

## 17.0 Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations

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### 17.1 Survey Methodology

The goal of the survey portion of this project was to document approximately 600 resources not previously recorded on Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) dating between ca. 1940 and 1976 throughout Cuyahoga County.

SHPO provided Gray & Pape with shapefiles of OHI and NRHP resources dating within this period to avoid duplication in the field. Gray & Pape then utilized a two-pronged methodology in order to identify potential resources for survey. First, historians reviewed the subdivisions researched for the Cuyahoga County Urban County Communities' *Mid-twentieth Century Architecture and History Survey* to determine which subdivisions lacked OHI form documentation. Out of the 32 subdivisions included in that report, most had no previously recorded houses. These became target areas for fieldwork survey to document dwellings within planned subdivisions. Second, Gray & Pape researched the locations of apartment buildings, fire and police stations, municipal government buildings, houses of worship, schools, shopping centers and malls, mainly within suburban areas since they would likely fall within the period of significance. The previously unrecorded subdivision areas and resources discovered during research were then plotted on Google Earth. Other potential survey candidates received from interested parties were also added to the map.

Fieldwork was conducted in late November 2016 by two, two-person teams of architectural historians. This time was chosen to stay on schedule and so that weather conditions (lack of snow coverage and most of the leaves fallen from trees) would provide the clearest possible views of the resources taken from public rights-of-way. Each team used an iPad that displayed the locations of previously recorded modern-era resources and those identified through

research and suggestions. The teams split survey coverage using I-77 as an approximate half-way point.

Each team visited areas of potential survey, capturing additional resources through windshield survey and others observed near identified resources. This method was useful to capture other resource types, such as individual houses, office/professional buildings, and small commercial buildings, that were not identified during research or by interested parties.

Field conditions the week of November 28, 2016 proved to be mostly ideal with no snow coverage and very limited rain events. The biggest limitation was shortened daylight hours due to the time of year. Survey typically halted around 4:00 PM as daylight waned, especially on overcast days.

### 17.2 Survey Results

The survey teams sought a variety of resource types to include within the survey, but avoided resources that had lost significant historic integrity, instead seeking similar resources that retained integrity. Exceptions to this mainly included shopping centers and malls. Shopping centers typically undergo regular renovation to keep the buildings looking up-to-date and in good condition. Shopping centers included in the survey date to the period of significance, but all have experienced some level of change and alteration. As quickly realized through research and fieldwork, shopping malls are on the decline with two in the county already in the process of demolition. Although the three malls included in the survey have experienced insensitive additions or alterations, the teams thought it necessary to document them before they are completely lost.

The goal of the survey was to identify resources associated with each of the topics covered in the historic context. This goal was surpassed with

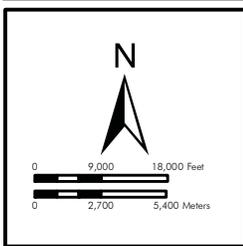
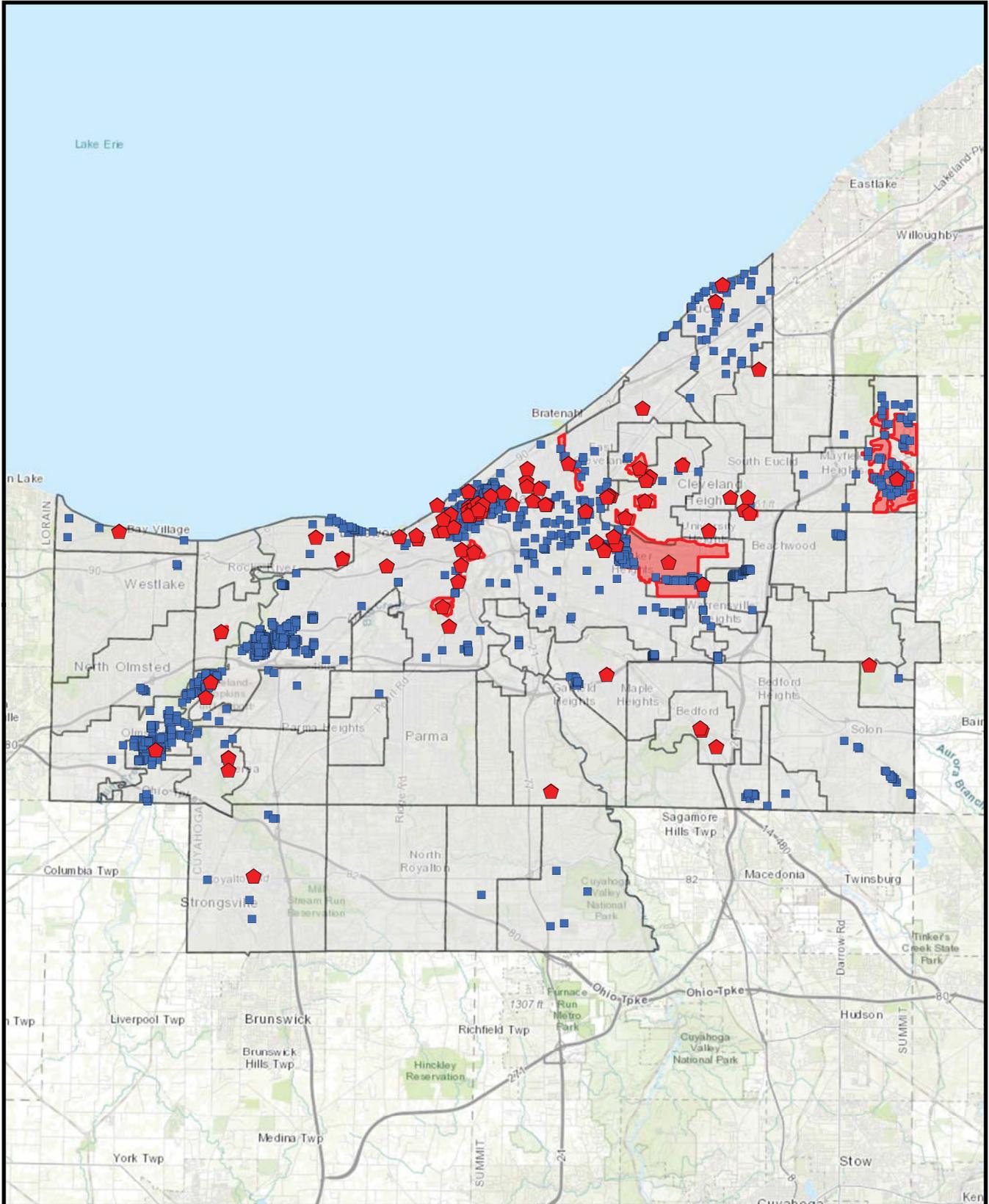
the commerce, education, industrial and manufacturing, religion, and suburban development topics and met with the ethnic/immigration, political and social welfare, arts and recreation, and transportation topics. The two topics that came up short for surveyed resources are agriculture and military/defense. As agricultural pursuits declined during the mid-twentieth century, with much acreage once under cultivation being developed during this period for expanding suburban residential and commercial developments, new agricultural-related buildings and structures were not being constructed within the county. The main military/defense complex in the county is the NASA Glenn Research Center in Brook Park. Buildings within the complex have been previously recorded on OHI forms and listed in the NRHP. Several industries within the county, however, contributed to the military efforts of World War II; further survey and research is recommended to identify which companies and extant facilities played a role in the war effort.

Some of the surveyed resources may be considered relevant under more than one topic. For example, discussion of schools constructed in the 1950s to meet the needs of growing suburban populations is relevant under education and suburban development topics. Further, automobile manufacturers could be discussed under industry/manufacturing and transportation. In these types of situations, resources are categorized within the most appropriate topic. Also, resources are grouped by their original uses for the purposes of this report. A Jewish temple that is currently a school or an automobile dealership that is now a medical office building are referenced by their original, intended uses. Appendix A includes the complete list of surveyed resources by assigned OHI number. This list also includes each resource's street address, area location, built date, and resource type. Appendix B includes the names and additional information of known architects, builders, and developers associated with recorded resources. These are organized alphabetically by firm name.

As resources in Cuyahoga County dating between ca. 1940 through 1976 are underrepresented in OHI forms, the survey teams had many resources to choose from during fieldwork. Even adding several hundred new resources from this period into the OHI still leaves countless resources eligible for recordation.

Figure 17-1: Cuyahoga County Modern Period Resources Previously Documented in the Ohio Historic Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places illustrates the locations of previously surveyed resources from the mid-century period. Previous survey efforts are concentrated within the Cleveland City limits in addition to Olmsted Township on the west side and Gate Mills on the east. Survey for this project did not add many resources in these areas.

Figure 17-2: Properties Surveyed for the Ohio Modern Cuyahoga County, Ohio Survey shows survey efforts were concentrated beyond the city limits with a focus on suburban areas such as Bedford, Bedford Heights, Maple Heights, Parma, Parma Heights, and Westlake.



Cuyahoga County Modern period resources documented in the Ohio Historical Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places.

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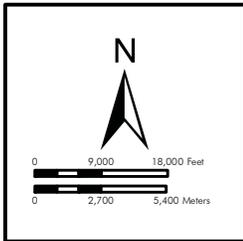
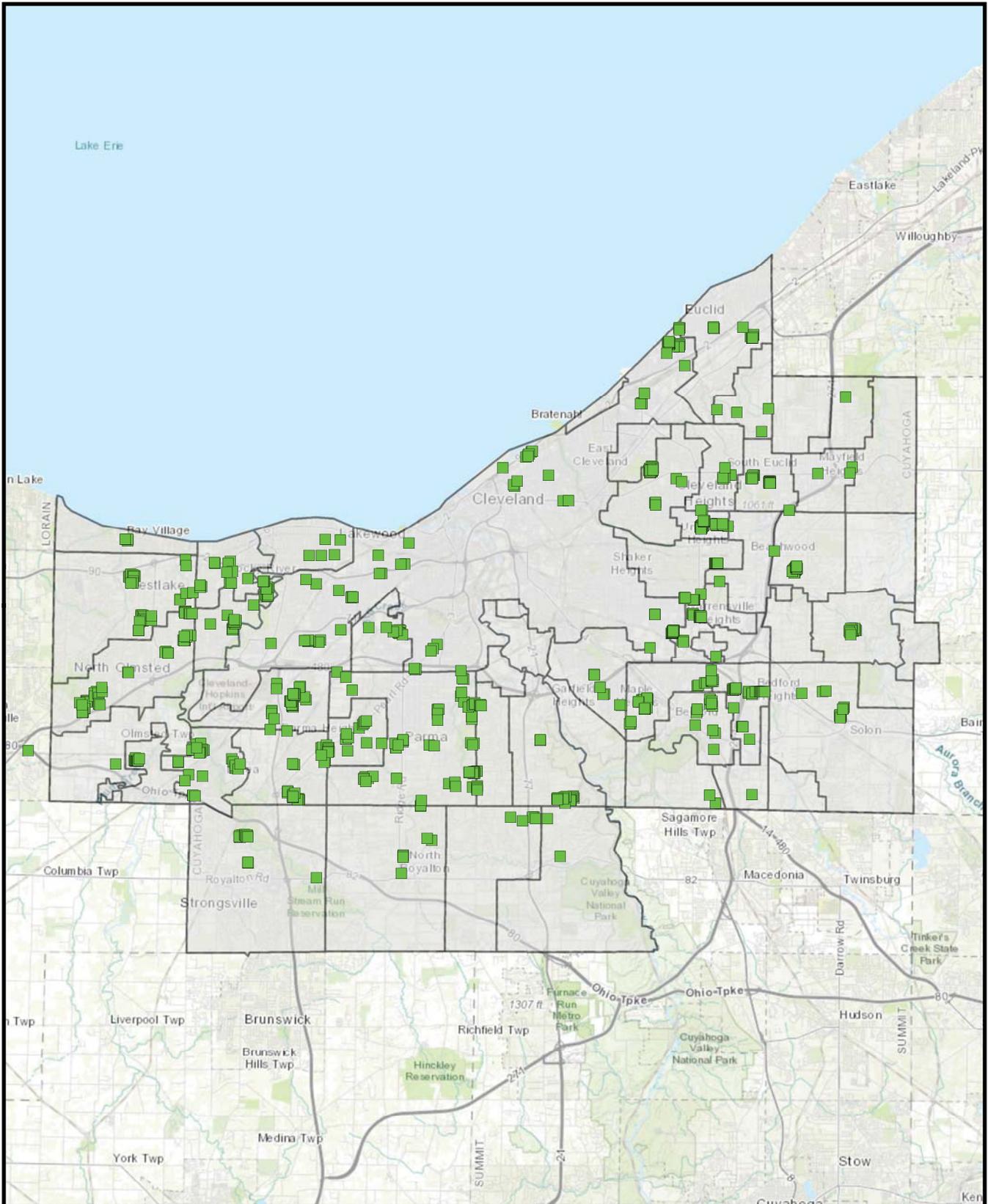
Figure 17-1

**Legend**

- Cuyahoga County Townships
- Modern Period Properties**
  - OHI Property
  - National Register Property
  - National Register District

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P





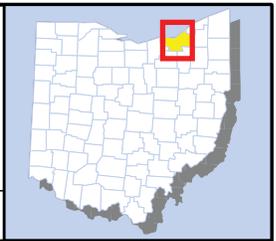
Modern period resources surveyed in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

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**Legend**  
■ Surveyed Modern Resources  
 Cuyahoga County Townships

Figure 17-2

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P



## 17.3 National Register of Historic Places Recommendations

During fieldwork, the survey teams sought to inventory the best resource examples associated with each topic in the historic context of Cuyahoga County built between ca. 1940 and 1976. These examples were those resources that retained significant historic integrity as outlined in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDOJ 1995). The seven aspects of historic integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, a resource must retain sufficient historic integrity to reflect significance within a local, state, or national historic context under at least one of four criteria:

Criterion A: association with a significant event or broad pattern of history

Criterion B: association with a significant person,

Criterion C: significant for its physical design or construction, including as a work of a master architect, or

Criterion D: the ability to potentially yield significant information; a category most often associated with archaeological sites.

The National Register also precludes some resource types; however, each of the following Criterion Consideration resources may be eligible for listing in the National Register under certain circumstances:

A: Religious properties, however religious buildings may be eligible if a significant event occurred on the site or if is historically significant for its architecture or historically significant in an area other than religion (several religious properties are included in this survey),

B: Moved properties (no known moved properties were surveyed),

C: Birthplaces or graves, unless associated with significant events or persons and/or significant for its architecture (no

resources were surveyed that meet this consideration),

D: Cemeteries (no cemeteries were surveyed),

E: Reconstructed properties (no reconstructed resources were surveyed),

F: Commemorative properties (no resources were surveyed that meet this consideration), and

G: Properties that achieved significance within the last 50 years (several resources less than 50 years of age were surveyed, but each are within 10 years of meeting this requirement).

As the result of fieldwork and research, a number of surveyed resources have been identified that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district. These resources and the reasons for their potential inclusion in the National Register are listed below by subject.

### 17.3.1 Commerce

Fieldwork efforts identified 96 resources that are primarily categorized as commercial buildings, including 3 malls, 5 shopping centers, 22 professional/office buildings, and 66 individual commercial buildings that include retail buildings, banks, restaurants, and other entities. As with all resource types surveyed for this project, many other examples of commercial buildings built in Cuyahoga County during the mid-twentieth century are worthy of inventory.

The three surveyed shopping malls, while each physically altered to some extent, retain character-defining features found in most malls of this period. These features include a large, fully-enclosed massing that varies between one and two stories in height; multiple entrances that lead directly into anchor department stores at the ends and/or centers of the mall building, as well as entrances that lead to interior mall corridors; double entrances that provide buffers from the weather so that customers must pass through a foyer; minimal architectural detailing on the exterior with some unique detailing at anchor store locations; and large parking lots

that completely surround the mall building, providing ample customer parking and short walking distances from vehicles to the building.

Shopping malls generally across the country, and specifically in Cuyahoga County, are currently experiencing major changes, including the significant loss of tenants, changes of use, and in some cases, demolition. One of the surveyed malls, the Severance Town Center (CUY 1127922) in Cleveland Heights, was the first fully enclosed mall constructed in Ohio, however portions of the site were demolished in the 1990s and the site has been reconfigured with newer portions constructed. Although the location retains historic significance, the property itself does not appear to retain historic integrity. The other two surveyed malls, Euclid Square Mall (CUY 1104522) and Richmond Mall (CUY 1123922), retain significant character-defining features of mid-century malls, although each has been altered by building additions and changes of use. Further research into these buildings is recommended to confirm eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

The five surveyed shopping centers are similar to the malls in that each have been physically altered, but retain several character-defining features of the type. With exception to the small shopping centers located on the main streets of E. 185<sup>th</sup> St. and Lee Rd. in Cleveland (CUY 1120511 and 1124610), the shopping centers feature parking lots directly in front of the centers for customer use; the two in Cleveland feature on-street parking. Each surveyed shopping center is one-story tall with multiple storefronts that include entrances directly into each store. The buildings have minimal architectural detailing, but include signage above the entrances to note the location of each store. The larger Southgate (CUY 1134724) and Puritas (CUY 1146208) shopping centers feature covered walkways in front of the storefronts to provide customers shelter from the elements when walking among the stores.

Each of the shopping centers have lost aspects of historic integrity due to building alterations. Further research is recommended on the larger shopping centers to determine their potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The smaller centers may not be individually eligible for the National Register since they are non-descript examples of a ubiquitous resource type from the period; however, they could be eligible as contributing resources to potential historic districts. Additional survey of other examples of the property type is recommended.

Twenty-two office/professional buildings were surveyed across the county. These included small, one- or two-story buildings that housed a few offices and multi-story high-rise professional buildings with space for several offices and even other retail shops. All of these buildings include dedicated parking areas for tenants and their customers/clients. Some of these resource types retain mid-century architectural features, such as curved walls, ribbons of windows, and minimal detailing. Further research is recommended regarding the impact of the larger buildings to the surrounding areas (i.e., movement of work spaces and medical offices from downtown to the suburbs) as these events may rise to the level of local significance to include the buildings in the National Register. A few of the smaller office buildings (i.e., CUY 1123622 and 1127710) are good examples of the mid-century modern style, and with further research, may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The remaining surveyed commercial resources vary in original use and include banks, restaurants, motels, a funeral home, ice cream shops, and general retail outlets. Typical character-defining features of these resources include minimal architectural detailing, dedicated parking areas, and use of mid-century building materials like stone/brick veneer, wood/concrete panels, and ribbons of casement windows. Many of these buildings no longer serve their original purposes, but retain features that indicate these functions. For example, in addition to research, drive-up

windows and night deposit boxes at a current medical facility and auto parts store (CUY 1133824 and 1120911) found these buildings were constructed as banks. Further research is recommended on good examples of these building types that retain historic integrity to determine their potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

### 17.3.2 Education

The surveyed inventoried 27 education buildings in the county, including public and private K-12 schools, 2 university buildings, and 4 libraries. Further survey of these resource types is recommended as other examples from the mid-twentieth century are present in the county. Additional survey is encouraged as some school districts have already replaced their mid-century school buildings with new smaller buildings to accommodate shrinking student populations and changing educational needs; if this trend continues, more mid-century school buildings will be lost.

The surveyed K-12 schools are mostly located in the suburban areas of Cuyahoga County and were constructed to accommodate the large population booms in these areas. Character-defining features of the parochial elementary school buildings include placement on church-owned property, typically connected or immediately adjacent to the church building. These schools are often two stories tall to decrease their footprints within the parcel. These schools do not mirror the architectural styles of the churches, as they were not always constructed at the same time or designed by the same architect. Some do follow the same design as other auxiliary buildings, like convents and rectories, on the property when constructed at the same date (i.e., St. Gregory the Great - CUY 1123022 and St. Monica – CUY 1133519). Character-defining features of public elementary schools include sprawling one-story buildings often with a taller one-story wing that was likely designed to house a combination gymnasium/auditorium space. The buildings typically feature brick and stone veneers with

repeated bays of ribbon windows that indicate individual classrooms. While these schools usually have minimal architectural detailing, the main entrances are the focal points with tall columns of brick or stone, projecting awnings, and multiple sets of entry doors to allow large number of students to enter and exit the building; however, in most cases, these entryways have been replaced with newer glass and aluminum doors. The school properties include play areas behind or to the sides of the buildings for recess and extracurricular uses, and large parking lots to accommodate bus traffic.

Private and public high schools are fewer in number as they were designed to accommodate larger numbers of students in one building. As illustrated by St. Peter Chanel High School (CUY 1129424) in Bedford and Normandy High School in Parma (CUY 1145617), high school buildings are typically two stories tall and may include later-built wings to provide additional classroom and auxiliary spaces. The schools also have bays of windows that indicate individual classrooms and entryways with several sets of doors to efficiently move large numbers of students in and out of the building. As with elementary schools, the windows and doors of high school buildings are most likely replacements. High schools are typically located on larger parcels than elementary schools because they tend to include larger parking lots as some students drive personal vehicles to school and several athletic fields (football, baseball, soccer, etc.) with accompanying spectator seating, locker rooms, and concession stands.

Additional research into all of the identified public and private schools is recommended to determine their potential eligibilities for inclusion in the National Register. To recognize all mid-century schools, further survey and research will be needed to identify all extant schools as this survey effort did not inventory every example in the county. While many schools in the county are associated with the expansion of suburban areas during the

postwar period, some may have other aspects of significance relevant to listing in the National Register. For example, research found that Cleveland had a storied history of school segregation and integration during the mid-twentieth century, and through further research, extant schools may be associated with this history.

One vocational high school was identified in the survey, the former Aviation High School next to the Burke Lakefront Airport in Cleveland (CUY 1127501). The school operated for approximately 20 years until 1996 and has since been vacant or used for various city needs. Additional research of the facility and its impact on aviation employment during its operational period is recommended to fully determine its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

One previously unrecorded resource dating to the mid-century that exhibits features of the modern style of architecture was surveyed on the Baldwin-Wallace University campus. The Kleist Center for Art and Drama (CUY 1138214) was built in 1968. It is a large multi-story, irregular plan, clad in brick veneer, with an irregular roof. Elements of the Neo-Expressionism style can be found on the building are curved wall surfaces and rooflines. Other expressive forms, such as the bold, geometric, and sculpture-like portion of the tall metal roof use the sweeping curves, in combination with curved masonry wall to emphasize, the building's use and interior functions. The building was designed by the architecture firm of Heinie, Crider, & Williamson, who were the architects for the school for 29 years.

Portions of Baldwin-Wallace University's campus have been previously listed in the National Register (NR 10000315 and 12001219). At the time of listing this building was outside the identified period of significance and was not included within the boundaries of either historic district. If the districts are reviewed for boundary expansion in the future, additional

research and integrity assessment for this building should be conducted for possible inclusion.

Cuyahoga County includes other colleges and university campuses that are worthy of survey to identify mid-century buildings. Buildings on the Cleveland State University campus, which was established from Fenn College in 1964, has been heavily documented on OHI forms, but include many buildings from the early twentieth century. A thorough review of the campus may find more mid-century resources that together with the older buildings could constitute a historic district worthy of listing in the National Register.

Four public library buildings were identified and documented through this survey; Brookpark Public Library (CUY 1141515), Middleburg Heights Public Library (CUY 1144515), Cleveland Public Library, Rockport Branch (CUY 1146308 and Parma Heights Public Library (CUY 1149217). Each building reflects a distinctive interpretation of mid-century modern stylistic elements and they all appear to retain significant architectural features representative of their period of construction and property type. The common site features of the libraries include deep setbacks from the main roads, sufficient parking areas for patrons, and green spaces along at least one side of the building.

The Parma Heights Branch of the Cuyahoga County Public Library system was designed by John Lipaj and Associates and is perhaps the most distinctive architectural example of the four, with its circular footprint, ribbons of slanted oversized windows and continuous butterfly gabled roof line. Further research into these properties will help to evaluate their significance and integrity for National Register nomination.

### 17.3.3 Ethnic/Immigration

The inventoried resources related to the topic of immigration in Cuyahoga County during the

mid-century period are houses of worship associated with specific ethnic or nationality groups. The National Register eligibility of these resources are discussed in the Religion section below. However, survey and research into other mid-century resources associated with ethnic groups and immigration patterns are recommended to more fully understand this topic during the mid-twentieth century.

#### 17.3.4 Industrial/Manufacturing

The survey inventoried 17 industrial/manufacturing resources in Cleveland and the rest of Cuyahoga County. The resources include several light industrial buildings, a former bottling plant, and two automobile manufacturing complexes.

Character-defining characteristics of the light industrial buildings include mid-century architectural details, such as use of glass block, flat roofs, and minimal detailing. Light industrial buildings are often located in clusters in areas zoned for this use. Similar site characteristics include pavement surrounding the buildings that provide employee and customer parking, ample space for incoming and outgoing heavy truck traffic, and storage area for equipment and supplies. The buildings are also located near major transportation routes. The surveyed buildings in Bedford Heights (CUY 1104624 – 1105224) and Cleveland (CUY 1110205, 1110405 – 1110605) are near railroad tracks; a railroad spur is evident in Bedford Heights behind the buildings, but is no longer functional. Both sets of buildings are also close to interstates with those in Bedford Heights a few blocks east of direct access to I-271/I-480 and those in Cleveland less than one block south of I-90. Additional research regarding the development and industrial uses of these areas and a more in-depth integrity evaluation is recommended to determine if any of the resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Register individually or as components of historic districts.

The former bottling plant in Cleveland (CUY 1137405) was constructed ca. 1945 with a ca. 1965 addition. Like many industrial buildings, the plant does not exhibit many architectural details, but the earlier portion has brick veneer walls with rounded corners in the recessed entry of the main façade and simple brick panels and terra cotta motifs along the side wall. Additional research and integrity evaluation is recommended for this property. Further survey is recommended to identify other extant industrial buildings in the county constructed during the mid-twentieth century.

The two automotive complexes, the Chevrolet Plant in Parma (CUY 1141617) and the Ford Stamping Plant in Walton Hills (CUY 1130824), were surveyed had a significant impact on the local economies of these areas by providing jobs not only at the plants but at other nearby related facilities, thus attracting new residential developments. Both facilities encompass sprawling complexes of industrial buildings with little architectural details. The main buildings of the Chevrolet plant include ribbons of metal casement windows and a stone projecting entrance with the words “General Motors” at the top. While the Chevrolet plant remains in operation, the Ford plant shuttered a few years ago and is currently vacant and threatened with demolition for redevelopment purposes. Research into their associations with the mid- to late twentieth century development of the areas and a more in-depth integrity evaluation would be useful to determine their eligibilities for listing in the National Register.

#### 17.3.5 Political/Social Welfare

Resources surveyed for this topic mainly fall within the government category, including municipal buildings, fire and police stations, water treatment plants, and post offices. As noted in the Education section, additional research and survey is recommended to identify resources associated with the Civil Rights movement of the mid-twentieth century in Cuyahoga County.

The mid-century municipal government buildings constructed outside of Cleveland were needed by these communities to accommodate the rapid population expansions of the 1950s and 1960s. The 10 inventoried municipal buildings were constructed between 1952 and 1963. Each exhibit a unique design to meet the needs of the area, with many including attached fire stations, police facilities, and courtrooms. Research discovered an architect associated with one of these buildings, George S. Voinovich, who designed the Garfield Heights building in 1958 (CUY 1135419). While each is unique in design, character-defining features of the resource type include multi-purpose buildings that house some combination of administration offices, courtrooms, police headquarters, and fire station bays. The buildings are located on parcels large enough to include parking spaces for employees, visitors, and necessary equipment like police cars. All of the surveyed municipal buildings are along main thoroughfares in a somewhat central location within the municipalities. The surveyed buildings retain historic integrity from the exteriors, but interior survey is recommended to determine what, if any, changes have occurred in the interiors. These buildings, along with any others not included in this survey, may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the mid-twentieth century development of these local areas or possibly Criterion C as a distinct property type or for architectural design.

Four U.S. Post Offices, constructed between 1962 and 1975, were surveyed as part of this effort. During the post-World War II period, new post office buildings were designed to accommodate traffic patterns and to reduce building costs. These efforts included ample parking spaces for customers, ground level entries to eliminate the need for entry steps, and minimal ornamentation to reduce design costs. All four surveyed buildings (CUY 1120211 in Collinwood, CUY 1123122 in South Euclid, CUY 1157717 in Parma Heights, and CUY 1162814 in North Olmsted) may qualify for

listing in the National Register as examples of this new design set forth by the postal service during the mid- to late twentieth century as they appear to be good examples of the type that retain historic integrity.

### 17.3.6 Religion/Ecclesiastical Groups

The survey inventoried 61 churches and temples across Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland. The survey teams discovered many other religious buildings worthy of survey, but did not record every example in order to capture as many other resource types as possible, therefore, further survey is recommended to identify the remaining examples. The religious buildings may be categorized into one of two groups: high-style examples that exhibit many modern-era architectural features and vernacular examples that may include some modern-era architectural features.

As noted above, religious buildings are not listed in the National Register solely for their religious associations. Many of the surveyed high-style religious buildings, however, may be eligible for listing in the National Register as excellent examples of modern-era architectural styles and/or as works of master architects, both locally- and nationally-prominent architects. Since interior inspection of the buildings was not possible during survey, further survey is recommended to determine the historic integrity of the interior spaces, especially since many of these places emphasized modern interior layouts to make the services a more intimate experience. Further research is also recommended to determine the potential National Register eligibility under criteria other than architectural significance. For example, some of the buildings may be associated with historic trends such as Civil Rights, and therefore, could be eligible under Criterion A.

The high-style buildings that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register at least for their architectural significance are presented in Table 5. While the buildings vary in modern design, common character-defining features of

these types include radical designs not commonly found in religious buildings prior to the mid-twentieth century, sculpted effects, and new forms of expressionism. One example of the latter is the design of round religious buildings, which provided congregants the opportunity to be closer to the service, and therefore, have a more intimate religious experience when attending services. Examples of this design include CUY 1103224 - St. Martin of Tours in Maple Heights, CUY 1103419 - St. Basil the Great in Independence, and CUY 1134126 - the former Brith Emeth Temple in Pepper Pike.

Several smaller, vernacular churches were included in the survey. The main character-defining features among this resource type are scant mid-century modern architectural details, small sanctuaries to accommodate the needs of the parish; a one- or two-story building wing that houses administrative offices and Sunday school rooms; and parcels that include paved parking for congregants surrounded by green space. As noted earlier, none of these are extraordinary examples of the mid-century modern style; however, their construction in mainly suburban areas of Cuyahoga County add to the context of movement into these areas post-World War II. Additional research is recommended to identify any significant historical associations between these churches and their surrounding areas to fully determine their eligibilities for inclusion in the National Register. Overall, these buildings remain in use as churches, although in a few cases, the parish or congregation has changed, and retain historic integrity from exterior survey.

Table 6. Religious Buildings Recommended as Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register for Architectural Significance

OHI # (CUY)	Name	Year Built	Location	Architect (if known)
1103224	St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church	1961	Maple Heights	Conrad & Fleischman
1103419	St. Basil the Great Catholic Church	ca. 1962	Independence	Anthony Ceresi
1105724	St. Eugene's Church	1962	Bedford	Conrad & Fleischman
1105927	Church of the Resurrection	1974	Solon	Richard L. Bowen & Associates
1107019	St. Michael's Catholic Church	1954	Independence	Anthony Ceresi
1122619	St. John Lutheran Church	1962	Garfield Heights	Conrad & Fleischman
1122922	South Euclid Methodist Church	1957	South Euclid	Damon, Worley, Samuels & Associates
1123022	Sacred Heart of Jesus Church	1960	South Euclid	Elmer H. Schmidt
1123223	Green Road Synagogue	1973	Beachwood	
1124411	St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church	1957	Collinwood	J. Ellsworth Potter
1125024	St. Andrew Eastern Orthodox Church	1967	Maple Heights	
1127411	St. Casimir Lithuanian Catholic Church	1950	Cleveland	Stasys Kudokas
1129324	South Haven Congregational Church	1958	Bedford	Ward & Conrad
1133311	St. John Lutheran Church	1954	Cleveland	Ward & Conrad
1133419	St. Monica Catholic Church	1964	Garfield Heights	
1134126	Brith Emeth Temple	1969	Pepper Pike	Edward Durell Stone
1135824	St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception	1969	Bedford	
1140017	Holy Family Church of Parma	1964	Parma	Richard Fleischman
1140317	St. John the Byzantine Church	ca. 1962	Parma	John Lipaj and Associates
1141917	St. Mary Polish Church	1956	Parma	
1142117	Parma Heights Baptist Church	1954	Parma Heights	Ward and Conrad
1142417	Divinity Lutheran Church	ca. 1964	Parma Heights	Andonian and Ruzsa
1142808	St. Mary Romanian Orthodox Cathedral	ca. 1960	Cleveland	Haralamb Georgescu
1146617	St. Elias Church	1963	Brooklyn	

### 17.3.7 Arts and Recreation

The 11 surveyed resources associated with this topic include two YMCA and one YWCA facilities, four bowling alleys, a Masonic Temple, an athletic complex, and a children's amusement park in Cuyahoga County. A drive-in movie theater was also inventoried as part of this project because, although it is located in Lorain County, no other drive-in theaters were discovered in Cuyahoga County and the theater is very close to the western boundary of the county.

The two YMCA buildings (CUY 1128022 in Lyndhurst and CUY 1129724 in Bedford) were two of several designed by local architect Travis Walsh. The buildings are very similar in design with only slight differences observed from the exteriors. These buildings, along with any other extant Walsh-designed YMCAs, may be potentially eligible under Criterion C as excellent examples of the Modern Movement architectural design as applied to this type of facility and for their association with Walsh. The currently vacant YWCA building (CUY 1139715 in Middleburg Heights) was designed by the local architecture firm of Ward & Conrad, who designed many buildings in Cuyahoga County during this period, and therefore, may also be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C. To fully determine these buildings' eligibilities for inclusion in the National Register, interior survey is recommended to identify extant character-defining features that illustrate their function as recreational facilities, including the retention of any locker rooms, swimming pools, gymnasiums, etc.

The survey inventoried four bowling alley buildings with one, Yorktown Lanes in Parma Heights (CUY 1149317), as an excellent example of the Modern Movement architectural style as applied to a bowling alley. The general character-defining features of the surveyed bowling alleys include a standalone building with few windows and ample parking for

patrons. The interiors of the alleys should retain bowling lanes with seating, concession areas, and storage areas for shoe rental, bowling balls, and possibly lockers. The interior of Yorktown Lanes should be surveyed to determine if it retains sufficient historic integrity to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C.

The drive-in theater in Lorain County (LOR 0231904) may also be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a rare existing example of a drive-in theater that retains historic integrity. Its character-defining features include the original signage, entry drive-thru lanes, large movie screens, concession area, and parking areas with speaker stands.

The other resources surveyed under this category are recommended for further research to determine their eligibilities for inclusion in the National Register for potential historical associations with events or persons.

### 17.3.8 Transportation

Resources surveyed under the Transportation topic included gas stations, car dealerships, automobile shops, and car washes. Most of the resources have been altered, and therefore, they have lost historic integrity.

Transportation related properties surveyed for this project include two former automobile dealerships. The 1948 former Glavic Motors building in Cleveland (CUY 1120711) reflects Art Modern stylistic influences through its smooth brick cladding, flat roof, curved façade on the showroom and boxy office space with corner windows. While no longer serving in its original function, the property appears to retain significant architectural features as noted above and additional research is recommended to evaluate its significance within the transportation or commercial themes.

The one-story, 1969 Friedman Buick building in Mayfield Heights (CUY 1129125) contains

more mid-century modern influence. It has a flat roof with angular projecting metal overhang, In lieu of conventional display windows, the front wing of the building consists of canted glazed curtain walls with aluminum frames. It has been converted into medical offices. Additional research and integrity evaluation is recommended for this property as well. Neither of these buildings was immediately identified as dealerships, but archival newspaper searches of their addresses discovered their original purposes.

Further survey of these resource types is recommended to adequately evaluate their potential for inclusion in the National Register. One surveyed resource related to the Transportation topic, however, stands out as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the former AAA building in Cleveland (CUY 1120805). The resource was the first headquarters building specifically constructed for the Cleveland Automobile Club, which was the oldest unit of the American Automobile Association (AAA), and the building has a unique round design, which was created by the locally prominent architectural firm of Ward & Schneider. The building now serves as the Horizon Science Academy school, so interior inspection is recommended to evaluate its historic integrity and further research may be necessary to assess its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

### 17.3.9 Non-Subdivision Housing

The survey inventoried 71 apartment buildings of various sizes and houses not part of planned subdivisions across Cuyahoga County that were constructed between the early 1940s and late 1970s.

The apartment buildings range from two-story buildings with a couple of units, to buildings four stories or fewer with at least six units, to buildings five stories and taller with dozens of units. Character-defining features of apartment buildings include use of mid-century architectural materials, such as brick and stone

veneers, aluminum windows, concrete block screens; multiple examples of the resource type in an area, thus implying the location was specifically zoned for this use; location along main thoroughfares and ample parking to accommodate large numbers of residents. The large apartment buildings also tend to feature recreation areas, such as swimming pools and fitness centers.

Several of the buildings appear to be good examples of the type; however, interior inspection of the buildings is recommended to determine if they retain historic integrity. Further research of apartment buildings of the mid-twentieth century is also recommended to determine if any of the surveyed examples are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Future researchers should consult the *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970* Multiple Property Documentation Form for further information on the topic.

Houses outside planned subdivisions were included in the survey to illustrate this type of suburban development during the mid-century period. Character-defining features of the houses include use of mid-twentieth century building materials, such as brick and stone veneers; examples of mid-century types, including Ranch, Split-level, and Shed; and locations in the expanding suburban areas of Cuyahoga County beyond the Cleveland city limits.

One example of an outstanding architect-designed house is the Schmitt House located on 399 Crossbrook Drive in Berea (CUY 1148815). Bob Schmitt constructed the home for his family in 1965 utilizing contemporary building materials and engineering a unique residence that features cantilevered verandas over a small lake with an interior waterfall. Further survey and research into this resource type is recommended to fully determine what examples of the type may qualify for inclusion in the National Register.

### 17.3.10 Subdivision Developments

The survey teams inventoried houses within 28 separate subdivisions across the county in conjunction with those identified within the Cuyahoga County Urban County Communities' report: *Mid-twentieth Century Architecture and History Survey*. Each subdivision is associated with the population expansion and movement into areas outside of Cleveland's city limits during the mid-twentieth century. Additionally, many of these subdivisions are associated with specific builders, developers or architects who may be considered significant in the suburban development of Cuyahoga County during the mid-twentieth century. Since mid-century subdivisions are ubiquitous throughout the Cuyahoga County specifically and the country as a whole, anyone who is considering a subdivision for eligibility in the National Register should first consult the *Historic Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, available through the National Park Service.

Cuyahoga County includes numerous other mid-century subdivisions beyond those surveyed in the *Mid-twentieth Century Architecture and History Survey* and in this survey. Further survey and research is recommended to fully understand the impact of residential subdivision development during the postwar period in the county.

In general, the main character-defining features of mid-century residential subdivisions include sites located on previously undeveloped areas beyond the city center; a series of detached, single-family houses (the number may range from a dozen to hundreds) that exhibit architectural features of modern styles and/or types; designated parking areas for each house (attached or detached garages, or at least a driveway providing off-street parking); and curving streets with few access points to limit traffic and decrease its speed. More specific character-defining features of the 28 surveyed subdivisions is presented in Table 7 below.

Further research of each of the surveyed subdivisions is recommended to fully determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Each surveyed subdivision retains historic integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. Some of the houses within the subdivisions have lost historic integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the application of replacement building materials (primarily siding and windows) and minor building additions. A more in-depth analysis of the physical construction, materials and design of the homes within a specific residential development will determine how or if alterations significantly affect overall integrity.

Table 7. Surveyed Subdivisions and their Character-Defining Features

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1106127 – 1106827	Carriage Park	1966-1969	Solon	Ryan Homes	1 point of entry with cul-de-sacs, average 0.46-acre lots, mostly 2-story houses with attached front garages, underground utilities, street lamps
1107324 – 1108124	Heather Hill	1958-1964, 1968-1969	Bedford Heights	Darden Builders, Fred and Peter Rzepka	Parcels of about ¼-acre, curving streets with sidewalks and cul-de-sacs in eastern portion, small houses with attached garages, repeated house designs
1108222 – 1108622	Lyndhurst Park Estates	1929-1941, 1945-1957	Lyndhurst		Average ¾-acre parcels, large houses at least 1.5 stories tall, curved streets with sidewalks, mostly classic house designs with no repeated examples
1103319, 1108719 – 1110019	Dalebrook Estates	1956-1967	Independence	American Construction Company	1-acre lots with deep setbacks, one entry into development with streets ending in cul-de-sacs, mostly Ranch types, but no repeated designs

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1110924 – 1111224	Bedford Ridge	1959	Bedford Heights	William B. and Robert R. Risman	Average 0.3-acre lots, all 1-story Ranch types with slight decorative differences, attached garages, curved streets without sidewalks, central recreational area in the development
1111323 – 1112723	Lee Gardens	Pre-1940, 1942-1945, 1951-1959	Warrensville Heights		8 houses per acre, straight streets with sidewalks, mostly 1.5-story houses of about 1,100 sq. ft., detached rear garages
1112823 – 1113023, 1115023 – 1116323	University Subdivision	1920s-1942, 1945-1957	University Heights		About 5 houses per acre, combination of straight and curved streets with sidewalks; numerous house types and styles because of long, segmented development period
1113126, 1113226, 1117226 – 1118026	Jackson Glens	1939-1964+	Moreland Hills		Multi-acre, wooded parcels, large houses with deep setbacks and no repeated designs, few parcels remain undeveloped
1113323 – 1114123	Northfield Park	1951-1957	Highland Hills		Curved streets with sidewalks and street trees, 1-story houses with attached garages, repeated house designs

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1114223 – 1114923	Shakerwood	1946-1952	Warrensville Heights	Dvorak Construction Company	About 7 houses per acre, slightly curving streets with sidewalks, all 2-story homes with repeated designs, mix of attached and detached garages
1116423 – 1117123	Mercer Neighborhood	Pre-1940, 1947-1960	Shaker Heights		Average 0.33-acre lots, street layout in line with other Shaker Heights developments, 2-story classical style houses with rear attached garages
1118123 – 1119123	Northwood Acres	1956-1958	Maple Heights	A. Siegler & Sons	About 7 houses per acre, 1- and 1.5-story houses with repeated designs, detached garages, curved streets with sidewalks
1119226 – 1119926, 1125126 – 1125526	Bolingbrook Acres	1953-1970s	Pepper Pike		Wooded 1.25-acre lots, curving streets without sidewalks, contemporary style houses with attached garages; ditches in front yards for drainage
1125623 – 1126223, 1129323 – 1129023	Richmond Park	1946-1949	Lyndhurst	Chakford Builders, Inc.	0.2-acre narrow lots with deep backyards, small 1,000-sq. ft. houses, repeated designs, curved streets with sidewalks

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1130921 – 1133221	Forest Hills	1948-1955	Cleveland Heights	George Roose, Albert Sgro	Curved streets with sidewalks, wooded lots, some unique architect-designed houses, other repeated designs built by contractors
1136023 – 1137223	University Parkway	1947-1965	University Heights	Sidney Zehman and Milton A. Wolf	Average 0.32-acre lots, sidewalks, mostly 1.5-story houses with multiple-gable roof lines and dormers, attached garages, many U-shaped driveways
1150812 – 1151412	West Valley Estates	1960-1967	Fairview Park	Kay Development Company	½-acre lots, curved streets with sidewalks, several houses with U-shaped driveways, several home styles, attached garages
1151512 – 1152112	Valley Forge Estates	1960-1967	Fairview Park	Sepper Development Company	Wooded lots of about ½-acre, 1.5- or 2-story homes with 2,900 sq. ft. average, mix of classic and contemporary styles, curved streets with several cul-de-sacs
1152212, 1152312	Tonawonda Drive	1956-1959	Brook Park	John Marquard Sons, Inc.	Single straight street with sidewalks, 0.29-acre lots, mostly 1.5-story houses with attached garages; various house types

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1152415 – 1153315	Sam H. Miller Subdivision	1955-1961	Brook Park	Sam H. Miller	Six houses per acre, two house designs (Ranch and Cape Cod), detached garages, curved streets with sidewalks
1153417 – 1153817	Fortune Heights	1940-1944, 1947-1953	Brooklyn		Straight, mostly brick, streets with sidewalks, 1.5-story houses with detached garages, about 8 houses per acre
1153916 – 1155016	Co-Moor Colony	1955-1967	Strongsville	Al T. Taft, Heine, Crider & Williamson	Former horse farm, average 0.46-acre wooded lots, Colonial and contemporary style influences, attached garages
1158115 – 1159015	Rolling Ranchlands	1953-1959	Middleburg Heights	Rudolph and Ruth Gall	Approximate ½-acre parcels, Ranch types, attached garages, curved streets without sidewalks
1159114 – 1159714	Clague Manor	1939-1943, 1945-1949	North Olmsted	E.C. Andrews Company	Straight streets with sidewalks, 0.18-acre parcels, 1- and 1.5-story houses, mostly detached garages
1159813 – 1160613	Westwood	1967-1970+	Westlake	Pate Homes	2 points of entry at north and south ends, curved streets with sidewalks, repeated designs, underground utilities, street lamps

OHI # Range (CUY)	Subdivision Name	Years of Development	Location	Associated Architect, Developer, or Contractor (if known)	Character-Defining Features
1160715 – 1161415	Parknoll Estates	1955-1964	Berea	Alex Bruscano	Parcels of about 0.2 acres, 1-story houses with attached garages, repeated house designs, curved streets with sidewalks
1161514 – 1162014	Park Ridge	1962-1968	North Olmsted	Saul Biskind	2 points of entry at north and south ends, long curving streets with sidewalks, 0.29-acre parcels, 2-story houses with attached garages
1162114 – 1162714	Bretton Ridge	1964-1968	North Olmsted	Saul Biskind	Underground utilities, 2 points of entry, walking bridge at south end crosses I-480, majority 2-story houses with attached garages, private recreation area at north end