

1. 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 it also contains a landscaped, eight-story atrium that underwent a \$4 million rede-



Offering free tours, Levi T. Scofield's nument 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." Hours: Memorial Day-Labor Day: Daily, 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Labor Day-Veterans Day: Tue-Sun, 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Veterans Day-Memorial Day: Tue-Sat, 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

3. PUBLIC SOUARE The city center of Downtown Cleveland spans four city blocks and includes a statue of General Moses Cleaveland (1888), the city's founder, who laid out the new city around the square - based on village greens in his native Connecticut. Opposite Cleaveland's statue is the statue of Mayor Tom Johnson, who was behind the development of several Cleveland public buildings. As part of the \$30 million renovation completed in 2016, a rotating art exhibit known

as the LANDFORM art wall is located in the southwest corner of the park

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THE HALL



4. 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

5. 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 used dry good and clothing stores; grocers; publishers and printers; offices; restaurants; carriage makers; milliners and furriers.

6. GRAND ARCADE BUILDING (1883)

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

7. HOYT BLOCK (1874-76)

Constructed in Italianate style, the four-story building features an original sandstone masonry curtainwall 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

8. 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.

9. 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. Spared from demolition, the building was later renovated for both commercial and residential use.

10. THE ARCHER (1916)

The building site was owned by famed Clevelander 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 the land adjoining to this property. It was renovat-ed in 1997 into residential units.

11. FLATS EAST BANK (2013)

On the east bank of the Cuvahoga 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 has completely revitalized the area with restaurants, retail, entertainment, residential housing, accommodations, a boardwalk, 14 acres

of green space and offices.

12. SETTLERS LANDING/"UNITY WALK" Acting as an agent of the Connecticut Land Co., Moses Cleaveland 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 rail station that displays eight etched glass panels reflecting different transportation eras designed by Martin Boyle. The "Uni-

icentennial in 1996 and includes 23 columns featuring 800 panels designed by individuals of all ages representing Cleveland's diversity

ty Walk" was created for Cleveland's

13. 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 na-



Built by the Cleveland-based King Bridge Company, the Center Street Swing Bridge is a bobtail swing bridge, meaning the spans on either side of the pivot point are unequal. Swing bridges used to be the dominant type of movable bridge in the Flats but were gradually replaced by vertical lift bridges. Center Street is the last operating swing bridge in the state of Ohio

15. SUPERIOR VIADUCT (1878) You are passing under one of 10 sandstone arches that carried Cleveland's first high-level bridge over the Cuyahoga Valley. Most boat traffic could pass under the 72-foot-tall span over the river. Taller ships required opening the center swing span and stopping traffic. In 1918, the taller Vet-

erans Memorial Bridge opened, and the Superior Viaduct closed in 1920. The center span and eastern portion were demolished, but seven arches remain.

16. 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 the 1980s and again in 2011. Today, the facility houses a restaurant, a reception/ catering facility, Lolly the Trolley Tours neadquarters and the Greater Cleveland Aquarium. Nearby are boardwalks, a comedy club and additional entertainment facilities, including an outdoor concert venue called Jacobs Pavilion at Nautica.

17. BASCULE BRIDGE #2 (1956)

Built to carry the B&O Railroad over the Cuyahoga River, this bridge is a single-leaf, jack-knife bascule bridge. Bascule bridges operate by pivoting against a counterweight like a seesaw. The weight of the bridge is balanced by a weighted lever arm supported by the tower located at the base of the bridge. This bridge has been mothballed in the open position, with the lever arm folded against the upright span, thus the name "jack-knife.

18. DETROIT-SUPERIOR BRIDGE/ VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Cleveland's oldest high-level bridge in service spanning the Cuyahoga River, this structure has two levels. The lower level carried streetcars until 1954, while the upper level 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.).

19. WESTERN RESERVE BUILDING (1892)

Designed by famous architect Dan-

iel Burnham, the eight-story building was constructed for Samuel Mather, a Cleveland philanthropist and notable industrialist. The building reflects the Chicago School style of architecture. Today, it serves as office space.

20. 820 BUILDING/BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN BUILDING

The nine-story building was constructed for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen union and features a notable Indiana limestone exterior. The build ing is said to have a partially concealed 10th floor. The union, which relocated from Peoria, occupied this space until the beginning of World War I.

21. "TERMINAL" (1979)

Gene Kangas' "Terminal" consists of winding green vine-like pipes, silhouetted figures, stainless steel screens and ten steel crows. The leaning male figure is a profile of Kangas' younger brother David. Shortly after its instal lation, the pattern for David was pirated and reproduced in plywood. The leaning David style proliferated around the area and remains common yard art around Northeast Ohio.

22. "CLEVELAND VENUS" (2003)

It is installed on the exterior of the Carl B. Stokes Courthouse. The Courthouse itself is a reinterpretation of classical architecture. The entire building generally consists of a base, a shaft and a capital, which references a classical column

23. "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.

24. TERMINAL TOWER/TOWER CITY **CENTER (1927)**

Once 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 retail, hotel, offices and a train station in one mega structure

The Observation Deck sits on the 42nd floor providing stunning views of the city. Advance purchase tickets are available online via Eventbrite for \$5. No walk-up ticket sales.

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 1980s classic film "A Christmas Story," the 12-story Higbee Building reopened as the first casino in Ohio.

25. HISTORIC HIGBEE BUILDING (1931)

26. 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

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

The first building in the 1903 Group Plan, 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

28. KEY CENTER

methods around the world.

This complex includes the 57-story Key Tower (1990), which also is the headquarters of KeyBank; Cleveland Marriott Downtown at Key Tower hotel (1989-91); as well as the red sandstone Society for Savings Bank Hall (1890), which contains a lobby with a marble interior, murals, a 26-foothigh ceiling, a stained glass skylight and historical information.

29. "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 included adding the names of service members who perished in all 20th century wars.

30. "SKY BLOSSOMS" (2016)

This piece was installed to celebrate the 100-year anniversary of the Shaker Lakes Garden Club. Pastel-colored metal strips are suspended off 15-foottall steel poles. Artist Stacy Levy chose to use muted pastels in pink and blue because they give the piece a light,

31. CONVENTION CENTER OVERLOOK

(2013) The overlook sits atop the L-shaped 230,000-square-foot convention center, which hosts numerous tradeshows and conventions. From this vantage point, you can see the attractions at North Coast Harbor, as well as the break wall that protects the Port of Cleveland and the freighters that move 13 million tons

32. BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING

a Drury Plaza hotel.

HARBOR

FirstEnergy Stadium

O Flats East Bank WAREHOUSE

A TI

O Settler's

Landing

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A DISTRICT

Settler's

Landing

W. 3rd St.

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(1931)/LINCOLN STATUE (1932)

Designed in a similar classical, Beaux

of cargo annually. Also viewable is the brightly colored $\,$ water-intake crib that provides drinking water to the city via a five-mile tunnel. In the summer, you might even see cruise ships.

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 Board of Education relocated to updated offices and the building became

36. THE ARCADE (1890)

BURKE

AIRPORT

LAKEFRON

congressman.

the gate and around the garden.

Once known as Cleveland's "Crystal Palace," the Arcade was a forerunner to indoor shopping malls in America. The five-story building is home to a 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 Roman-

34. CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1925)/LOUIS STOKES WING (1996)

The library exterior was construct-

ed in the Beaux Arts, neoclassical

design; while the interior was built

in Renaissance style with marbled

floors, grand murals and vaulted ceil-

ings. Later, the more modern 10-sto-

ry Louis Stokes Wing was added and

named after the longtime Cleveland

LEARNING CENTER AND MONEY

Built like a modern Italian Renaissance

palazzo inspired by the Medici Palace in Italy, the building is one of 12 region-

al Federal Reserve Banks in the coun-

try. Statuary can be found representing

strength, stability and wealth. The im-

pressive interior has marble floors and

pillars with a vaulted ceiling. Hours

35. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK/

MUSEUM (1921-23)

33. EASTMAN GARDEN GATE (1998) 37. ARC LAMP (1890) The outdoor public reading garden

Invented by Charles F. Brush, the arc offers rotating public art exhibitions. lamp replaced gas lighting on Public Square on April 29, 1879 (preceding A permanent fixture is Tom Otterness' monumental bronze gates at Edison's incandescent light) – the first the north and south gates of the garsuccessful use of an electric street-light den. An abstract collection of letters system in the world. This Art Nouand words form the grille work of the veau, acorn-shaped fixture on a handforged, wrought-iron post was an arc gate. Otterness' playful bronze figures are present at lamp when installed in 1890. It was later

changed to an incandescent light.

38. OLD STONE CHURCH (1857)

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-in-spired work. Art gallery hours: Mon-Fri 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

39. JUSTICE CENTER/"PORTAL"

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."

O South Harbor

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PLAYHOUSE

GE Chandelier

Erie Street

Cemetery

SQUARE

US

GATEWAY

DISTRICT

MI Y

Bank

Plaza

Walking Routes

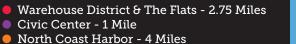
- Warehouse District & The Flats 2.75 Miles
- Civic Center 1 Mile
- Gateway District 1.75 Miles
- Playhouse Square 1.5 Miles



Lake Erie

THE PORT

#1 Y















Amtrak

North

Willard

Tower City Public Square **■** 41 Tower City-Public Square

Cleveland Visitors Center **EAST 4TH STREET ● 41 Y**

ENTER

(63)

5th Street Arcade

■ ₩1 Y

? 62

Rocket Mortgage 65

Progressive Field

NINETWELVE

Perk Park



66)











40. "THREE FIGURES ON FOUR BENCHES" (1979)

On the north steps of the Justice Center is "Three Figures on Four Benches," designed by George Segal. They appear as ghostly figures of ordinary people in an urban setting. The Cleve-

the Justice Center and is free to the public. Hours.



41. 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 statuary home of several Cleveland heroes, including Cleveland-raised Olympian Owens and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. The plaza also is home to the Greater Cleveland Peace Officers Memorial

42. CUYAHOGA COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1912)

The courthouse was part of the Beaux-Arts, 1903 Group Plan of buildings. It features several statues symbolizing the progression of law from Moses to Supreme Court Justice John Marshall. At the building's south entrance stand the bronze sculptures of political ri-Hamilton. The interior contains marble, stained glass, and oak and chestnut courtrooms. The interior served as a filming location for "The Avengers" and "Air Force One.

43. CONVENTION CENTER URBAN FARM

(2013) Peer over the railing at the north end of the Mall to see the Convention Center Urban Farm. The bees and chickens housed here produce ingredients for the convention center's caterer, while the pigs take care of food scraps from

44. 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, hosting the 1924 and 1936 Republican National Conventions. The performing arts area was constructed in the Grand Opera tradition and featured the 10,000seat Public Auditorium, 3,000-seat Cleveland Music Hall and 600-seat Little Theater. The building now hosts the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, held in Cleveland every other year.

45. 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, and highly detailed Council Chambers and Mayor's Suite. The marble rotunda houses one of two copies of the "Spirit of '76," the nationally recognized painting created in Cleveland by Archibald Willard.

34 46. "BUG SCREEN" (2008)

This piece was installed in conjunction with the renovation of the Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building. Pae White's "Bug Screen" is an eight-foottall folded metal screen with a grillwork pattern based on dragonfly wings and spider webs. "Bug Screen" was commissioned as part of the Federal Gov-

ernment's Art in Architecture program, which creates site-specific works of art for new or substantially renovated federal properties across the country.

📉 47. "FREE STAMP" (1985)

Located in Willard Park and created by Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, "Free Stamp" is a piece of pop art which was originally commissioned by the Standard Oil Company to grace its headquarters at 200 Public Square. It was intended to be installed vertically, with the "FREE" resting on the ground. When BP acquired Standard Oil, they removed the sculpture

from the plan for 200 Public Square and donated it to the stamp, Oldenburg decided to place it on its side with the FREE facing outward.

structure. The names of 77 firefighters

who made the ultimate sacrifice while

protecting Clevelanders are engraved

49. FIRSTENERGY STADIUM. HOME OF

The state-of-the-art, lakeside home of

the NFL Cleveland Browns franchise

was completed in 1999 on the same

ground where Cleveland Municipa

Stadium stood for 50 years. The stadi-

um seats 68,000, has a concrete exte-

rior and natural grass field. Statues of

Browns' legends Jim Brown and Otto

Graham grace the plazas at the south-

east and southwest corners of the sta-

THE CLEVELAND BROWNS (1997-99)

in the granite base under the statue

48. CLEVELAND FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL (2007) This colorful, fiberglass statue of two firefighters putting out large 20-foot Bishop Rappe faces Superior Avenue. high flames was created by nationally cclaimed sculptor Luis Jimenez and 59. THE CENTENNIAL (1924) dedicated in 2007 after a lengthy 14year process to design and install the

ing, this former bank was the secundergoing a \$217 million renovation.

60. "TRIPLE L EXCENTRIC GYRATORY

1980, is connected via an annex to historic office buildings dating back to 1893.

50. STEAMSHIP WILLIAM G. MATHER 61. 5TH STREET ARCADES 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 floating museum in North Coast Harbor. Open May Sept, Oct: Sat, 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun, noon-5 p.m.; Jun Aug: Tue-Sat, 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun, noon-5 p.m.

dium, respectively.

51. GREAT LAKES SCIENCE CENTER

Growing out of an evolved version of a mid-1980's proposal to establish a Great Lakes maritime museum, the science center features hundreds of hands-on educational 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 the remodeled Cleveland Clinic DOME Theater, featuring a six-story screen.

In front of the building's exterior is a giant working wind turbine. Hours: Tue-Sat, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun, noon-5 p.m. open select Mondays.

52. ROCK + ROLL HALL OF FAME (1995)

I.M. Pei designed the multi-million-dollar Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, 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: Sun - Tue 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m

53. VOINOVICH PARK (1996)

The pier at the foot of East 9th Street served as the terminal for the Cleve-1913 to 1939. Today, 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 U.S. Sen. George Voinovich, former Cleveland mayor, Ohio governor, and U.S. senator who was crucial to Cleveland's redevelopment. The park plays host to numerous outdoor events and activities

54. CLEVELAND SCRIPT SIGN (2016)

Six Cleveland script signs dot the cityscape, but perhaps none is more iconic than this one situated just behind the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in Voinovich Park. These signs have come to symbolize the city's newfound spirit and revitalization, while providing a picture-perfect backdrop to any photo. Your Instagram feed is guaranteed some love with a picture here. Other script signs are located at Edgewater Park, Tremont near I-90, Euclid Beach, Cleveland Hopkins Airport, and in the Flats at The Foundry.

55. "CARDINAL MINDSZENTY" (1975)/"FREEDOM IS NOT FREE" (2007)

Cleveland once boasted the largest population of Hungarians outside of Hungary. The statues in Cardinal Mindszenty Plaza commemorate important people and events in modern Hungarian history. Cardinal Mindszenty fought both fascism and communism throughout the 20th century as the Archbishop of Esztergom. In 1956, Hungarian revolutionaries expelled Soviet forces from Budapest for 12 days. "Freedom Is

56. ERIEVIEW TOWER (1963-64) AND

GALLERIA AT ERIEVIEW (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 dom-Today, it features a YMCA, restaurants

and office space, while hosting numerous events. Inside the Galleria is the Hungarian Heritage Museum, Hours

Not Free" celebrates the spirit and sacrifice of the Hun-

garian Freedom Fighters, many of whom emigrated to

Cleveland after the Soviets returned to Hungary

57. "LIFE IS SHARING THE SAME PARK BENCH" (1969)

PARK BERCH (1903)
Painted in 1969 by John Morrell and a group of volunteers, this work was commissioned by Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes. It shows four people of different races, genders and ages sitting together. In the early 1990s there was a proposal to paint over it, but public outcry resulted in its restoration.

58. CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE VANGELIST (1852)

In 1847, Bishop Amadeus Rappe commissioned a piece of land on East 9th Street to become the home of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland. Patrick Charles Keelev built the church in the ornamental Gothic style. A statue of

Constructed as the Union Trust Buildond largest building in the world by floor space. It also featured the largest bank lobby in the U.S. The 21st story contains a ticketing lobby which was intended for a New York-to-Chicago zeppelin line. The building is currently

III"/PNC CENTER (1980)

"Triple L Excentric Gyratory III," is a 38-foot-high, three-armed, stainless steel kinetic sculpture by George Rickey that swings in concentric circles. It anchors the outdoor plaza of the PNC Center. The 35-story office tower, built in

(1898/1911)

This seven-building complex includes two of Cleveland's indoor shopping streets, the Colonial (1898) and Euclid (1911) Arcades. The two arcades are connected in the middle by a food court. Upper floors house a Residence Inn by Marriott. The 5th Street Arcades are filled with local artisans and boutique shops, which add to its charm. rs: Sun – Thur 6 a.m.-9 p.m., Fri & Sats 6 a.m.-10 p.m.



ROCK & ROLL HALL OF FAME

OPN .

"...an amazing experience... I will remember for the rest of mu life." – Brian (Local Guide), Google Review



rockhall.com

ZZZZZZZZZZZZ

full-day excursion. So put on your walking shoes and hit the streets.

to walk it. You'll have plenty to see, whether time permits a brief or a

of the best ways to experience the city and its treasures first-hand is

part of what makes Cleveland an incredible place to visit or live. One

beautiful parks, great restaurants and world-class attractions are all

Unique architecture, distinctive public art, restored historical sites,



68. GATEWAY PLAZA – "BOB FELLER" (1994), "JIM THOME" (2014) AND "LARRY DOBY" (2015)

On the eastern end of Gateway Plaza, three Cleveland Indians players are immortalized in statuary. Bob Feller was installed upon the opening of the ballpark in 1994. Feller joined the Indians at age 17, after being discovered in rural Iowa.

He helped the Indians win the 1948 World Series and maintained a long association with the team. Jim Thome was a fan favorite and key player in the Indians playoff runs of the 1990s. Larry Doby entered the major leagues ee months after Jackie Robinson, becoming the first African American player in the American League

This 24-story, art deco skyscraper was, during the early 1920s, the headquarters for "Time" magazine when the

69. AT+T HURON ROAD BUILDING (1927)

general belief was that the future of the agazine industry was to move west of New York City. Many locals believe the building was the inspiration for "The Daily Planet" offices in "Superman" as the building was a prominent part of the skyline when Clevelanders Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster created Superman in 1933.

70. "DIVISIBILITI" (2019)

Installed as part of the FRONT International Cleveland Triennial exhibition, "DIVISIBILITI" is a creation of mural artist Kay Rosen. Rosen is known for treating letters as abstract shapes, which evoke multiple meanings or potential interpretations. The mural covers the west-facing facade of 750 Prospect Avenue.

71. AMERITRUST ROTUNDA AT HEINENS

(1905-08)/THE 9 COMPLEX (2014) Originally home of the Cleveland Trust Company, the three-story rotunda is topped with a Tiffany-style stained-glass dome. Its brass-railed balconies and murals depicting the growth of the Midwest have been retrofitted into a unique grocery store. The adjoining tower is the only office building designed by famed brutalist architect Marcel Breuer. It features

indicative of the style. In 2014, the Ameritrust Tower was transformed into The 9, which includes luxury apartments, a hotel, restaurants and a rooftop bar.

concrete bathtub-shaped windows



62. EAST 4TH STREET

life 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 renowned

Cleveland's original theatre district,

East 4th Street had declined into a

series of pawn shops and wig stores

by the 1970s. In the early 2000s, en-

tertainment returned to the street

(2002) and House of Blues (2004). The

street has been dramatically trans-

formed into one of Downtown's night-

63. ROCKET MORTGAGE FIELDHOUSE,

This state-of-the-art facility hosts more

than 200 events every year and is home to the Cavaliers (2016 NBA Champions),

and Cleveland Monsters of the AHL

(2016 Calder Cup Champions). A \$185

million renovation was completed in

2019 and includes new common spaces,

a dramatic atrium facing Huron Road

and a wealth of public art. Visible from

64. "MARKETPLACE/MEETING PLACE:

AN URBAN MEMORIAL" (1994)

Angelica Pozo and Penny Rakoff's In-

stallation serves as a bench and tree

planter that memorializes the history of

the gateway neighborhood. Prior to the

construction of the city's sports facili-

ties, this area was home to the Central

Market. Ceramic figures along the base

of the sculpture describe the variety of

market goods once available here. His-

toric photos from the neighborhood are

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 indus-

66. PROGRESSIVE FIELD, HOME OF THE

The white exposed-steel structure

of Progressive Field is meant to sig-

nify the adjacent bridges over the

Cuvahoga River. The unique vertical

light standards represent the smoke-

stacks of the industrial valley, but have

become iconic to the team and the

city in their own right. Inside, 34,000

seats are arranged in three tiers near

the playing field. A recent major ren-

ovation includes a sampling of many

local favorite restaurants, as well as a

67. HOPE MEMORIAL BRIDGE AND THE

The Hope Memorial Bridge connects

Lorain Avenue on Cleveland's west

side with Carnegie Avenue on the city's

east side. It was the second instance of

high-level crossing of the Cuyahoga Valley. Eight 43-foot-tall art deco stone

sculptures known as the "Guardians of

Traffic" stand at either end of the cross-

"GUARDIANS OF TRAFFIC" (1932)

two-story bar in right field serving craft brews. Hour-

long tours are available for a small fee from early May

ing. Designed by Frank Walker and sculpted by Henry

Hering, the Guardians have become visual shorthand

for Cleveland's revitalization. In the 1980s, the bridge

was repaired and renamed for Clevelander Bob Hope,

whose father worked on the bridge as a stonemason.

CLEVELAND INDIANS (1994)

65. GATEWAY PLAZA "SPORTS

STACKS" (1994)

HOME OF THE CLEVELAND

CAVALIERS (1994)

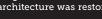
the Cleveland Cliffs entrance on Huron Road stands the

monumental sculpture, "End of Days" by KAWS.

preserved within the tiles on top of the benches

🧻 with the opening of Pickwick & Frolic

The 14-story Statler Arms has been through several transformations since it opened as a luxurious 700room hotel in 1912. It was converted to office space in the 1970s and then to apartments in 2001. The building is constructed of steel, concrete and fireproof tile, while the exterior is granite, Indiana limestone, red brick and white terra cotta. During the residential conversion, the architecture was restored to its original splendor.



73. 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.

74. HALLE BUILDING (1910)

Originally occupied by the upscale Halle Department Store from 1910-82, the building is faced in glazed terracotta. The store was famous for creating the beloved Christmastime character, "Mr. Jingeling." Later, the building was renovated (preserving many original details) for office, commercial and residential use. During the late 1990s, the Halle Building's facade was used as

the location of the fictional Winfred-Louder store on The Drew Carey Show.

75. U.S. BANK PLAZA

This brick plaza, which hosts more than 100 events throughout the year, fronts both the Crowne Plaza 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

76. GE CHANDELIER (2014)

Sitting 24 feet over the intersection of Euclid and East 14th Street is the largest outdoor chandelier in North America. The 8,500-pound fixture is meant to mimic the style of the grand chandeliers seen inside the lobbies of the adjacent theatres. The chandelier itself is 20 feet high, adorned with more than 4,200 crystals and suspended from a 44-foot tall structure.

77 ILS BANK CENTRE (1990)

This 15-story office building was the first new construction in the theater district in 67 years. Its exterior is dominated by granite and glass and features several tiers and octagonal turrets. Formerly known as The Renaissance Center, the building has a large lobby and an adjacent parking facility

78. HANNA BUILDING AND GREAT LAKES THEATRE (1921)

The Hanna Complex was built by Daniel Hanna in memory of his father, Ohio Sen. Marcus Hanna. The 16-story Hanna Building contains offices. The Annex houses the Great Lakes Theater and Cleveland's classical theatre troupe. In 2008, the theater underwent a massive renovation creating a totally eco-friendly facility. The upper floors of the annex are home to upscale residences.

79. GRAYS ARMORY (1893)

The Cleveland Grays were formed as a militia to assist law enforcement and provide a first line of defense for the city. They evolved into a military/ social organization and constructed the armory, which resembles a fort with its imposing tower. The drill hall inside was the site of The Cleveland Orchestra's first performance in 1918. Today, the facility includes a refurbished pipe organ and a museum of historic military artifacts dating back to the Civil War. Reservations reguired a minimum of one week in advance for a tour

ours are \$8 and take place the first Wednesday of th

80. ERIE STREET CEMETERY

East 9th Street was originally known as Erie Street, and the oldest burial ground in the city retains this name. Erie Street is the resting place of Cleveland's first permanent settler Lorenzo Carter, the distinguished Sauk Chief Joc-O-Sot and more than 160 veterans from as far back as the Revolutionary War. The cemetery has survived several campaigns to relocate graves and reclaim the land for



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