

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 redesign in 2016.

2. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT (1894)
Offering free tours, 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." *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 SQUARE
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.

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 housed 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 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.

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 office tenants.

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 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 the land adjoining to this property. It was renovated in 1997 into residential units.

11. FLATS EAST BANK (2013)
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 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 "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.

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 nation's Bicentennial.

14. CENTER STREET SWING BRIDGE (1900)
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 Veterans 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 headquarters and the Greater Cleveland Aquarium. Nearby are boardwalks, a comedy club and additional 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 (1917)
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 Daniel 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 (1921)
The nine-story building was constructed for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen union and features a notable Indiana limestone exterior. The building 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 installation, 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.*

25. HISTORIC HIGBEE BUILDING (1931)
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.

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 the Tri-C Hospitality Management Center.

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 methods around the world.

28. KEY CENTER
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-foot-high 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-foot-tall steel poles. Artist Stacy Levy chose to use muted pastels in pink and blue because they give the piece a light, airy feeling.

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 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.

32. 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 Board of Education relocated to updated offices and the building became a Drury Plaza hotel.

33. EASTMAN GARDEN GATE (1998)
The outdoor public reading garden offers rotating public art exhibitions. A permanent fixture is Tom Otterness' monumental bronze gates at the north and south gates of the garden. An abstract collection of letters and words form the grille work of the gate. Otterness' playful bronze figures are present at the gate and around the garden.

34. CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY (1925)/LOUIS STOKES WING (1996)
The library exterior was reconstructed 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.

35. 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. *Hours: Mon-Thurs 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Closed bank holidays.*

36. 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 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 Romanesque Revival.

37. 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.

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-inspired work. *Art gallery hours: Mon-Fri 9 a.m.-4 p.m.*

39. JUSTICE CENTER/"PORTAL" (1976)
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."

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Walking Routes

- Warehouse District & The Flats - 2.75 Miles
- Civic Center - 1 Mile
- North Coast Harbor - 4 Miles
- Gateway District - 1.75 Miles
- Playhouse Square - 1.5 Miles



