

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter on categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property:

Historic name **Euclid Golf Allotment**

Other names/site number **Euclid Golf Historic District**

2. Location

Street & number **Roughly bounded by Cedar Rd, Coventry Rd, Scarborough Rd., W St. James Pkwy and Ardleigh D**

Not for publication **N/A**

City or town **Cleveland Heights** vicinity **N/A**

State **Ohio** code **OH** county **Cuyahoga** code **035** zip code **44106, 44118**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination requires for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Paveen *Dept. Head*
Planning, Inventory & Registration *July 3, 2002*
Signature of certifying official Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal
building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: 363, 15, 0, 0, 0, 0, 363, 15.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 54

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat and Sub. Values: DOMESTIC, single dwelling; DOMESTIC, secondary structure; DOMESTIC, multiple dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE, business.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat and Sub. Values: DOMESTIC, single dwelling; DOMESTIC, secondary structure; DOMESTIC, multiple dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE, business.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, French Renaissance

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK, CONCRETE, CERAMIC TILE
roof STONE (slate), CERAMIC TILE, WOOD (shingle, shake), ASPHALT
walls BRICK, STONE, WOOD (shingle, frame), STUCCO
other WOOD, STONE, BRICK, STUCCO, METAL (Iron, Copper)

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet Section 7 Page 1 and following

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1913 - May 1, 1950

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Barton R. Deming (developer); Howell & Thomas, R.H. Hinsdale, Harlen E. Shimmin, Copper & Dunn, Arthur E Kellar, Bohnard & Parsson, Frederick M. Striebinger, Meade & Hamilton, Charles R. Greco, Harold O. Fullerton, Harold Burdick, George Burrows, J.M. Miller, Maxwell Norcross, Wright & Hohl, Best & Hoefler, Harry Shupe, John Steffens, and Harry Porter (architects); Benjamin C. Hinig, Ray C. Jones, The B.R. Deming Company (builders)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheet Section 8 Page 1 and following

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
University
X Other

Name of repository: City of Cleveland Heights, Planning Department; Western Reserve Historical Society; Cleveland Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 142 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 3
2 4

x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deanna L. Bremer and Hugh Fisher

organization Historic Fairmount Association date April 15, 2002

street & number 2514 Fairmount Blvd. and 2284 Chatfield Drive telephone (216) 791-3053 and (216) 932-8371

city or town Cleveland Heights state OH zip code 44106

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Service Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1 Euclid Golf Historic District,
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Narrative Description

The Euclid Golf Historic District is an early twentieth century "Garden City" suburban residential development of approximately 142 acres. Barton R. Deming, Cleveland real estate developer, laid out the Euclid Golf Allotment in 1913 on land that its former owner, John D. Rockefeller, had leased to the Euclid Club for its upper nine golf links. The district is located in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, an inner-ring suburb of Cleveland. The majority of the 432 buildings in Euclid Golf were built between 1913 and 1929; fewer than 5% of the buildings in the district (all non-contributing) were constructed after the deed restrictions were lifted in 1950. (see Map #4, Period of Development). The homes are well preserved and well maintained with relatively few alterations. Thus, Euclid Golf is a highly cohesive example of an early 20th century planned community of architect-designed homes.

Euclid Golf lies approximately five miles east of downtown Cleveland. It is located at the top of the first foothill of the Allegheny Mountains' Portage escarpment. Euclid Golf encompasses Fairmount Boulevard from Cedar Road to Coventry Road and is roughly bounded by Nottingham Lane and Clarkson Road to the North, Coventry Road to the East, Scarborough Road and West St. James Parkway to the South, and Ardleigh Drive to the West (See Map #1, Sketch Map). The 142 acres are entirely residential except for St. Paul's Episcopal Church at the intersection of Coventry and Fairmount and the Heights Medical Building at the intersection of Fairmount and Cedar.

The Euclid Golf Historic District contains a portion of the Fairmount Boulevard Historic District that was designated in 1976. The Fairmount Boulevard Historic District actually consists of two distinct residential sections. O.P. and M.J. Van Sweringen, developers of the Shaker Heights Historic District (National Register Historic District), developed the first section of Fairmount Boulevard from Coventry Road to Lee Road beginning in 1907. The second, westernmost section of Fairmount Boulevard, from Cedar Road to Coventry Road, lies within the Euclid Golf Allotment.

Fairmount Boulevard is the main artery (see Addendum #6, Euclid Golf Allotment). Lots on Fairmount typically have a 90-foot frontage and a 200-250 foot depth. Several tributary streets curve off of Fairmount: Ardleigh Drive, Delamere Drive, Roxboro Road, Tudor Drive, Woodmere Drive, Demington Drive, Chatfield Drive, West St. James Parkway, North St. James Parkway, and Scarborough Road. Lots on the side streets range have 60-75 foot frontages and a 165-200 foot depth. Coventry Road forms the boundary between Euclid Golf and the Van Sweringen development. Lots on the west side of Coventry have a 100-foot frontage and a 203-230 foot depth.¹ Nottingham Lane is a narrow, tree-lined alleyway that provides access to the corner homes' garages and links Delamere, Tudor, Woodmere and Demington. Plans for Nottingham Lane to connect to Fairmount Boulevard were never completed, perhaps because of the steep grade or perhaps because of homeowners' desire for privacy.

¹ The B. R. Deming Company, Euclid Golf Allotment, Cleveland, 1913.

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The Euclid Golf Allotment is laid out in accordance with Garden City principles. A long curving main boulevard (Fairmount Boulevard) runs through it. Fairmount Boulevard was created around a two-track streetcar that had run through the property since 1906. The streetcar tracks are now gone, and Fairmount's grassy median is planted with flowering fruit trees that create a park-like atmosphere. The ornamental iron poles that once carried the streetcar wires now carry utility wires and serve as lampposts.

Several tributary streets branch out from the boulevard. They also gently curve and conform to the geography. The grade is fairly steep where Fairmount Boulevard connects with Cedar Road and then levels off. A planted circle graces the intersection of Fairmount Boulevard and Ardleigh Drive, the first side street in the allotment. The streets are well integrated into the surrounding fabric of residential allotments that had surrounded the golf course by 1913.

A mature canopy of deciduous trees lines the streets. Despite the fact that the Euclid Golf Allotment was once a golf course, much of the property was heavily wooded. Many of these stately old trees grace the homes' landscape today.

The district includes 432 structures. Fifty-four of these structures are in the Fairmount Boulevard Historic District; forty-eight are contributing and six are non-contributing. Of the 378 outside of the Fairmount District, 363 are contributing buildings and fifteen are non-contributing buildings. The 363 contributing structures include 229 residences, one commercial building and 133 outbuildings (garages). All of the homes within Euclid Golf are single-family residences. One two-family dwelling, 2580-82 West St. James, and two "modest cottages", 2594, and 2600 West St. James Parkway, are included with this application. While they don't fall within the original Euclid Golf Allotment boundaries, they were developed by the B.R. Deming Company and designed by Howel & Thomas Architects to act as a buffer between Euclid Golf and a lower-quality development of two-family homes to the South.²

Garages are either attached and located to the rear of the homes or are detached and are at the rear of the lots. Most are not visible from the street. Driveways are narrow so as not to intrude upon the park-like setting of the homes, which are well landscaped. Most utility lines, except for those running down the ornamental iron poles on Fairmount Boulevard, are generally located along the rear property lines. Wide tree lawns and generous sidewalks (mostly original stone with some concrete replacements) grace the allotment. The district retains essentially all of its original physical characteristics, and maturing plantings have enhanced its beauty overtime.

The B.R. Deming Company instituted several deed restrictions that governed construction in Euclid Golf. The restrictions spelled out setback requirements, minimum construction costs, and prohibited uses. The B.R. Deming Company chose

² Smith, Howard Dwight, "'Euclid Golf,' Cleveland, Ohio", The Architectural Forum, May 1921, page 172.

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Howell & Thomas Architects to build model homes and approve the designs of all residences, garages and landscaping in Euclid Golf.³ These restrictions were in force until May 1, 1950.⁴ In placing deed restrictions on Euclid Golf property Deming wanted to assure prospective homeowners that their investment would be safe from the undesirable development that had encroached on several Cleveland neighborhoods, such as Euclid Avenue. Addendum #2 shows an example of a Warranty Deed enumerating these restrictions.

The B.R. Deming Company strove to create a reputation for building quality homes. While there were no restrictions placed on types of materials, Howell & Thomas specified high-quality, durable materials. They scrutinized the designs of other architects for adherence to quality. Façades were of brick, stone, wood clapboard siding, or stucco. Roofs were of wood shingle, tile, or slate. Sandstone was used for sidewalks and in landscaping. At least some driveways were of brick, stone or crushed stone.

Euclid Golf remains much as it was during the period of significance, 1913-1950. The façades of the houses have not been significantly altered. The most common change to the homes is the replacement of original roofing material with asphalt or composite shingles (62.4% in the expansion area). Some new windows have been installed and some side porches enclosed. A few of the homes have additions; however, these are generally in keeping with the style and high-quality materials of the original house. Vinyl siding has not been installed. High-quality design, fine materials, and detailed craftsmanship distinguish Euclid Golf homes.

The dominant architectural styles located within Euclid Golf are briefly described in this nomination; houses on the tributary streets, although somewhat smaller than those on Fairmount Boulevard, were designed by the same architects, were of the same architectural styles, and used the same high-quality materials and craftsmanship.

Dominant Architectural Styles

The B.R. Deming Company did not restrict the style of architecture in Euclid Golf. Thus, homes were designed in a wide variety of styles and were often very eclectic. Those built from 1913-1919 tend to be more eclectic and overtly American, while those built after World War I tend to be more accurate European Revivals. Many clients had fought in Europe during the war and brought back a taste for European architecture; likewise, architects, such as Harold O. Fullerton, had also fought in Europe and had observed first hand the building materials and techniques necessary to create accurate reproductions of historic houses. New building techniques, such as using brick and stone veneer over a balloon-frame, made these homes affordable.⁵

All of the homes were architect-designed and were customized for both the individual site and the client; thus, they show much variation. Yet, the

³ Ibid.

⁴ Warranty Deed for property of M.L. Hopkins, 2334 Roxboro Road, Jan 1918.

⁵ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, 1996, p.319.

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neighborhood has a cohesive appearance because they are generally of the same scale, have consistent setbacks, and use natural, high-quality materials. They are also united in their display of high-quality design and fine craftsmanship. 133, or 47.5%, of Euclid Golf homes were built from 1913-1919 and 134, or 47.5%, were built in the 1920s. Only four homes, or 1.4%, were built in the 1930s. Eleven homes, or 3.9%, were constructed after the lifting of deed restrictions in 1950 (see Map #3, Period of Development). A detailed listing of architectural styles follows:

1910s Styles

Shingle

Continuous wood shingle roofing and wall cladding distinguish this style, which originated in the northeastern United States.⁶ There are few Shingle style homes in Euclid Golf, only eight (2.8%). The few that do occur were built early in the allotment's development. Sadly, none of Euclid Golf's Shingle Style homes retain their original wood shingle roofing.

Representative Shingle Style Houses:

2204 Demington Drive, Photo #1
2237 Delamere Drive, Photo #2

Arts & Crafts

The English Arts & Crafts Movement heavily influenced the design of many houses in Euclid Golf, including some built after World War I, which are more English in style. Like the American Craftsman Style developed in Southern California, these homes often feature low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eaves that are decorated by false beams or braces. Many also feature sloping or curved porch supports and transomed, Prairie Style windows. These homes use a variety of materials such as stone, brick, stucco and wood shingles.⁷ Thirteen (4.6%) Euclid Golf homes are Arts & Crafts Style

Representative Arts & Crafts Style Houses:

2688 West St. James Parkway, Photo #3
2277 West St. James Parkway, Photo #4
2289 Chatfield Drive, Photo #5
2271 Chatfield Drive, Photo #6
2266 Chatfield Drive, Photo #7

Prairie

Prairie homes in Euclid Golf have low-pitched, hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves. The eaves, cornices and façade detailing emphasize the horizontal lines of these houses. Massive square porch supports and geometric-patterned window glazing also distinguish this style.⁸ Many homes in Euclid Golf show Prairie influence, and a few, five (1.8%) can be classified as Prairie.

6 Ibid., pp.289-290.

7 Ibid., pp. 453-454.

8 Ibid., pp. 439-440.

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Representative Prairie Style Houses:

2364 Demington Drive, Photo #8

2284 Chatfield Drive (also shows some restrained Colonial Revival features),
Photo #9

1920s Styles

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival is the most prevalent style in Euclid Golf. These homes draw upon the range of styles that were popular during the American colonial period. They feature accentuated front doorways with decorative crown supported by pilasters, or extended entrances supported by slender columns to form an entry porch. Colonial Revival homes are usually symmetrical, although many in Euclid Golf have enclosed side porches (such as those in Photos #12 and #18). The windows have double hung sashes.⁹

Three types of Colonial Revival are represented in Euclid Golf: Dutch, Georgian, and Adam. The Georgian style is by far the most prevalent. It is noted for its formality and symmetry. It has substantial cornices or horizontal trim in brick stone or wood. The roofs are hipped and often originally clad in slate. Chimneys are less prominent and are symmetrically placed. The double-hung windows are large and evenly spaced. The interior is a central hall plan with center stairway and plaster moldings on the ceilings. The Dutch style has a distinctive gambrel roof. The Adam style is distinguished by sidelights on either side of the door and perhaps a semi-circular fanlight above the door.¹⁰

Almost half of Euclid Golf homes are Colonial Revival style. Those built in the 1910s are Colonial Revival with Prairie, Arts & Crafts or Queen Anne elements. Those built in the 1920s, however, are more historically accurate. One hundred thirty-eight (48.6%) Euclid Golf houses are Colonial Revival.

Representative Colonial Revival Houses:

2272 Woodmere Drive, Photo #10

2275 Woodmere Drive, Photo #11

2240 Woodmere Drive, Photo #12

2244 Demington Drive, Photo #13

2264 North St. James Parkway, Photo #14

2310 Coventry Road, Photo #15

2341 Ardleigh Drive, Photo #16

2224 Tudor Drive, Photo #17

2300 Ardleigh Drive (also shows some Italian Renaissance Revival features), Photo #18

Tudor Revival

Tudor Revival homes are the second most prevalent style in Euclid Golf. These homes feature steeply pitched roofs, decorative half-timbering, tall, narrow windows, and massive chimneys. The roofs are either of slate or are wood

⁹ Ibid., pp. 321-322.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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shingled. In one case the slate is patterned to look like wood shingles (Photo #26) The façade is dominated by one or more prominent cross gables. A variety of building materials is often used on one house, such as masonry, stone, wood shingles or wood clapboard siding. These homes have large, ornate, stone fireplaces, dark wood trim, leaded glass windows, and beamed or coffered ceilings.¹¹

There are three main types of Tudor Revival that occur in Euclid Golf: Early English, Jacobean, and Cottage Style. Early English Tudors have a defensive look. They have narrow, vertical windows, crenellated towers and pointed or elliptical arches over doors and windows. Jacobean Tudors show the classical details of the English Renaissance, such as columns, scrollwork, parapets, elaborate doorways, oriel and bay windows, and round or flat arches over doors and windows. Cottage-Style Tudors resemble smaller, less formal English country homes. They have dominant wood shingled roofs with curved eaves and asymmetrical floor plans. They may have a curved "eyebrow" in the roof or over a group of windows, and many have Arts & Crafts details.¹² Seventy-five (26.4%) Euclid Golf houses can be classified as Tudor Revival.

Representative Tudor Revival Houses:

- 2236 Demington Drive, Photo #19
- 2280 Demington Drive, Photo #20
- 2691 Scarborough Road, Photo #21
- 2278 Coventry Road, Photo #22
- 2338 Ardleigh Drive, Photo #23
- 2240 Delamere Drive, Photo #25
- 2375 Tudor Drive, Photo #26

French Renaissance

Euclid Golf French Renaissance homes are noted for their steeply pitched, hipped roofs. Many roofs have flared eaves and several dormers. While French Renaissance homes can either be formal or informal, those in Euclid Golf are decidedly formal. They have even-textured slate roofs, and sometimes have finials (Photo #28). The façade is either masonry or stucco, often with quoins at the corners. The brickwork is sometimes patterned in either a basket weave or checkerboard (Photo #28). Windows are tall and are often double-hung in Euclid Golf examples. The French Renaissance houses can be symmetrical or asymmetrical and often have massive chimneys, prominent towers, and second story balconies (Photo #29).¹³ Thirteen (4.6%) Euclid Golf homes are French Renaissance.

Representative French Renaissance Houses:

- 2228 Woodmere Drive, Photo #27
- 2324 Coventry Road, Photo #28
- 2357 Delamere Drive, Photo #29
- 2335 Delamere Drive, Photo #24

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 355-358.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 387-388.

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2220 Woodmere Drive, Photo #30

Italian Renaissance

Italian Renaissance houses are known for their low-pitched, hipped tile roofs. In some Euclid Golf examples the roofs are of slate (Photos #33 and #34). The façade is symmetrical, and upper story windows are usually smaller and less elaborate than those of the first story. Arches often appear above first story windows and porches. Pilasters or columns flank the entrance (Photos #31 and #35).¹⁴

A few, nine (3.2%) Euclid Golf houses are Italian Renaissance. The most ingenious use of this style is the double house, 2580 and 2582 West St. James Parkway that Howell & Thomas architects designed to hide a low-quality development; the colonnaded entryway disguises the fact that it is a double house and enables it to blend into the single-family Euclid Golf neighborhood.

Representative Italian Renaissance Houses:

- 2274 Demington Drive, Photo #31
- 2349 Ardleigh Drive, Photo #32
- 2580 and 2582 West St. James Parkway, Photo #33
- 2375 Roxboro Road, Photo #34
- 2345 Roxboro Road, Photo #35

Street by Street Descriptions

Ardleigh Drive - Photos #16, #18, #23, #32, #36-38, #76

81.0% of Ardleigh Drive's twenty-one homes were built in the 1920s, giving the street a highly cohesive revival style aura. Two homes were built in the 1910s; and one home was built in 1930. One home was built in 1950 after the deed restrictions were lifted (The building permit for this home is dated 6/2/1950; deed restrictions were lifted 5/1/1950, Photo #36); and, although it is somewhat smaller than the surrounding homes, its traditional styling and use of brick and slate enable it to blend into the neighborhood. Two homes on the south side of Ardleigh Drive, where it meets West St. James Parkway were built on city-owned property in the 1980s and are not part of Euclid Golf. A landscaped, circular traffic island creates a garden feel at the intersection of Ardleigh Drive and Fairmount Boulevard (Photo #38).

Chatfield Drive - Photos #5-7, #9, #39-41, #78, #82-83, #86-87

Chatfield Drive was primarily developed in the 1910s. Fifteen, or 83.3%, of Chatfield's eighteen homes exhibit the eclectic American styles that were popular in the 1910s. Three, or 16.7% of Chatfield's homes were built in the 1920s. There are no non-contributing homes on Chatfield.

Coventry Road - Photos #15, #22, #28, #42

Eight, or 66.7%, of Coventry Road's twelve Euclid Golf homes were built in the

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 397-398.

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1920s. A row of stately Georgian Revival and French Renaissance homes are bordered by a high front hedge that dates from when the homes were developed. One home was built in the 1910s, two homes in the 1930s and one non-contributing home was built in 1961.

Delamere Drive - Photos #2, #24-25, #29, #33, #43-44, #71, #77, #80, #84
Fourteen of Delamere Drive's twenty-six homes were built in the 1910s, while eleven were built in the 1920s. One non-contributing home was built in 1955. Except for one Shingle Style house, Delamere Drive homes are Revival Styles: twelve Colonial Revival (46.2%), three French Renaissance (11.5%), and nine Tudor Revival (34.6%).

Demington Drive - Photos #1, #8, #13, #19, #31, #45-46, #74
Unlike the other Euclid Golf streets, the street that bears Deming's name has no curves. It runs the length of Euclid Golf, crosses Fairmount Boulevard and directly connects to both Cedar Road to the North and North Park Boulevard to the South. Homes on the East side of Demington Drive, North of Clarkson Road, are part of the Cedar-Coventry Allotment that was built at the same time as Euclid Golf. Twenty, or 57.1%, of Demington Drive's homes were constructed in the 1910s. Fourteen, or 40.0%, were built in the 1920s. One non-contributing house was built in 1965.

Fairmount Boulevard - Photos #47-54, #85, #88, #90, #92-94, #96-97
Fairmount Boulevard, the central artery running through Euclid Golf, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Fairmount Boulevard runs in a Southeasterly direction from its intersection with Cedar Road at the top of the Portage escarpment, the first foothill of the Allegheny Mountains. The elevation rises 105 feet within the district boundaries. Once the boulevard passes Ardleigh Drive, the first intersecting street, the land levels off.¹⁵

In 1906, Rockefeller permitted the Cleveland Street Railroad Company to build a streetcar line through his Euclid Golf property to connect Cedar Road to Coventry Road.¹⁶ When Deming developed the Euclid Golf Allotment, he created a fifty-foot roadway on either side of a twenty-five foot right of way. His engineers harmonized its design with that laid out by the F.A. Pease Engineering Co. for the Van Sweringen brothers' Shaker Heights Land Co. Subdivision to the East and South of Euclid Golf.¹⁷

Although Deming constructed a few model homes on Fairmount Boulevard in the 1910s, the majority of Fairmount Boulevard was developed later. Most buyers of large homes wanted some assurance of the neighborhood quality and stability before making the decision to purchase a boulevard home. Howell & Thomas designed twelve of Fairmount Boulevard's forty-five contributing homes. Nine, or

15 Johannesen, Eric and Derek Ostergard, Fairmount Boulevard Historic District National Register Nomination, October 1976.

16 Mortgage Deed transferring ownership of Euclid Golf from Abeyton Realty to Barton R. Deming Company, October 3, 1919, Rockefeller Archives.

17 C.C. Ringle & Co., Shaker Heights Ideal Home Sites, 1904.

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20.0%, of the forty-five Fairmount Boulevard homes were built in the 1910s, including the first home built in Euclid Golf, 2645 Fairmount Boulevard (Photo #93).

Deming built his own home in 1914 on a sliver of land where Fairmount Boulevard intersects with Cedar Road (Photo #97). This home served as a unique advertisement and gateway to the Euclid Golf Neighborhood. He contracted Howell & Thomas to design 2485 Fairmount on a narrow, steep and rocky site with a deep gorge running through it. Howell & Thomas relished the challenge of building on such a site, and Deming was proud of the resulting four-story French Renaissance mansion. It embodied his aspirations for Euclid Golf. There is probably little truth to the rumor that the house was built to spite his neighbor, Alice Miller; she and the Demings were such good friends that a tunnel is said to have led from their garden to hers underneath the gorge. Deming lived at 2485 Fairmount for 2 years until the death of his wife and the marriage of his only daughter.¹⁸

Many apartment and commercial buildings were built just beyond the entrance of Euclid Golf, causing Deming to abandon plans for more single-family housing at the intersection of Cedar Road and Fairmount Boulevard. Instead, The Heights Medical Building, designed by Steffens & Steffens, was built in 1926 (Photo #96) Deming's former home, 2485 Fairmount Boulevard, is now apartments (the exterior remains intact, Photo #97). This nomination seeks to add the Heights Medical Building, 2460 Fairmount, to the Euclid Golf Historic District.

Thirty-three, or 73.3%, of Fairmount Boulevard homes were built in the 1920s. However, several lots on Fairmount Boulevard remained undeveloped after the start of World War II. Three non-contributing houses were built in 1952, 1957 and 1962. St. Paul's Episcopal Church purchased several lots in the late 1920s. J. Byers Hayes, of the prominent Walker & Weeks architects, began construction of the sanctuary in 1927, though the complex was not completed until the 1950s (Photo #88). The congregation also owns a well-screened parking lot at the corner of North St. James Parkway and Fairmount Boulevard (Photo #89). Fairmount Presbyterian Church owns another well-screened parking lot at the corner of Fairmount Boulevard and Scarborough Road (Photo #90). Both parking lots are within Euclid Golf.

North Saint James Parkway - Photos #4, #14, #55

North Saint James was one of the first street that Deming developed. Eighteen, or 81.8% of the twenty-two homes were built in the 1910s, while only four, or 18.2%, were built in the 1920s. Because North Saint James Parkway was developed so early, many of the houses are Colonial Revival (63.6%) and several are Arts & Crafts (9.1%) or Shingle Style (13.6%). Only two (9.1%) North Saint James Parkway homes have attached garages.

Nottingham Lane - Photos #56-57

Nottingham Lane is a quiet, narrow, tree-lined alley that is a favorite for walkers. The lane runs behind a previously developed group of large estates tha

¹⁸ Bremer, Deanna, Interview with Grant W. Deming, Jr., nephew of B.R. Deming, 2000.

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front on Cedar Road. It connects Delamere Drive, Tudor Drive and Woodmere Drive with an outlet onto Demington Drive. A planned outlet to Fairmount Boulevard was never built; instead, walkers have a secluded path that gives them a shortcut to the shops at the intersection of Cedar Road and Fairmount Boulevard.

Roxboro Road - Photos #34-35, #58-61, #75

Roxboro Road is the shortest street in Euclid Golf. It is named for Roxboro School. The original frame schoolhouse existed prior to the development of Euclid Golf; now, both Roxboro Elementary and Roxboro Middle School grace the South end of the street. Only two, or 15.4%, of its 13 homes were built in the 1910s; and eight, or 61.5%, homes were built in the 1920s. One home was built in 1938. Because of its late development, Roxboro homes represent the Revival styles. There are two non-contributing homes on Roxboro Road; one was built in 1957 and one in 1990.

Scarborough Road - Photos #21, #62

Only the North side of Scarborough Road, West of Coventry Road, lies within Euclid Golf. The South side and Scarborough Road East of Coventry Road is part of the Van Sweringen brother's Shaker Village development. All of the homes on Scarborough Road were built in the 1910s and early 1920s: six, or 46.2%, in the 1910s and seven, or 53.8%, in the 1920s. Eleven, or 84.6%, of the homes are Colonial Revival style. The two Tudor Revival style homes on Scarborough Road are magnificent, especially 2691 (Photo #22), a Harold Fullerton masterpiece. All Scarborough Road garages are attached.

Tudor Drive - Photos #17, #26, #63-64, #73, #79

Thirteen, or 43.3%, homes on Tudor Drive were built during the 1910s. Fifteen, or 50%, were built in the 1920s. Two non-contributing homes, 6.7%, were built in 1955 and 1970. Sixteen homes, or 53.3%, are Colonial Revival style, while eight or 26.7%, are Tudor Revival style.

West Saint James Parkway - Photos #3, #33, #65-66, #81

West Saint James Parkway forms the southern border of Euclid Golf. Although this was one of the first streets developed in Euclid Golf, very few Euclid Golf homes are actually located on it. Roxboro schools front on Roxboro Road and a small, lower-quality development of two-family homes lies nearby (Photo #95). B.R. Deming commissioned Howell & Thomas to design several cottages to hide the lower quality development from Euclid Golf residents (Photos #34 and #67). Fourteen, or 77.8%, of West St. James Parkway homes were built in the 1910s. Only four, or 22.2%, of them were built in the 1920s. Ten of the homes are Colonial Revival style, and many of them have Prairie School or Arts & Crafts elements.

Woodmere Drive - Photos #10-12, #27, #30, #67-70, #72, #91

All of the homes on Woodmere Drive were built prior to 1925; several of them (10 of 29) are known Howell & Thomas designs built from 1914-1916. Nineteen, or 65.5%, Woodmere homes were built in the 1910s, and the remaining ten, or 34.5%, were built in the 1920s. Fifteen, or 51.7%, of the homes are Colonial Revivals; Four, or 13.8%, are French Renaissance; three, or 10.3%, are Tudor Revivals; two or 6.9%, are Italian Renaissance; two, or 6.9%, are Arts & Crafts; and one, or

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3.4%, is Shingle Style.

Secondary Structures - Photos #86 and #87

All Euclid Golf homes have garages. In homes built during the 1910s, they are detached and are typically located at the rear property line where they are barely visible from the street. There are 148, or 52.5%, detached garages in Euclid Golf. For homes built during the 1920s and later garages are typically attached to the rear of the house and are likewise not visible from the street. There are 135, or 47.9%, attached garages in Euclid Golf (one house on Fairmount Boulevard has both an attached and a detached garage); 124 of these are attached to contributing homes. The garages are typically two- or three bay and are of similar design and materials as the house. Most have peaked roofs; many have details such as dormers, slate roofs, and half-timbering. There are only ten non-contributing detached garages. These garages are classified as non-contributing either because they were not built within the period of significance or because they were substantially altered (for example a one-bay garage with a peaked roof was turned into a two-bay garage by extending a flat roof for the second bay).

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The proposed Euclid Golf Historic District is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C. Euclid Golf is a highly cohesive example of an early 20th century planned community of architect-designed homes. Barton R. Deming, developer of Euclid Golf, strove to construct the finest residential development in Cleveland. He practiced principles of the Garden City movement and closely monitored and improved upon the successes he observed in other Cleveland suburban developments such as Patrick Calhoun's Euclid Heights and the Van Sweringen brothers' Shaker Village.¹ Deming instituted a series of deed restrictions designed to control the quality of the development and thereby protect the investments of individual homeowners. The short period of development, 1913-1929 (only four Euclid Golf homes were built between 1930 and 1950 when the deed restrictions were lifted), produced a cohesive neighborhood of architect-designed homes that reflect both the European revival styles and the eclectic American styles of architecture that were popular in the early 20th century.

Under Criterion A, the Euclid Golf Historic District is significant as an example of early twentieth century suburbanization in Cleveland. Cleveland's industrialization in the late 1800s produced increased noise, crowding and pollution. Commercial interests began to encroach upon the wealthy neighborhood surrounding Euclid Avenue, and citizens of those neighborhoods began to desire a more spacious, healthful environment in which to live. Euclid Golf demonstrates how Garden City design principles, incorporating the beauty of the natural environment, the use of architects to design beautiful homes, and carefully defined investment levels were used to create a suburban community that would hold its value over time. That this was Deming's goal is perhaps best documented in the extensive examination of Euclid Golf by The Architectural Forum's May 1922 edition (see Addendum #4). The fear of losing a home and neighborhood was very real to the potential homebuyers in Euclid Golf. Depreciation, rather than appreciation, was the norm for residential real estate. Deed restrictions, such as those instituted by the B.R. Deming Company, were the only protection before the advent of zoning.

Under Criterion C, the Euclid Golf Historic District is significant for its architect-designed, single-family homes that were built with high quality materials and excellent craftsmanship. Euclid Golf represents the work of Barton R. Deming, a real estate developer who brought together Cleveland's leading architects and builders to create one of the finest, planned residential communities in the country. Many of the homes were designed by the leading Cleveland-area architects of the time, including Howell & Thomas, Meade & Hamilton, Maxwell Norcross, Charles Schneider, and Walker & Weeks. The homes were designed in a wide variety of styles that represent the evolving domestic architecture of the time. Those built from 1913-1919 tend to be more eclectic and overtly American, such as Shingle and Prairie Style, while those built after World War I tend to be more accurate European Revivals.

¹ Bremer, Deanna, Interview with Grant W. Deming, Jr., nephew of B.R. Deming, 2000.

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Context of Development

During the late 1800s, Cleveland's iron and steel industries grew dramatically. Large numbers of immigrants were drawn to Cleveland by the relatively abundant low-skilled jobs that these industries offered. As the city's population grew, it crowded into existing neighborhoods adjacent to the factories and transportation lines. Commerce and urbanization began to encroach more and more upon the once tranquil neighborhoods surrounding Euclid Avenue, where Cleveland's industrial elite had made their homes. The advent of the electric street railway in the 1890s, gave Cleveland's elite the means to climb to the "Heights" and escape to a more peaceful, healthful environment.

Cleveland's suburbanization occurred earlier and more rapidly than in other American cities, and Cleveland's elite pioneered its suburban expansion, especially to the east. In 1900, 10% of Cleveland's elite already lived in suburban locations. By 1915, the figure had grown to 34%. By 1931, 82% of Cleveland's wealthiest citizens lived in the suburbs. Cleveland Heights was one of the first centers of elite suburban growth. In 1900, 1.5% of Cleveland's elite lived in what would become Cleveland Heights. By 1915, the figure was 9%; and, in 1931, 35% of Cleveland's elite made their homes in Cleveland Heights.²

Although only 5 miles from the center of downtown Cleveland, mid-nineteenth century Cleveland Heights was primarily farmland, quarries and vineyards. The land that was to become Euclid Golf was a timber farm. The steep incline that exists at the entrance to the Heights and forms the western boundary of the Allegheny Mountains' Portage escarpment, made large-scale development impractical until the 1890s when traction technology became available. In 1896 the Cleveland Electric Railway Company entered into an agreement with the Euclid Heights Realty Company to bring a streetcar franchise up Cedar Glen to service its nascent residential development, located just north of Euclid Golf.³

In 1890, Patrick Calhoun, a prominent southern lawyer and grandson of U.S. Vice-President John C. Calhoun, began planning one of the first suburban developments in Cleveland, Euclid Heights, on 300 acres of land at the top of Cedar Hill. He called it "Euclid" after the grand avenue where Cleveland's most prominent citizens lived; "Heights" described its lofty and healthful location. Landscape architect E.W. Bowditch laid out Euclid Heights on the "Garden City" model. Abundant trees were planted along gently curving streets that carried English names. Calhoun's Euclid Heights Realty Company instituted deed restrictions that controlled the size of the lots and the minimum costs for homes. The restrictions also prohibited commercial uses, the very thing that threatened the

2 Borchert, James. "From City to Suburb: The Strange Case of Cleveland's Disappearing Elite and Their Changing Residential Landscapes: 1885 - 1935", 1999, Proceedings of the Ohio Academy of History.

3 Hays, Blaine S. and James A. Toman, Horse Trails to Regional Rails: The Story of Public Transit in Greater Cleveland, 1996, page 45.

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Euclid Avenue way of life.⁴

Meanwhile, the Garden City Movement was taking hold in Cleveland. Cleveland's rapid industrialization had produced overcrowded conditions, noise and pollution that threatened the city's health. By the 1890s, Cleveland's leadership sought relief through the organization of a park system. The Shaker Heights Land Company, predecessors of the Van Swerigen's Shaker Heights Improvement Company, took advantage of the new emphasis on green space to enhance the salability of their land in the Heights. They donated a portion of their land along Doan Broc and convinced the Amblers (Ambler Heights), Calhoun and Rockefeller to do likewise, creating parkland and roads (North Park, South Park and East Boulevard to connect the Heights to Wade Park, Rockefeller Park, Gordon Park and Lake Erie below.⁵ Their foresight increased the value of the land immediately adjacent to the parkland and enabled its development into elite residential neighborhoods that took on many of the characteristics of "Garden Cities."

To further entice Cleveland's elite to move to Euclid Heights, Patrick Calhoun planned a first-class recreational facility. The Euclid Club, a country club, town club and golf club, opened in 1901.⁶ The Euclid Golf Allotment is so named because it was developed on the upper nine holes of the former Euclid Golf Club Course.

The Euclid Golf Club became Cleveland's first professionally designed eighteen-hole golf course. Architects Meade & Garfield designed the English style clubhouse. The course itself was laid out by William Herbert (Bertie) Way, golf pro at the Detroit Country Club who had just placed second in the 1899 U.S. Open. Patrick Calhoun soon discovered that he did not have enough land for a proper eighteen-hole course, so he worked out an agreement with neighboring property owner, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who was a golf enthusiast. Rockefeller owned 141 acres just across Cedar Road and South of Euclid Heights. He agreed to lease his property to the club, rent free, with the stipulation that golf not be played on the Sabbath.⁸ The course was then laid out so that both the ninth and eighteenth greens came up to the clubhouse. On Sundays, members would play the lower holes twice (Map #2 shows the approximate position of the upper nine holes).

In 1906, Rockefeller permitted the Cleveland Street Railroad Company to place a streetcar line through his property to connect the Cedar Road line to Coventry Road.⁹ And, with the increasing availability of streetcar transportation, many

4 Morton, Marian. Cleveland Heights, Ohio: The Making Of An Urban Suburb, 1847-2002, forthcoming, chapter 2.

5 Haberman, Ian S., The Van Sweringens of Cleveland: The Biography of an Empire, 1979, page 9

6 Pamphlet published by the Mayfield Country Club on their 75th Anniversary in 1986.

7 Ibid.

8 The B. R. Deming Company, Euclid Golf Neighborhood, Cleveland, Ohio: 1920.

9 The streetcar route ran along what would become Fairmount Boulevard. Mortgage Deed transferring ownership of Euclid Golf from Abeyton Realty to Barton R. Deming Company, October 3, 1919, Rockefeller Archives.

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residential developments were springing up in the Heights (see Map #3, Surrounding Developments). Patrick Calhoun's Euclid Heights development lay to the North, and M.M. Brown's Mayfield Heights lay just East of that. Ambler Heights lay to Euclid Golf's West. In 1904, The Shaker Heights Land Company had put forth a plan to subdivide and develop land that began on the Eastern edge of the lower Euclid Club golf links and ran through Rockefeller's property to the Shaker Lakes. Street plans were developed on Rockefeller's property that look remarkably similar to those that Deming eventually built; however, the company went bankrupt and the plan was never completed.¹⁰ In 1907, the Van Sweringen brothers took up where The Shaker Heights Land Company left off and began developing a section just East of Euclid Golf. The Euclid Golf Club was becoming surrounded with residential developments.

The Development of Euclid Golf

In 1912, the Euclid Golf Club disbanded and migrated to the Shaker Heights and Mayfield Country Clubs.¹¹ In addition to the residential development, the member had grown tired of having only nine holes to play on Sunday, their favorite golfing day.¹² In 1913 Barton R. Deming, who had been involved in real estate on Cleveland's East side since 1907, convinced Rockefeller to enter into a purchase agreement with him that would enable the 141 acres to be developed into a high-quality residential allotment. The deal they struck gave Deming the rights to improve the property and sell it for home sites. Deming would negotiate and oversee all improvements with the approval of Rockefeller's Abeyton Realty Company. Deming relied on Rockefeller's influence and prestige, as well as his bankroll, in gaining the cooperation of the various improvement and utility companies, such as The East Ohio Gas Company and The Cleveland Street Railroad Company, as evidenced by several letters exchanged between the two parties.

Rockefeller considered Deming's allotment plan very carefully. Others had approached him about developing the golf links; however, his Abeyton Realty Company had gained wisdom from both its own ventures and those of other developers. Abeyton believed Calhoun's Euclid Heights lots were too large and impractical. Mr. Clarence C. Terrill, Manager of Abeyton, said this of Barton Deming's Euclid Golf proposal, "it offers a medium between the large and extravagant allotment, like the [Euclid] Heights (Calhoun) Allotment, and the smaller and cheaper of the City allotments some of which are on the Heights." He went on to say that, "I think the proposed plat a good medium between this sort of a proposition and the one of to [sic] small lots and inexpensive houses, a very practical and salable size lots at a price within the reach of a man of ordinary means, who could be interested in and afford to own a house and lot costing ten thousand dollars."¹³ So, although Deming's proposal contained some large lots (along the boulevard), it also contained smaller lots for a more

10 O.C. Ringle & Co., Shaker Heights: Ideal Homes Sites, Cleveland, OH: 1904.

11 Seagrave, Alice D., Golf Retold: The Story of Golf In Cleveland, 1940, pages 43-55.

12 Pamphlet published by the Mayfield Country Club on their 75th Anniversary, 1986.

13 Letter dated 5/2/1913, from Clarence E. Terrill, Manager of Abeyton Realty Company to Mr. Charles O. Heydt, Secretary, Rockefeller Archives.

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middle class owner. Deming's carefully planned allotment would both ensure the profitability of the venture and the neighborhood's design quality.

Addendum #1 contains copies of several historic photographs of Euclid Golf taken prior to and during its development. These photos were obtained from Barton R. Deming's grandson, Weston Schmitt. Photo #1, dated April 1913, shows the streetcar tracks prior to the construction of Fairmount Boulevard. The open space in this photo is part of the area used for the golf links. Photo #2, dated October 14, 1914, shows Fairmount Boulevard under construction. Photo #3, also dated October 14, 1914, shows Deming's allotment office, originally located at the North East corner of Fairmount Boulevard and Demington Drive. Photo #4, dated May 1913, shows the excavation of Demington Drive. These photographs also illustrate the abundant woods that existed on the property, accounting for the many large, mature trees that exist today. Finally, Photo #5, an undated photo, is of Barton R. Deming.¹⁴

Competition from neighboring allotments and Patrick Calhoun's bankruptcy and subsequent sheriff sale of his remaining Euclid Heights property in 1914, negatively affected sales of Euclid Golf.¹⁵ Because his cash flow did not enable Deming to make timely payments to Rockefeller and he required additional loans for the necessary property improvements, Deming was forced to renegotiate the terms of his agreement with Rockefeller. In 1915 Deming secured an agreement to continue as the sole agent for the development and sale of lots in Euclid Golf until July 31, 1920¹⁶. Deming paid \$89,747 upfront, and Abeyton Realty agreed to invest up to \$320,000 in physical improvements such as gas, sewers, water, electricity, paving, guttering, and curbing. Abeyton Realty also set a minimum price on the lots thus guaranteeing a minimum payment from Deming. When Deming fulfilled all aspects of the contract, he was to be given a warranty deed for the unsold remainder of the property in exchange for a purchase mortgage of \$430,000 or the balance of the purchase price then due¹⁷. Finally, on October 3, 1919 Deming received the mortgage deed for the property for \$463,158.40¹⁸.

Following Garden City principles, Euclid Golf was designed to take advantage of the natural beauty of its environment. As Deming said in his very first Euclid Golf advertisement in Cleveland Town Topics: "the natural beauty of this property suggests and demands the upbuilding of a community of homes of refinement and character."¹⁹ The change in grade at the intersection of Fairmount Boulevard and Cedar Road forms a majestic entrance to the allotment. The gentle curving side streets make the most of natural vantage points and add a picturesque quality to

14 Weston Schmitt, Jr. donated this collection of photographs to the City of Cleveland Heights in 2002. They are housed at the Superior Road Schoolhouse.

15 Letter dated 9/18/1914, vol. 328 p488, Rockefeller Archives.

16 Memorandum of Agreement between Barton R. Deming and Abeyton Realty Company, June 1915, Rockefeller Archives.

17 Ibid.

18 Mortgage Deed transferring ownership of Euclid Golf from Abeyton Realty to Barton R. Deming Company, October 3, 1919, Rockefeller Archives.

19 Cleveland Town Topics, October 18, 1913, page 17.

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the housing sites. A planted circle graces the intersection of Ardleigh Drive and Fairmount Boulevard. Homes are designed in a wide variety of eclectic American and European revival styles. Yet, they blend harmoniously with the landscape and with each other due to features such as high-quality, natural materials, uniform setbacks and regulated investment levels. Garages and utility lines are generally located behind the homes where they do not interfere with the garden-like aesthetic. Deming worked to preserve many of the mature trees that existed during the property's golf course days, as early photographs demonstrate. Additional street trees were planted to create a green canopy.

Seven deed restrictions spelled out setback requirements, minimum construction costs, and prohibited uses in Euclid Golf. The first specified that the house built had to be "exclusively for private dwelling house purposes". It also specified a minimum investment level and defined the setback requirement, which varied according to where the house was built within the allotment. Further, it specified that The B.R. Deming Company must approve the plans and specifications for the house. Deming hired the architectural firm Howell & Thomas to design a variety of housing styles to fit the varied lots and sizes in Euclid Golf. These model homes sought to set high standards while limiting the risk of appearing arbitrary in enforcing the deed restriction.²⁰

The second deed restriction dealt with the setback and minimum investment level of garages and outbuildings. It also prohibited separate "water-closets" because all lots were connected to the sewer system. The next restrictions prohibited various undesirable uses of property: the third deed restriction prohibited fences over three feet high and gave setback requirements for permitted fences; the fourth restriction strictly prohibited undesirable uses such as public entertainment houses, apartment houses, boarding-houses, hotels, taverns, dance halls, or other resorts; the fifth restriction prohibited the manufacture or sale of "spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors"; and, the sixth restricted the use of advertising signs and devices that would endanger or disturb the neighbors.²¹ The seventh restriction seems to have been added later (the type is slightly larger and appears to be from another typewriter) and required that the landscaping be maintained in accordance with the standards set by the B.R. Deming Company.²² Thus, although the architectural style was not specified, Deming endeavored to create a harmonious and beautiful neighborhood.

These restrictions were in force until May 1, 1950.²³ In several advertisements placed in the society weekly, Cleveland Town Topics, Deming refers to the careful planning of the neighborhood and the deed restrictions in order to assure prospective homeowners that their investment would be safe. The strategy paid off handsomely, for Deming was later able to boast that Euclid Golf was "the place more and more Clevelanders of culture and refinement want to make their

20 Smith, Howard Dwight. "'Euclid Golf,' Cleveland, Ohio", The Architectural Forum, May 1921, page 168.

21 Warranty Deed for property of M.L. Hopkins, 2334 Roxboro Road, Jan 1918.

22 Warranty Deed for property of M.L. Hopkins, 2334 Roxboro Road, Jan 1918.

23 Ibid.

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homes" and he listed their names in his advertisements.²⁴

The Marketing of Euclid Golf

Deming advertised Euclid Golf extensively. In Cleveland Town Topics alone, over one hundred seventy-five Euclid Golf advertisements appear from 1913 to 1928. Addendum #5 contains several of these advertisements. Deming's original sales brochure, Euclid Golf Allotment, is contained in Addendum #6.

Just six years after Deming began development of Euclid Golf, he referred to Fairmount Boulevard as "The Euclid Avenue of the Heights". Again in a 1920 advertisement, Deming expounded upon the idea: "the splendid neighborhood at Ardleigh Drive and Delamere Drive in Euclid Golf development, where these beautiful streets intersect with Fairmount Boulevard, has naturally, by virtue of just its location, become the home site for many of Cleveland's first families". Was he the first to make this claim? Was the phrase "Euclid Avenue of the Heights" simply a creation of his marketing department? We may never know; however, Deming was certainly correct in noting that many prominent Clevelanders had made their homes in Euclid Golf.

We know about some of these homeowners from an article in the May 1921 issue of The Architectural Forum. The article recognizes Euclid Golf as an outstanding example of suburban real estate development. It praises the B.R. Deming Company and Howell & Thomas Architects for creating a residential community that was both architecturally pleasing and financially successful. "To [Clevelanders]," it says, "[Euclid Golf] signifies a district centering about a wide curved boulevard, crossed by a dozen or so winding streets of generous width, an abundance of fine old trees and a sprinkling of substantial houses which are, as suburban houses go, quite likely in size and character."²⁵

The article shows photographs and floor plans for eleven Euclid Golf homes, designed by Howell & Thomas. Three of the homes are Fairmount Boulevard mansions, while the rest are more modest side street domains. The Fairmount Boulevard homes include those of A.C. Ernst, Esq., founding partner of Ernst & Ernst Accountants (2540 Fairmount, Photo #94); Mrs. W. C. Scofield, widow of a sales manager for Lake Erie Iron Company (2602 Fairmount, Photo #85); and Mr. Fred Nichols, an attorney (2626 Fairmount, Photo #92).

Those on the side streets include the homes of several prominent businessmen. Two of these men were involved in Cleveland's early automobile industry: Mr. Thomas White, Vice-President of White Motor Company (2335 Delamere, Photo #24) and Charles A. Forster, President of the Packard Cleveland Motor Company (2231 Delamere, Photo #71). At least two were involved in real estate: Mr. John C.

24 The B. R. Deming Company, Euclid Golf Allotment, 1913; Cleveland Town Topics, February, 25 1922, page 12; and Cleveland Town Topics, March 4, 1922, page 12.

25 Cleveland Town Topics, June 12, 1920, page 20.

26 Smith, Howard Dwight. "'Euclid Golf,' Cleveland, Ohio", The Architectural Forum, May 1921 page 165.

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McNutt, President and Treasurer of the J.C. McNutt Company (2272 Woodmere, Photo #10) and A.C. Blair, President and Treasurer of the A.C. Blair Company and Vice-President of Best Realty Company (2248 Woodmere, Photo #72). The remaining homes are those of Mr. William R. Mitchell, Secretary of Selicci Products (2346 Woodmere, Photo #91); Mr. Raymond G. Pack, an advertising executive (2224 Tudor, Photo #17); and Mr. Roland W. White, President of the Colonade Company and Treasurer of The Fuller Canneries Company (2222 Delamere, Photo #84).

The extent to which B.R. Deming desired to protect his allotment from undesirable influences is shown by his purchase of three lots on the South side of West St. James Parkway from another developer and the design of pleasing cottage houses to block the unsightly view of "a poor class of investment houses with no restrictions" (Photo #95).²⁷ Mr. Howell designed number 2600, Mr. Thomas designed number 2594, and they both designed a double house, number 2580-82, at the boundary of the allotment on West St. James Parkway (Photos #33 and #66). These three houses, though not technically part of Euclid Golf, are included with this application because of their high-quality design and construction and their unique role in protecting Euclid Golf.

Euclid Golf's Developer, Barton R. Deming

Euclid Golf represents the work of Barton R. Deming, a real estate developer who brought together Cleveland's leading architects and builders to create one of the finest, planned residential communities in the country. Barton Roy Deming was born in Windsor, Canada, August 21, 1875. His father, Hubert V. Deming, was originally from Watertown, New York, and had settled in Canada where he became involved in the mercantile and lumber business²⁸. Barton was the ninth of ten children. He was educated in Sarnia, Canada and graduated from its high school in 1892. In 1893 he followed several of his brothers to Cleveland, Ohio²⁹.

In Cleveland, Deming first worked in the ordering department for the Mechanical Rubber Company and then as a bookkeeper for the Oglebay, Norton & Company. After spending two years in the West to improve his health, he rejoined his brothers in Cleveland and assisted them in organizing The Deming Brothers Company in 1903³⁰. Hubert V. Deming, Jr., the oldest brother, was president of the firm until 1908 when Barton took over. Grant W. Deming was the vice-president and manager, and Orville G. Deming was secretary. Barton R. Deming was treasurer. Cecil C. Deming, the youngest brother, was also involved³¹.

The Demings soon made a name for themselves in real estate. They developed several high-quality allotments in East Cleveland such as the Grantwood Allotment (Grantwood, Pasadena, Drexel, Tacoma, and Massie Avenues) and the Columbia

27 Ibid., pages 171-172,.

28 Orth, Samuel Peter, A History of Cleveland Ohio Vol.2, 1910, page 770.

29 Ibid., page 773.

30 Ibid., page 773.

31 Ibid., page 352.

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Allotment (Columbia, Empire and Kempton Avenues)³². According to Cleveland historian, Samuel Orth, who wrote in 1910: "the real-estate operations of the firm have constituted an important chapter in the history of Cleveland for the past six years, the development, upbuilding and adornment of the city being largely promoted through their efforts. They have opened up many of the finest additions in Cleveland and have erected residence property of the highest grade."³³

In 1905, Grant Deming organized the Deming Realty Company. This company developed the Hyde Park Allotment beginning in 1905 in Cleveland Heights. In 1909 Grant's Heights Realty, Cleveland Heights Realty and Boulevard Land & Building Company developed the Forest Hill Allotment on land previously owned by John D. Rockefeller (roughly bounded by Euclid Heights to the North, Coventry Road to the West, Lee Road and Superior Street to the East, and Cedar Road to the South), also in Cleveland Heights.³⁴ Barton R. Deming was not involved in the later real estate activities of his brother Grant. A June 1, 1913, Cleveland Leader advertisement for the Euclid Golf Allotment carries this "important" announcement: "B.R. Deming, who heads the B.R. Deming Company, developers of Euclid Golf Allotment, never has been connected in any way with Forest Hill, or other Heights property before the opening of this allotment. This enterprise has no connection with any other Heights allotment." (See Addendum #7 for this and other early Euclid Golf Cleveland Leader advertisements)³⁵

The reason for this announcement is unclear. Perhaps Barton Deming believed he needed to state this fact in order to secure his deal with Rockefeller or perhaps he just wanted to differentiate himself from his brother. Mr. Clarence E. Terrill, Manager of Abeyton Realty, stated in a letter dated February 5, 1913, "Mr. Deming would surely be a splendid chap to take hold of [the Euclid Golf property], while his brother Grant Deming is somewhat discredited, Mr. B. R. Deming stands high and has no connection is a business way with his brother Grant."³⁶ Grant Deming may have fallen into disfavor with Rockefeller when he fell behind on mortgage payments for the Forest Hill Allotment.³⁷ Nevertheless, Grant Deming did successfully meet his financial obligations and went on to develop many other properties in the Heights. Later Euclid Golf advertisements make no more mention of the issue.

Barton R. Deming lived at 2485 Fairmount Boulevard, in Euclid Golf, from 1914 until the death of his wife, Helen, in March of 1934 and the marriage of his only daughter, Elaine Allen, to Weston Schmitt the same year. His nephew, Grant

32 Ibid., page 211.

33 Ibid., page 773.

34 Ibid., page 211.

35 The B. R. Deming Company, The Cleveland Leader, advertisement, real estate section, June 1, 1913.

36 Letter dated 5/2/1913, from Clarence E. Terrill, Manager of Abeyton Realty Company to Mr. Charles O. Heydt, Secretary, Rockefeller Archives.

37 Letters from John D. Rockefeller's Abeyton Realty Company to Grant Deming in 1909, Rockefeller Archives.

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Deming, Jr., helped him auction off his furnishings and then lived with him in the Heights Rockefeller Building apartments on Mayfield Road and Lee Road in Cleveland Heights (National Register of Historic Places, 1986).³⁸ Deming worked for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. on the development of his father's Forest Hill estate into a residential village (Forest Hill is located in Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland; National Register Historic District, 1986).³⁹ When Cleveland Heights established a Zoning Commission in 1920, Barton R. Deming was one of its first appointed members.⁴⁰

Towards the end of his life, Deming lived with his sister, Millie, at 3565 Stoer Road, in Shaker Heights. He served for many years as a trustee of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, and later established the Deming Ironing Company, which manufactured gas electric ironing machines. He died at Overlook House, a Christian Science Home located in Cleveland Heights, on September 15, 1956, at the age of eighty-one.⁴¹

Significant Architects

Many architects of local and national distinction, such as Howell & Thomas, Charles R. Greco, Meade & Hamilton, Charles Schneider and Walker & Weeks, designed homes in Euclid Golf. Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival are the most dominant styles. However, several examples of French Renaissance, Italian Renaissance, Shingle, Prairie and Arts & Crafts also exist. Some homes are truly eclectic in that they combine elements of two or more styles. The picturesque and romantic eclecticism of the homes probably gave early twentieth century Clevelanders a sense of safety and security in a rapidly industrializing and changing society.⁴²

Despite their historical references, Euclid Golf homes contained the latest in early twentieth century technology and conveniences. As evidenced by advertisements in a booklet published by the B.R. Deming Company on the 7th anniversary of the opening of Euclid Golf (Addendum #3), many houses used Mouat Vapor Heat, Kernerator built-in-the-chimney incinerators and 'Minneapolis' heat regulators.⁴³ Some houses featured fireproof steel frames. In keeping with the latest ideas about sanitation, many homes had tiled kitchens provided by The Clarence H. Collings Company and Mott plumbing fixtures provided by The Kennedy Company.⁴⁴

Euclid Golf homes also reflect the social patterns of their day. Compared to th

38 Bremer, Deanna, Interview with Grant W. Deming, Jr., 2000.

39 Goldberg, Ken, "Temple on the Heights vs. the Rockefellers," article on www.chuh.net/chhistory/rockefellers.html.

40 Morton, Marian, Cleveland Heights, Ohio: The Making Of An Urban Suburb, 1847-2002, forthcoming, chapter 2.

41 Obituary of B.R. Deming, The Plain Dealer, December 16, 1956.

42 Roth, Leland M., A Concise History of American Architecture, 1979, pages 232-236.

43 The B. R. Deming Company, Euclid Golf Neighborhood, Cleveland, Ohio, 1920.

44 Ibid.

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earlier homes of Cleveland's elite along Euclid Avenue, Euclid Golf homes were more horizontal and in closer relation with each other and the street. Lots were large enough for gardens and ornamental plantings, but not so big to be impractical. Victorian formality was giving way to more open floor plans. Few Euclid Golf homes contained elaborate ballrooms. Instead, they featured dining rooms, living rooms, libraries and dens meant for more intimate gatherings. The increasing popularity of the automobile can be seen in Euclid Golf homes. While homes built before 1919 had detached garages at the rear of the property, homes built later generally had attached ones (although they were still to the rear of the house). The importance of the outdoors to the suburban ideal is evident in the garden rooms, porches and patios that integrate the interior of the house with the surrounding landscape. Elaborate garden layouts decorated with ornaments, pergola, fountains and pools have the effect of creating outdoor rooms. Euclid Golf homes were built to take advantage of the abundant unskilled labor force available for domestic service. Sleeping rooms for live-in help were connected via back staircases to the kitchens, pantries, storage rooms, and garages where the daily chores of domestic life were accomplished.

Howell & Thomas

Howell & Thomas, who had been hired by B.R. Deming to build model homes and approve all home plans, designed the majority of homes in Euclid Golf. Carl Eugene Howell and James William Thomas, Jr.'s company, founded in Columbus, Ohio in 1908, was one of the leading architectural firms in Cleveland in the 1920s. Thomas had apprenticed under Cass Gilbert⁴⁵ Of the 176 Euclid Golf homes for which the architect is known, Howell & Thomas designed 54, or 30.7%, of the structures. One of their first commissions in Euclid Golf was B.R. Deming's own home (2485 Fairmount Boulevard, Photo #97) at the entrance to the allotment (see Addendum #8, Architectural Forum, May 1917 featuring this house). Its prominent location at the top of an escarpment and unusual topography (the lot is extremely narrow and contains a steep gorge) led to the creation of a distinctive structure that heralded Euclid Golf as a high-quality, architecturally distinguished neighborhood. Howell & Thomas later designed many homes in the Van Sweringen brothers' modern Shaker Heights. Architectural periodicals of the day, such as The Architectural Forum and The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder, featured their work regularly.

Representative Howell & Thomas Houses:

2272 Woodmere Drive, Photo #10
2248 Woodmere Drive, Photo #72
2220 Woodmere Drive, Photo #30
2310 Coventry Road, Photo #15
2335 Delamere Drive, Photo #24
2231 Delamere Drive, Photo #71
2224 Tudor Drive, Photo #17
2580-2582 West St. James Parkway, Photo #33
2394 & 2600 West St. James Parkway, Photo #66

45 Campen, Richard, Distinguished Homes of Shaker Heights, 1992; page 21.

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Best & Hoefler

Karl I. Best and Edward G. Hoefler's firm designed 2349 Ardleigh Drive (Photo #32), 2375 Roxboro Road (Photo #34), and 2262 Tudor Drive (Photo #73) in Euclid Golf.

Bohnard & Parsson

William A. Bohnard and Raymond D. Parsson were partners from 1907 to 1932. They designed many homes in the Van Sweringen brothers' Shaker Heights and Grace Lutheran Church on Cedar Road in Cleveland Heights.⁴⁶ Their Euclid Golf homes include 2289 Chatfield Drive (Photo #5), 2266 Demington Drive (Photo #74), and 2334 Roxboro Road (Photo #75).

Harold Burdick

Harold Bennett Burdick was a noted eclectic residential architect in the Cleveland area. He worked for the firms of Walker & Weeks and Meade & Hamilton before striking out on his own.⁴⁷ Although he designed homes in a variety of styles, he is best known for his Tudor Revival residences, such as 2720 Fairmount Boulevard. His own home, however, at 2424 Stratford Road, in Cleveland Heights, was completed in the International Style and is listed on The National Register of Historic Places.

George H. Burrows

George Burrows partnered with P. R. Brooke in the 1920s and designed several homes in modern Shaker Heights.⁴⁸ In 1916, he designed 2277 North St. James Parkway (Photo #4).

Copper & Dunn

Munroe W. Copper, Jr. was born in Philadelphia and came to Cleveland to practice architecture under Walker & Weeks in 1921. Donald Omar Dunn also was with Walker & Weeks when he left in 1924 to form a partnership with Munroe Copper. Together they designed many homes and churches, until Donald Dunn's tragic death in 1932. In Euclid Golf, they designed 2341 Ardleigh Drive (Photo# 16) and 2343 Ardleigh Drive (Photo #76). Munroe Copper also designed 2318 Delamere Drive (Photo #77).

J.H. Dickson

John H. Dickson was an architect and general contractor.⁵⁰ He designed 2283 Chatfield Drive (Photo #78) and 2204 Demington Drive (Photo #1).

Harold O. Fullerton

Harold O. Fullerton was born in Youngstown, Ohio and studied architecture at the University of Michigan. After serving in World War I, he practiced architecture in Cleveland from 1924 to 1932.⁵¹ Perhaps his experience in Europe is what gave

46 Ibid., page 23.

47 Ibid., page 20.

48 Ibid., page 23.

49 Ibid., pages 18-19.

50 Cleveland City Directory, 1922.

51 The Cleveland Topics Company, Representative Clevelanders, 1926, page 134.

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him such a fine eye for the Tudor Revival style. He is best known for his design of Belgian Village, a group of Tudor Revival attached homes on Fairhill Road in Cleveland, with Antonio Di Nardo in 1931.⁵² Belgian Village is now the Fairhill Village Historic District and is listed on The National Register of Historic Places. In Euclid Golf, he is known to have designed 2612 Fairmount Boulevard and 2691 Scarborough Road (Photo #21), two Tudor Revival homes with exquisite details.

Charles R. Greco

Charles R. Greco was a prominent Boston architect who became known in Cleveland when he designed The Temple in 1924.⁵³ He designed two Euclid Golf homes: 2357 Delamere Drive for Louis Bloch in 1925 (Photo #29) and 2236 Demington Drive for David Skall in 1924 (Photo #19). In 1928, he designed The Temple on the Heights on Mayfield Road in Cleveland Heights, now known as The Civic. The Civic is listed on The National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁴

Reynolds H. Hinsdale

Reynolds H. Hinsdale worked with J. Milton Dyer, one of Cleveland's most celebrated architects, before going into practice for himself.⁵⁵ In Euclid Golf, he designed many houses, including 2675 Fairmount Boulevard, 2300 Ardleigh Drive (Photo #18), 2310 Ardleigh Drive, and 2345 Roxboro Road (Photo #35).

Arthur E. Keller

Arthur E. Keller was born in Cleveland and attended old Case School (now Case Western Reserve University) and Cornell University.⁵⁶ He designed many homes in Euclid Golf, including 2650 Fairmount Boulevard, 2284 North St. James Parkway, 2374 Woodmere Drive, 2271 Chatfield Drive (Photo #6), 2295 Chatfield Drive and, masterful Tudor, 2278 Coventry Road (Photo #22).

Meade & Hamilton

Frank Bell Meade and James Montgomery Hamilton were considered the leading domestic architects in the Cleveland area from 1911 until 1927. Frank Meade had worked in Boston under Charles Schweinfurth and later joined with Abram Garfield (President Garfield's son) to form the firm Meade & Garfield. In 1911, Meade formed a partnership with James Hamilton. Their firm designed homes on Euclid Avenue, in Wade Park (Cleveland), in Ambler Heights and Euclid Heights (Cleveland Heights), in Shaker Heights, in Bratenahl, in Willoughby, and in Clifton Park (Lakewood).⁵⁷ They produced exceptional homes and are best known for the Tudor Revival style, seen in 2240 Delamere Drive (Photo #25) and 2699 Fairmount Boulevard. Frank Meade is also known to have designed 2275 Woodmere Drive (Photo #11).

52 Campen, Richard, Distinguished Homes of Shaker Heights, 1992; page 23.

53 Ibid.

54 Ibid.

55 Ibid.

56 Obituary of Arthur E. Keller, page 16C, The Plain Dealer, July 11, 1954.

57 Campen, Richard, Distinguished Homes of Shaker Heights, 1992, pages 16-17.

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Joseph M. Miller

Joseph M. Miller designed many homes in Euclid Golf, including 2611 Fairmount Boulevard, 2287 Demington Drive, 2364 Demington Drive (Photo #8), and 2259 North St. James Parkway.

Maxwell Norcross

Maxwell Norcross designed several gems in Euclid Golf: 2557 Fairmount Boulevard 2265 Tudor Drive (Photo #79), and 2228 Woodmere Drive (Photo #27).

Harry Porter

Harry Porter designed 2253 Delamere Drive (Photo #80), 2375 Woodmere Drive, 2665 West St. James Parkway (Photo #81), and 2651 Fairmount Boulevard.

Philip E. Robinson

Philip E. Robinson designed the first home built in Euclid Golf, 2645 Fairmount Boulevard (Photo #93). He also designed 2258 Delamere Drive.

Charles Schneider

Charles F. Schneider trained in the office of Meade & Garfield and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He began his own practice with the design of Stan Hywet Hall in Akron for the Seiberling family in 1912-1915 (listed on the National Register). He was a faculty member of the Cleveland School of Architecture of the Western Reserve University and a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.⁵⁸ He designed several homes on Fairmount Boulevard, including 2552, 2558, 2569, 2603, and likely 2530 and 2568. It is likely that he designed homes on Euclid Golf side streets as well.

Harlen E. Shimmin

In his heyday, Harlen Elmer Shimmin was perhaps the most prolific architect in Cleveland. In the spring of 1911, he had over forty buildings under construction at one time. Shimmin was a native Clevelander and a much sought after architect despite his lack of a formal architectural degree. He worked in the office of Charles W. Hopkinson, a leading Cleveland architect, for 13 years. He started out as a mechanical engineer and became the lead architect in Hopkinson's office before going into business for himself in 1904.⁵⁹ Well-known homes he designed in Cleveland Heights include the imposing stone structure of 2285 Coventry Road, just East of Euclid Golf. He designed several homes in Euclid Golf: 2740 Fairmount Boulevard, 2338 Ardleigh Drive (Photo #23), 2253 Chatfield Drive (Photo #82), 2265 Chatfield Drive (Photo #83), 2264 N. St. James Parkway (Photo #14), 2240 Woodmere Drive (Photo #12), and others. His work in the Van Sweringen section of Cleveland Heights included 2806, 2877, 2884, 2925, 2952, 3000 and 3000 Fairmount Boulevard.

Harry Shupe

Harry Shupe began practice in Cleveland in 1907. He worked with a partner until

⁵⁸ Ibid., pages 17-18.

⁵⁹ Lloyd, W. S., "A High Example in Architecture", The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder, pages 20-45.

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1914.⁶⁰ He designed at least two homes in Euclid Golf, 2646 Fairmount Boulevard and 2249 Chatfield Drive.

Steffens & Steffens

John F. Steffens and George H. Steffens designed several homes in Euclid Golf and the Late Gothic Revival Heights Medical Building, 2460 Fairmount Boulevard (Photo #96). The firm also designed 2266 Chatfield Drive (Photo #7), 2250 Woodmere Drive, and 2221 Tudor Drive.

Fredrick W. Striebinger

Frederick W. Striebinger is said to have been the first Clevelander to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The result of his studies can be seen in the Tremaine-Gallagher house, 3001 Fairmount Boulevard (listed on The National Register of Historic Places) and the Harry Coulby residence (now Wickliffe City Hall).⁶¹ He designed many homes in Euclid Golf, including 2237 Delamere Drive (Photo #2), 2244 Demington Drive (Photo #13), 2274 Demington Drive (Photo #31), 2280 Demington Drive (Photo #20), and likely, 2590 Fairmount Boulevard. He was known for his broad knowledge of classical architecture and his creative originality. Other major buildings he designed include the Second Church of Christ Scientist (now True Holiness Temple, E. 77th and Euclid in Cleveland) and the Heights Masonic Temple in Cleveland Heights.

Walker & Weeks

Frank Ray Walker and Harry Ellis Weeks both moved to Cleveland to work with the firm of J. Milton Dyer in 1905. Dyer had been commissioned to design a city hall for Cleveland as part of the Group Plan. In 1911, they left the firm to establish their own practice, becoming Cleveland's foremost architectural firm in the 1920s. They were best known for their commercial, public and religious buildings, such as Public Auditorium, the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland Public Library, Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church, Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Severance Hall, Cleveland Municipal Stadium, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (2747 Fairmount in Euclid Golf, Photo #88).⁶² The few homes they designed include 2638 Fairmount Boulevard; they may have also designed homes on the side streets.

Significant Builders

As was common in the early 20th century, many of the architectural firms who designed homes in Euclid Golf used their own building departments to construct their houses. Large-scale immigration in Cleveland brought an abundant supply of skilled craftsman who masterfully executed the architects' plans. Fillous & Ruppel, architectural sculptors, provided many of the woodcarving and ornamental plasterwork in Euclid Golf. The Rose Iron Works (still in business today; 1536-40 East 43rd Street, Cleveland) provided ornamental iron and bronze work. R. Colard Wright Stained Glass supplied the leaded glass in many of the Tudor Revival homes. The B.R. Deming Company took pride in the skill and craftsmanship

60 Campen, Richard, Distinguished Homes of Shaker Heights, 1992; page 23.

61 Orth, Samuel Peter, History of Cleveland, Vol. 2, 1910, page 719.

62 Gaede, Robert C., Guide to Cleveland Architecture, 1997, page 197.

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of both its own workmen and those suppliers with whom they worked. The skillful manipulation of natural materials such as stone, tile, slate and wrought iron create a finely textured, aesthetically pleasing environment in Euclid Golf.

The B.R. Deming Company

The B.R. Deming Company employed a unique strategy for a real estate company: it had its own building department to construct homes on company owned lots. This construction took place under the supervision of fine residential architects, such as Howell & Thomas. This afforded Deming one more level of control in seeking to build a high-quality residential development. Many Euclid Golf purchasers chose The B.R. Deming Company to build their homes, which were referred to as "Deming-built". The company boasted of their "carefully chosen materials and directly employed workmen, under the supervision of [their] own building experts".⁶³ As an astute businessman, Deming also sought to promote customer satisfaction and limit construction costs.

Several other builders, about whom little is known, worked within Euclid Golf. Two builders, however, deserve mention because of the particularly fine craftsmanship they employed in the construction of their homes.

Ray C. Jones

Ray C. Jones built many fine houses in Euclid Golf and later in the Shaker Heights Historic District. On Fairmount Boulevard he built 2514, 2530, 2549, 2552, 2558, 2568, 2569, and 2603. He also built 2271 Chatfield Drive (Photo #6), 2295 Chatfield Drive, 2318 Coventry Road, 2324 Coventry Road, 2330 Coventry Road 2334 Coventry Road, and 2330 Delamere Drive.

Benjamin C. Hinig

Benjamin Calvin Hinig was a real estate and insurance broker who built many of the finest homes in the Heights. He built at least five Euclid Golf homes: 2237 Delamere Drive (Photo #2), 2274 Demington Drive (Photo #31), 2280 Demington Drive (Photo #20), 2590 Fairmount Boulevard, and 2612 Fairmount Boulevard. He lived at both 3116 and 2828 Fairmount Boulevard, homes that he built in the Van Sweringens' Shaker Village in Cleveland Heights. He died suddenly on January 8, 1936 when he jumped out of his 7th floor office window at 6th and Euclid; the losses he had suffered in both the stock market crash and his real estate business caused him to despair. He was only fifty-five years old⁶⁴.

Conclusion

The proposed Euclid Golf Historic District represents the entire planned suburban development of Euclid Golf, while today only a portion of Deming's development is listed on the National Register. The Euclid Golf Historic District encompass a portion of the Fairmount Boulevard Historic District (Fairmount Boulevard from Cedar Road to Coventry Road), which was designated in 1976, and all of the side streets that were excluded from the earlier designation. Euclid Golf is an example of early twentieth century suburbanization brought about by Cleveland's

63 The B. R. Deming Company, Euclid Golf Neighborhood, 1921, page 40.

64 "B. C. Hinig, 55, Dies in Leap at Euclid-E. 6", Page 1A, The Plain Dealer, January 9, 1936.

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industrialization and a desire for more spacious, healthful living arrangements. Euclid Golf demonstrates how Garden City design principles, incorporating the beauty of the natural environment, the use of architects to design beautiful homes, and carefully defined investment levels were used to create a suburban community that would hold its value over time. B.R. Deming developed Euclid Golf along with accomplished architects and builders, whose fine craftsmanship is evident today. The designation of all of Euclid Golf as an historic district will give the area the recognition that it deserves as one of the finest planned residential communities in the country. As early as 1919 the case was already being made. In a letter to his boss, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Charles O. Heydt, Secretary-Treasurer of Abeyton Realty Company, wrote that working with Barton Deming was proving to be "pleasing and profitable," and that "real estate people throughout the country know of [Euclid Golf] as one of the most beautiful and attractive [neighborhoods] anywhere in the United States."⁶⁵

⁶⁵ Letter dated August 26, 1919, Rockefeller Archives.

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- Memorandum of Agreement between Barton R. Deming and Abeyton Realty Company, June 1915, Rockefeller Archives, Sleepy Hollow, NY.
- Mortgage Deed transferring ownership of Euclid Golf from Abeyton Realty to Barton R. Deming Company, October 1919, Rockefeller Archives, Sleepy Hollow, NY.
- Photo Collection of Mr. Weston Schmitt, grandson of B. R. Deming, Avon, OH.
- Record of Building Permits, City of Cleveland Heights City Hall
- Warranty Deed for property of M. L. Hopkins, 2334 Roxboro Road. Cleveland Heights, OH: January 1918.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Ardleigh Drive, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2268	1925	unknown	Max Leis	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Tudor Revival
2276	1925	unknown	L.M.Gunderson	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2286	1924	unknown	W.H.Callan	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2290	1919	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2299	1924	C.R.Greco (?)	Audrey Karshu	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2300	1924	R.H.Hinsdale	H.L.Haines	H.L.Haines	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2307	1925	unknown	H.L.Haines	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Italian Renaissance
2310	1919	R.H.Hinsdale	H.L.Haines	H.L.Haines	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2311	1925	unknown	H.L.Haines	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2319	1924	unknown	H.L.Haines	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2320	1950	unknown	Wm. Collins	unknown	Attached	NC			Colonial Revival
2330	1923	unknown	E.R.Castle	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2335	1923	S.H.White	D.C.Haber	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2338	1923	Harlen Shimmin	F.S.Harmon	Harlen Shimmin	Attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2341	1930	Copper & Dunn	McCallister Marshall	unknown	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2343	1924	Copper & Dunn	McCallister Marshall	Bert S. Benjamin	Attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2344	1923	Bert S. Benjamin	Bert S. Benjamin	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2349	1923	Best & Hoefler	G.W.Rampe	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Italian Renaissance
2350	1928	D. Farman & R. E. Lawrence	Geo. Judge	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Tudor Revival
2358	1924	unknown	Viola Schumacher	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2359	1924	unknown	G.W. Rampe	unknown	Attached	C		addition	Tudor Revival
						Total C	20	9	
						Total NC	1	0	

Chatfield Drive, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YR Built	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2249	1917	Harry Shupe	E.E. Campbell & C.T. Carlson	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2252	1914	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof/addition	Tudor Revival
2253	1916	Harlen E. Shimmin	L.W. Murfey	Harlen E. Shimmin	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2260	1914	O.R. Staff	C.M. Hartley	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2265	1916	Harlen E. Shimmin	G.A. Murfey	Harlen E. Shimmin	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2266	1919	J. Steffens	John R. Bentley	R. F. Cook	Detached	C	C	composite roof	Arts & Crafts
2270	1913	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2271	1917	A. E. Keller	R.C. Jones	R.C. Jones	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2276	1924	unknown	A. Monroe	A. Monroe	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof/addition	Colonial Revival
2277	1915	Howell & Thomas	Bertha A. Pacy	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2283	1917	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2284	1924	unknown	A. Monroe	A. Monroe	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Prairie/ Colonial Revival
2288	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	No	Italian Renaissance
2289	1915	Bohnard & Parsson	Louis Englander	Wm.A. Bohnard	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof/addition	Arts & Crafts
2294	1919	Geo. M. Pager	E.D. Rogers	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof; altered portico	Colonial Revival
2295	1917	A.E. Keller	R.C. Jones	A.E. Kellar	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2301	1919	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	attached	C		No	Colonial
2307	1924	Charles Coleman	Gus Keller	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival/ Arts & Crafts
						Total C	18	16	
						Total NC	0	0	

Coventry Road, Zip 44118

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	C/NC		Changes in Materials	Style
						House	Garage		
2248	1926	unknown	G.A.Monroe	G.A.Monroe	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2258	1927	unknown	G.A.Monroe	G.A.Monroe	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2268	1925	unknown	L.G. Monroe	G.A.Monroe	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2278	1929	A.E.Keller	A.E.Dudley	unknown	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2288	1930	unknown	R.W. Dudley	R.W.Dudley	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2292	1961	unknown	W. Richard Duer	unknown	attached	NC		Non-contributing	Modern
2298	1936	unknown	Geo. M. Oyer	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2310	1919	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2318	1925	unknown	R.C. Jones	R.C. Jones	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2324	1925	unknown	R.C. Jones	R.C. Jones	attached	C		No	French Renaissance
2330	1925	unknown	R.C. Jones	R.C. Jones	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2334	1925	unknown	R.C. Jones	R.C. Jones	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
Total C						11	1		
Total NC						1	0		

Delamere Drive, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2214	1919	Wright & Hohl	Dr. Chas. F. Briggs	unknown	Attached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2215	1917	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2222	1919	Howell & Thomas	R.W.White	B.R.Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2225	1917	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2231	1917	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2237	1917	F.M. Striebinger	B.C.Hinig	B.C. Hinig	Detached	C	NC	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2240	1928	Meade & Hamilton	Ralph T. King	Meade & Hamilton	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2250	1919	Albright, Milhem & Kelly	Geo. W. Quarm Co.	Geo. W. Quarm Co.	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2253	1919	Harry Porter	Jas. M. Todd	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2258	1923	P.E.Robinson	Dr. H.B.Kurtz	P.E.Robinson	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2259	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	Detached	C	C	No	Colonial Revival
2267	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2312	1925	unknown	Louis Beyer	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Tudor Revival
2318	1926	Monty W.Copper	Francis B. & V.C.Taylor II	Jay Fritz	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2322	1917	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2325	1919	Howell & Thomas	Wm. S. Jack	B.R.Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2330	1919	Howell & Thomas	R.C. Jones	unknown	Detached	C	C	No	Tudor Revival
2335	1922	Howell & Thomas	Thomas White	unknown	attached	C		No	French Renaissance
2339	1919	R. Peal	Mary D. Coolidge	HW Buru & Son	Detached	C	C	No	Tudor Revival
2350	1919	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2357	1925	C.R.Greco	Louis M. Bloch	unknown	attached	C		No	French Eclectic
2360	1925	unknown	G.W. Rampe	unknown	attached	C		No	Tudor Revival
2364	1925	unknown	G.W. Rampe	unknown	attached	C		No	French Renaissance
2369	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2372	1926	unknown	G.W. Rampe	unknown	attached	C		No	Colonial Revival
2373	1955	unknown	Emil & Mary Locker	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	Modern
						Total C	25	10	
						Total NC	1	1	

Demington Drive, Zip 44106

						C/NC	C/NC		
Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2156	1924	unknown	Guarantee Bldg. Co.	unknown	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2160	1924	unknown	Geo. M. Ayer	unknown	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2164	1924	unknown	Dr. Arthur Stotter	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	arts & crafts
2172	1922	unknown	Miller	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2180	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	Detached	C	C	no	Prairie School/ Colonial Revival
2188	1923	A. Cunningham	B. Pelar	A. Cunningham	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2196	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2204	1919	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2214	1919	E. Gibson	L.S. Finlay	unknown	attached	C		no	Prairie School
2222	1919	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2228	1918	E.M. Hawthorne	E.M. Hawthorne	E.M. Hawthorne	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2236	1924	C.R. Greco	David G. Skall	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
2244	1916	Frederick W. Streibinger	J.M. McCoy	F.M. Striebinger	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2249	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	French Renaissance
2250	1916	H.F. Jeffrey	Mrs. W. G. Robbins	unknown	Detached	C	C	no	Prairie School
2255	1924	E.F. Hodges	E.A. Hinig	E.F. Hodges	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2258	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2263	1914	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2266	1919	Bohnard & Parssons	A. F. Shurney	unknown	Detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2274	1922	Frederick W. Streibinger	B.C. Hinig	B.C. Hinig	attached	C		asphalt roof	Italian Renaissance
2280	1922	Frederick W. Streibinger	B.C. Hinig	B.C. Hinig	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2285	1919	Willard Hirsch	Wm. Downie	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2287	1915	J.M. Miller	Dr. C.V. Kerr	J.M. Miller	Detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2291	1929	Paul Oekert & Geo. W. Teare	J.B. Cochran	unknown	attached	C		asbestos	Colonial Revival
2346	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2351	1916	BETG	Geo. H. Schummacher	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2352	1915	B. Dalton	W.H. Wendorff	H.L. Benz & Son Co.	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2357	1913	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2358	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	Detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2361	1915	unknown	Laura G. Westfall	unknown	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival/ Arts & Crafts
2364	1915	J.M. Miller	A.M. Tousley	Harvey R. Ruff	Detached	C	C	no	Prairie School
2367	1919	E.F. Kochmit	E.F. Kochmit	E.F. Kochmit	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2370	1915	R.A. Heizer	H.G. Powell	unknown	Detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2373	1919	H.W. Thomas	Mrs. John McGabe	H.W. Thomas	Detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2376	1965	unknown	Karen Schwartz	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
						Total C	34	21	
						Total NC	1	0	

Fairmount Boulevard, Zip 44106 (part of Fairmount Blvd Historic District except for 2460)

C/NC C/NC

Address	YR Built	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2460	1926	Steffens & Steffens	unknown	unknown	N/A	C			Late Gothic Revival
2485	1914	Howell & Thomas	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	attached	C		new windows	French Renaissance
2504	1919	Charles Schweinfurth	J. Wentworth Smith	J. Wentworth Smith	attached	C		part asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2507	1952	Michael M.Kane	N/A	N/A	detached	NC	NC	non-contributing	modern
2514	1925	Maier & Walsh (?)	Calvin A. Lohmiller	R.C. Jones	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2520	1917	Howell & Thomas	Harry H. Hammond	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2521	1923	Howell & Thomas	Philip R. Mather	W.H. Andrews	Detached	C	C		Tudor Revival
2530	1924	Charles S. Schneider (?)	Clyde S. Pelton	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2533	1920	Howell & Thomas	J. M. Hutton	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2540	1919-20	Howell & Thomas	Alvin C. Ernst	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2549	1922-23	Howell & Thomas	Ralph Nellis	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2552	1923	Charles S. Schneider	Asa Shiverick	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2557	1924-25	Maxwell Norcross (?)	Dudley J. Hard	George Quarm	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2558	1923	Charles S. Schneider	Leander J. Hostetter	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2568	1920-21	Charles S. Schneider (?)	Michael R. Barrett	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Colonial Revival
2569	1919-21	Charles S. Schneider	Hugh B. Bunts	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2574	1916	Howell & Thomas	Roy F. York	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Colonial Revival
2583	1917-19	Howell & Thomas	Mary Read York	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2590	1923-24	Frederick W. Streibinger (?)	Edward Rosenfeld	B.C. Hinig	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2596	1918-20	A.C.Wolf	O.S. Cramer	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2602	1918	Howell & Thomas	William C. Scofield	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2603	1924	Charles S. Schneider	Francis J. Osborne	R.C. Jones	attached	C			Colonial Revival
2611	1920-21	J.M.Miller	Emma Smith	J.W.S. Webb & Sons	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2612	1925-26	Harold O. Fullerton	Samuel H. Kleinman	B.C. Hinig	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2621	1919-20	S.H.Weir	S. Korach	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2626	1916-18	Howell & Thomas	Fred M. Nichols	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2627	1920-21	Howell & Thomas	John J. Stanley	B.R. Deming	attached	C		wing additions;asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2638	1922-23	Walker & Weeks	A. Tashjian	unknown	attached	C			French Renaissance
2639	1916-17	Howell & Thomas	Lester W. Blyth	B.R. Deming	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2645	1914-19	P.E.Robinson	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C		Colonial Revival
2646	1919-20	Hary Shupe	J.S. Van De Boe	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2650	1918-20	Arthur E. Keller	Edward P. Monaghan	Dunlop & Johnson	attached	C		painted brick black; asphalt ro	Tudor Revival
2651	1923-25	Harry Porter	Leroy Davenport	unknown	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2670	1957	unknown	Florence Waldman	N/A	Detached	NC	NC	non-contributing	modern
2675	1923-24	Reynold H. Hinsdale	John A. Kling	W. M. Cunningham	Both	C	NC		Tudor Revival
2680	1962	William Gabriel	Arthur Rosenbaum	The L. M. Gunderson Co.	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
2685	1923-24	R.Moulthrop	Samuel Miller	W. M. Cunningham	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2688	1922-23	Wright & Hohl	Charles G. Barkwill	W.H. Andrews	Detached	C	C		Colonial Revival
2696	1919-21	unknown	William H. Haight	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival

Fairmount Boulevard, Zip 44106 (part of Fairmount Blvd Historic District except for 2460)

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2699	1926-27	Meade & Hamilton (?)	Geo. W. Booker	unknown	attached	C			Arts & Crafts
2710	1919-20	George M. Pager	John P. Witt	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2715	1921-22	unknown	Robert H. Carroll	unknown	attached	C			Colonial Revival
2720	1924-25	Harold Burdick	Hoyt L. Warner	N. Brown & Son	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2732	1920-22	unknown	William L. Clements	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2740	1922-23	Harlen Shimmin	S. Balkwill	unknown	attached	C			Tudor Revival
2741 & 2750	1927-29	J.Byers Hayes of Walker & Weeks	N/A	N/A		C			Late Gothic Revival
2750	1923-25	Willard Hirsch	The United Improvement Co.	unknown	attached	C			Colonial Revival
						Total C	44	5	
						Total NC	3	3	

North St. James Parkway, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2245	1919	Fish	Dr. C.J.Howell	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2246	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2253	1919	Nicolas Petti	Richard J. Lamb	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2256	1919	T.W.Miller	T.W.Miller	T.W.Miller	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2259	1916	Robinson & Miller	Dr. Wm. Fullerton	Drummond-Miller	detached	C	NC	no	Colonial Revival
2264	1916	Harlen E. Shimmin	A.A. Murphy	Harlen E. Shimmin	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2265	1917	W.C. Campbell	W.C. Campbell	W.C. Campbell	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2270	1915	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	NC	no	Colonial Revival
2271	1915	Dercum & Beer	Walter S. Pope	R.F. Cook	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial
2276	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2277	1916	George F. Burrows	George F. Burrows	C.R.Moody	attached	C		asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2283	1917	John M. Graham	Dr. Clyde L. Cummins	John Grant & Son	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2284	1917	A.E. Keller	A.E. Kellar	A.E. Keller	detached	C	C	asphalt roof/addition	Colonial Revival
2289	1915	unknown	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2290	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2295	1915	Smith	Edward A. France	F.C. Smith	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2301	1925	unknown	John Knox	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2304	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2307	1925	unknown	L.M. Gunderson	unknown	detached	C	C	1990 addition	Colonial Revival
2312	1913	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2319	1915	unknown	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof/new windows	Colonial Revival
2325	1914	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
						Total C	22	18	
						Total NC	0	2	

Roxboro Road, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YR Built	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2324	1990	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
2330	1918	W.H. Smith	E.A. Campbell	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2334	1922	Bohnard & Parsson	Martin L. Hopkins	unknown	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2341	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		addition/asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2344	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
2345	1919	R.H.Hinsdale	H.L.Haines	H.L.Haines	detached	C	C	no	Italian Renaissance
2350	1938	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt	modern
2357	1922	Harold O. Bonfield	H.O.Gibson	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2362	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
2367	1957	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
2368	1923	N/A	G.W.Rampe	G.W.Rampe	detached	C	C	asphalt	French Renaissance
2374	1924	Howell & Thomas	A. Donald Gray	unknown	attached	C		modern addition	French Renaissance
2375	1924	Best & Hoefler	G.W.Rampe	unknown	attached	C		no	Italian Renaissance
						Total C	11	5	
						Total NC	2	0	

Scarborough Road, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2671	1919	unknown	J.G.Nierrath	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2673	1919	unknown	James Studeny	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2675	1918	unknown	B.R.Deming	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2681	1918	unknown	B.R.Deming	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2691	1927	Harold O. Fullerton	F.W.Ramsey	Harold O. Fullerton	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
2697	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2699	1924	unknown	J. Knox	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2701	1919	unknown	Henry L. Benz	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2711	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2715	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2721	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2727	1919	W.W.Hodges	Grace Walter	W.W.Hodges	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2733	1925	H. L. Porter & R. McNally	A.M.McNally	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
						Total C		13	0
						Total NC		0	0

Tudor Drive, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YR Built	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2214	1955	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
2217	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2221	1916	Steffens & Steffens	Leroy P. Davenforth	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2224	1917	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2227	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2235	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2238	1924	unknown	Guarantee Bldg. Co.	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Tudor Revival/ Arts & Crafts
2243	1915	G.B. Bohm	M.J. Murphy	G.B. Bohm	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2245	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2246	1924	unknown	Guarantee Bldg. Co.	unknown	detached	C	C	new windows	Tudor Revival
2254	1919	unknown	Arthur Johnson	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2257	1915	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2262	1921	Best & Hoefler	G.W.Rampe	G.W.Rampe	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2265	1925	Maxwell A. Norcross	H.L.Loomis	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2270	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2275	1914	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2280	1970	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	NC		non-contributing	modern
2281	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	NC	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2340	1918	E.J. Andrews	Fred Nieuhuser	E.J. Andrews	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2341	1924	unknown	M. Haber	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2346	1919	unknown	G.J. Batzer	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2347	1919	Howell & Thomas	W.B.Cockley	B.R.Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2356	1923	Paul Ockert	Maynard R. Sheldon	Maynard R. Sheldon	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2357	1924	A.H.Forbes	D.L.Forbes	unknown	detached	C	NC	no	Tudor Revival
2361	1923	George Bolmeyer	A.B.Oliver	A.B.Oliver	detached	C	C	no	Prairie School
2362	1923	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	new windows	Tudor Revival
2368	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2369	1928	unknown	John Knox	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
2374	1925	unknown	C.A. Barnet	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2375	1924	unknown	J. Paul Harrison	unknown	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival
Total C						28	19		
Total NC						2	2		

West St. James Parkway, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YRBuilt	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2580-82	1919	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B. R. Deming	detached	C	C	no	Italian Renaissance
2594	1919	J.W.Thomas	J.W.Thomas	B. R. Deming	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2600	1919	C.E.Howell	C.E.Howell	B. R. Deming	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2665	1919	Harry L. Porter	Ernest McGeorge	Harry L. Porter	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2666	1927	unknown	Mr. Moody	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2672	1919	H.W.Thomas	John Helmer	H.W.Thomas	detached	C	NC	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2676	1917	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	J.H. Dickson	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2682	1916	unknown	B.R.Deming	B. R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2683	1919	W.W.Hodges	Hattie Owens	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2688	1916	H. Kregulius	J.G. Owens	J.G. Owens	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Arts & Crafts
2691	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2692	1916	Howell & Thomas	L.F.Vhl	H.L. Beuz & Son Co.	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Prairie School/ Arts & Crafts
2696	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B. R. Deming	detached	C	C	no	Prairie School
2699	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2700	1915	Bundy Bros. Co.	J.J. Widlar	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2705	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2706	1919	Dercum & Beer	J.A.Webb	Dercum & Beer	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2710	1919	Howell & Thomas	O.L.Jacobs	Claude Myers	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
						Total C	18	17	
						Total NC	0	1	

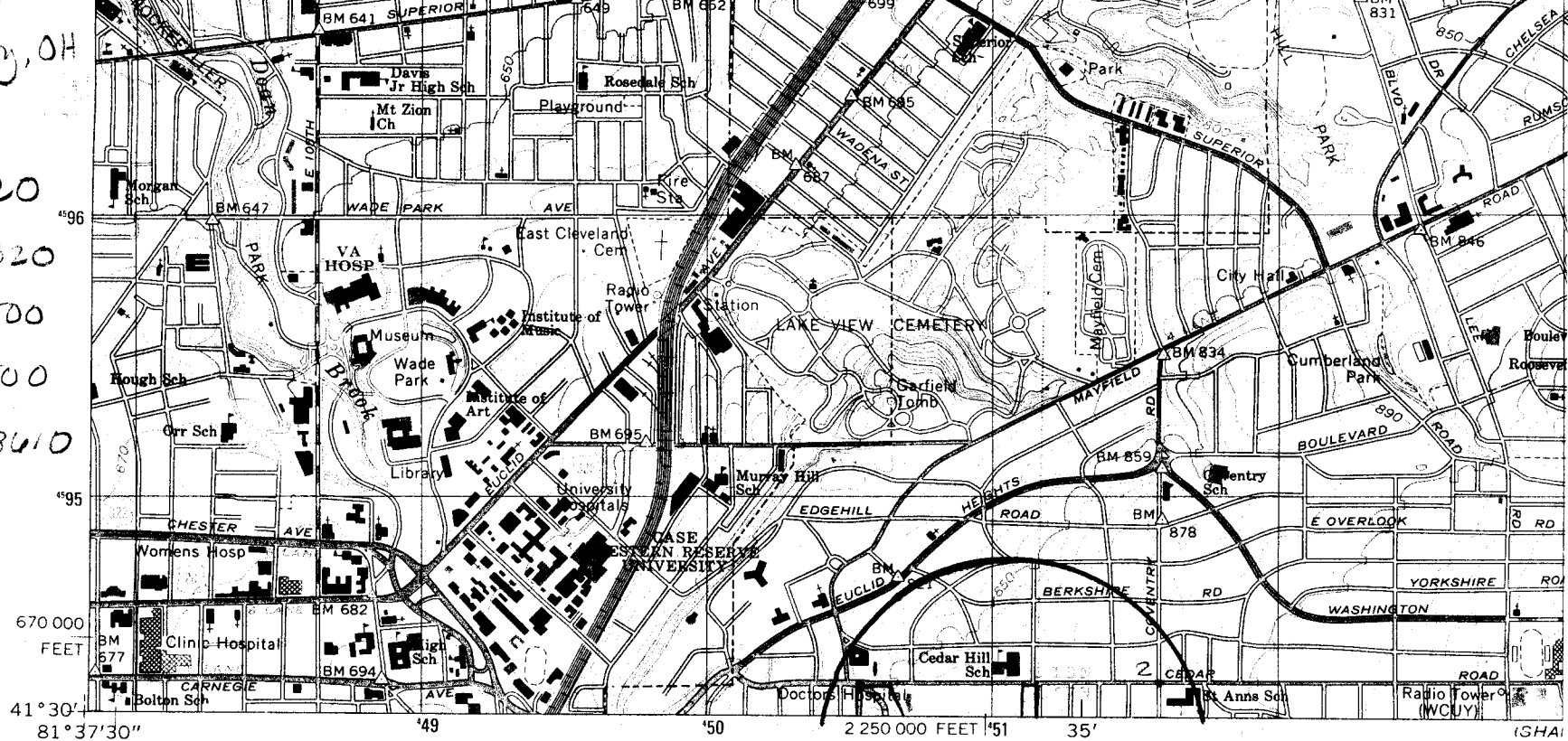
Woodmere Drive, Zip 44106

C/NC C/NC

Address	YR Built	Architect	Original Owner	Builder	Garage	House	Garage	Changes in Materials	Style
2215	1919	Howell & Thomas	Campbell & Carlson	unknown	attached	C		addition in 1929; asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2218	1922	Howell & Thomas	C.E.Howell	B.R. Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof; addition in 1949	French Renaissance
2220	1918	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	French Renaissance
2221	1917	John M. Graham	H.D. North	A.H. & Wm. Schultz	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2228	1925	Maxwell A. Norcross	G.Quarm Esq.	unknown	detached	C	C	no	French Renaissance
2229	1922	John H. Graham & Co.	Mrs. W.C.North	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Italian Renaissance
2234	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2235	1915	unknown	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2240	1919	H. E. Shimmin	J. E. Murray	H. E. Shimmin	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2248	1919	Howell & Thomas	A.C.Blair	B.R. Deming	attached	C		no	Colonial Revival
2249	1919	Steffens & Steffens	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	attached	C		asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2256	1915	Steffens & Steffens	O.S. Aamer	Steffens & Steffens	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
2257	1915	Howell & Thomas	F.R. Marvin	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Tudor Revival
2265	1915	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2268	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2272	1916	Howell & Thomas	B.R.Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2275	1915	Frank B. Meade	C.W. Lundoff	A.F. Foore	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2280	1914	unknown	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Shingle Style
2281	1916	R.S. Silsbee	Harry G. Sloan	Dehamel Constr.	attached	C		asphalt roof	Italian Renaissance
2346	1917	unknown	B.R.Deming	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2347	1924	unknown	Cyrus Jewets	unknown	detached	C	C	asphalt roof/addition	Colonial Revival
2352	1921	unknown	J.P. Wood	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2353	1924	unknown	Guarantee Bldg. Co.	unknown	detached	C	C	porch ?	Arts & Crafts
2362	1921	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	NC	no	Arts & Crafts
2365	1922	unknown	unknown	unknown	attached	C		asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2370	1920	unknown	unknown	unknown	detached	C	C	no	French Renaissance
2371	1923	C.H.Ortman	Lawrence E. Stone	C.H.Ortman	attached	C		no	Tudor Revival/ Arts & Crafts
2374	1917	A.E.Keller	B.R. Deming	B.R. Deming	detached	C	C	asphalt roof	Colonial Revival
2375	1919	Harry L. Porter	M.M.Chancey	unknown	detached	C	C	no	Colonial Revival
						Total C	29	17	
						Total NC	0	1	

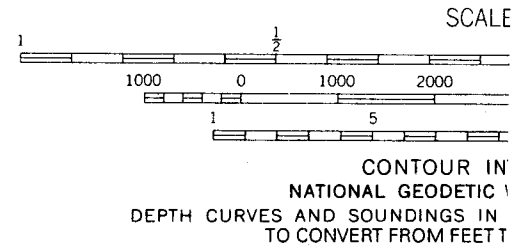
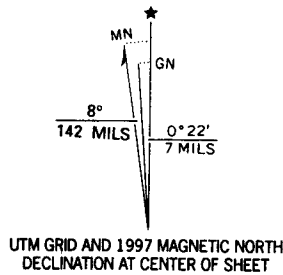
Euclid City, OH
 Cuyahoga County, OH
 Zone 17

1. 450510 4594320
2. 451500 4594320
3. 451500 4593500
4. 451170 4593500
5. 450500 4593610



(CLEVELAND SOUTH)
 4666 1 NW

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Topography compiled 1952-53. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963 Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Charts 35 (1959) and 354 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



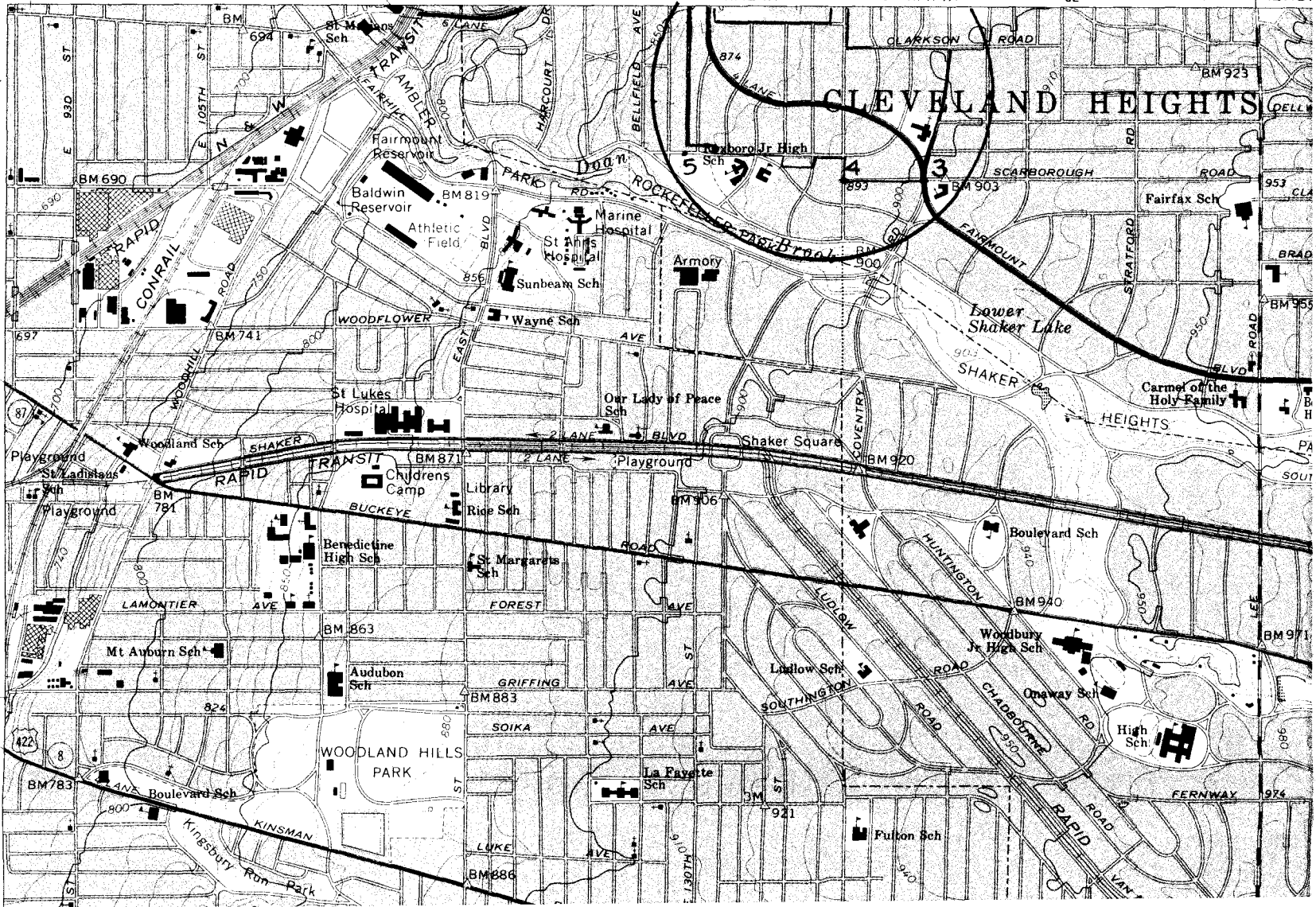
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

4887 11 SW NORTH
(CLEVELAND NORTH)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAP #70 EUCLID GOLF HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, CUYAHOGA

81° 37' 30" 448000m E 49 0.4 M. TO U.S. 322 450 R. 12 W 451 35' R. 11 W 452 1.1 MI. TO U.S. 322 (EAST)
41° 30' 4594000m N



Euclid Golf H.D.
Cuyahoga County, OH
Zone 17

- 1. 450510 4594320
- 2. 451590 4594320
- 3. 451500 4593500
- 4. 451170 4593500
- 5. 450560 4593610

4593
4592
4591
1.4 MI. TO U.S. 422
4.1 MI. TO U.S. 20 & 6
1.7 MI. TO OHIO 87

RESOLUTION NO. 100-2002(PD)

By Council Member Montlack

A Resolution in support of the nomination of the Ambler Heights and Euclid Golf neighborhoods to the National Register of Historic Places; and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, the City of Cleveland Heights takes pride in its history and architecture, and as a streetcar suburb developed primarily in the 1910's and 1920's, is comprised of many beautiful and architecturally significant neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the City of Cleveland Heights has the following historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Fairmount Boulevard Historic District, Forest Hill Historic District, Overlook Road Carriage House Historic District, and Fairhill Road Village Historic District, as well as nine individually listed National Register properties; and

WHEREAS, Council commends neighborhood residents Janet Coquillette, Deanna Bremer and Hugh Fisher for their grassroots efforts to research and prepare the National Register nominations for the Ambler Heights and Euclid Golf neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the City's Historic Preservation Planner has assisted residents in preparing the nomination of these two neighborhoods to the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the City of Cleveland Heights recognizes the importance of listing these historic neighborhoods on the National Register of Historic Places and supports such designation by the Ohio Historic Preservation Advisory Board and the keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, that:

SECTION 1. This Council hereby expresses its support of the nomination of the Ambler Heights and Euclid Golf neighborhoods to the National Register of Historic Places and urges the Ohio Historic Preservation Society and the keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service to approve such designation.

SECTION 2. This Council further commends neighborhood residents Janet Coquillette, Deanna Bremer and Hugh Fisher for their grassroots efforts to research and prepare such nominations.

SECTION 3. Notice of the passage of this Resolution shall be given by publishing the title and abstract of its contents, prepared by the Director of Law, once in one newspaper of general circulation in the City of Cleveland Heights.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1 Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

UTM REFERENCES

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	17	450510	4594320
2	17	451590	4594320
3	17	451500	4593500
4	17	451170	4593500
5	17	450560	4593610

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Euclid Golf Historic District are shown as the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Sketch Map – Euclid Golf Historic District". The boundaries of the current Fairmount Boulevard Historic District are shown as a dashed line on the map. Maps #4, #5 and #6 also show the boundaries of the Euclid Golf Historic District with a solid black line.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed boundaries for The Euclid Golf Historic District are justified by a map contained in a sales brochure published by The B. R. Deming Company in 1914 entitled The Euclid Golf Allotment. The boundaries encompass the property originally acquired by John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and then sold to Barton R. Deming for development into the Euclid Golf Allotment. Plat maps confirm the boundaries.

PHOTO LIST

The following information is the same for all photographs:
Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Photographer: Hugh Fisher
Date of Photographs: 11/15/2001 (note: a digital date appears on the front of some photos; this date is incorrect and is due to a default setting in the camera)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2 Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Oh

Negatives are located at City of Cleveland Heights, Department of Planning and Development

1. 2204 Demington Drive
2. 2237 Delamere Drive
3. 2688 West St. James Parkway
4. 2277 North St. James Parkway
5. 2289 Chatfield Drive
6. 2271 Chatfield Drive
7. 2266 Chatfield Drive
8. 2364 Demington Drive
9. 2284 Chatfield Drive
10. 2272 Woodmere Drive
11. 2275 Woodmere Drive
12. 2240 Woodmere Drive
13. 2244 Demington Drive
14. 2264 North St. James Parkway
15. 2310 Coventry Road
16. 2341 Ardleigh Drive
17. 2224 Tudor Drive
18. 2300 Ardleigh Drive
19. 2236 Demington Drive
20. 2280 Demington Drive
21. 2691 Scarborough Road
22. 2278 Coventry Road
23. 2338 Ardleigh Drive
24. 2335 Delamere Drive
25. 2240 Delamere Drive
26. 2375 Tudor Drive
27. 2228 Woodmere Drive
28. 2324 Coventry Road
29. 2357 Delamere Drive
30. 2220 Woodmere Drive
31. 2274 Demington Drive
32. 2349 Ardleigh Drive
33. 2580-2582 West St. James Parkway
34. 2375 Roxboro Road
35. 2345 Roxboro Road
36. 2320 Ardleigh Drive

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 3 Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Oh

-
37. Ardleigh Drive looking North East
 38. Fairmount Boulevard at Ardleigh Circle looking East
 39. Chatfield Drive looking South
 40. Chatfield Drive looking North East
 41. Chatfield Drive looking North West
 42. Coventry Road looking North
 43. Delamere Drive looking North East
 44. Delamere Drive (South block) looking North West
 45. Demington Drive looking North West
 46. Clarkson Road looking West towards Demington Drive
 47. Fairmount Boulevard at P.E. Robinson House looking South West
 48. 2627 & 2621 Fairmount Boulevard looking North West
 49. 2603 Fairmount Boulevard looking West
 50. Fairmount Boulevard looking East
 51. 2612 Fairmount Boulevard looking South East
 52. 2638 Fairmount Boulevard looking South East
 53. 2732 Fairmount Boulevard looking South East
 54. Fairmount Boulevard looking East (from North East corner of North St. James Parkway)
 55. North St. James Parkway looking North East
 56. Nottingham Lane looking East
 57. Nottingham Lane looking West
 58. Roxboro Road looking South East
 59. Roxboro Road looking South East
 60. 2367 Roxboro Road
 61. 2324 Roxboro Road
 62. Scarborough Road looking East
 63. Tudor Drive looking North East
 64. Tudor Drive looking North East
 65. West St. James Parkway looking South West
 66. 2594 & 2600 West St. James Parkway
 67. Woodmere Drive looking North West
 68. Woodmere Drive looking South East
 69. Woodmere Drive (South block) looking North
 70. Woodmere Drive (South block) looking South East
 71. 2231 Delamere Drive
 72. 2248 Woodmere Drive
 73. 2262 Tudor Drive
 74. 2266 Demington Drive

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 4 Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

-
75. 2334 Roxboro Road
 76. 2343 Ardleigh Drive
 77. 2318 Delamere Drive
 78. 2283 Chatfield Drive
 79. 2265 Tudor Drive
 80. 2253 Delamere Drive
 81. 2665 West St. James Parkway
 82. 2253 Chatfield Drive
 83. 2265 Chatfield Drive
 84. 2222 Delamere Drive
 85. 2602 Fairmount Boulevard
 86. Outbuildings of 2276, 2270, 2266, and 2260 Chatfield Drive
 87. Outbuilding of 2284 Chatfield Drive
 88. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
 89. St. Paul's parking lot
 90. Fairmount Presbyterian Church's parking lot
 91. 2346 Woodmere Drive
 92. 2626 Fairmount Boulevard
 93. 2645 Fairmount Boulevard
 94. 2540 Fairmount Boulevard
 95. Development just South of Euclid Golf
 96. Heights Medical Building, 2460 Fairmount Boulevard
 97. B. R. Deming House, 2485 Fairmount Boulevard

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Maps

1. Sketch Map Showing The Euclid Golf Historic District and the existing Fairmount Boulevard Historic District
2. Euclid Golf Club Links
3. Surrounding Developments
4. Period of Development
5. Photo Cross-Reference
6. Contributing and Non-contributing Resources
7. USGS Maps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 5 Euclid Golf Historic District
Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Addendum Items

1. Historical Photos of Euclid Golf from the Weston Schmitt Collection.
2. Warranty Deed for Property of M. L. Hopkins, 2334 Roxboro Road
3. B. R. Deming Company, The. Euclid Golf Neighborhood. Columbus, Ohio: Denny A. Clark, 1920.
4. Smith, Howard Dwight. "'Euclid Golf,' Cleveland, Ohio", The Architectural Forum. May 1921.
5. B. R. Deming Company, The. Advertisements in Cleveland Town Topics.
6. B. R. Deming Company, The. Euclid Golf Allotment, sales brochure for Euclid Golf. Cleveland, Ohio: The B. R. Deming Company, 1914.
7. B. R. Deming Company, The. Advertisements in The Cleveland Leader, 1913.
8. "House of B. R. Deming, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio". The Architectural Forum, vol. 26., May 1917.
9. Fisher, Hugh and Deanna Bremer. Database of Euclid Golf Homes, 2001.

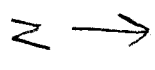
MAP #1 SKETCH MAP

FAIRMOUNT BLVD

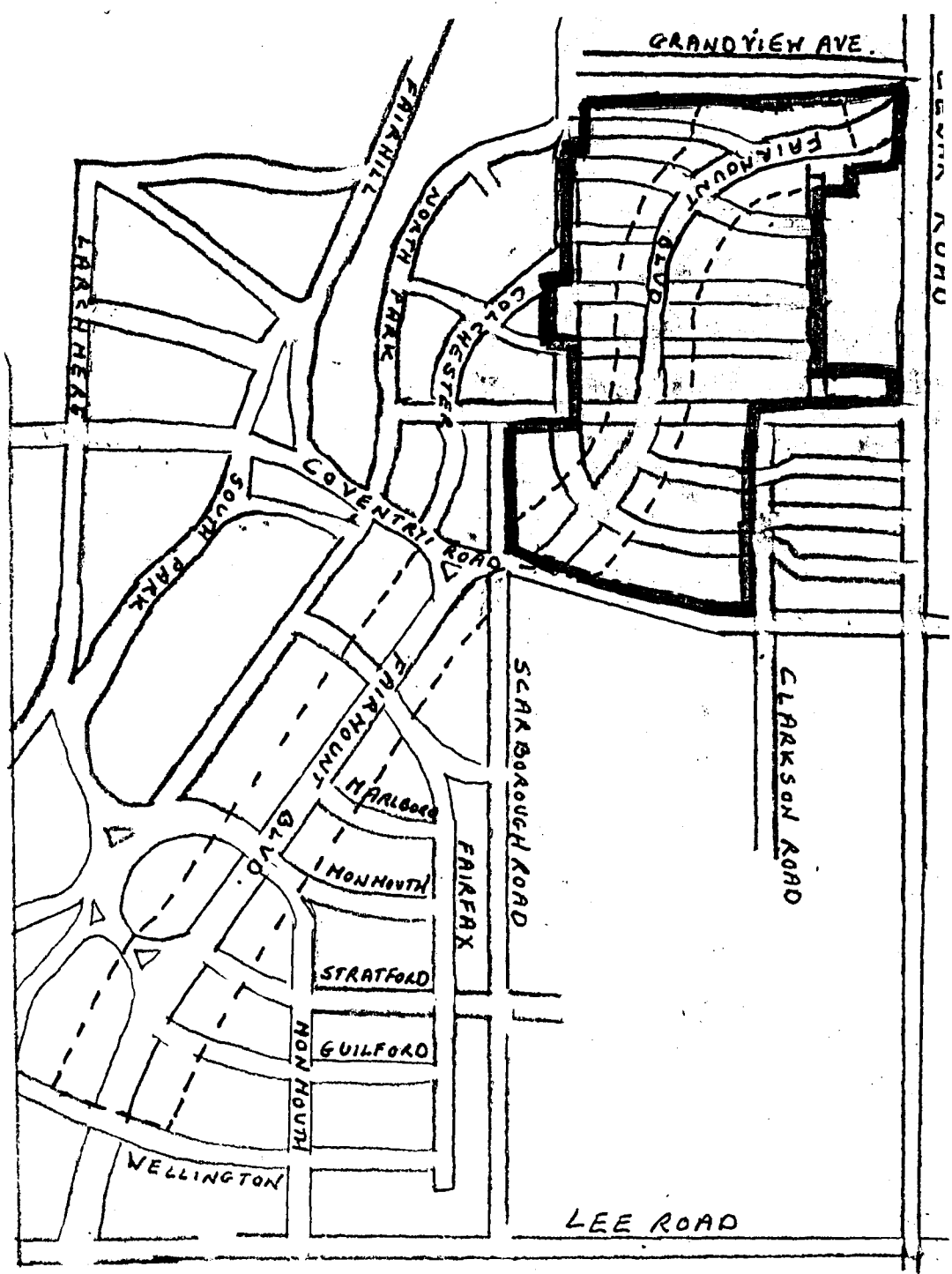
HISTORIC DISTRICT

EUCIID GOLF

HISTORIC DISTRICT



SCALE 1" = 1,500 FT



Euclid Golf Historic District, Cuyahoga County, OH



BALDWIN
WATERWORKS

EUCLID AVENUE

HLK

UNIVERSITY
CIRCLE

- LEGEND
- ANGLER HEIGHTS
 - CEDAR - COVENTRY
 - CEDAR HEIGHTS
 - EUCLID GOLF
 - EUCLID HEIGHTS
 - HAYFIELD HEIGHTS
 - OTHER
 - SHAKER VILLAGE

ANGLER
PARK

CHESNUT HILLS
ANGLER
HEIGHTS

CEDAR GLENN

MURRAY HILL

HAYFIELD ROAD

LITTLE
ITALY

LAVEN
GOLF
COURSE

EDGERHILL
OYSTERLOCK

LAKESIDE
CENETARY

ROXBURY
SCHOOLS

CEDAR
HEIGHTS

EUCLID
HILLS

EUCLID
HEIGHTS

HAYFIELD ROAD

SHAKER
VILLAGE

COVENTRY

CEDAR
COVENTRY

EUCLID
HEIGHTS

COVENTRY

SHAKER
VILLAGE

SCARBOROUGH ROAD

CLARKSON

NEADY
ROAD

CEDAR ROAD

WOODHURST
BLVD.

HAYFIELD
HEIGHTS

SUPERIOR