbed by Bank One in the 1980s.

TO YOUR RIGHT AT 2:00 IS...

**4. Stambaugh Building  
44 Federal Plaza East at northeast corner  
of Market Street**

If this building looks like two structures stacked upon one another it is because after Detroit architect Alfred Kahn designed the first eight stories in 1907 he came back seven years later to add four more. Kahn used the same Classical Revival style for the new construction, repeating the fenestration above the original cornice and added a more prominent topping to his confection. The terra-cotta office building was constructed for industrialist Henry H. Stambaugh.

TO YOUR RIGHT AT 3:00 IS...

**5. Realty Building  
47 Federal Plaza East at southeast corner  
of Market Street**

Local architects Morris Scheibel and Edgar Stanley tabbed the Renaissance Revival style for this office tower in 1924. The structure is unique in that it presents an exposed elevation on all four sides, not just one or two as seen on most downtown structures. The light brown brick is augmented by intricately patterned terra-cotta

decoration. The real estate in the Realty Building is no longer office but residential living space.

CONTINUE WALKING CLOCKWISE AROUND THE SQUARE AND WALK SOUTH ON MARKET STREET, PAST THE POINT OF THE TRIANGLE AND TOWARDS THE MAHONING RIVER.

**6. Mahoning National Bank Building  
23 Federal Plaza West**

Albert Kahn was known as “the Builder of Detroit” but when he wasn’t busy lining the Motor City with skyscrapers and factories he took time out in 1909 to design this headquarters for the Mahoning National Bank which organized in 1868. The building doubled in size in the 1920s while retaining its classical appearance.

TURN LEFT ON BOARDMAN STREET.

**7. Ohio One Building  
25 East Boardman Street**

This six-story structure was built in 1930 for the Ohio Edison Company, which was incorporated that year by the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation to consolidate five Ohio public utility companies. Despite the Depression the company grew steadily, in part by aggressively promoting and selling electric appliances. The brick building trimmed in stone still displays some of the classical elements from its design, including a rooftop balustrade on the U-shaped tower.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO MARKET STREET AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING SOUTH TOWARDS THE RIVER.

**8. Mahoning County Courthouse  
Market Street between Boardman  
and Front streets**

The first court house building in Youngstown was designed by famed local architect Charles H. Owsley at the corner of Wick Avenue and Wood Street in the High Victorian Gothic style. Thirty-two years later his son Charles F. Owsley designed the current structure with the mandate to “build the finest courthouse between Chicago and New York.” Owsley used Vermont granite and terracotta on the outside and marble and Honduran mahogany on the inside to craft the monumental Italian Renaissance courthouse. The central portico boasts six Ionic columns surmounted by an heroic Statue of Justice. The final price tag when the building was completed in 1910 was \$2 million; in the 1980s a complete renovation cost \$8 million.

TURN RIGHT ON FRONT STREET.

**9. U.S. Post Office  
9 West Front Street**

This Depression-era government temple from 1932 stands in contrast to County Courthouse constructed twenty years earlier when Youngstown and the country were booming. Here you can see the comparative lack of ornamentation that the firm of Cook & Canfield used on the new post office across the street from its classical cousin.

**10. Trinity United Methodist Church  
30 West Front Street**

This congregation formed in 1803 in Deerfield, 25 miles west of Youngstown. The original church was a log school house, and later services were held in a log home near the site of the current church, which dates to 1883. Iron magnate Richard Brown, the great early patron of the Methodist Church in Youngstown provided the financing for the grey stone church.

TURN RIGHT ON PHELPS STREET.

**11. City Hall**  
**26 South Phelps Street at northwest  
corner of Boardman Street**

Charles F. Owsley, who was busy with several civic projects in Youngstown in the early 1900s, designed City Hall in 1912. The six-story Neoclassical brick building opened in 1914.

CONTINUE TO FEDERAL PLAZA.

**12. Wick Building**  
**34 Federal Plaza West at northeast corner  
of Phelps Street**

Youngstown got its first modern skyscraper from the hands of Daniel Burnham who built some of the world's first high-rises in Chicago. The 13-story, 184-foot tall red brick and terracotta structure was completed in 1906, designed in a Renaissance Revival style that survives intact above the first floor. The money man for the tower was George Dennick Wick who was born in 1854 into a Youngstown real estate and banking family and built a fortune in iron and steel. In 1912 Wick went down with the RMS Titanic in the north Atlantic, his wife and daughter survived.

**13. Federal Building**  
**18 North Phelps Street at northwest  
corner of Federal Plaza**

Across the street, Daniel Burnham worked on a smaller scale for this downtown landmark in 1899. The four-story brick structure shows the emerging Chicago style pioneered by Burnham that emphasizes clean, orderly lines with windows set into a grid. The commercial building was raised for Youngstown Sheet and Tube, one of the nation's largest regional steel-manufacturing firms, and later housed professional offices, including the Federal Savings and Loan Bank.

TURN LEFT ON FEDERAL PLAZA.

**14. Kress Building**  
**111 Federal Plaza West**

Samuel Kress founded S.H. Kress & Co. in 1896 and developed five-and-dime stores nationwide. An avid art collector, Kress took as much pride in the artistic appearance of his five-and-dime stores as he did in the profits they churned out in the early 1900s. He considered his stores to be pieces of public art and kept a bevy of architects on staff. The white terra-cotta Kress store in Youngstown came along in 1920. Look up to see the "Kress" badge that was the chain trademark.

**15. Liberty Theatre**  
**142 Federal Plaza West**

C. Howard Crane, a busy Detroit architect with over 250 theaters to his credit, designed the classically-flavored Liberty Theatre in 1918, clad in white terra-cotta and awash in decorative swags. When it morphed into the all-movie Paramount Theatre in the 1930s it received an Art Deco makeover. The diminutive movie palace went dark in the 1970s and occasional attempts at resurrection have been unsuccessful to date.

**16. Wells Building**  
**201 Federal Plaza West**

This four-story Neoclassical building, clad in white terra-cotta, appeared on the Youngstown streetscape in 1917. Look up to see a still intact ornate cornice at the roofline.

**17. State Theatre**  
**213 Federal Plaza West**

The curtain went up for the first time in 1927 with a screening of the John Gilbert and Greta Garbo starrer *Flesh and the Devil*. The State closed in the 1970s and did duty as a nightclub for a time but was demolished in 2008, leaving only the front wall standing. You can still see most of the classical facade designed by Charles W. Bates with a prominent recessed arch above the entrance that is framed by fluted Ionic columns.

**18. Powers Auditorium**  
**260 Federal Plaza West**

Designed by the prominent theater architects, the Rapp brothers of Chicago, this movie palace as the Warner Theatre on May 14, 1931, part of the massive chain of theaters operated by the Warner Brothers film company. The structure was built as a memorial to the late Sam Warner, who along with his brothers, resided in Youngstown before embarking on a career in film production. The Warner shuttered in 1968 and dodged the wrecking ball before Edward W. Powers donated \$250,000 to preserve the structure which was renovated in 1969.

**19. Home Savings and Loan Building**  
**275 Federal Plaza West**

The Home Building and Loan took its first deposits in 1889 on Central Square with James McKay at the helm. Go-to Youngstown architect Charles F. Owlsey created this home for the bank in 1919, crafted in a Colonial Revival style and capped with the signature clock tower at the top. The bank is a rare financial institution that has weathered financial downturns and consolidations to continue to operate into the 21st century.

TURN RIGHT ON CHESTNUT STREET. TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE STREET.

**20. Erie Terminal Building**  
**112 West Commerce Street at northeast corner of Hazel Street**

Youngstown's rich railroading heritage has all but disappeared from downtown but this building, that served as the town's passenger depot for over fifty years, lives on. Paul Boucherle, whose fingerprints are on many of the town's large projects, created this classically-flavored rectangle in 1922 as a station and office building. Boucherle moved his own offices here. The project was developed for the Erie Railroad.

TURN LEFT ON HAZEL STREET.  
TURN LEFT ON WOOD STREET.

**21. Youngstown Historical Center**  
**151 West Wood Street**

The Youngstown Historical Center of Industry & Labor tells the story of the impact of the iron and steel industry on Youngstown and other Mahoning Valley communities. The building, designed by celebrated architect Michael Graves in 1986, is reminiscent of a steel mill, complete with stylized smoke stacks.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.

**22. Welsh Congregational Church**  
**220 North Elm Street**

Immigrants from Wales were among the pioneering settlers in the Mahoning Valley, toiling in the region's coal mines and stoking the blast furnaces in the mill. This congregation organized in 1845 and moved into this meetinghouse in 1861. The original Greek Revival styling was updated with a Queen Anne makeover in 1887. Today the Welsh Congregational Church is the oldest extant church in downtown Youngstown and the only unaltered frame church in town.

TURN RIGHT ON LINCOLN AVENUE. THE SQUARE TOWER YOU SEE ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

**23. AT&T Tower**  
**Phelps Street near Rayen Avenue**

In 2009, in a collaboration between AT&T and Youngstown State University the 180-foot tower was painted white and topped with lighted "YSU" letters 8-feet by 20-feet which can be seen in all directions across the city.

CONTINUE TO WICK AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

**24. Jones Hall**  
**Youngstown State University**  
**Wick Avenue at Lincoln Avenue**

The university's origins trace back to 1908, when the local branch of the YMCA established a school of law within the Youngstown Association School. In 1921, the school became known as the Youngstown Institute of Technology and offered its first evening courses. In 1928, a year after establishing the College of Arts and Sciences, the institute once again changed its name to Youngstown College. Jones Hall, constructed in 1931 in the Gothic Collegiate style, is one of the school's oldest buildings. Named in honor of Dr. Howard Jones, the college's first president, nowadays Jones Hall houses the university's administration offices.

**25. Butler Institute of American Art**  
**524 Wick Avenue**

William Butler, Jr.'s family had been operating blast furnaces as far back as the 1700s. His grandfather set up the first iron manufactory in central Pennsylvania. Butler eventually settled in Youngstown where he formed the Ohio Steel Company with Henry Wick. In 1901, when he was 61, the company was sold to U.S. Steel and afterwards Butler sated his business interests as a director on the boards of a dozen companies. But his real passion was art and in 1919 he established the country's first museum devoted to American art. He retained the fabled New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White to create an Italian Renaissance home for his collection, fashioned from gleaming white Georgia marble. Butler left the bulk of his \$1,500,000 estate to the museum, which anchored the town's cultural corner.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS  
ON WICK AVENUE, BACK DOWN  
THE HILL TOWARDS THE CENTER  
OF TOWN.

**26. St. John's Episcopal Church**  
**323 Wick Avenue**

The congregation, founded in 1859, is housed in a large and imposing English, Arts and Crafts Jacobethan Style church, constructed between 1897 and 1901. William Halsey Wood, who made his career designing buildings for the Episcopal Church across the county, contributed the sketches for the Youngstown church. It was one of his final projects. In the rear is a 3-1/2-story Tudor Revival parish house, finished in 1929. An elevated Tudor Revival Style bridge connects the two buildings.

**27. Youngstown Public Library**  
**305 Wick Avenue**

The first stirrings of a public library in Youngstown took place in the 1840s, through the local schools. The Youngstown Library Association formed in 1880 with the first true public library association coming along in 1891. A grant of \$50,000 from industrialist Andrew Carnegie, who funded some 2,500 libraries around the world, helped make this building a reality in 1907. Charles F. Owsley won the commission and delivered a Neoclassical depository for the collection. The historic building underwent extensive remodeling in 1954, losing the front entry stairs and skylights, and a major renovation and expansion in 1994-96.

**28. YWCA**  
**25 West Rayan Street at southwest corner**  
**of Wick Avenue**

This Classical Revival brick high-rise was constructed in 1911 for members of the Young Women's Christian Association and is still serving that purpose a century later. Like many YWCAs of the time, the Youngstown YWCA provided rooms for single women to rent in addition to providing recreational and social activities.

**29. Masonic Temple**  
**223 Wick Avenue**

Freemasonry is the oldest, largest and most widely recognized fraternal organization in the world. Founded in London, England in 1717, its current worldwide membership totals 3.6 million members, 1.6 million of which are in North America. With 120,000 Masons and 530 local Lodges, Ohio has one of the largest Masonic memberships of any state in the country. The Youngstown lodge was completed in 1910 on plans drawn by A.L. Thayer in a Colonial Revival style.

**30. Rayen School**  
**222 Wick Avenue**

Rayen High School opened its doors to 40 students in September 1866. Provisions for the school were made through a legacy of Colonel William Rayen, a judge and former military officer who fought in the War of 1812. Rayen, who died in 1854, left a residual estate of \$31,000, which he set aside for the establishment and maintenance of a secondary school. Rayen specified that the school should be free and open to students of all backgrounds. The original school building was built in the Greek Revival style and stands today little changed in appearance although the school moved to more spacious quarters in 1922.

**31. First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown**  
**201 Wick Avenue**

The First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, Ohio — the oldest church in the Western Reserve — was founded September 1, 1799, under the leadership of the Reverend William Wick. The present sanctuary was dedicated September 20, 1960.

CONTINUE DOWNHILL ON WICK AVENUE TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN PUBLIC SQUARE.



# IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

*Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):*

## **POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)**

- \* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- \* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- \* massive chimney
- \* vertical board (batten) door
- \* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- \* one room deep

## **DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)**

- \* side-gambrel roof
- \* usually one story
- \* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- \* little or no eave overhang

## **FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)**

- \* steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- \* one story
- \* tall, narrow door and window openings
- \* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- \* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

## **SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)**

- \* low-pitched or flat roof
- \* normally one story
- \* few small windows
- \* multiple external doors
- \* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- \* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

## **GEORGIAN (1700-1780)**

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- \* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

### **ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)**

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- \* while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

### **GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)**

- \* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- \* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
  - *Doric*: plain capitals
  - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
  - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- \* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- \* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

### *Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)*

- \* roof ornaments
- \* bay (protruding) windows
- \* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- \* gingerbread porch trim

### **GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)**

- \* high-pitched center gables
- \* pointed arch windows and doors
- \* pendants and finials extending from roof

### **ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)**

- \* brackets under roof cornices
- \* cupolas on the roof
- \* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- \* tall, slender windows

### **SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)**

- \* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- \* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- \* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

### **STICK STYLE (1860-1890)**

- \* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- \* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- \* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- \* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- \* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- \* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

### **QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)**

- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* patterned shingles
- \* turned porch posts and trim
- \* corner towers and turrets
- \* wraparound porch
- \* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

### **SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)**

- \* shingled walls without interruption at corners
- \* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- \* extensive porches
- \* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

### **RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)**

- \* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- \* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- \* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- \* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- \* facade usually asymmetrical

### *Recognizing 20th century Architecture:*

#### **COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)**

- \* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- \* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- \* windows with double-hung sashes
- \* large dormers
- \* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

#### **NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)**

- \* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- \* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- \* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- \* often very large

### **TUDOR (1890 -1940)**

- \* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- \* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- \* decorative half-timbering often present
- \* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- \* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- \* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

### **FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)**

- \* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- \* steeply pitched hipped roof
- \* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- \* walls of masonry, usually stone

### **BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)**

- \* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- \* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- \* facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- \* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- \* facade symmetrical

### **SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)**

- \* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- \* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- \* commonly with red tile roof covering
- \* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- \* wall surface usually smooth stucco

### **PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)**

- \* flat roof with parapeted wall above
- \* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- \* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- \* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- \* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- \* tile or brick floors

### **PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)**

- \* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- \* two stories with one-story porches or wings
- \* massive square porch supports
- \* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- \* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- \* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

### **CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)**

- \* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- \* roof rafters usually exposed
- \* porches supported by square columns
- \* decorative braces or false beams under gables
- \* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- \* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

### **ART DECO (1920-1940)**

- \* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- \* towers and other vertical projections
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

### **ART MODERNE (1920-1940)**

- \* streamline, curved corners
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- \* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- \* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- \* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

### **INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)**

- \* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- \* smooth, unornamental wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- \* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls

