



The Marquard Mansion #6



OHIO CITY is a culturally rich neighborhood undergoing renovation and restoration. It is located on the west bank of the Cuyahoga River. Originally a separate city, Ohio City was incorporated a few days before Cleveland on March 3, 1836, and merged with Cleveland in 1854. The boundaries were the lake to the north, the River on the east, Walworth Run on the south to Tracy Street (W. 20th St.) on the south and W. 58th Street on the west. Today many people consider Ohio City's western boundary to be W. 45th Street.

Many of the neighborhood's early houses and commercial buildings still survive. Restoration and rehabilitation, quietly begun in 1969, is ongoing. Ohio City continues to represent the diversity of people, cultures, and building styles which characterize the neighborhood from the beginning. Welcome to an interesting, historic Cleveland neighborhood.

E. F. Pelton House #14



OHIO CITY – the site of

- Cleveland's oldest church
- West Side Market (One of the largest indoor-outdoor markets in the country)
- Antique and Speciality shops
- Hundreds of restored homes and renovated commercial buildings
- And much, much, more . . .



The Neighborhood is

- Five minutes from downtown Cleveland and the Flats entertainment district
- Easily accessed via I-90
- 24 minutes from the airport

Heck's Cafe #5



OHIO CITY

Historically A Place to

LIVE

WORK

PLAY

West Side Market #1

INVEST

SHOP



Robert Russell Rhodes House #16

Guided Walking Tour

Available and scheduled at your convenience.

Call 216-781-3222 for more information.

We are proud of our Historic Neighborhood. Let us share it with you.

Trinity Lutheran Church #30



Ohio City Near West Development Corporation is a charitable organization dedicated to promoting the livability, diversity and historic heritage of the Ohio City Near West community.

This tour is sponsored by National City Bank in honor of the National Trust for Historic Places Conference, Cleveland 2002.



1. West Side Market, ca. 1912 (CL)

Fresh food vendors representing Cleveland’s ethnic Heritage in the European market hall tradition. Considered to be one of the largest indoor/outdoor markets in the country.

2. Great Lakes Brewing Co.

A microbrewery and restaurant. In the mid-nineteenth century it was the McClean Seed and Feed Supply Store.

3. Parker’s Restaurant (NR)

2801 Bridge Ave. A charming restaurant with a stained glass ceiling salvaged from St. Mary’s of the Assumption Church (1865-1969). The restaurant was one of the first restorations here, in 1971.

4. John Heisman’s Birthplace

2825 Bridge Ave. The Father of Football was born in Ohio City. Tradition has it that this site was his birthplace though local historians continue to debate the authenticity of this location.

5. Heck’s Café

2927 Bridge. Ave. Mid-nineteenth century confectionary that was restored and converted to a restaurant in 1974.

6. The Marquard Mansion, 1903

2920 Jay Ave. One of the most stunning houses in Ohio City, with its expansive wraparound porch, was built by Philip Marquard.

7. Clifford House, ca. 1870

1810 West 28th Street. This brick and stone house was restored in 1972 and is currently a Bed & Breakfast.

8. Archibald Willard House, ca. 1860

2601 Jay Avenue. Legend has it that this was the artist’s home while he painted one of the seven originals of the famous "Spirit of ‘76". One of the originals is hung at Cleveland City Hall, another at the Western Reserve Historical Society.

9. Carrington House, 1881

1722 West 28th Street. This splendid Victorian home was built by Julius M. Carrington who was secretary-treasurer of the People’s Gas Light Company in Cleveland.

10. The Heyse Building

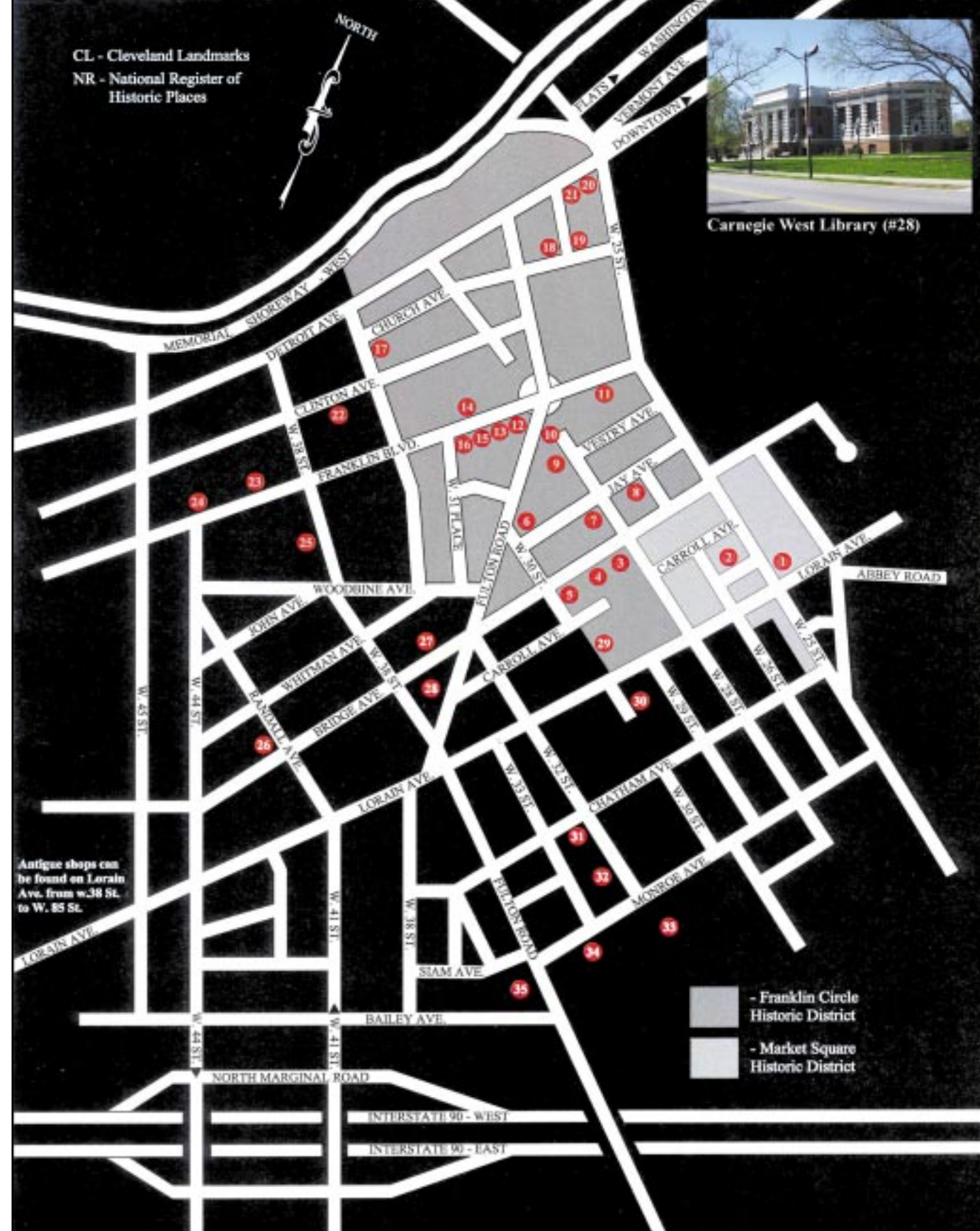
Intersection of Fulton Ave. and W. 28th. A fine example of an early twentieth-century building converted to office space while maintaining the integrity of the original design. The building was originally twelve apartment suites for women.

11. The Cinecraft Building (CL)

2515 Franklin Blvd. An excellent example of a sensitive restoration of a historic building. Originally built to be a library building.

12. Franklin Circle Christian Church, 1874

Located at Franklin Circle, this Gothic-influenced church was designed using the "Akron Plan". President James Garfield was the pastor here before entering politics.



13. Masonic Temple, ca. 1932 (CL)

2831 Franklin Blvd. A neoclassical building designed by well-known residential architect Charles Hopkinson.

14. E.F. Pelton House, 1872

2830 Franklin Blvd. E.F. Pelton was the Mayor of Cleveland when he had this grand Victorian home built. It was purchased in the 1880s by one of the founders of the law firm Squire, Sanders and Dempsey.

15. Nelson Sandford House, 1862

2843 Franklin Blvd. One of Cleveland’s finest surviving Italianate houses.

16. Robert Russell Rhodes House, ca. 1874 (CL)

2905 Franklin Blvd. A unique local example of Italian villa architecture. Currently it is the home of the Cuyahoga County Archives, a property and genealogy research center.

17. Firehouse #4 and City Hall, 1874 (CL)

SE Corner of W. 26th & Church Ave. The rear portion of this structure is believed to be the original Ohio City Town Hall and Firehouse, ca. 1840.

18. St. John Episcopal Church, ca. 1836 (CL, NR)

A landmark built the same year as the city of Cleveland was founded. One of the country’s oldest churches in the Gothic Revival Style. Charismatic stories abound about its involvement in the Underground Railway during the Civil War.

19. Dr. George Crile Office (CL)

NE Corner of W. 26th & Church Ave. This small building served as the offices of the founder of the Cleveland Clinic and the "father" of the transfusion and keyhole surgery.

20. Forest City Bank Bldg. and Subway Station, 1905

SW Corner of W. 25th & Detroit. This bank building was designed by Searles and Hirsch and was renovated along with the adjacent Seymour Block in 1990. The round corner feature was, originally, the entrance to the subway station for the Cleveland streetcar system that ran on the lower level of the Detroit-Superior Bridge.

21. Seymour Block

Built in 1875, this was an early work of Architects Cudell & Richardson. Highly stylized fern form capitals on front columns and Italianate storefronts were rediscovered and restored in 1990 renovation.

22. John Bevelin House, 1846 (CL)

2913 Clinton Ave. A fine example of an early Italianate house. Note the rare cast-iron fountain in the front yard.

23. Jacob Perkins House, 1871

3910 Franklin Blvd. A striking example of the Gothic Revival cottage style.

24. Franklin Castle

Franklin Blvd. & W. 44th. Stone Queen Anne style built in 1881 by Hannes Tiedmann. Reputed to be haunted.

25. Kentucky School/Garrett Morgan School (NR)

These two schools are the last surviving schools on the West Side built as NRA projects during the Great Depression. They are examples of the Egyptian Rival style, which is very rare in Ohio.

26. John Faulhaber House, 1877

4106 Bridge Ave. A beautifully preserved brick Italianate Victorian. The current owners purchased the house from the original builder’s grandson.

27. St. Patrick’s Church, 1871 (CL)

In 1871, Father O’Callaghan organized his parish into work crews to cut and haul the free sandstone that was used to build this church from a quarry in Sandusky, Ohio. The stone was brought to Cleveland on horse-drawn carts.

28. Carnegie West Library, 1910 (CL)

Constructed as a result of a philanthropic gift of Andrew Carnegie. Renovated and restored in 1979.

29. St. Ignatius High School, ca. 1886 (CL, NR)

The original home of John Carroll University. This Jesuit boys school is a community anchor in the heart of Ohio City.

30. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1873 (CL)

This is the third church building on this property which the congregation, founded in 1853, has built. (See 31) Since 1957, the home of the first Von Beckerath pipe organ assembled on location in this country.

31. Original Trinity Lutheran Church Bldg., 1853

This small wooden building at the SW corner of West 32nd Street and Chatham Avenue was the first church building built by the Trinity Lutheran Church congregation in 1853

32. Meyers House

2210 West 32nd Street. Built in the 1880s by an Austrian immigrant, this is a truly unique house. The first story wood siding has been made to look like sandstone blocks. The second story is a stucco-clad Chalet style.

33. Monroe Street Cemetery (CL)

Monroe Street Cemetery was the first public cemetery on the West Side and the West Side equivalent of Erie Street Cemetery. It has a striking gothic gate and gatehouse and is the burial site of many Civil War soldiers as well as the early settlers of Ohio City.

34. NEC Building

This is the first building west of the Monroe Cemetery and was the original location of St. Vincent Charity Hospital and, later, the Parmadale Orphanage. During its long history, the building once served as a laboratory in which Saran Wrap was invented.

35. Willet Street Cemetery

This is the first Jewish Cemetery in the City of Cleveland and represents the first corporate act of the Cleveland Jewish Community.