

CIVIC CENTER DISTRICT

The Civic Center District is truly the heart of Downtown Cleveland with Public Square at its center. The district offers some of Cleveland's most iconic structures like Terminal Tower, as well as historic civic buildings, hotels, banks, sculptures and beautiful pedestrian walkways.

1. TOWER CITY CENTER/TERMINAL TOWER (BUILT 1924-27)

Once considered the world's tallest building outside of New York City, Cleveland's iconic Terminal Tower was the brainchild of the Van Sweringen brothers who shaped the radical idea of combining shopping, hotel, offices and a train station in one mega-structure.

Today, Tower City Center is a hub for RTA's rapid transit system, the Horseshoe Casino Cleveland, a shopping mall with fountains, an 11-screen movie theater, the Ritz-Carlton Cleveland, Renaissance Cleveland Hotel and restaurants. Also, the Observation Deck sits on the 42nd floor providing stunning views of the city. *Observation Deck is open April-Dec. Hours: Sat. 12pm-5pm, Sun. 12pm-4pm. Advance purchase tickets available online and at the guest service desk.*

2. HISTORIC HIGBEE BUILDING/HORSESHOE CASINO CLEVELAND (1931/2012)

Constructed as part of Public Square's Tower City Center, The Higbee Building was developed specifically for the Cleveland-based Higbee's department store. After years of being under different ownership and a location for the 1980's classic film *A Christmas Story*, the 12-story Higbee Building reopened as the first casino in Ohio.

3. CARL B. STOKES FEDERAL COURT HOUSE (1897) / "CLEVELAND VENUS" SCULPTURE (2003)

Overlooking the Cuyahoga River, this 22-story building is named after Carl Stokes, the 51st mayor of Cleveland and the first African-American mayor of a major U.S. city. Above the entrance stands the 37-foot-tall "Cleveland Venus" statue by Ohio-born artist Jim Dine. The bronze sculpture was inspired by the famous masterpiece "Venus de Milo."

4. STATE OFFICE BUILDING "LAST" SCULPTURE (1979)

Designed by Tony Smith, "Last" is a minimal art style sculpture spanning 75 feet and located in front of the State Office Building. The arch, which consists of six parts weighing six tons each, was named to reflect Smith's decree that he would never create another arch sculpture again.

5. PUBLIC SQUARE

Considered the city center of Downtown Cleveland, Public Square spans four city blocks and is full of public monuments and fountains. This includes a statue of General Moses Cleaveland (1888), the city's founder, along with a statue of Tom L. Johnson (1915), the popular Cleveland mayor who espoused fair taxation and social change.

6. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT (1894)

Levi T. Scofield's monument in Public Square pays tribute to the Cuyahoga County residents who served in the Civil War. Four bronze groupings on the exterior depict the artillery, cavalry, navy and infantry, while atop the monument sits "The Goddess of Freedom." *Interior hours vary, but are typically Mon.-Sat. 10am-4pm.*

7. OLD STONE CHURCH (1853-57)

With a congregation dating back to 1820, Cleveland's Old Stone Church is the oldest standing church on Public Square. The 600-seat church has a Victorian Romanesque style exterior paired with Tiffany stained-glass windows, graceful interior carvings and a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The bell that called mourners to the memorial service that occurred when President Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession drove through Public Square is now installed in front of the church. Inside the church, find a public art gallery showcasing Cleveland-inspired work. *Art gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9am-4pm.*

8. ARC LAMP (1890)

Invented by Charles F. Brush, the arc lamp replaced gas lighting on Public Square on April 29, 1879 (preceding Edison's incandescent light) - the first successful use of an electric street light system in the world. This Art Nouveau, acorn-shaped fixture on a hand-forged wrought iron post was an arc lamp when installed in 1890. It was later changed to an incandescent light.

9. KEY CENTER

This complex includes the 57-story Key Tower (1990), which is also the headquarters of KeyBank; Cleveland Marriott Downtown at the Key Center hotel (1989-91); as well as the red sandstone Society for Savings Bank Hall (1889-90), which contains a lobby with marble interior, murals, a 26-foot-high ceiling, stained glass skylight and historical information.

10. 200 PUBLIC SQUARE (1985)

Originally constructed as the new headquarters for the Standard Oil Company, which was founded in Cleveland by John D. Rockefeller, the 45-story building is primarily offices, but also contains a landscaped, eight-story atrium with a water garden and water curtain that runs from the atrium ceiling.

11. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK/LEARNING CENTER AND MONEY MUSEUM (1921-23)

Built like a modern Italian Renaissance palazzo inspired by the Medici Palace in Italy, the building is one of 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks in the country. Statuary can be found representing strength, stability and wealth. The impressive interior has marble floors and pillars with a vaulted ceiling. *Free tours offered for groups with advance reservations.*

12. CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY (1925)/LOUIS STOKES WING (1996)/EASTMAN READING GARDEN

The library exterior was constructed in the Beaux Arts, neoclassical design; while the interior was built in Renaissance style with marbled floors, grand murals and vaulted ceilings. Later, the more modern 10-story Louis Stokes Wing was added and named after the longtime Cleveland congressman. The outdoor reading garden offers rotating public art exhibitions. *Hours: Mon.-Sat., 10am-6pm.*

13. HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE (1903-10)

The exterior design of this Beaux Arts building came from the Place de la Concorde in Paris and contains outdoor statuary representing jurisprudence, electricity, steam and commerce. The interior includes two preserved, ornate courtrooms on the third floor, as well as murals by Francis Davis Millet showing mail delivery methods around the world. *Hours: Mon.-Fri., 7am-5pm.*

14. "FOUNTAIN OF ETERNAL LIFE" (1964)

The Art Deco fountain is described as "peace arising from the flames of war." Commissioned in 1945 to memorialize service personnel killed in World War II, the sculpture was not dedicated until 1964 and, by then, included the names of those killed in the Korean War. Restorations later included the addition of the names of servicemen who perished in all 20th century wars.

15. BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING (1931)/LINCOLN STATUE (1932)

Designed in a similar classical, Beaux Arts style seen in surrounding civic and government buildings, the building overlooks Max Kalish's 12-foot-tall sculpture of President Abraham Lincoln delivering the "Gettysburg Address." In 2016, the property is set to become a Drury Plaza hotel.

16. CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM/MUSIC HALL (1922)

Public Auditorium was the fourth building in the 1903 Group Plan and put Cleveland on the forefront of American convention centers. The performing arts area was constructed in the Grand Opera tradition and featured the 10,000-seat Public Auditorium, 3,000-seat Cleveland Music Hall and 600-seat Little Theater. Today, the building hosts the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, held in Cleveland every three years.

17. CLEVELAND CONVENTION CENTER AND GLOBAL CENTER FOR HEALTH INNOVATION (2013)

The L-shaped, 230,000-square-foot convention center, located below ground, suits the needs of tradeshow and conventions - big and small. The recently constructed facility places Cleveland on the cutting edge of convention center offerings. It is attached to the 235,000-square-foot Global Center, which houses permanent showrooms focused on the medical and healthcare industries.

18. JUSTICE CENTER/"PORTAL" (1976)/"THREE FIGURES ON FOUR BENCHES" (1979)

Designed by Isamu Noguchi, "Portal" was the first abstract sculpture placed in Downtown. Located in front of the 26-story Justice Center, the 36-foot-tall work, constructed of black steel pipe, has been critically interpreted by many as "justice going down the drain." "Three Figures on Four Benches," designed by George Segal and located at the Lakeside entrance, appear as ghostly figures of ordinary people in an urban setting. The Cleveland Police Museum is located inside the Justice Center. *Cleveland Police Museum Hours: Mon.-Fri., 10am-4pm.*

19. FORT HUNTINGTON PARK (1937)

This urban park is located near what was once Fort Huntington, an armory during the War of 1812. While it was initially designed to memorialize the fort, it has evolved into the stately home to several Cleveland "heroes" including Cleveland-raised Olympian Jesse Owens (1982) and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1860). The site also serves as the Greater Cleveland Police Officers Memorial.

20. CUYAHOGA COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1906-12)

The courthouse was part of the Beaux-Arts, 1903 Group Plan of buildings and features several statues symbolizing the progression of English/American law. At the building's south entrance stand the bronze sculptures of political rivals Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. The interior contains marble, stained glass and oak and chestnut courtrooms. The interior served as a film location for "The Avengers" and "Air Force One."

21. CLEVELAND CITY HALL (1916)

Neoclassic and Beaux-Arts in style, the city building reflected the others within the 1903 Group Plan. Entering through bronze doors, the inside contains the oak-paneled Council Chambers and Mayor's Suite with fine wood detail. The marble rotunda houses one of two copies of the "Spirit of '76," the nationally recognized painting created in Cleveland by Archibald Willard.

22. "FREE STAMP" (1985)

Created by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, "Free Stamp" is a famous piece of pop art commissioned by the Standard Oil Company to grace its headquarters at 200 Public Square. But, when BP Oil Co. acquired Standard Oil, they opted not to display the sculpture and later donated it to the City of Cleveland.

GATEWAY DISTRICT

Home to both Progressive Field and Quicken Loans Arena, this revitalized district is bustling year-round with sports action, entertainment, business activity and residential living. Historic arcades and the lively restaurant and entertainment scene on East Fourth Street and Euclid Avenue keep this district hopping till the wee hours of the morning.

? CLEVELAND VISITORS CENTER

Stop by the Cleveland Visitors Center for customized itinerary planning, area maps, directions, sightseeing information, reservations and to get the 411 on the best of Cleveland. *Open Mon.-Fri., 8:30am-6:30pm and Sat., 10am-6:30pm. For more info, call 1.800.321.1001 or email CLEConcierge@positivelycleveland.com.*

23. MAY COMPANY BUILDING (1914)

Designed by Daniel Burnham, the original six-story building offered 800,000 square feet of space. The design is Neoclassical with a terra-cotta exterior. This was the first store to offer Clevelanders air conditioning, a parking garage and a place where mothers could leave their children while they shopped. The building is now home to street-level dining, entertainment and the Tri-C Hospitality Management Center.

24. EAST 4TH STREET

What was once home to a dismal array of wig and pawn shops, has been dramatically transformed into one of Downtown's nightlife destinations of choice. The pedestrian-only brick street is alive with international cuisine, a large music venue, a trendy bowling alley, a comedy club, retail, upscale speakeasies and home base to chefs Michael Symon, Jonathan Sawyer and Zack Bruell.

25. THE ARCADE (1890)

Once known as Cleveland's "Crystal Palace," the Arcade was a forerunner to indoor shopping malls in America. The five-story building plays home to a 288-room Hyatt Regency and a handful of shops and eateries. The interior features ornate balconies; huge roof trusses; and a dramatic mix of glass, iron and oak. The exterior design is mainly Romanesque Revival.

26. 5TH STREET ARCADES (1898/1911)

This seven-building complex includes the Colonial (1898) and Euclid (1911) Arcades, as well as the 144-room Residence Inn by Marriott. The 5th Street Arcades were recently rebranded by master leaser Cumberland Development, which boosted occupancy to 100 percent with local businesses.

27. AT-T HURON ROAD BUILDING (1925-27)

This 24-story, art deco skyscraper was, during the early 1920s, the headquarters for *Time* magazine when the general belief was that the future of the magazine was to move west of New York City. Many locals believe the building was the inspiration for The Daily Planet offices in Superman, a comic book hero created in Cleveland.

28. QUICKEN LOANS ARENA, HOME OF THE CLEVELAND CAVALIERS (1994)

This state-of-the-art facility hosts more than 200 events every year and is home to the NBA Cavaliers, AFL Gladiators and AHL Lake Erie Monsters. The "Q" hosts events of national and international interest including concerts and ice shows. Convenient to hotels, shopping and restaurants, the "Q" connects to Tower City by underground walkway.

29. GATEWAY PLAZA "SPORTS STACKS" AND GRANITE BENCHES (1994)

Designed by R.M. Fischer, the twin steel towers at Gateway Plaza stand more than 80 feet tall and reflect the modern image of the adjacent sports facilities while offering kinship to the industrial look of Cleveland's past. Nancy Dwyer's granite benches "Meet Me Here" and "Who's On First?" provide a meeting place for event-goers.

30. PROGRESSIVE FIELD, HOME OF THE CLEVELAND INDIANS (1994)

Constructed between three Downtown streets, Progressive Field is a fan-friendly urban baseball park offering an intimate and comfortable experience. The seats offer more legroom due to wider aisles and angled seat sections that allow an uncanny view of the middle of the diamond. *Hour-long tours are available for a small fee from early May to early September.*

31. LORAIN-CARNEGIE BRIDGE/HOPE MEMORIAL BRIDGE AND THE "GUARDIANS OF TRAFFIC" (1932)

A high-level structure crossing the Cuyahoga River, the bridge features two levels - the bottom of which was never completed. Noteworthy are the eight 43-foot-tall "Guardians of Traffic," Art Deco stone sculptures created by Henry Hering and Frank Walker. In the 1980s, the bridge was repaired and renamed for Cleveland Bob Hope whose father worked on the bridge as a stonemason.

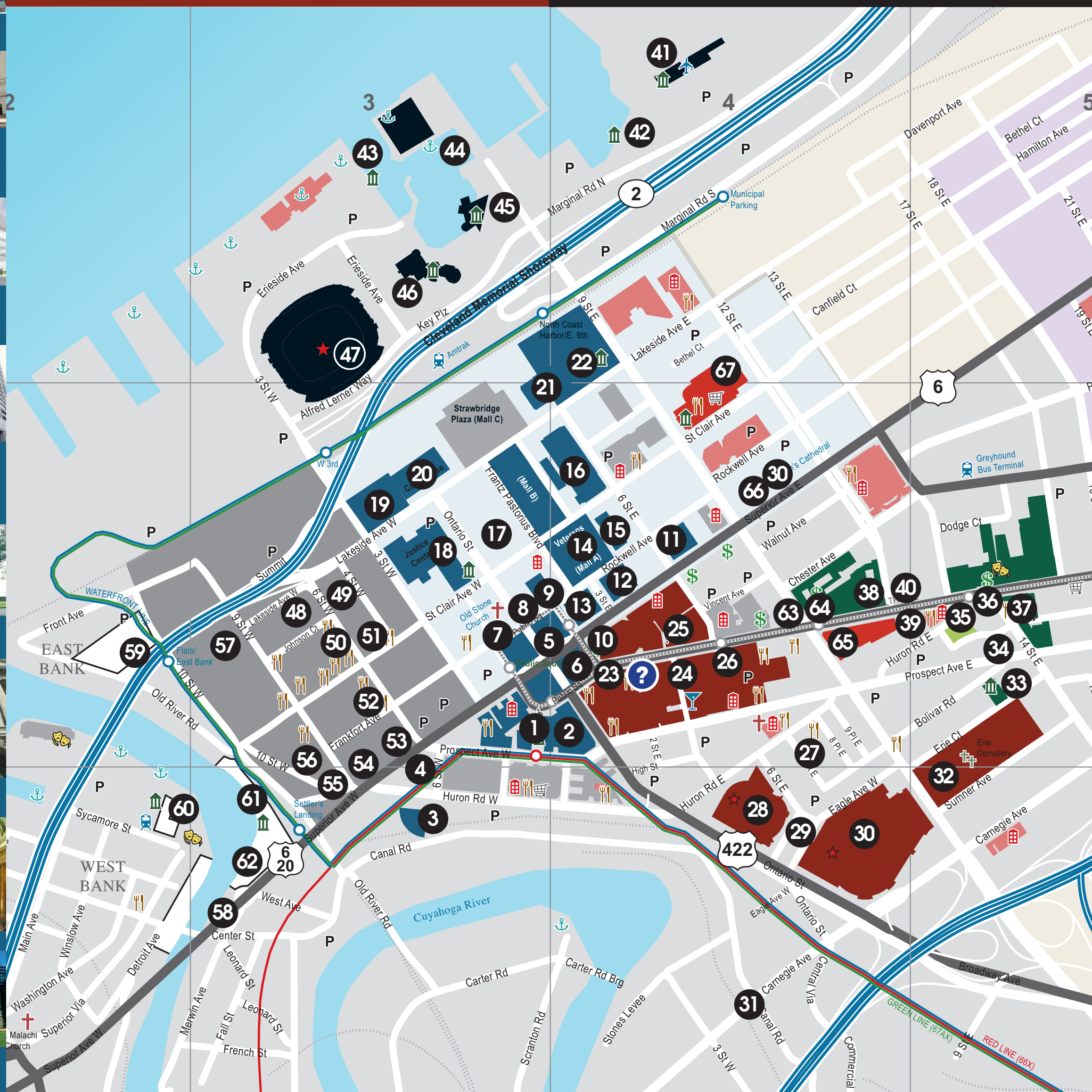
32. ERIE STREET CEMETERY

Retaining the original name of Erie Street, now East 9th Street, this resting place of a distinguished Sauk Chief Joo-O-Sot and more than 160 veterans from as far back as the Revolutionary War, was the first permanent burial ground in the city. Over time, the cemetery has survived campaigns to relocate graves and reclaim the land for other use.

Cleveland

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PLAYHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT

Playhouse Square is widely recognized as one of the largest and premier performing arts centers in the country. The massive restoration project includes five beautifully restored Vaudeville-style theaters – The Allen, State, Ohio, Hanna and Connor Palace – as well as four modern theaters. Millions visit the Playhouse Square District to experience Broadway productions, Great Lakes Theater, Cleveland Play House and hundreds of concerts and family shows throughout the year.

The district also is home to many historic buildings, restaurants, a public plaza and the GE Chandelier, the world's largest permanent outdoor chandelier. Free theater tours are available on the 1st Saturday of every month and depart every 15 minutes from 10am-11:30am from the State Theatre Lobby.



33. GRAYS ARMORY (1893)
Built by the Cleveland Grays (military/social organization) in 1893 and resembling a fort with its imposing tower, the Armory includes a drill hall that was the site of The Cleveland Orchestra's first performance in 1918. Today, the facility includes a refurbished pipe organ and historic military artifacts dating back to the Civil War. Reservations required a minimum of one week in advance for a tour.



34. U.S. BANK CENTRE/THE RENAISSANCE CENTER (1990)
The 15-story office building was the first new construction in the theater district in 67 years. With an exterior dominated by granite and glass, the building features several tiers and octagonal turrets. Formerly known as The Renaissance Center, the building has a large lobby and an adjacent parking facility.



35. U.S. BANK PLAZA
This brick plaza, which hosts more than 100 events throughout the year, fronts both the Wyndham Hotel and the U.S. Bank Centre. The urban park includes outdoor seating, a permanent stage, a cozy fire pit and an al fresco dining experience featuring a walk-up burger restaurant from renowned local chef Zack Bruell.

NORTH COAST HARBOR DISTRICT

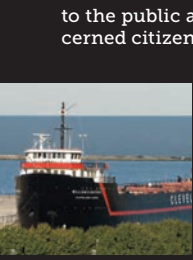
Originally known primarily as the site of the Port of Cleveland, the North Coast District now offers some of Cleveland's most notable attractions. Located on the Lake Erie shoreline, the district includes the I.M. Pei-designed Rock and Roll Hall of Fame & Museum, Great Lakes Science Center, Voinovich Park and FirstEnergy Stadium.



41. BURKE LAKEFRONT AIRPORT (1947)
When the airport opened, it featured a dirt runway, a small operations facility and hangar. Today, the airport, which caters to air charter service and private planes, has a control tower, hard-surfaced runways and concourses. Inside sits the International Women's Air and Space Museum dedicated to the history of women in aviation. The airport is the site of the Cleveland National Air Show held Labor Day Weekend. An outdoor museum commemorates the history of national air races and shows.



42. U.S.S. COD SUBMARINE MEMORIAL (1942-43/1975)
Launched in the water in 1943, this World War II era GATO-class fleet submarine sunk 12 enemy vessels and 36,000 tons of enemy shipping. After the war, the submarine was used as a training vessel. The submarine was later moved to Lake Erie and opened to the public as a museum thanks to a group of concerned citizens. *Open May-Sept.*



43. STEAMSHIP WILLIAM G. MATHER MUSEUM (1925)
This massive 618-foot steamship freighter carried ore, coal, stone and grain across the Great Lakes. Named for a Cleveland industrialist/philanthropist, it was donated by Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. to the Great Lakes Historical Society in 1987. The Great Lakes Science Center now operates it as a museum in North Coast Harbor. *Open May-October.*

WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

Back in the mid-19th century, this neighborhood housed warehouses for hardware, marine and garment businesses, as well as offices for the iron, coal, railroad and shipping industries.

Today, the neighborhood is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a popular entertainment destination featuring restaurants, nightclubs and specialty shops. It's also Cleveland's premier Downtown residential neighborhood featuring commercial buildings and warehouses converted into exquisite loft apartments.



48. BRADLEY BUILDING (1883-86)
Constructed for shipbuilding magnate Alva Bradley's businesses, the building features masonry-bearing walls and wooden mill construction. After the decline of the Bradley businesses, a manufacturer of women's cloaks occupied the building. Saved from demolition, the building was later renovated for both commercial and residential use.



49. HAT FACTORY (1888)
Standing as one of the first Warehouse District buildings to be renovated for residential use, the building's first occupant was a distributor of women's hats – Hart & Company.

36. GE CHANDELIER (2014)

Playhouse Square plays host to the world's largest permanent outdoor chandelier in the style of the grand chandeliers seen inside its lobbies – but outside above the intersection of East 14th Street and Euclid Avenue. The chandelier is 20 feet in height, adorned with more than 4,200 crystals and suspended from a 44-foot-high structure.



37. HANNA BUILDING (1921)

The Hanna Complex was built by Daniel Hanna in memory of his father Marcus. The Hanna Building has 16 floors and a theatre occupied by Great Lakes Theater. In 2008, the theatre underwent a massive renovation creating a totally eco-friendly facility. In addition to the theatre, the complex is now home to upscale residences.



38. STATLER ARMS (1912)

Statler Arms, originally a luxurious 700-room hotel that was owned by various companies, was turned into offices and, most recently, apartments. The building is constructed of steel, concrete and fireproof tile, while the exterior is granite, Indiana limestone, red brick and white terra cotta.



39. HALLE BUILDING (1910)

The Halle Building was originally occupied by the upscale Halle Department Store from 1910-82. The store was famous for creating the beloved Christmastime character "Mr. Jingle." Later, the building was renovated (preserving many original details) for office/commercial use.



40. UNION CLUB (1905)

Cleveland architect Charles Schweinfurth designed the sandstone Neoclassical clubhouse for the Union Club, a private social organization. The not-for-profit organization dates back to 1872 – a club for professional businesspersons and a Cleveland institution that has hosted various presidents, senators and other historic policymakers.



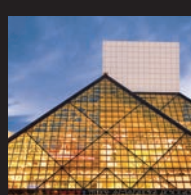
44. VOINOVICH PARK (1996)

This sloped expanse of grassland, just north of the Rock Hall, affords a great view of Lake Erie and the city skyline. Created during Cleveland's Bicentennial, the park was named for Senator George Voinovich, former Cleveland mayor, former Ohio governor and retired U.S. senator who supports Cleveland's development. The park plays host to numerous outdoor events and activities.



45. ROCK AND ROLL HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM (1995)

An integral part of Cleveland's waterfront development, I.M. Pei designed the multi-million-dollar Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, the only museum of its kind dedicated to the history of rock music. Distinctive features include a large glass pyramid that invokes the image of a guitar neck pointing to the sky. Inside is an extensive collection of memorabilia and interactive displays. *Hours: Open daily, 9am-5:30pm (until 9pm on Wed.).*



46. GREAT LAKES SCIENCE CENTER (1996)

Growing out of an evolved version of a mid-1980s proposal to establish a Great Lakes maritime museum, the science center features hundreds of hands-on education displays centered on science, environment and technology – much of which is focused on Lake Erie and Cleveland. The center is home to the NASA Glenn Visitor Center and an OMNIMAX theater featuring a six-story screen. In front of the building's exterior is a giant working wind turbine. *Hours: Open daily, 10am-5pm.*



47. FIRSTENERGY STADIUM, HOME OF THE CLEVELAND BROWNS (1997-99)

The state-of-the-art, lakeside home of the NFL Cleveland Browns franchise was completed in 1999 on the same ground where Cleveland Municipal Stadium stood for 50 years. The stadium seats 68,000, has a concrete exterior and natural grass field. Other features include a tailgating plaza, team shop and restaurant. *Tours are offered April-Nov. with reservations required one week in advance.*



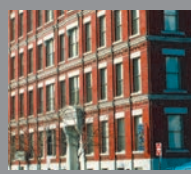
50. HOYT BLOCK (1874-76)

Constructed in Italianate style, the four-story building features an original sandstone masonry curtain-wall and four-story atrium. During construction, James Hoyt benefited from one of the first hydraulic elevators in Cleveland. Today, the building is home to a street-level restaurant and a number of office tenants.



51. GRAND ARCADE BUILDING (1883)

Renovated for residential use in the 1990s, this building was once the home of the Phoenix Oil Company (who then made Murphy's Oil Soap). Railroad lines, oil and iron ore companies also occupied the building.



52. JOHNSON BLOCK (1851-54)/BURGESS BUILDING (1874-76)

Built by Levi Johnson, the builder of Cleveland's first lighthouse, the Johnson Block is an example of pre-Civil War era architecture. Along with the Burgess Building, these facilities housed dry goods and clothing stores, grocers, publishers and printers, offices, restaurants, carriage makers, milliners and furriers.



ROCK AND ROLL HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM

"Rock history comes alive in Cleveland." – Rolling Stone



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Unique architecture, distinctive public art, restored historical sites, beautiful parks, great restaurants and world-class attractions are all part of what makes Cleveland an incredible place to visit or live. One of the best ways to experience the city and its treasures first-hand is to walk it. You'll have plenty to see whether your time permits a brief or a full-day excursion, so put on your walking shoes and hit the streets.

CLEVELAND Welcomes You!

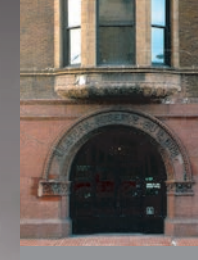
WAREHOUSE DISTRICT (CONTINUED)



53. ROCKEFELLER BUILDING (1903)
Commissioned by John D. Rockefeller for shipping and banking interests, the building was one of Cleveland's first large structures to use a steel skeleton. In 1923, the building was acquired by Josiah Kirby and renamed the "Kirby Building." Frustrated that the Cleveland skyline no longer contained his name, Rockefeller bought back the building and renamed it the "Rockefeller Building." Today, the building houses office space.



54. PERRY-PAYNE BUILDING (1888)
When it was constructed, the building was renowned as an architectural gem with an interior skylight atrium, which attracted visitors from around the world. The building housed lake shipping and iron companies. And, though significantly changed and vacant for years, it was renovated in 1995 into luxury apartments.



55. 820 BUILDING/BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN BUILDING (1921)
The nine-story building was constructed for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen union and featured a notable Indiana limestone exterior. The building is said to have a partially concealed tenth floor. The union, which relocated from Peoria, occupied this space until the beginning of World War I.

FLATS DISTRICT

For decades, The Flats' proximity to the Cuyahoga River, Lake Erie and railroad tracks have made it the place to be for manufacturing and industry. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Flats took on an additional personality with always-hopping bars and nightclubs.

Now, the Flats are in the midst of a multi-million-dollar makeover into a beautiful waterfront neighborhood with restaurants, bars, shops, apartments, condos, offices and even a boardwalk with public green space.



59. FLATS EAST BANK
On the east bank of the Cuyahoga River sits a stretch of land that was once home to lumberyards and steel mills, and later a popular entertainment scene and transient boating docks. Today, the Flats East Bank Project is completely revitalizing the area with restaurants, retail, entertainment, residential housing, accommodations, a boardwalk, 14 acres of green space and offices.



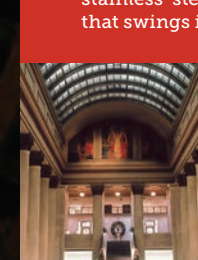
60. WEST BANK OF THE FLATS/POWERHOUSE (1892)/GREATER CLEVELAND AQUARIUM (2012)
In 1892, The Powerhouse building was constructed by Marcus Hanna to power a streetcar line in Downtown Cleveland. It was later renovated in 1987-89 and again in 2011. Today, the facility houses a restaurant, a reception/catering facility, Lolly the Trolley Tours headquarters and the Greater Cleveland Aquarium. Nearby are boardwalks, a comedy club and additional entertainment facilities, including an outdoor concert venue called Jacobs Pavilion.

NINETWELVE DISTRICT

Formerly known as the Financial District, this neighborhood includes office buildings mixed with unique Downtown residences, public art, hotels, entertainment, dining and interesting architecture that changes building-to-building.



63. PNC CENTER/ "TRIPLE L EX-CENTRIC GYROTARY GYROTARY III" (1980)
Built in 1980, the four-story annex connects a 35-story tower to office buildings dating back to 1893. The center's outdoor plaza includes the "Triple L Ex-centric Gyrotary Gyrotary III," a 38-foot-high, three-armed, kinetic sculpture by George Rickey that swings in concentric circles.



64. 925 EUCLID AVENUE BUILDING/ UNION TRUST BANK (1924)
When constructed, the building (formerly known as the Huntington Building and Union Trust Bank) featured the largest bank lobby in the U.S. The top floor of the 21-story building was originally built to be the ticketing lobby of the would-be New York-to-Chicago zeppelin line. Today, the top floor features an Art Deco ballroom offering spacious views of the city.

56. WESTERN RESERVE BUILDING (1892)

Designed by famous architect Daniel Burnham, the eight-story building was constructed for Samuel Mather, a Cleveland philanthropist and notable industrialist. The building is a reflection of the Chicago School style of architecture. Today, it serves as office space.



57. NATIONAL TERMINAL WAREHOUSE (1916)

The building site was owned by famed Cleveland William Gordon, a grocer who became a key innovator in the iron ore trade. The building housed the National Terminal Company, a fabricator of electrical terminals, for six decades. During the 19th century, Cleveland's chief lighthouse was on land adjoining to this property. It was renovated in 1997 into residential units.



58. DETROIT-SUPERIOR BRIDGE/ VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BRIDGE (1917)

As Cleveland's first high-level bridge spanning the Cuyahoga River, the structure has two levels: the lower carries streetcars until 1954; the upper carries automobiles. In 2004, the bridge was modified to allow for pedestrian and bike traffic. At that time, a series of public art was installed focused on the environment (windmill, seismograph, sundial, directional signpost, etc.).



61. SETTLERS LANDING PARK/RTA RAPID STATION/"UNITY WALK"

Acting as an agent of the Connecticut Land Co., Moses Cleveland chose a site that is now known as Settlers Landing on the East Bank of the Flats to make landfall July 22, 1796. He believed the area ideal for shipping access to Lake Erie. Today, the location contains an RTA light rapid station that displays eight etched glass panels reflecting different transportation eras designed by Martin Boyle. The "Unity Walk" was created for Cleveland's Bicentennial in 1996 and includes 23 columns featuring 800 panels designed by individuals of all ages representing Cleveland's diversity.



62. LORENZO CARTER CABIN (1976)

Lorenzo Carter, his wife Rebecca and their family of nine children were the first permanent settlers in Cleveland. The Vermont natives arrived May 2, 1797 and they lived in a log cabin along the Cuyahoga River. Their home served many purposes (i.e., jail, church, meeting hall). A replica of their cabin was rebuilt for the nation's Bicentennial.



65. AMERITRUST ROTUNDA (1905-08) AND TOWER (1911)/THE 9 COMPLEX (2014)

Originally home of the Cleveland Trust Company, the rotunda stands at three-stories and contains Tiffany-style stained glass, brass-railed balconies and murals depicting the growth of the Midwest. The tower, which is the only office building designed by famed Modernist architect Marcel Breuer, features signature concrete bathtub-shaped windows. The 9 Complex transformed this historic corner into a luxury hotel, restaurants, grocery store and residences.



66. CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (1848-52)

In 1847, Bishop Amadeus Rappe commissioned a piece of land on East 9th Street to become the site of a Roman Catholic Cathedral and future home of the Catholic Diocese. Patrick Charles Keeley built the church in the ornamental Gothic style. It has received various expansions and renovations throughout its lifetime.



67. THE TOWER (1963-64) AND GALLERIA AT ERIEVIEW (1986-87)

The Tower was part of the 1960 Erieview Urban Renewal Plan devised by architect I.M. Pei. The plan was slow to evolve and changed substantially. Hence, the Galleria came under construction 20+ years later. The Galleria was designed as an elegant mall dominated by a barrel-vaulted skylight. Today, it features a food court and office space, while hosting numerous events.

