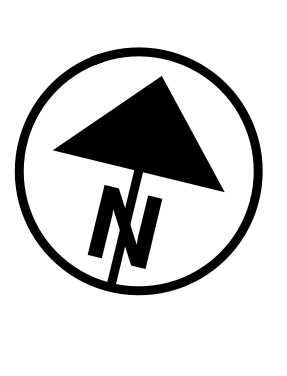
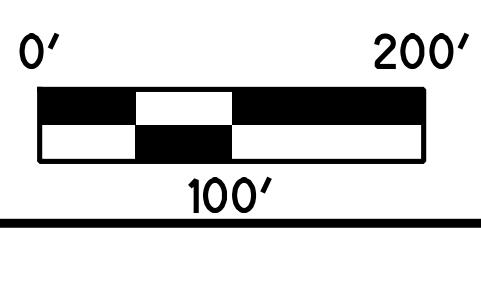


Appendix A

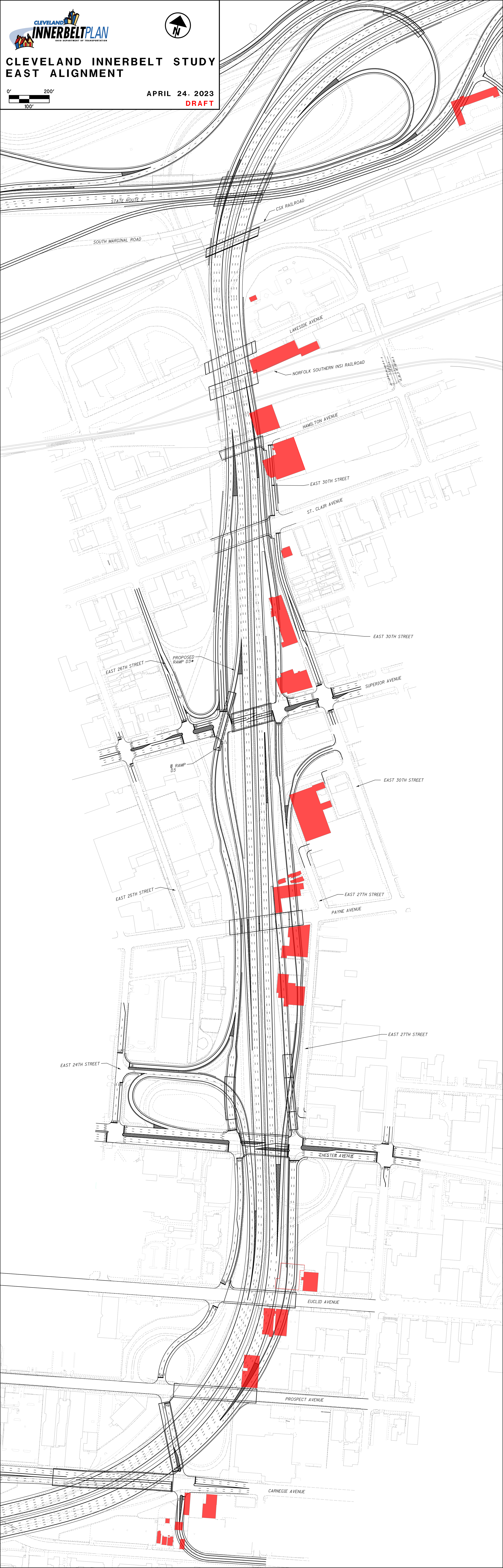
Preliminary Schematic Plan View Exhibits

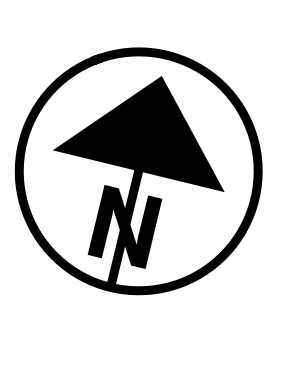


CLEVELAND INNERBELT STUDY EAST ALIGNMENT

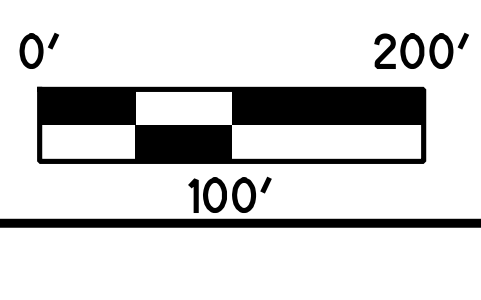


APRIL 24, 2023
DRAFT

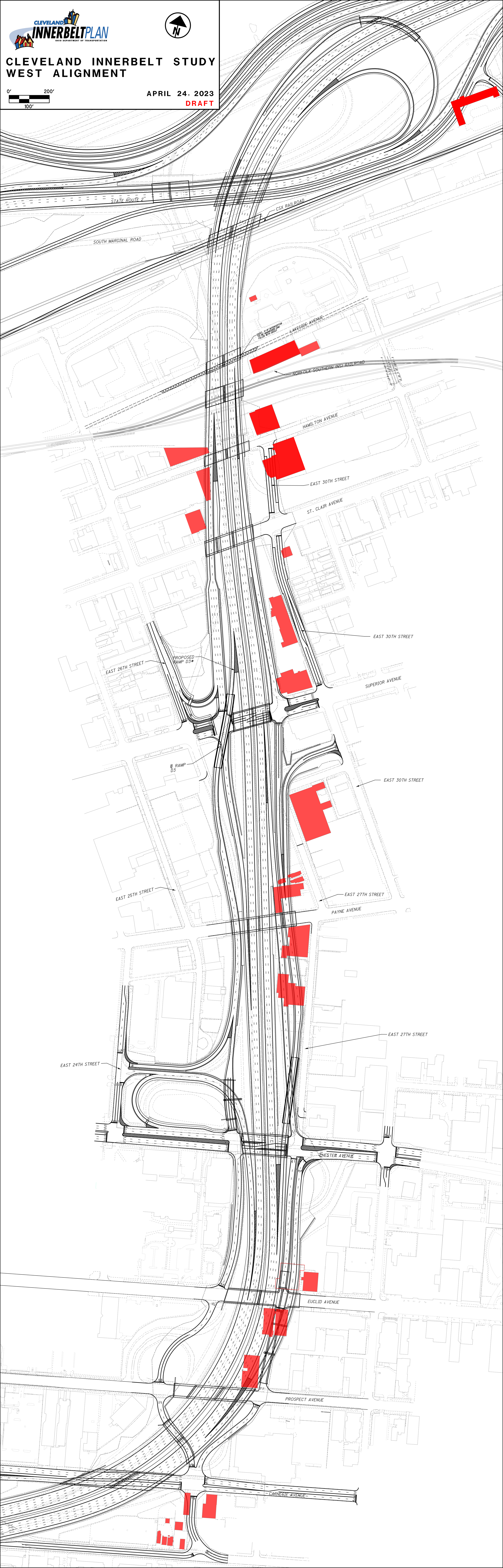




CLEVELAND INNERBELT STUDY WEST ALIGNMENT



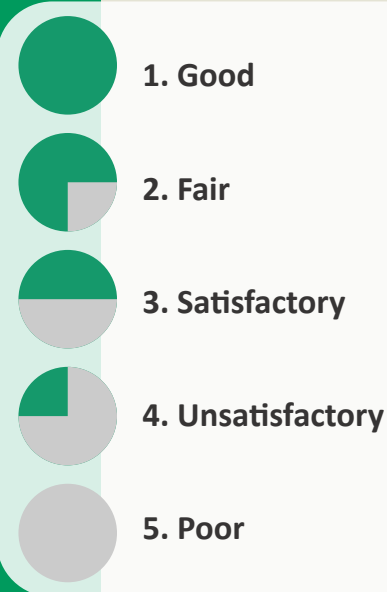
APRIL 24, 2023
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Appendix B

Evaluation Matrix

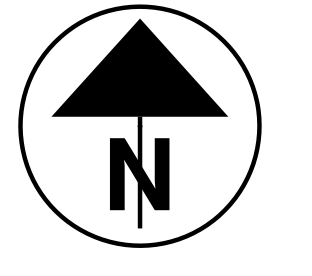
Alternatives Evaluation - I-90 Alignment Study



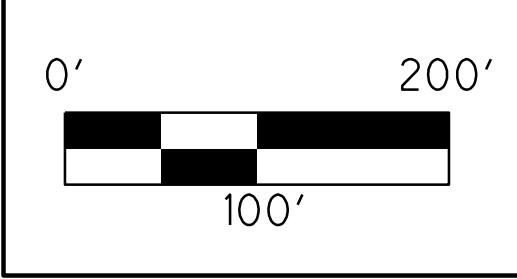
Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 East Alignment	Alternative 2 West Alignment
Constructability		
R/W Impacts		
Existing Local Access Modifications		
Historical/ Archeology Impacts		

Appendix C

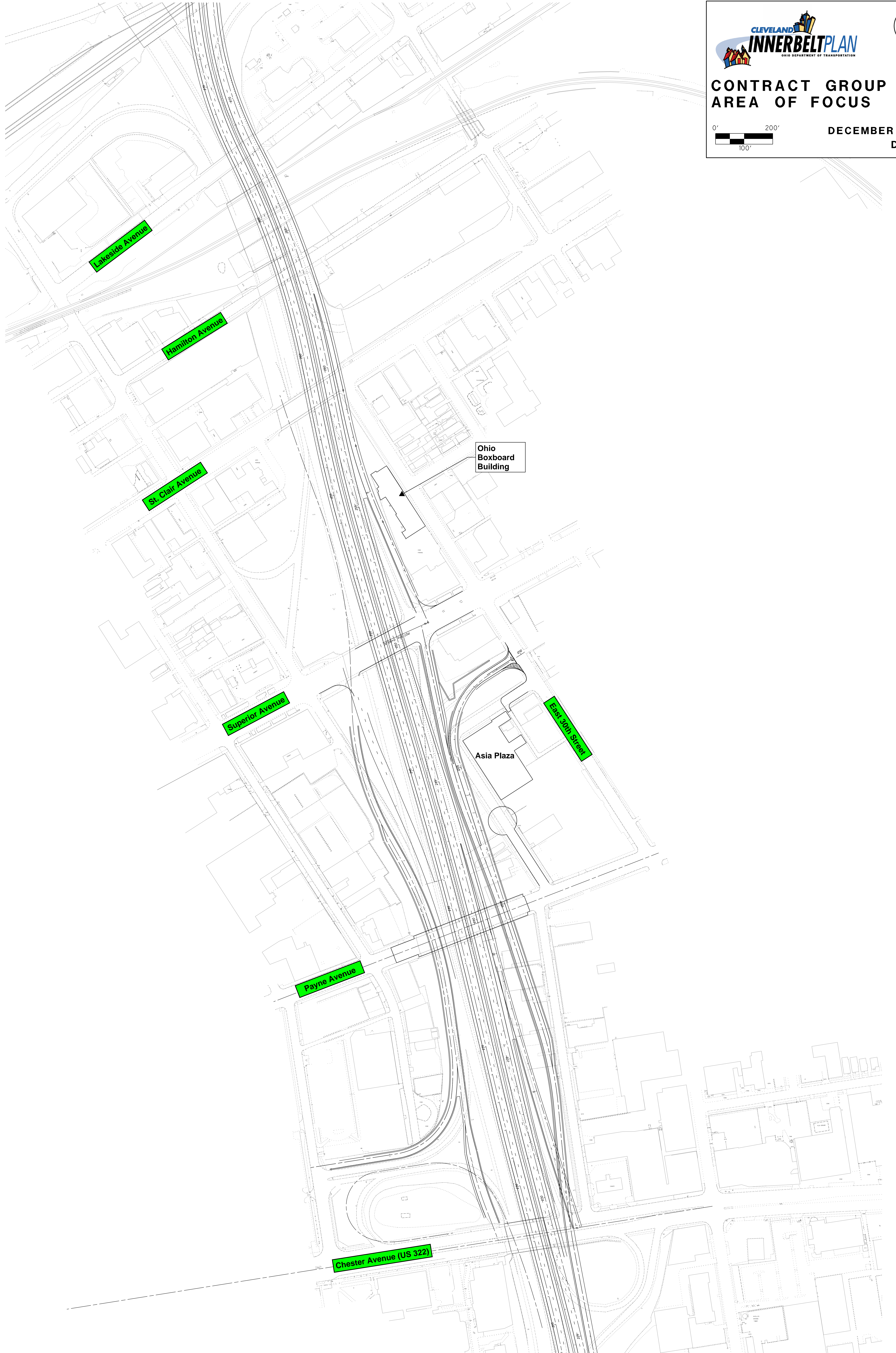
I-90 East Alignment Variations to Avoid Ohio Boxboard Building



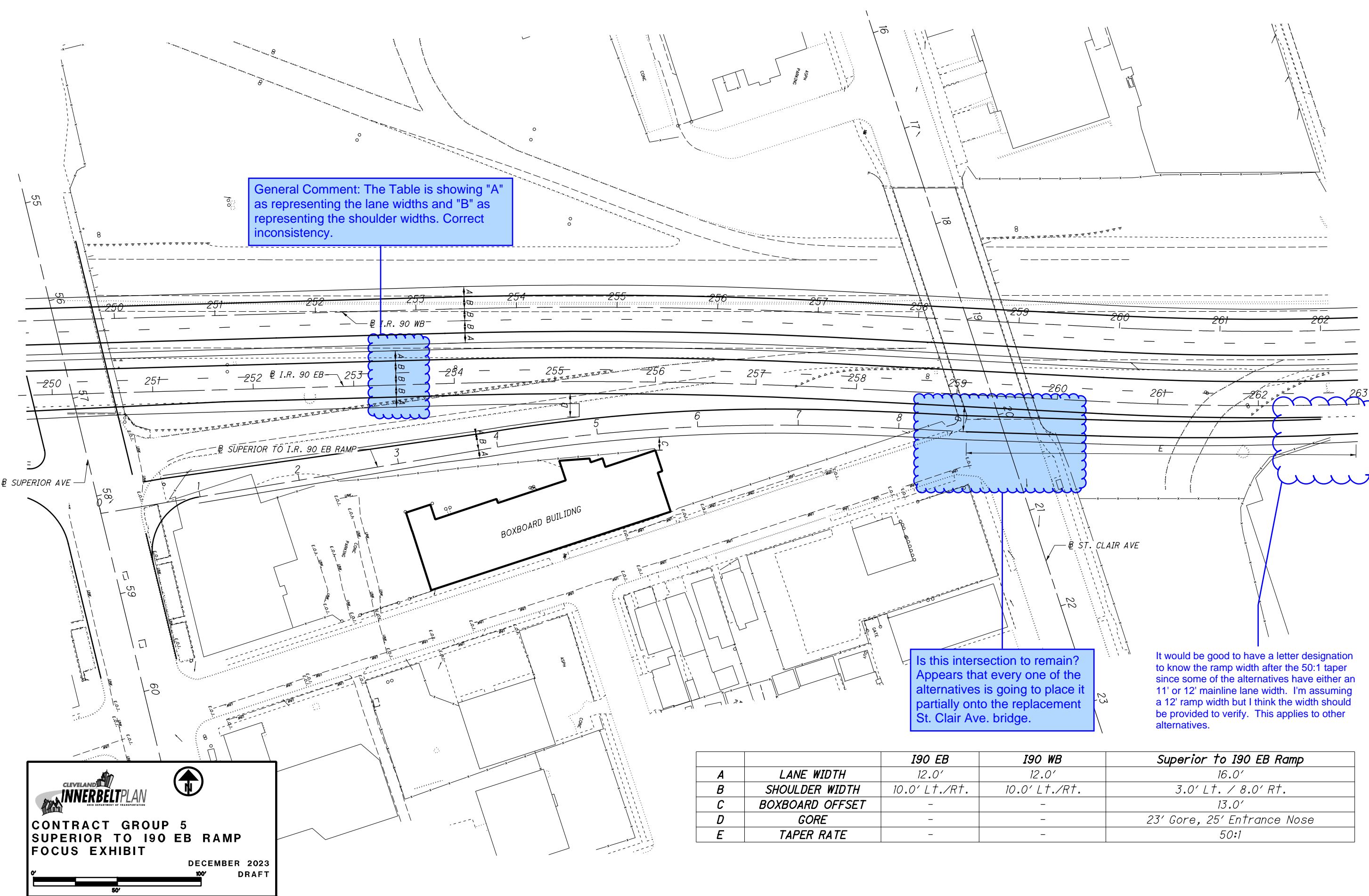
**CONTRACT GROUP 5
AREA OF FOCUS**



**DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT**



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General Comment: The Table is showing "A" as representing the lane widths and "B" as representing the shoulder widths. Correct inconsistency.

Is this intersection to remain? Appears that every one of the alternatives is going to place it partially onto the replacement St. Clair Ave. bridge.

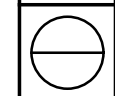
It would be good to have a letter designation to know the ramp width after the 50:1 taper since some of the alternatives have either an 11' or 12' mainline lane width. I'm assuming a 12' ramp width but I think the width should be provided to verify. This applies to other alternatives.

CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

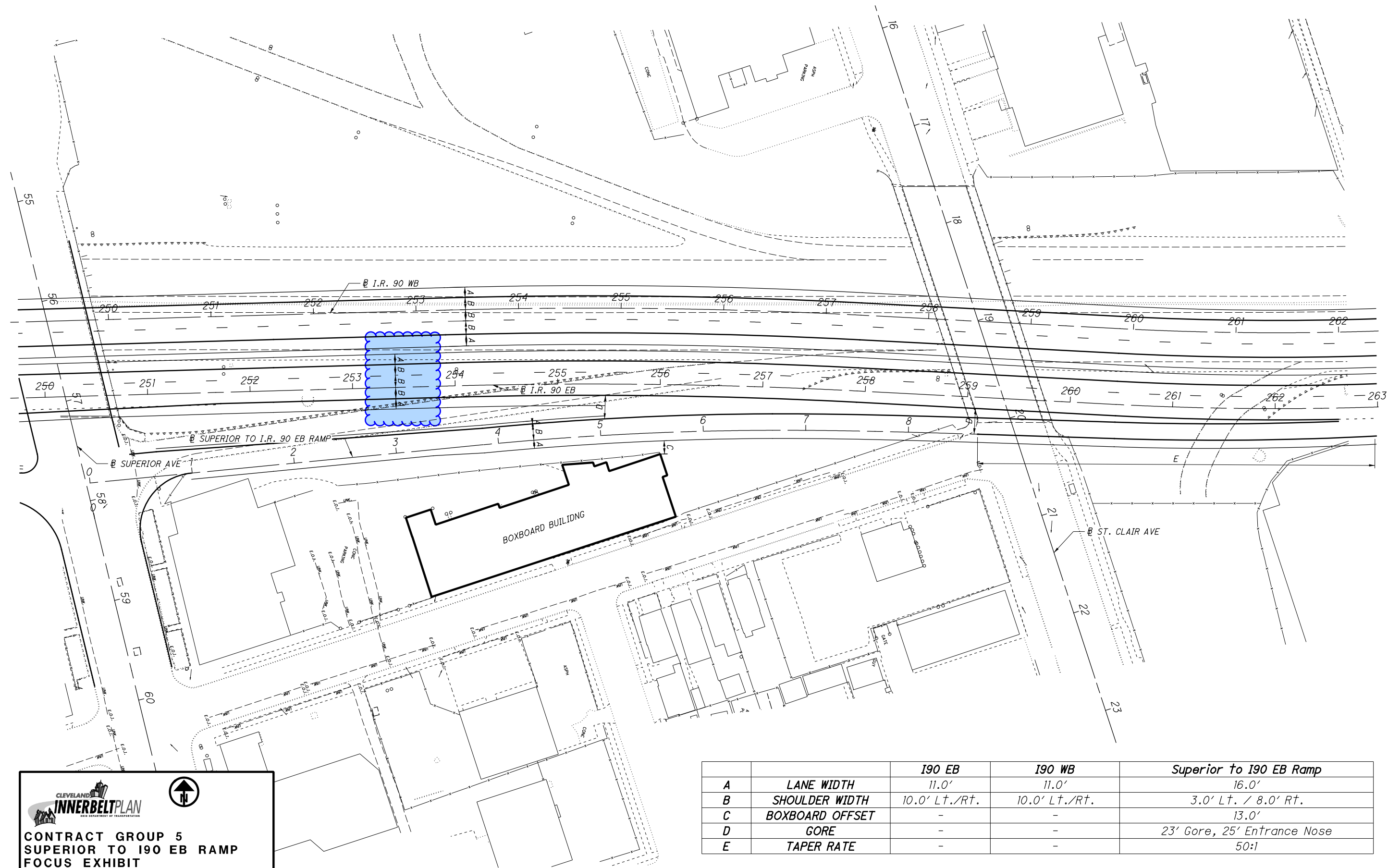
**CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT**

DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		<i>I90 EB</i>	<i>I90 WB</i>	<i>Superior to I90 EB Ramp</i>
A	LANE WIDTH	12.0'	12.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 8.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	13.0'
D	GORE	-	-	23' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1



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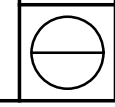


CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

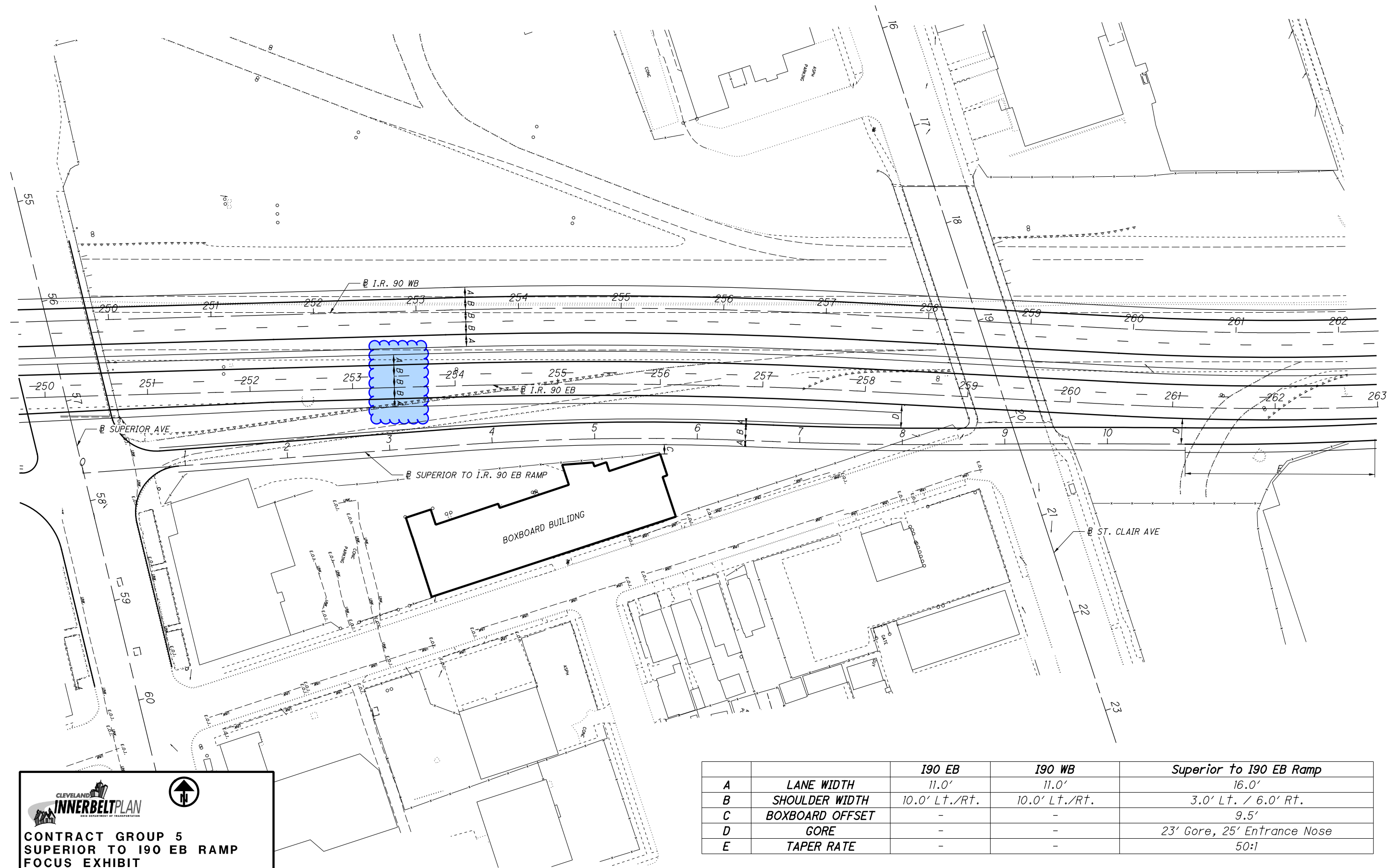
CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT

DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	11.0'	11.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 8.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	13.0'
D	GORE	-	-	23' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1



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CLEVELAND
INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT

DECEMBER 2023
 DRAFT

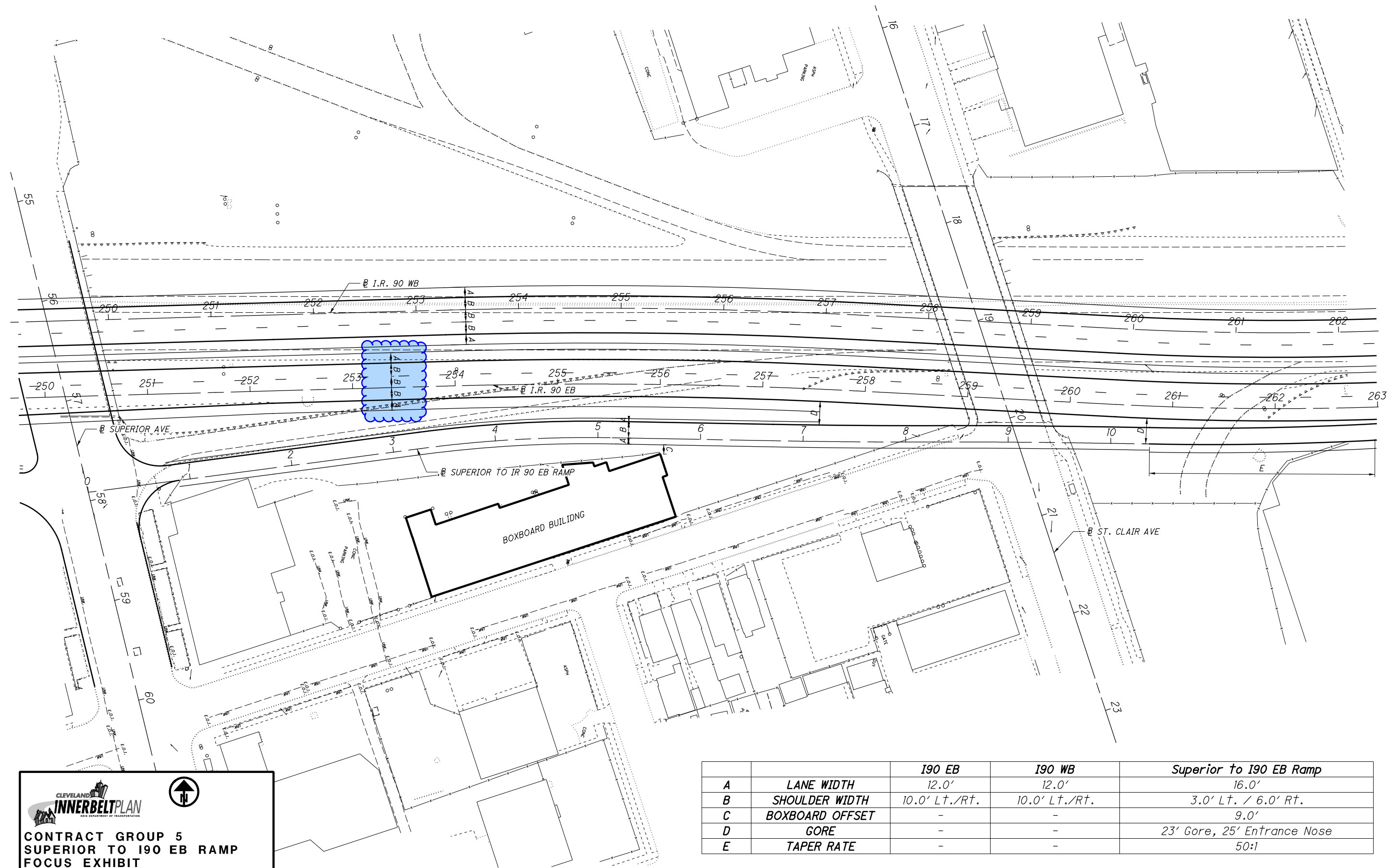
		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	11.0'	11.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	9.5'
D	GORE	-	-	23' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1

CALCULATED
 CHECKED

SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP ALT 3



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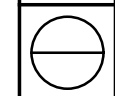


CLEVELAND
INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

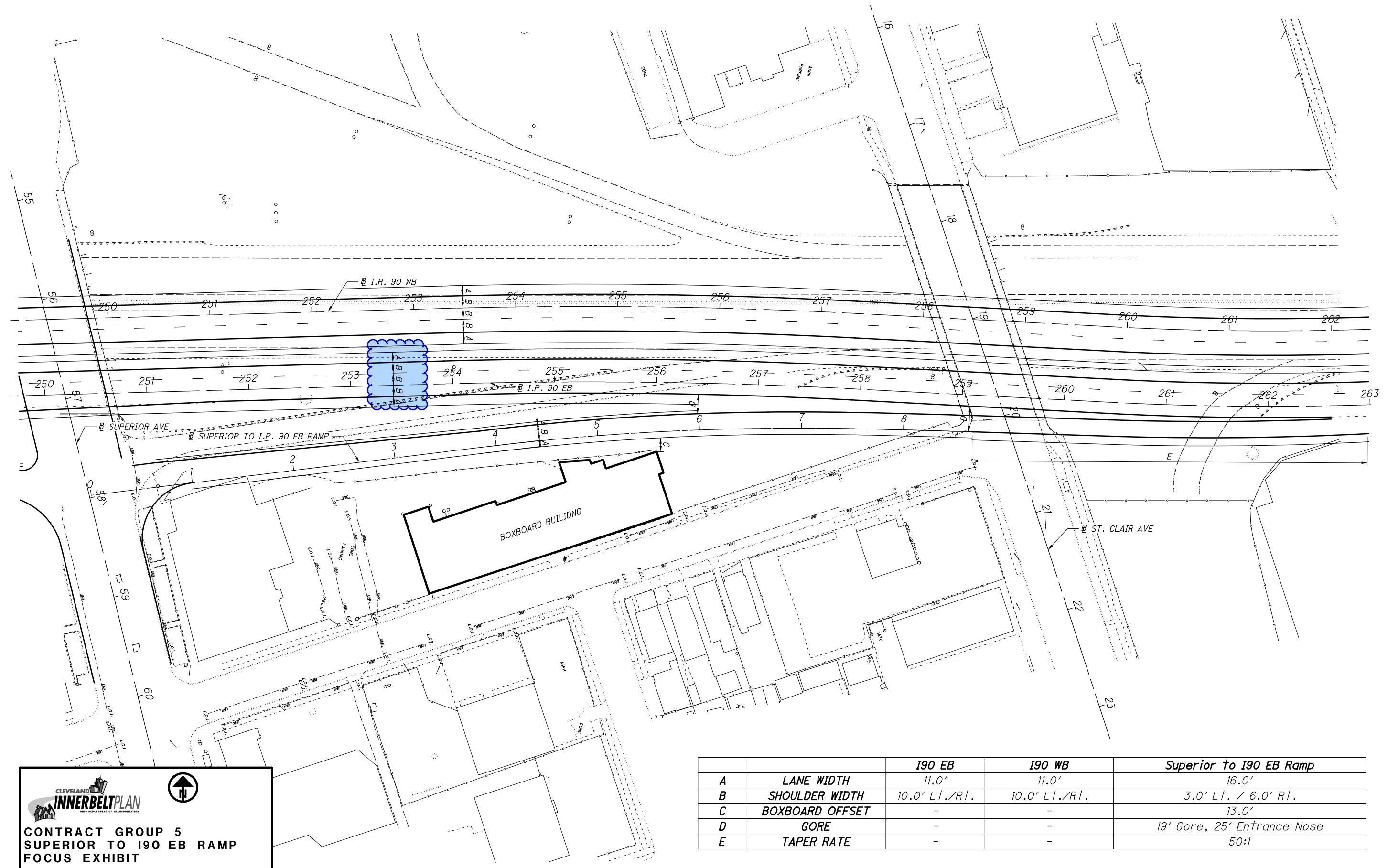
CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT

DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	12.0'	12.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	9.0'
D	GORE	-	-	23' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1



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CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

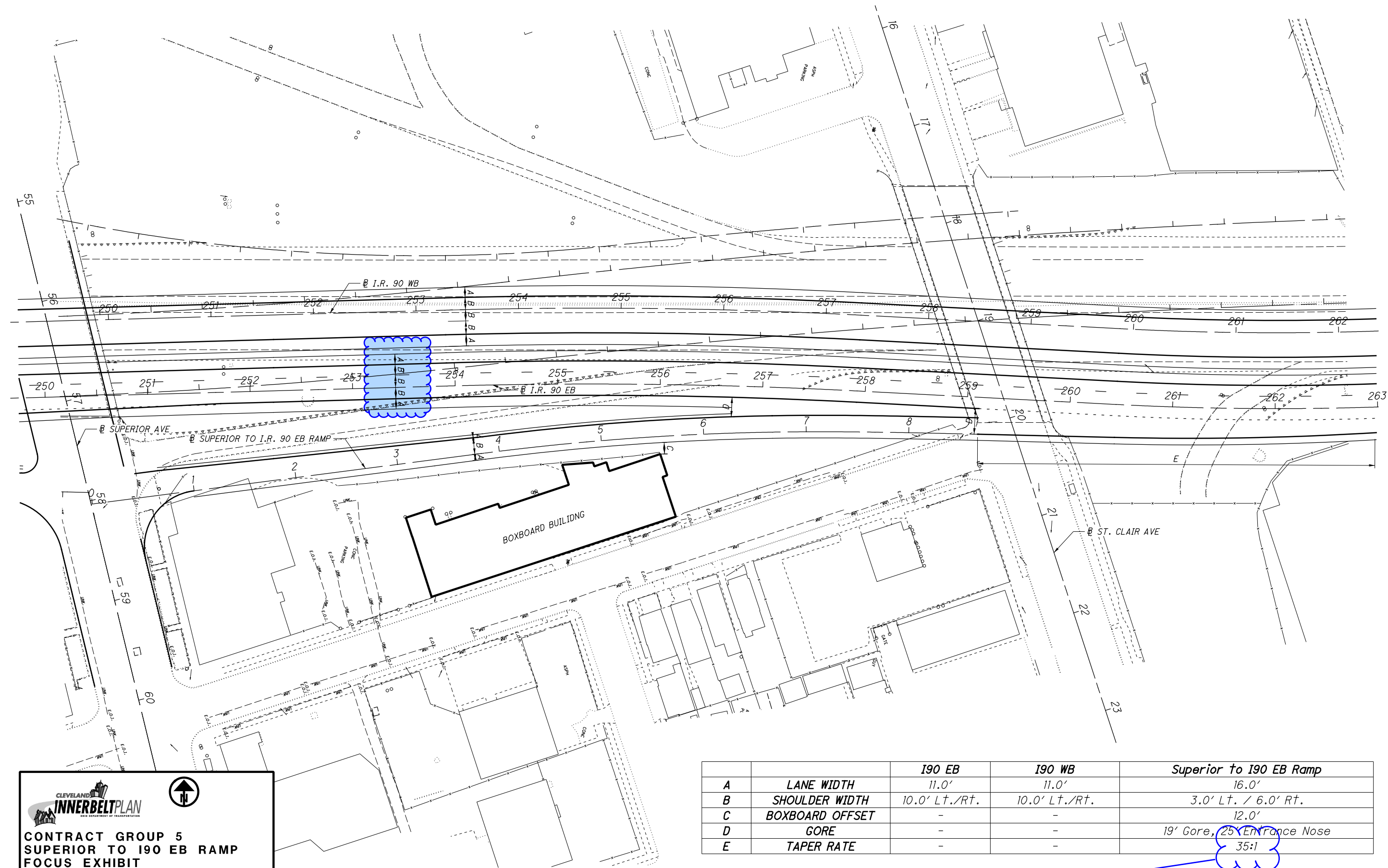
**CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT**

DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	11.0'	11.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	13.0'
D	GORE	-	-	19' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1



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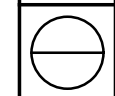
CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT**

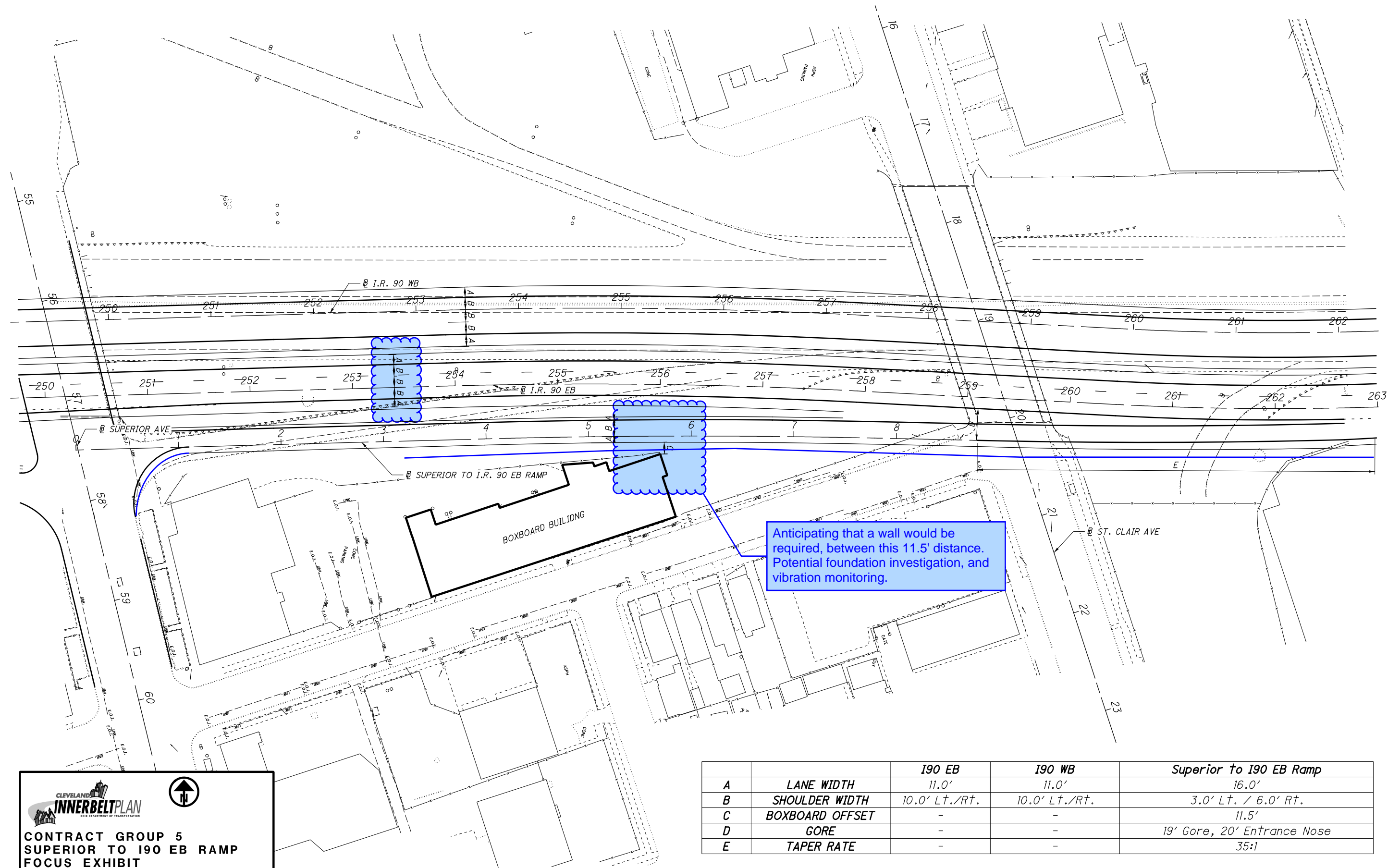
DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	11.0'	11.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	12.0'
D	GORE	-	-	19' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	35:1

I don't recommend this taper rate since the legal speed will be 50 mph or more. This is typical for other alternatives.



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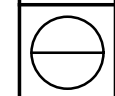


CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

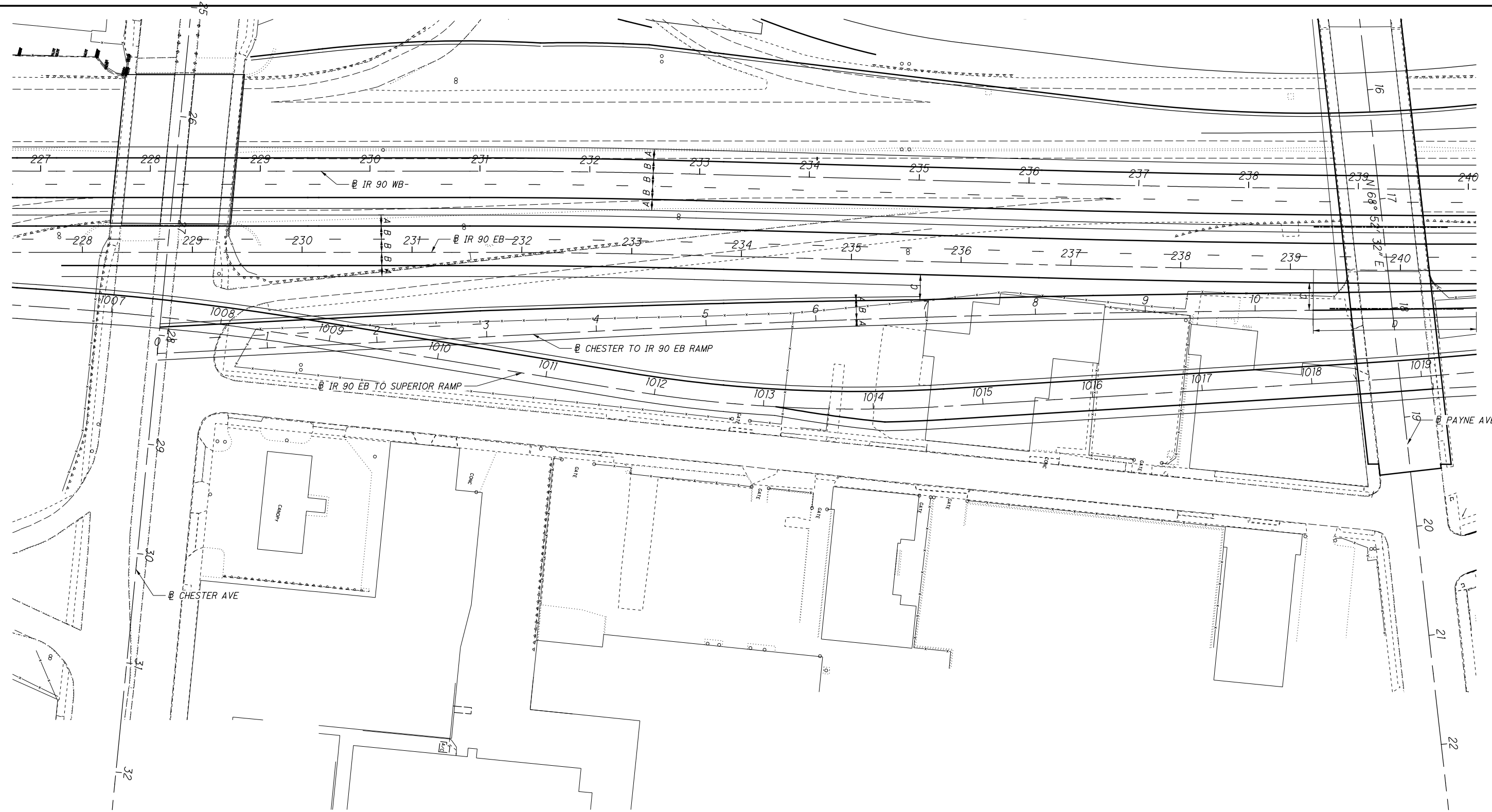
CONTRACT GROUP 5
SUPERIOR TO I90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT


DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT

		I90 EB	I90 WB	Superior to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	11.0'	11.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	BOXBOARD OFFSET	-	-	11.5'
D	GORE	-	-	19' Gore, 20' Entrance Nose
E	TAPER RATE	-	-	35:1




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CONTRACT GROUP 5
CHESTER TO IR 90 EB RAMP
FOCUS EXHIBIT
 DECEMBER 2023
 DRAFT



		I90 EB	I90 WB	Chester to I90 EB Ramp
A	LANE WIDTH	12.0'	12.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	3.0' Lt. / 6.0' Rt.
C	GORE	-	-	23' Gore, 25' Entrance Nose
D	TAPER RATE	-	-	50:1

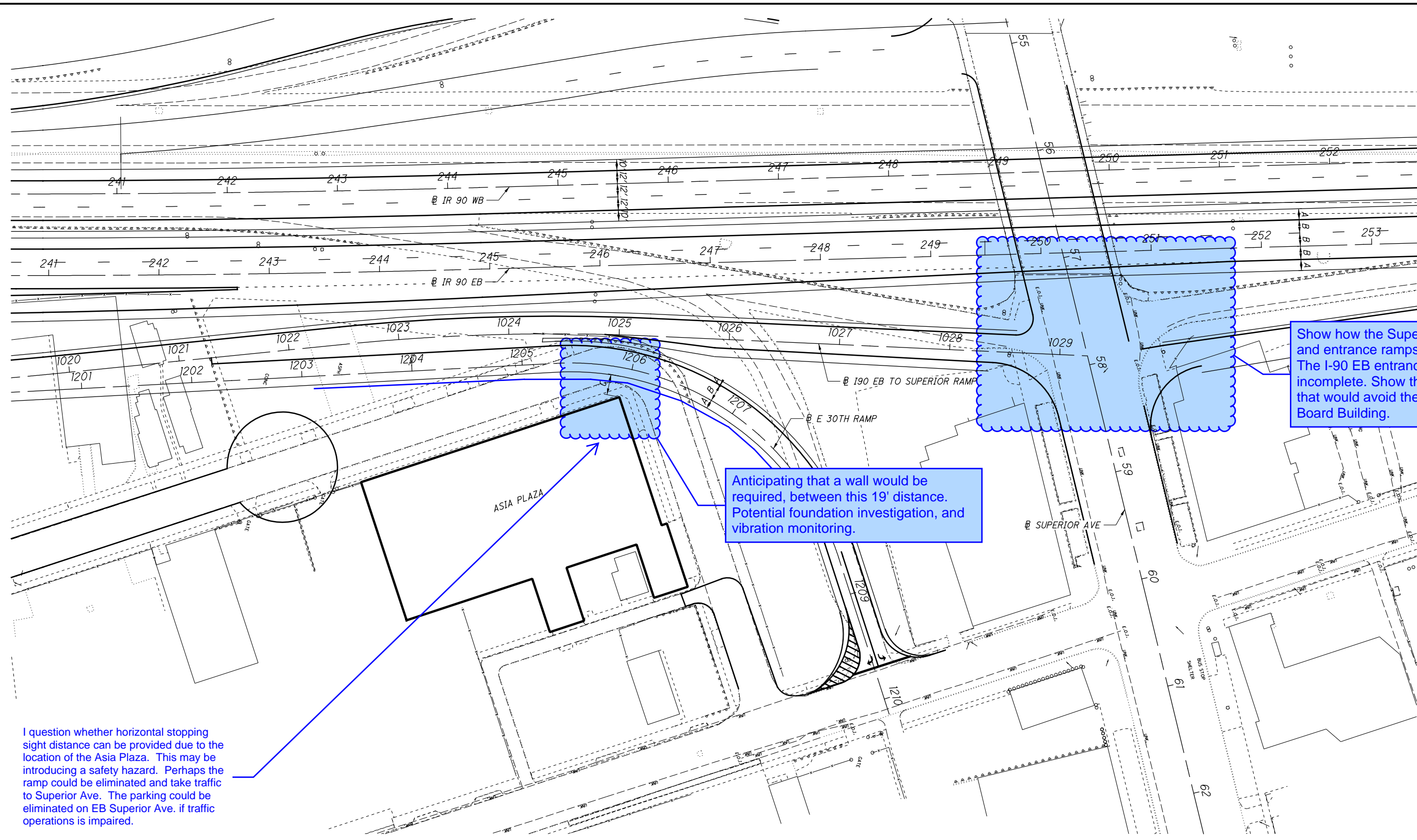
NOTE: OTHER ALTERNATE ALIGNMENTS OF THIS RAMP DID NOT PRODUCE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT RESULTS

CALCULATED
 CHECKED

CHESTER TO IR 90 EB RAMP



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I question whether horizontal stopping sight distance can be provided due to the location of the Asia Plaza. This may be introducing a safety hazard. Perhaps the ramp could be eliminated and take traffic to Superior Ave. The parking could be eliminated on EB Superior Ave. if traffic operations is impaired.



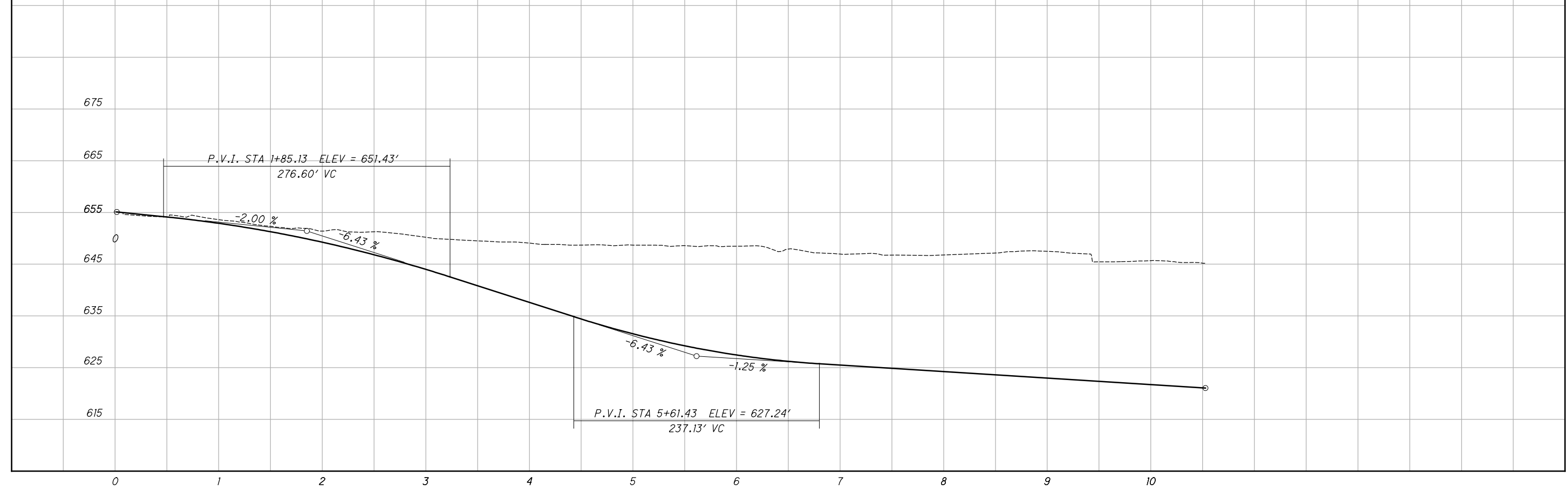
CONTRACT GROUP 5
E30TH RAMP, ASIA PLAZA
FOCUS EXHIBIT
 DECEMBER 2023
 DRAFT



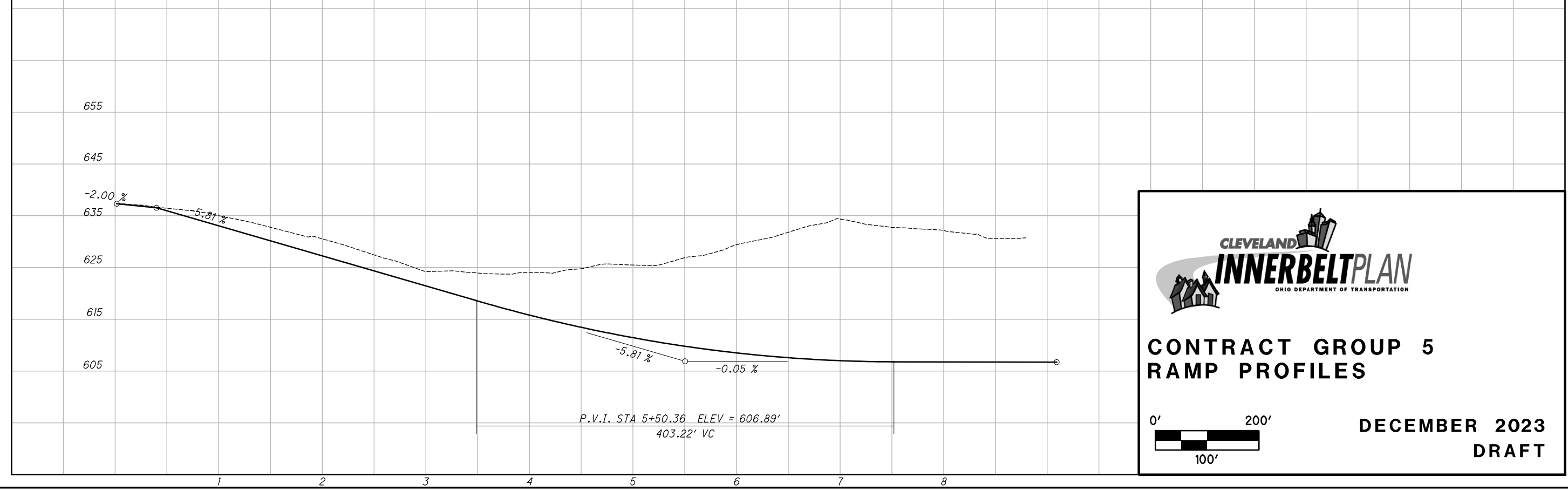
		I90 EB	I90 WB	E 30TH RAMP
A	LANE WIDTH	12.0'	12.0'	16.0'
B	SHOULDER WIDTH	10.0' Lt./Rt.	10.0' Lt./Rt.	4.0' Lt. / 8.0' Rt.
C	ASIA PLAZA OFFSET	-	-	19.0'

NOTE: OTHER ALTERNATE ALIGNMENTS OF THIS RAMP DID NOT PRODUCE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT RESULTS

CHESTER AVE TO I.R. 90 EB PROFILE



SUPERIOR AVE TO I.R. 90 EB PROFILE



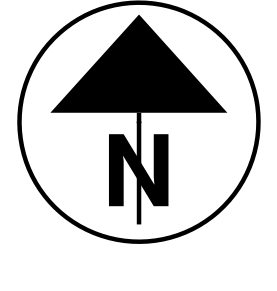
CLEVELAND INNERBELT PLAN
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**CONTRACT GROUP 5
RAMP PROFILES**

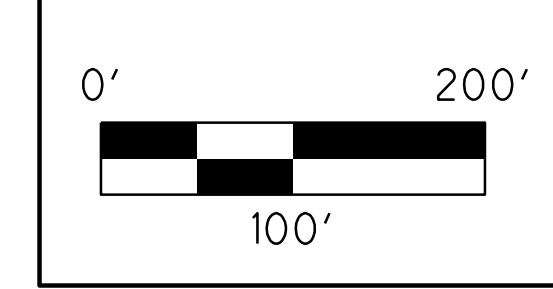
0' 100' 200'

**DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT**

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**AREA OF FOCUS
ALTERNATIVE 7**

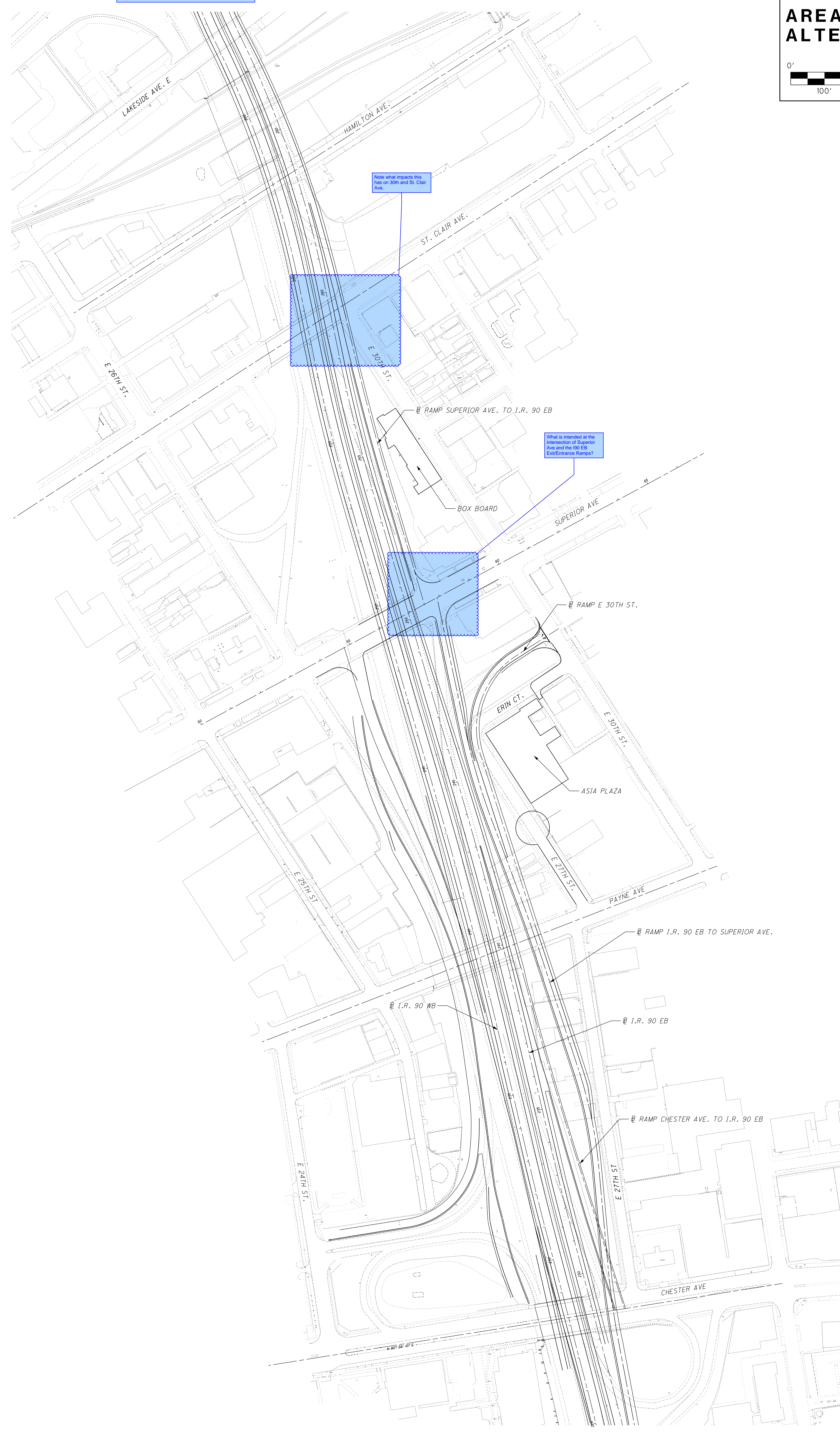


**DECEMBER 2023
DRAFT**

Does this new alignment have any impact to the preferred Curve alignment? If any impact to the safer geometry of the curve (particularly EB SR 2 to WB I-90 ramp), then this needs to be weighed in the decision.

Note what impacts this has on 30th and St. Clair Ave.

What is intended at the intersection of Superior Ave and the I-90 EB Exit/Entrance Ramps?



Appendix D

History/Architecture Technical Memo of Potential Historical Building Impacts within the East and West Alignments



June 30, 2023

Brian Toombs, P.E.
Interchange Specialist
Director, Transportation Systems Design and Planning
Burgess & Niple, Inc.
330 Rush Alley, Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Re: History/Architecture Technical Memo of Potential Historical Building Impacts within the East and West Alignment Alternatives of the CUY-CIB-CCG4 and CCG5 Project (PID 77510)

Mr. Toombs,

In June of 2023, Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) completed this History/Architecture Technical Memo having assessing potential building impacts for two proposed alignments (East and West) within the CUY-CIB-CCG4 and CCG5 (PID 77510) project area in the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The work was performed to provide information to the design team and the ODOT-OES to facilitate an informed comparison of the impacts of these two alignments. In particular, this effort focuses on extant buildings of historical age (50 years or older), which may have been previously inventoried in the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), which may have been previously assessed for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility through a Determination of Eligibility (DOE), and/or those buildings which may have recently become of historical age and had not been previously identified or evaluated for NRHP eligibility. This effort identifies these buildings and expresses their existing status pertaining to NRHP eligibility.

During the EIS (2009/2010), the project was redesigned to avoid the NR-Eligible Ohio Boxboard Building (OHI: CUY0800205). (Refer to the c. 2008-2010 drawings.) The East Alternative impacted the building. The West Alternative avoided it. Since that time, it has been determined that the East Alternative has substantial constructability issues. ODOT is weighing whether to revert to the West Alternative, or similar. In 2022, ODOT commissioned, and L&A conducted a literature review based upon a new Area of Potential Effect (APE) that encompassed both alternatives plus adjacent areas. The intent was to determine what structures from previous studies are still in existence, which structures have become 50+ years of age since the previous studies and have not yet been evaluated, and if any structures have been determined eligible through unrelated studies. (See c. 2022 tables for CCG4 and CCG5 and related maps in EnviroNet.) Upon a review of the above information, ODOT desired some further evaluation to assist with their determining eligibility for specific properties impacted by the two alternatives, so as to facilitate an informed comparison.

Building upon the 2022 literature review and based upon a list of impacted buildings and new alternative drawings provided by B&N, L&A has visited, photographed, researched, and collated the existing documentation for the impacted buildings, and is providing this

data to ODOT to assist their efforts. This technical memorandum includes a Figure for each alignment (Appendix A) showing impacted buildings, which are numbered from north to south. The numbered buildings are listed in a Table (Appendix B), which provides address (verified in field), parcel data, ownership, age, and photograph numeration (Appendix C), for easy cross-reference. The figures also indicate if a building has previously been inventoried (OHI) and/or if it has been previously evaluated for NR-eligibility (DOE). The documentation for these resources is attached in Appendix D.

The effort examined 16 resources. Some of the parcels had been split or merged, some addresses had been altered, several buildings were found to have been demolished. There were examples investigated in the field which were later removed from consideration and from this reporting because their parcels and buildings were found to lie outside the limits of both alternatives and are no longer considered to be potential impacts. Similarly, there was a parcel where a building will be impacted, but it was identified as a modern-era outbuilding. These situations are explained in the photolog (Appendix C), where they were retained for a more fulsome coverage of the area under investigation and its immediate surroundings, but those particular buildings are not discussed further herein.

Basic building information was collected from standard sources beginning with the Cuyahoga County Auditor and other City of Cleveland websites which provide parcel information, current ownership, and building data. Building dates were determined by examining SHPO GIS data when resources had been inventoried previously. When buildings had not been recorded, primary sources such as Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and Hopkins city plat maps were consulted to narrow construction date ranges. ODOT Historical Aerials were also examined to confirm a tighter date range for building construction, wing additions, wing removal, and/or building demolition.

Impacted Buildings

Building #1:

Industrial Surplus Supply, Inc. - Freight Finders (OHI: CUY0800105)
Parcel 10212010 at 3000 Lakeside Avenue

This building was recorded to the OHI in 2005 (form attached). Its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility. This building will be impacted by both alignments.

This building is a large, steel-frame and brick, gabled, vernacular industrial building, with a clerestory at its peak. It is currently owned by Industrial Surplus Supply, Inc. and contains the business Freight Finders. It was originally constructed c.1910 with major additions and alterations in 1940 and 1990. Those alterations have been substantial, removing and adding wings, as well as cosmetic and material, replacing many windows and doors. It was built for T. H. Brooks & Co. Structural Iron Works and served an industrial function in its earliest days, located immediately south of Otis Steel (north of Lakeside Avenue) and immediately north of the Pennsylvania Railroad C&P Division railyard. As such, it was well placed to ship and receive goods. Its original function has changed from industrial manufacturing to retail warehousing. A large western wing was removed to make way for the original I-90 alignment. The rest of the block to the east (to E. 33rd St.) includes other former industrial or warehouse buildings which have been converted to retail and/or office functions. Immediately east is a small one-story concrete block building recently separated into its own parcel (10212019) and given its own address 3050 Lakeside Avenue; this later wing (built 1945) will not be impacted.

Building #2:

East 216 Land Company, LLC
Parcel 10212020 at 3041 Hamilton Avenue

This building, originally constructed in 1985, was demolished in 2014. The parcel will be impacted by both alignments.

Building #3:

State Industrial Products, Co.
Parcel 10211019 at 3100 Hamilton Avenue

This building, originally constructed in the early 1900s, was demolished in 2014. The parcel will be impacted by both alignments.

The parcel immediately east, contains a large manufacturing and warehousing facility, which was formerly attached to the now demolished building on parcel 10212020. That facility, the State Industrial Products, Co. (neighboring parcel 10212012) was built in several episodes from 1900, 1912, 1920, 1978, 1995; it will not be impacted by either alignment.

Building #4:

WMB Properties-Hamilton, LLC. (OHI: CUY0837801)
Parcel 10211020 at 2797 Hamilton Avenue

This building was recorded to the OHI in 1988 as the Schuemann Surgical Supply building and its OHI form was reviewed and revised by the SHPO in 2011 (form attached). Its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility. This building will be impacted by only the West Alignment.

Having a large trapezoidal plan, the building fills the easternmost end of a larger parcel, which contains two other similar but separate buildings (further west, neither impacted). It is a one-story, concrete block bearing, brick-faced, flat-roofed, industrial warehouse building, with some subdued stylistic expression (mid-century Neoclectic, Neoclassical Revival – McAlester 1994: 494) in its masonry coursing (including full-height stone neopilasters), and long, linear fenestration. It is currently owned by WMB Properties-Hamilton, LLC and the entire building functions as warehouse storage space. It was originally constructed in two sections - the eastern two-thirds of the extant building, including addresses 2797 and 2801, built 1965, and the western end (address 2795) in 1969. It may have originally had a retail and/or office function within, and has, until recently, had a retail operation in its easternmost unit. Alterations to the building have not been substantial, principally replacement of overhead garage doors and man-doors. Its function has remained very similar, if not identical, and therefore, it is assumed that interior alterations have not been character-altering.

Building #5:

Kevlar Investments, LLC - Flex Spas (OHI: CUY0363101)
Parcel 10211004 at 2610 Hamilton Avenue

This building was recorded to the OHI in 1988 as the Greyhound Bus facility, including corporate offices and washing/servicing garages (form attached). According to the OHI form and review of historical mapping and aerial photographs, the Greyhound facility was constructed in several stages. The oldest portions date from 1939 and two additions to the northwest and southwest corners in 1943. The Cleveland operation was among the largest

of 13 companies of Greyhound Management Co. nationwide. Its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility. This building will be impacted by only the West Alignment.

The building to be impacted was observed in the field to have an address of 2610 Hamilton Avenue (it is uncertain if it is currently affiliated with Flex Spas, or if it is otherwise occupied). It is now a physically separate and visually distinct building and does not immediately elicit its original association with the former Greyhound facility. The Greyhound company has not operated here for many years and no signage or other physical representations of that association (or of its association with the broader theme of Transportation) remain. The most obvious connection (with the inventoried Streamline Moderne resource) is expressed at the far western end of the parcel, where corporate offices were located, where they remain, repurposed as a retail business; these westernmost buildings will not be impacted. At its height this entire parcel occupied the entire block, all wings connected and under roof. The center and eastern portions were washing and servicing garages. That midsection of the Greyhound facility was demolished in 2004-05 with substantial conversions to the remaining buildings noted by the auditor in 2006-07. It appears from the OHI form that the building under investigation is a post-1943 addition to the facility. The eastern end of this remnant building has already been demolished (diagonally visible on aerials) to make way for the construction of the original I-90 alignment c. 1960.

This remnant building has only one elevation (north) that retains some enameled tile brick from its Greyhound days. That elevation also shows six infilled window locations, and two other brick repair episodes. The western elevation is clad in horizontal metal with one garage door centered and two man doors at its southern end (where the 2610 address is marked). A low bank of single-bay garage doors extends westward from the southwestern edge; it is unclear if this space is connected internally to the building. That garage bay is noted on a Sanborn map as an interior building within the larger facility of the 1950s. The eastern elevation is redbrick, blank, and set against the I-90 ROW, having been cut diagonally and separated from former portions of the facility removed c.1960.

Building #6:

Downtown Warehousing, LLC - Rust Belt Riders (OHI: CUY0845701)
Parcel 10211014 at 2701 (formerly 2703) St. Clair Avenue

This building was recorded to the OHI in 1988 as Commercial Electric (form attached). Its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility. This building will be impacted by only the West Alignment.

This building is a moderately-sized, brick, flat-roofed, vernacular, light-industrial building. Its western portion is two-stories tall, with evenly spaced metal-framed awning windows, a metal-framed glass door, and a single overhead door. A tall single-story wing to the east was once its own building on its own parcel (now merged with a single address and parcel number). That wing has a single overhead door, a metal-framed glass door, and two multi-paned metal-framed fixed windows in a bay that has been infilled with brick. It is currently owned by Downtown Warehousing, LLC and contains the business Rust Belt Riders. It was originally constructed between 1937-1949 and has experienced some substantial alterations. The 1942 Sanborn map shows a small brick building in the front (south end) of the lot, built as early as 1927, which became a southern ell when the rest of the building (now the extant remnant) was constructed in the 1940s. That oldest wing was removed sometime between November 1962 and April 1965 according to ODOT historical aerials. Also, the current parcel includes a former eastern neighbor and the business is using the

address 2701 St. Clair Avenue. Both wings are moderately altered versions of typical early-to-mid-twentieth century brick commercial buildings. The rest of the block to the west (to E. 26th St.) includes other similar light-industrial or warehouse buildings (built in the 1950s), none of which will be impacted.

Building #7:

3004 St Clair, LLC - Crust Restaurant
Parcel 10218001 at 3004 St. Clair Avenue

This building has not been inventoried or assessed previously. It will be impacted by both alignments.

This small masonry building is nearly square in plan, with a flat roof. It has experienced several physical alterations, though it seems to have always functioned as a restaurant. It is currently owned by 3004 St Clair, LLC and contains the business Crust Restaurant. It was originally constructed in 1960 with several alterations noted by the auditor; most recently in 2016 for the current occupant. Alterations are most apparent on the northern façade where a shed roof covers a permanently enclosed porch, and a full height corner tower serves as an entry, both later additions. The west elevation has one original window location. The south and east (rearward) elevations show several locations where door and window locations have been infilled with concrete block – all but one. As such, it is a moderately altered example of a typical mid-twentieth century masonry commercial restaurant building.

Building #8:

1400 East 30th Street, LLC. – multiple occupants (OHI: CUY0800205)
Parcel 10217012 at 1400 East 30th Street

This building was initially recorded to the OHI in 2005 as the Ohio Boxboard Company building (form attached), at which time its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility. However, it was determined Eligible by the SHPO after review and coordination (DOE form attached: DOEID 1966, SerNo.1011662). It is eligible under Criterion C as an early representation of a Cleveland architectural firm (Christian, Schwarzenberg, and Gaede) and also as a representation of industrial design evolution, particularly the early-twentieth century transition to fireproof design materials. This building will be impacted by only the East Alignment.

Building #9 and 9a:

Protouch Communications, LLC - Answering Cleveland Inc.
Parcel 10217014 at 2805 Superior Avenue

This building has not been inventoried or assessed previously. It will be impacted by both alignments.

This small masonry building is rectangular in plan, with a flat roof. It has some small cosmetic alterations, though it seems to have always served a commercial function, originally retail, now office. It is currently owned by Protouch Communications, LLC and contains the business Answering Cleveland Inc. It was originally constructed in 1955 set against the west wall of the neighboring retail warehouse building at 2975 Superior Avenue (parcel 10217013 – Carpet Capitol and The Drape Factory, Inc.). Neighboring building/parcel will not be impacted. Alterations include modern metal siding on all elevations, and modern metal mansard awning around the crown. This cladding makes it difficult to critique original fenestration, but what is visible seems to be in logical locations, though the materials have all been replaced in both door and window units. As such, it is

a moderately altered example of a typical mid-twentieth century masonry commercial building.

Building #10:

Asia Plaza Co., Inc. - Asia Plaza, Park to Shop Supermarket, et.al.
Parcel 10227003 at 1558 East 30th Street and 2999 Payne Ave

This building has not been inventoried or assessed previously. It will be impacted by only the East Alignment.

This parcel has undergone several changes since it was acquired by the Asia Plaza Co., Inc. in 2004. The parcel has expanded to include four buildings which had previously existed originally built: 1920, 1929, 1978, and 1979; the plaza has recently connected and renovated those buildings. The auditor notes renovations every year from 2006 to 2018. Park To Shop Supermarket is located in the northwestern wing of the plaza, currently bearing the address: 1580 E. 30th Street. The southeastern portion of the plaza has internal divisions of the address: 2999 Payne Avenue. All of the buildings are large-planned, masonry, flat-roofed, vernacular, light-industrial buildings. The East Alignment will impact the northwestern-most corner of the building, currently the supermarket wing, realigning existing E. 27th Street and Erin Court. The extant building does not appear on the 1932 Hopkins plat map, nor on Sanborn maps from the period 1912-1951. It is first observable in ODOT aerials in 1954. It served relatively recently as the Cleveland Foodbank. As such it is a highly altered example of a common early-to-mid-twentieth century masonry commercial building.

Building #11:

Asia Plaza Group, LLC - parking lot.
Parcel 10227026 at 1596 East 27th Street

This parcel once contained a residential dwelling, originally constructed c.1886, and was demolished in 2003 or 2004. The parcel has been owned by Asia Plaza Group, LLC since 2000 and will be impacted by both alignments.

Building #12 and 12a:

Zach Falor – Rental Residential (2 buildings, 3 units)
Parcel 10227025 at 1600 & 1602 East 27th Street

This parcel includes two buildings, neither of which has not been inventoried or assessed previously. The parcel and both buildings will be impacted by both alignments.

The auditor dates this two-story dwelling (1602 E 27th St) to 1890, though it appears on the 1886 Sanborn map, as does the one-and-a-half-story outbuilding immediately to its rear (west). That outbuilding was later converted to a separate dwelling (noted on the 1896 Sanborn) and given its own address (noted as “1600” on the 1912 Sanborn). The 1951 Sanborn map notes that the two-story, forward-most building has been separated into flats. The parcel has likely been operating as three rental spaces since that time. Both are framed, gable-forward buildings, both clad with aluminum siding and asphalt shingles, both have replacement window and door units everywhere, and neither have any stylization remaining if they ever had any. Chimneys are visible in both buildings but are likely no longer operable. Both buildings appear to be vacant; the two-story, forward-most building appears to be collapsing.

Building #13:

Doris Macdonald – Single Residence
Parcel 10227024 at 1606 East 27th Street

This building has not been inventoried or assessed previously. It will be impacted by both alignments.

The auditor dates this one-and-a-half-story dwelling to 1900, though it appears on the 1886 Sanborn map. It is a small, long, gable-forward frame building with three wings telescoping rearward (west), apparently part of the original design, as they are represented thus in 1886. The façade (east) is three-bays, door (L) is covered by a pedimented hood, supported by round plain columns on a two-step, concrete stoop. The two evenly spaced windows have replacement one-over-one units. Above, centered in the half-story is a gothic-arched window. Its foundation appears to be skim-coated brick. A cemented brick chimney is visible in the center of the main peak. Roofing material is replacement asphalt shingle, siding is aluminum. It is in relatively good condition for its age and situation.

Building #14:

West 78th Street Partners
Parcel 10227014 at 2635 Payne Avenue

This building has not been inventoried or assessed previously. It will be impacted by both alignments.

This moderate-sized masonry building has an L-plan, which dominates its parcel. The southern ell appears to have contained office space, while the taller east-west rear wing has large overhead garage doors in multiple elevations, indicating that area as containing light-industrial manufacturing and/or warehousing. The whole building has a flat roof and concrete block walls. The blocks are stacked vertically, one of its very subdued stylistic elements that reference commercial modernism. Banks of windows hold multi-paned metal-framed units (8x4 horizontal). Doors are few, small, metal framed glass, or solid metal. It appears not to have experienced much alteration, though it is presently vacant. It is currently owned by West 78th Street Partners. It was originally constructed in 1960. As such, it is a lightly altered example of a typical mid-twentieth century masonry commercial building.

Building #15:

Payne 2630, LLC - Ohio Wholesale Business Furniture (OHI: CUY0819405)
Parcel 10234036 at 2630 Payne Avenue

This building will be impacted by both alignments. This building was recorded to the OHI in 2006 as the E&J Investments Building/Graphic Arts building (form attached). At that time, its form preparer did not recommend it for NR-eligibility, stating explicitly that it was: "a fairly good example of the type of industrial loft building that was built commonly in this area of Cleveland along Payne and Superior Avenues from about 1919-1925, to accommodate various industries, including printing and garment production. This example has been altered by the blocking in of a significant number of the windows that are visible from the street, and there are better preserved larger examples of this building type nearby, including 2800 Superior and the Artcraft Building at 2502-2540 Superior Avenue."

The SHPO GIS database places a DOE point on this building and keys it to this address. However, this building has not been determined to be eligible. The DOE (DOEID: 639, SerNo.995666 - attached) pertains to the review of several surrounding buildings when a

cellular communications array was in the process of being located on the roof of this building. The SHPO review indicated that they concurred with the report writer that several resources discussed in that report were indeed not eligible, and the reviewer made the assertion that two other resources were in fact NR-Eligible. None of those resources was CUY0819405.

Building #16:

The Musterole Co.
Parcel 10234039 at 1748 East 27th Street

This building, originally constructed between 1912 and 1924, was demolished in 2018. The parcel (owned by ODOT since 2016) will be impacted by both alignments.

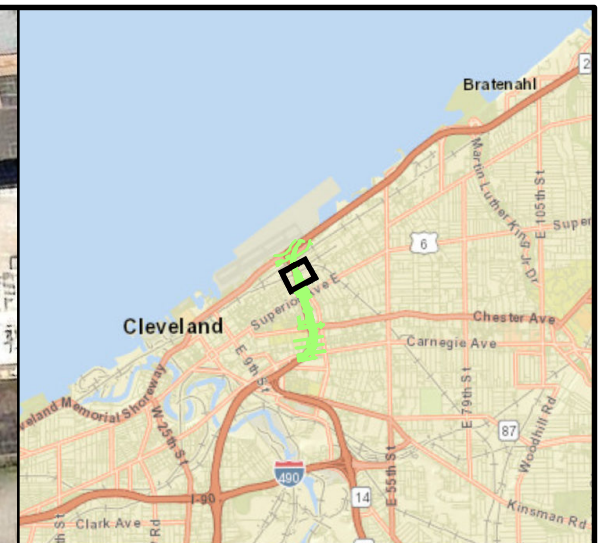
This package is intended to facilitate comparisons of the East and West Alignments pertaining to History/Architecture resources. For clarification of any of the included information, please contact the author at the information below.

Sincerely,



Brett A. Carmichael, MA
Sr. Architectural Historian
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Columbus, Ohio 43212
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Appendix A: Figures



Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- East Alignment Proposed Design
- OHI
- ◆ DOE
- ⊗ Building Demolished
- # Building Numbers
- # Photo Location

Buildings Impacted

- Both alignments
- West alignment
- East alignment



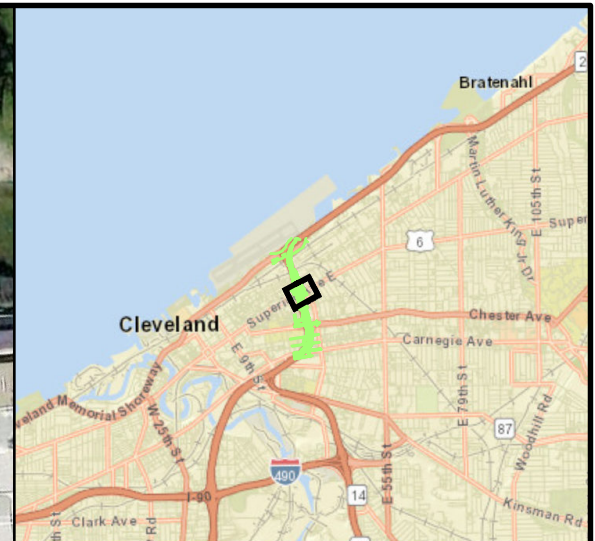
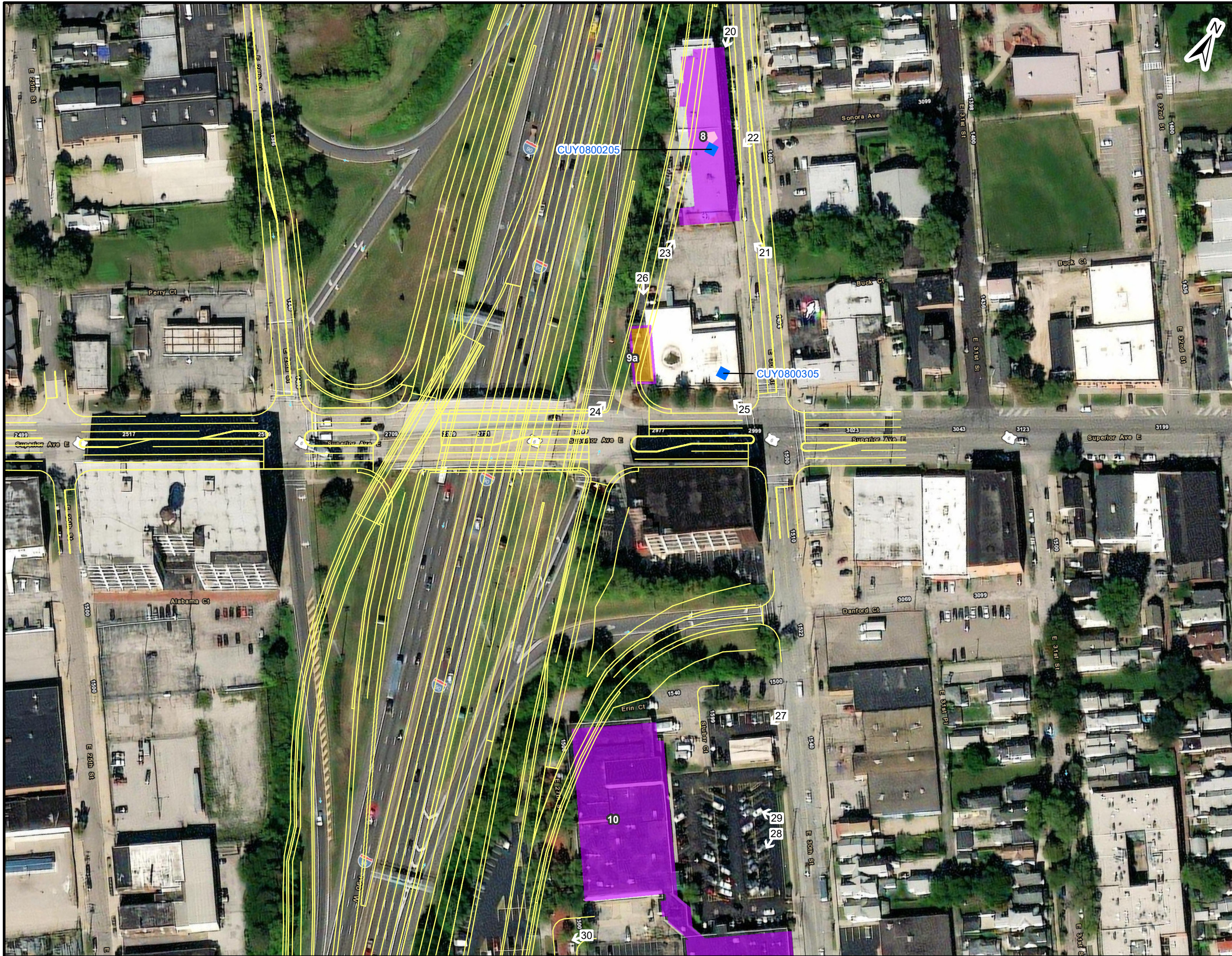
CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510



Modern Aerial Imagery Map
East Alignment

Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- East Alignment Proposed Design
- OHI
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- Building Demolished
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- Both alignments
- West alignment
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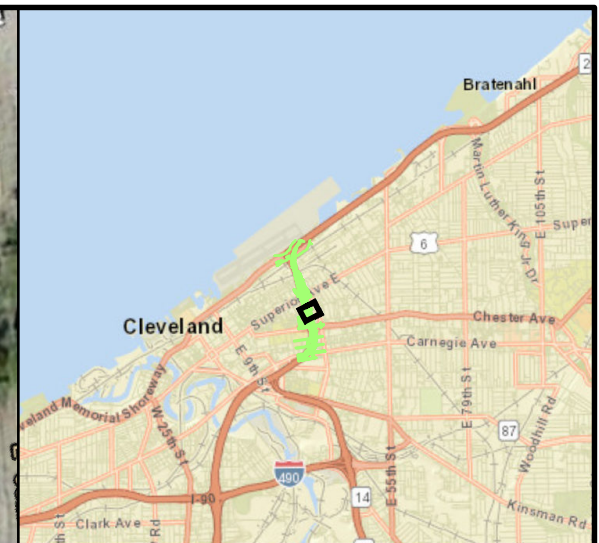
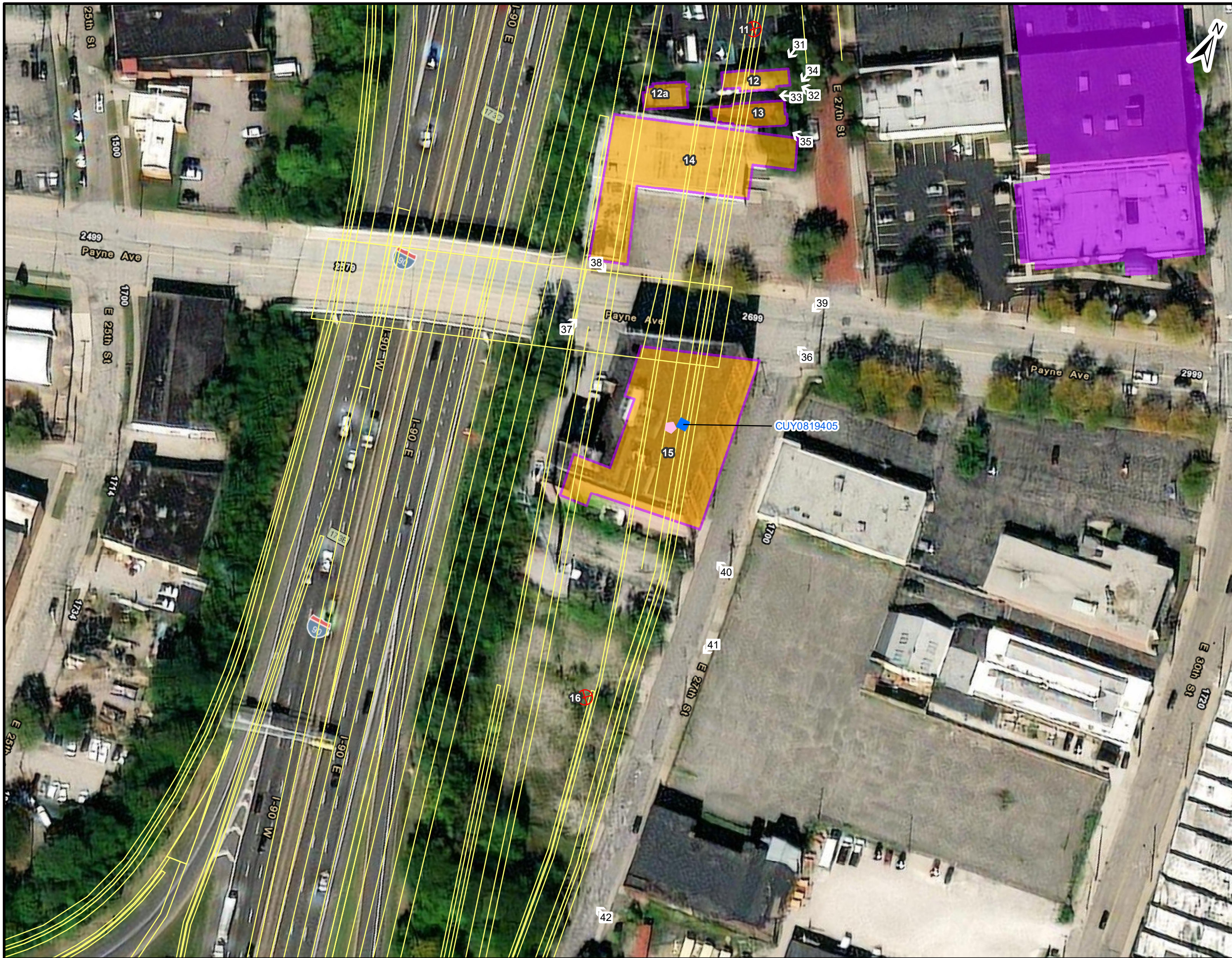
CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510

Modern Aerial Imagery Map
East Alignment



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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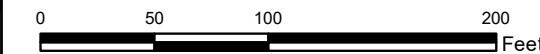
Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- East Alignment Proposed Design
- OHI
- DOE
- ⊗ Building Demolished
- # Building Numbers
- # Photo Location

Buildings Impacted

- Both alignments
- West alignment
- East alignment



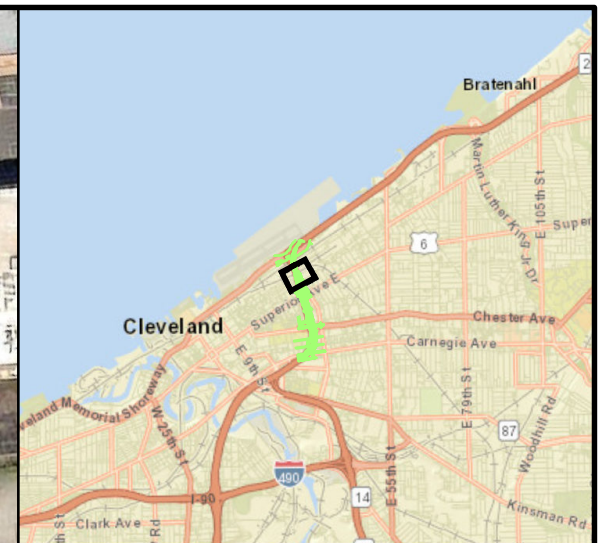
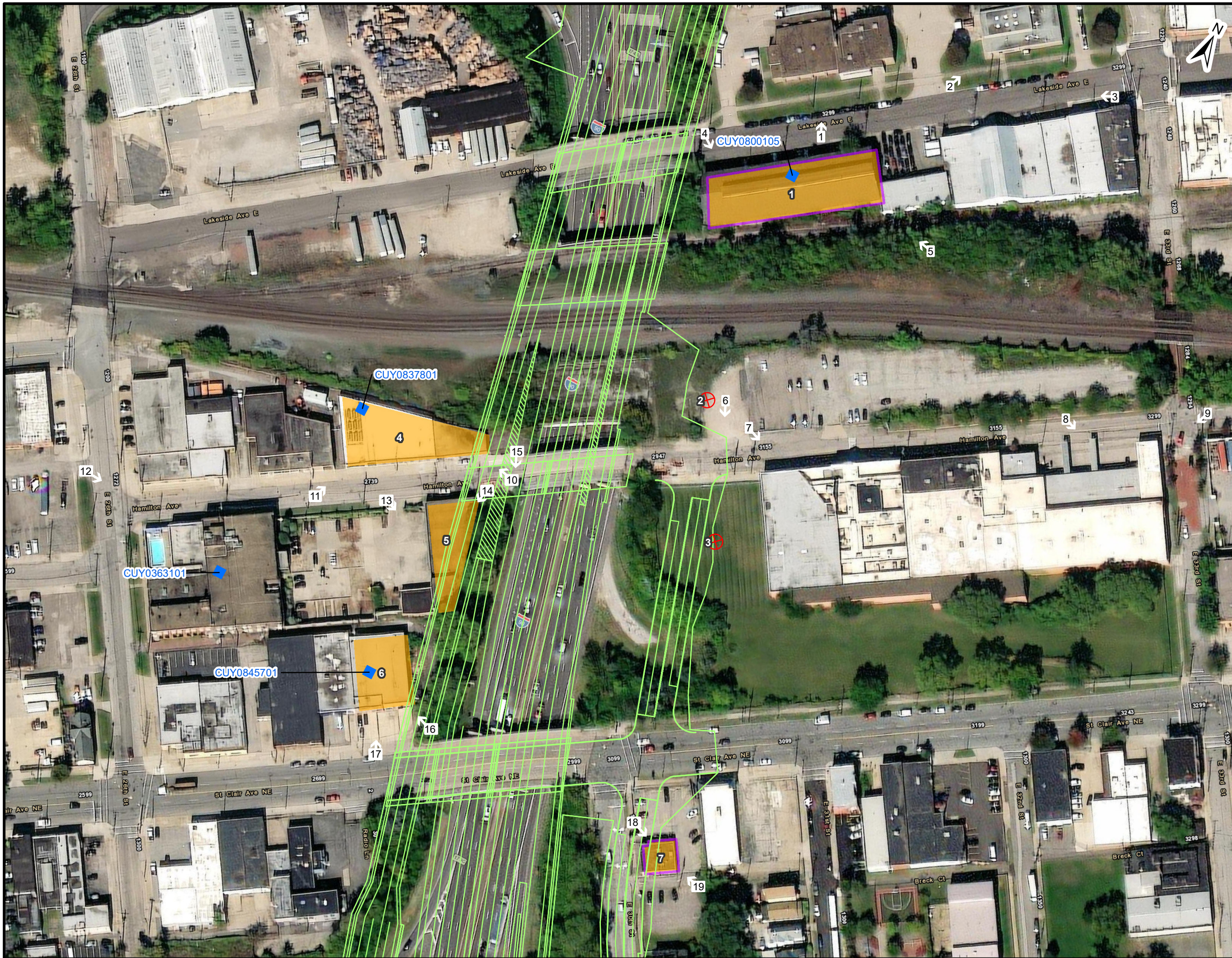
CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510

Modern Aerial Imagery Map
East Alignment



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- West Alignment Proposed Design
- OHI
- ◆ DOE
- ⊗ Building Demolished
- # Building Numbers
- # Photo Location

Buildings Impacted

- Both alignments
- West alignment
- East alignment



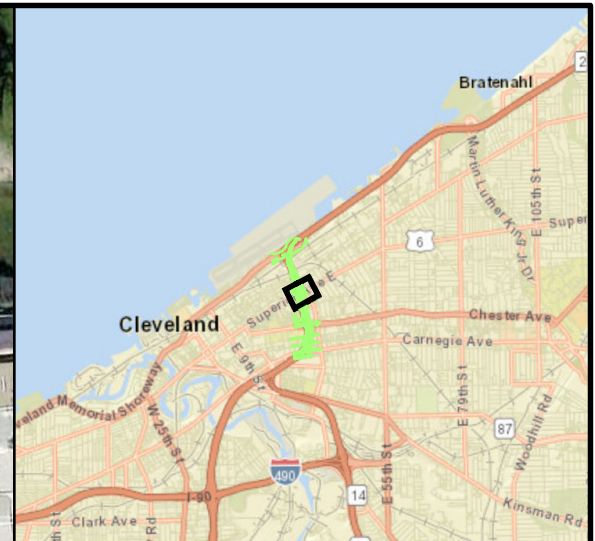
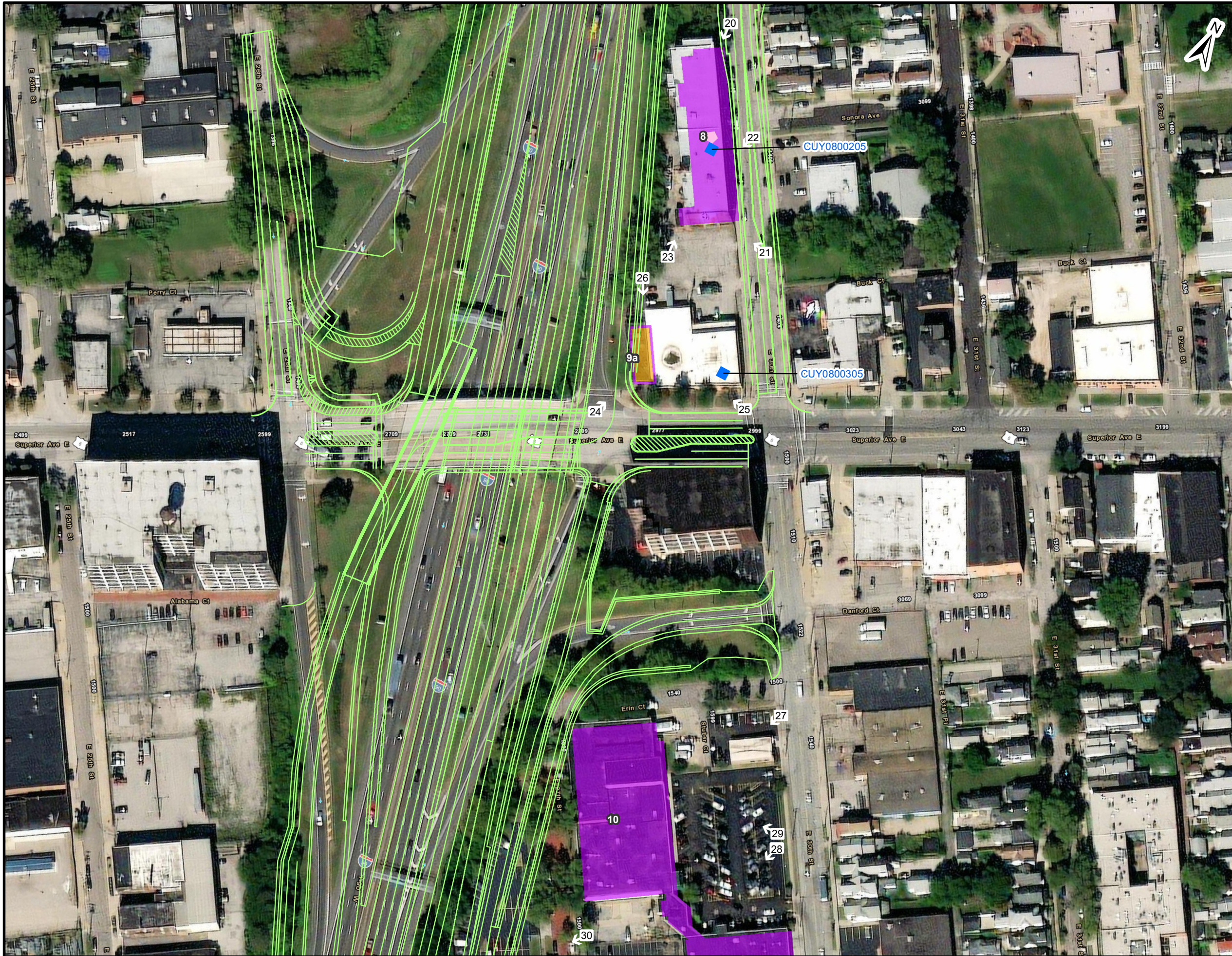
CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510



Modern Aerial Imagery Map
West Alignment

Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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Extent Indicator Map

Legend

- West Alignment Proposed Design
- OHI
- ◆ DOE
- ⊗ Building Demolished
- # Building Numbers
- # Photo Location

Buildings Impacted

- Both alignments
- West alignment
- East alignment

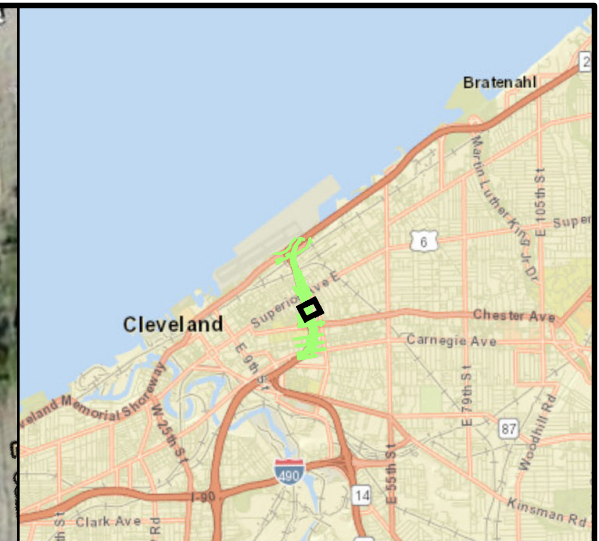
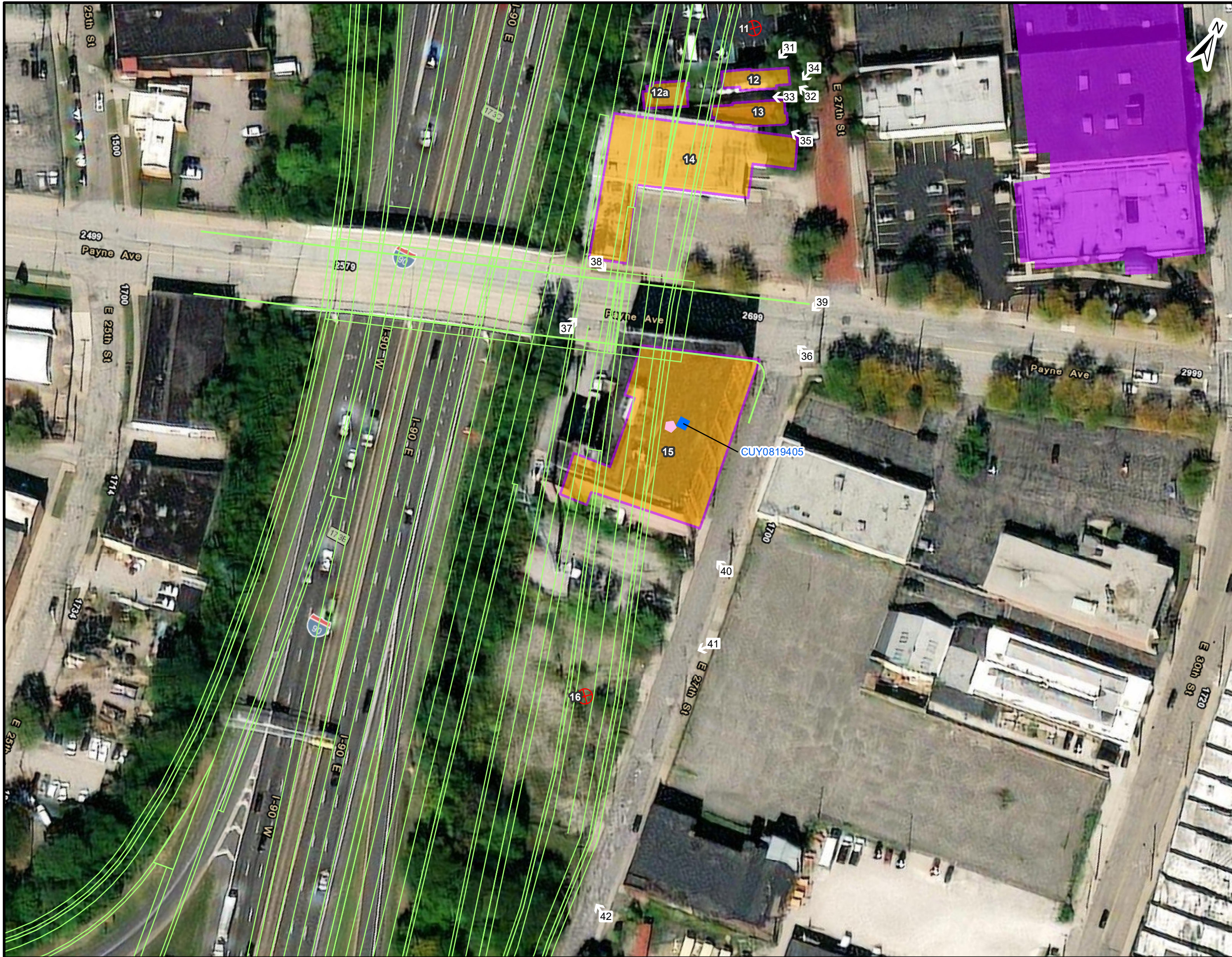


CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510

Modern Aerial Imagery Map
West Alignment



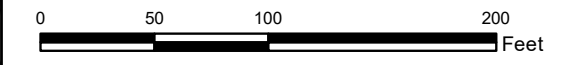
Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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Extent Indicator Map

Legend

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CUY-CIB CCG4 & CCG5
PID 77510

Modern Aerial Imagery Map
West Alignment



Date: June 2023	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 22-0271	Figure 1
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Appendix B: Table of Impacted Buildings

I-90 Alignment Study (building impacts between S. Marginal and Chester)

Building No.	Building Address	Parcel Number	Final Photo #s	current name	date(s)	Impacted by	
						Alt 1 (East)	Alt 2 (West)
1	3000 Lakeside Avenue	10212010	4,5	Industrial Surplus Supply, Inc. - Freight Finders	c.1910 (alts c.1940, c.1990)	X	X
2	3041 Hamilton Avenue	10212020	none	East 216 Land Company, LLC	1985	X	X
3	3100 Hamilton Avenue	10211019	6 - 9 .	State Industrial Products, Co.	early 1900s	X	X
4	2797 Hamilton Avenue	10211020	10,11	WMB Properties-Hamilton, LLC	1965, 1969		X
5	2610 Hamilton Avenue	10211004	12-15 .	Kevlar Investments, LLC - Flex Spas	1939, 1943, & post-1943		X
6	2701 St. Clair Avenue	10211014	16,17	Downtown Warehousing, LLC - Rust Belt Riders	post-1942		X
7	3004 St. Clair Avenue	10218001	18,19	3004 St Clair, LLC - Crust Restaurant	1960	X	X
8	1400 East 30th Street	10217012	20 - 23 .		1908-1912	X	
9a	2805 Superior Avenue	10217014	24, 26	Protouch Communications, LLC - Answering Cleveland Inc.	1955	X	X
10	1558 East 30th Street and 2999 Payne Ave	10227003	28,29	Asia Plaza	1920, 1929, 1978,1979	X	
11	1596 East 27th Street	10227026	30	Asia Plaza Group, LLC - parkinglot	pre-1886	X	X
12	1602 East 27th Street	10227025	31 - 33	Falor, Zach	pre-1886	X	X
12a	1600 East 27th Street	10227025	32, 33	Falor, Zach	pre-1886	X	X
13	1606 East 27th Street	10227024	34,35	Macdonald, Doris.	pre-1886	X	X
14	2635 Payne Avenue	10227014	36,37	West 78th Street Partners	1960	X	X
15	2630 Payne Avenue	10234036	38 - 40	Payne 2630, LLC	1920	X	X
16	1748 East 27th Street	10234039	41,42	The Musterole Co.	1912-1924	X	X

Appendix C: Photographs

Photograph 1:

South façade of the 1963 Cleveland Fire Training Academy at 3101-3201 Lakeside Ave.

On this parcel (10204002), a modern-era building will be impacted by both alternatives, but neither of the historical-era buildings will be impacted.

Direction

North-northwest



Photograph 2:

South and west elevations of the 1963 Fire Station at 3101-3201 Lakeside Ave.

Direction:

Northeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 3:

Cleveland Fire Training Academy facility from the intersection of Lakeside Ave. and E. 33rd St.

(modern-era buildings, to rear)

Direction:

West



Photograph 4:

Bldg #1:

North façade of the c.1910 T.H. Brooks & Co. Structural Iron Works (OHI: CUY0800105) at 3000 Lakeside Ave. (west end of building is adjacent I-90 ROW)

Direction:

Southeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 5:

Bldg #1 (& #1a):

South and east elevations of the c.1910 T.H. Brooks & Co. Structural Iron Works (OHI: CUY0800105) at 3000 Lakeside Ave.

East 1-story white wing (R) is its own building built 1945: #1a, with its own address: 3050 Lakeside Ave., on its own parcel: 10212019. It will not be impacted.

Direction:

West-northwest



Photograph 6:

Bldg #2 & #3:

View across vacant parking lot where Bldg #2 had been at 3041 Hamilton Ave, showing the vacant parcel at the western end of the State Industrial Products, Co. facility at 3100 Hamilton Ave. (Bldg #3)

Both demolitions occurred in 2014

Direction:

South



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 7:

North and west elevations
of State Industrial
Products, Co. at 3100
Hamilton Ave (western
half of building)

Direction:

Southeast



Photograph 8:

North and west elevations
of State Industrial
Products, Co. at 3100
Hamilton Ave (eastern half
of building)

Direction:

Southeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 9:

East and north elevations of State Industrial Products, Co., from the intersection of Hamilton Ave and E. 33rd St.

Direction:

Southwest



Photograph 10:

Bldg #4:

South façade and east elevation of the 1965 Schuemann Surgical Supply building (OHI: CUY0837801) at 2797 Hamilton Ave.

Direction:

Northwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)

L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

May 16, 2023

Photograph 11:

Bldg #4:

South façade and west elevation of the 1965 Schuemann Surgical Supply building (OHI: CUY0837801) at 2797 Hamilton Ave.

This west end addition was built 1969

Direction:

Northeast



Photograph 12:

Overview of the former Greyhound Bus Line facility (OHI: CUY0363101) at 2600 Hamilton Ave. from Hamilton Ave. and E. 26th St.

Direction:

East-southeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 13:

Bldg #5:

West and north elevations of the post-1943 building at 2610 Hamilton Ave. formerly associated with OHI: CUY0837801 (Greyhound facility)

This west wall was originally an internal division of the former bus servicing and washing portion of the facility, later enclosed and individualized when the complex was abandoned and partially demolished in 2004

Direction:

Southeast



Photograph 14:

Bldg #5:

North and east elevations of the post-1943 building at 2610 Hamilton Ave.

East end (red brick) of this remnant building has been demolished (diagonally to make way for I-90 ROW, c. 1960)

Direction:

Southwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 15:

Bldg #5:

Proximity of (Bldg #5) to the overpass above the I-90 ROW.

Direction:

South



Photograph 16:

Bldg #6:

South façade and east elevation of the post-1942 Commercial Electric building (OHI: CUY0845701)

East wing (R) of this building was originally a separate business (address 2701), absorbed by former 2703 (center) and combined into existing single parcel: 10211014, address: 2701 St. Clair Ave.

Direction:

Northwest



**CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271**

**Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023**

Photograph 17:

Bldg #6:

South façade of the post-1942 Commercial Electric building, OHI: CUY0845701 (L), at 2701 St. Clair Ave.

East wing (R) of this building may date as early as 1926 (per Auditor), absorbed by former 2703 (L) and combined into existing single parcel: 10211014, address: 2701 St. Clair Ave.

Direction:

North



Photograph 18:

Bldg #7:

North façade and west elevation of the 1960 restaurant building at 3004 St. Clair Ave.

Direction:

East



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 19:

Bldg #7:

South (rear) and east (R)
elevations of the 1960
restaurant building at
3004 St. Clair Ave.

Direction:

Northwest



Photograph 20:

Bldg #8:

East façade and north end
elevation of the Ohio
Boxboard Co. building
(OHI: CUY0800205; DOE:
1011662) at 1400 E. 30th
St.

Direction:

South



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)

L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

May 16, 2023

Photograph 21:

Bldg #8:

East façade and south end elevation of the Ohio Boxboard Co. building (OHI: CUY0800205; DOE: 1011662) at 1400 E. 30th St.

Direction:

Northwest



Photograph 22:

Bldg #8:

Open passageway through the center of the Ohio Boxboard Co. building, indicating the original 1909 portion (R) and the 1912 addition (L), which doubled its size

Direction:

South



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 23:

Bldg #8:

South (end) and west (rear) elevation of the Ohio Boxboard Co. building (OHI: CUY0800205; DOE: 1011662) at 1400 E. 30th St.

Direction:

Northeast



Photograph 24:

Bldg #9a:

West and south elevations of the 1955 building at 2805 Superior Ave., adjacent the original west wing of 1950 retail building (yellow brick) at 2975 Superior Ave., which will not be impacted.

Direction:

Northeast



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 25:

Bldg #9:

South façade and east elevation of the 1950 retail building at 2975 Superior Ave.

This building will not be impacted.

Direction:

Northwest



Photograph 26:

Bldg #9 & 9a:

North (rear) elevations of both 2975 (blue, not impacted) & 2805 Superior Ave., at right, to be impacted

Direction:

Southeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 27:

Bldg #10a:

East and north elevations of vacant 1965 restaurant building at 1550 E. 30th St.

This building will not be impacted

Direction:

Southwest



Photograph 28:

Bldg #10:

Southeast (L) and northwest (R) wing of the Asia Plaza addresses: 2999 Payne Ave./1558 E. 30th St., respectively. This plaza has recently connected and renovated 4 buildings in this block, originally built: 1920, 1929, 1978, 1979

Direction:

Southwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 29:

Bldg #10:

Northwest wing (L) of the Asia Plaza, 1558 E. 30th St., it is the NW corner of this wing (at the intersection of E. 27th St. and Erin Ct.) which is potentially impacted by the Eastern alignment.

The stand-alone 1965 restaurant building at 1550 E. 30th St., which can be seen at (R), will not be impacted.

Direction:

West



Photograph 30:

Bldg #11:

Vacant parking lot, currently owned by Asia Plaza Group, LLC, previously occupied by a residential building at 1596 E. 27th St., demolished 2003/2004.

Direction:

West



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 31:

Bldg #12:

North lateral elevation and east façade of the 1890 single dwelling at 1602 E. 27th St. (vacant)

Direction:

South



Photograph 32:

Bldg #12 & 12a:

East façade and south elevation of the 1890 single dwelling at 1602 E. 27th St. (vacant), and east façade of 1.5-story garage-turned-rental dwelling at the rear of this parcel (10227025)

Direction:

West-northwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 33:

Bldg #12a:

East façade of 1.5-story 1890 garage-turned-rental dwelling at the rear of parcel 10227025, address plate observed as 1600 E. 27th St.

Direction:

West-northwest



Photograph 34:

Bldg #13:

East façade and north elevation of the 1900 single dwelling at 1606 E. 27th St.

Direction:

Southwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 35:

Bldg #13:

East façade and south elevation of the 1900 single dwelling at 1606 E. 27th St.

Direction:

Northwest



Photograph 36:

Bldg #14:

South and east elevations of the 1960 retail warehouse building at 2635 Payne Ave.

Direction:

Northwest



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 37:

Bldg #14:

South and west elevations of the 1960 retail warehouse building at 2635 Payne Ave. (immediately adjacent I-90 ROW - L)

Direction:

Northeast



Photograph 38:

Bldg #15:

North façade and west elevations of the 1921 Graphic Arts Building (OHI: CUY0819405) at 2630 Payne Ave., currently "Ohio Wholesale Business Furniture," though it appears vacant

This building is Not Eligible per DOEID: 639, SerNo.995666 (SHPO response letter, 2003)

Direction:

Southeast



CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023

Photograph 39:

Bldg #15:

North façade and east elevations of the 1921 Graphic Arts Building (OHI: CUY0819405) at 2630 Payne Ave.

This building is Not Eligible per DOEID: 639, SerNo.995666 (SHPO response letter, 2003)

Direction:

Southwest



Photograph 40:

Bldg #15:

East and south (rear) elevations of the 1921 Graphic Arts Building (OHI: CUY0819405) at 2630 Payne Ave.

This building is Not Eligible per DOEID: 639, SerNo.995666 (SHPO response letter, 2003)

Direction:

Northwest



**CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)
L&A Project Number: 22-0271**

**Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.
May 16, 2023**

Photograph 41:

Bldg #16:

Vacant parcel at 1748 E.
27th St., building
demolished 2018

Direction:

Southwest



Photograph 42:

Bldg #16:

Vacant parcel at 1748
E. 27th St., building
demolished 2018.

(OHI: CUY0819405 in
background)

Direction:

Northwest



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

CUY-CIB-CCG4 & CCG5 Alternatives Investigation (PID 77510)

L&A Project Number: 22-0271

Photographs taken by Brett Carmichael, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

May 16, 2023

Appendix D: Inventory Forms (OHIs and DOEs)

CODED


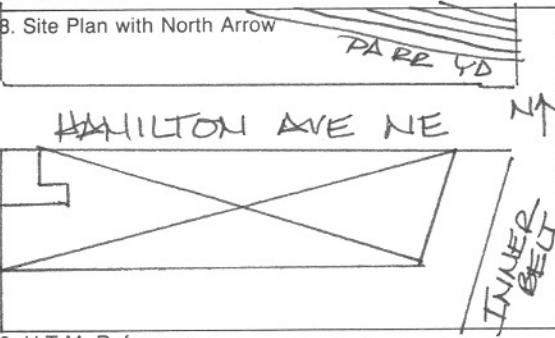



Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470



OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. CUY-3631-1		2. County Cuyahoga		4. Present Name(s) Greyhound		 <input type="checkbox"/> Coded		1. No. CUY-3661-1
3. Location of Negatives Cleveland Landmarks Commission		5. Historic or Other Name(s)						
6. Specific Address or Location 1295 E. 26th St. 2600-2816 Hamilton		16. Thematic Association(s) transportation bus (9221)		28. No. of Stories 2		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		2. County CUY
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number		17. Date(s) or Period 1939, 1943		17b. Alteration Date(s)		30. Foundation Material		
7. City or Village Cleveland		18. Style or Design Art Moderne elems. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elements		18. Style or Design <input type="checkbox"/> High Style <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elements		31. Wall Construction concrete		4.5. Present or Historic Name GREYHOUND
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18a. Style of Addition or Element(s)		19. Architect or Engineer		32. Roof Type & Material flat/built up		
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name 17 443740 4495700		19a. Design Sources		20. Contractor or Builder		33. No. of Bays Front Side		
10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		21. Building Type or Plan		22. Original Use, if apparent		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) brick facing		
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Original Use, if apparent		23. Present Use bus terminal		35. Plan Shape irregular		
12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/>		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known		36. Changes Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		26. Property Acreage		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		37. Window Type(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local)		27. Other Surveys in Which Included				38. Building Dimensions		
42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Very large bus facility, constructed in handsome streamline design. Rounded corners, contrasting blue terracotta banding, alternating horizontal rows of projecting and recessed brick courses and flat roofline all accentuate the building's horizontal appearance.		43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) This building was constructed in several stages. The original portion dates from 1939 and included garage capacity for 40 buses; washing and servicing area. In 1943, the washing facility at the southwest corner of the building and the office in the northwest corner were added. The easternmost additions appear to have been added later.		44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) (OVER) Located in mixed industrial/commercial area.		 		
45. Sources of Information Hopkins Map of Cleveland 1932, updated to 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map of Cleveland 1912, updated to 1951, 1951-		46. Prepared by N. Recchie		47. Organization BD Rickey & Co.		48. Date Recorded in Field 6/88		
		49. Revised by		50a. Date Revised		50b. Reviewed by SCG MAR 07 1989		

1. No.
CUY-3661-1

2. County
CUY

4.5. Present or Historic Name
GREYHOUND

6. Specific Address or Location
2600-2816 HAMILTON

51. Condition of Property

- Excellent Ruin
 Good/Fair Destroyed/Burned
 Deteriorated Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed Smoke House Privy
 Summer Kitchen Spring House Garage
 Silo Ice House
 Designed landscape features

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s) _____ one _____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan



42. (Cont'd)



43. (Cont'd)

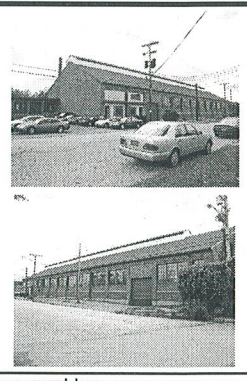
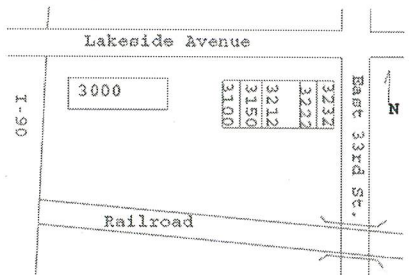
The Greyhound Mgt. Co., located in Cleveland, was among the largest of 13 operating companies of the Greyhound family. In 1930, it was estimated 9,180 people passed through the E. 9th St. terminal daily.

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma
Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
614/297-2470



1. No. CUY-8001-5		2. County Cuyahoga		4. Present Name(s) Architectural Real Estate Co. Building <input type="checkbox"/> Coded		1. No. CUY-8001-5 2. County Cuyahoga	
3. Location of Negatives negatives-digital		5. Historic or other Name(s) Brooks and Company Structural Iron Company					4.5. Present or Historic Name Architectural Real Estate Co.
Roll No. C Picture No.(s) 60,60A		6. Specific Address or Location 3000 Lakeside Avenue					
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number 102-12-010		7. City or Village If Rural, Township & Vicinity Cleveland		8. Site Plan with North Arrow		6. Specific Address or Location 3000 Lakeside Avenue	
9. U.T.M. Reference		10. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		11. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local) N/A			
16. Thematic Association(s) Industry		17. Date(s) or Period c. 1910		17b. Alteration Date(s) c. 1940, c. 1990			
18. Style or Design Industrial vernacular <input type="checkbox"/> High Style <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Element		18a. Style of Addition or Element(s) International, utilitarian		19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
19a. Design Sources Unknown		20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		21. Building Type or Plan Gabled industrial building			
22. Original Use, if apparent Factory		23. Present Use Factory		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known Architectural Real Estate Co. 19 Astor Place, Rocky River, OH. 44116		26. Property Acreage 0.43		27. Other Surveys in Which Included N/A			
28. No. of Stories 1		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		30. Foundation Material Poured concrete			
31. Wall Construction Terracotta block		32. Roof Type & Material Side gabled, asphalt shingle		33. No. of Bays Front 31 Side 3			
34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Red common bond brick		35. Plan Shape Rectangular		36. Changes Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> (Explain in #42)			
37. Window Types <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> 1 over 1 <input type="checkbox"/>		38. Building Dimensions 281' x 50'		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Highway development			
40. Chimney Placement South side of roof near east wall		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road d-27', f-281'		42. Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Gabled industrial building with brick load bearing walls and steel frame. Has side gabled roof, north wall has a series of steel industrial windows, a recent metal garage door, and two window bays that have been bricked in with yellow brick. Clerestory windows on roof are now covered in recently applied vertical metal paneling. There is a flat-roofed mid-twentieth century east wing that has a series of loading docks that have been closed in to form windows.			
43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) The 1886 Sanborn maps show a 2-story machine shop building on this site associated with the Thomas H. Brooks Iron Company. By 1896, the two-story machine shop had been expanded. By 1912, the machine shop had been demolished and the current building appears as a structural iron shop. By 1963, the building was in use as a steel storage building for General Sheet Steel Company. Brooks was a medium sized iron company that was founded by Thomas H. Brooks ca. 1867.		44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) Near Cleveland lakefront in an area with industrial and governmental land uses. No visible outbuildings		45. Sources of Information Sanborn Insurance Maps of Cleveland, 1886, 1896, 1912, 1963 Miller, Carol Poh. "Steel and Iron Industry" Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. Hardlines Design Company. History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510, December 2005			
46. Prepared by Roy Hampton and Heather Kenney		47. Organization Hardlines Design Company		48. Date Recorded in Field October 26, 2005			
49. Revised by		50a. Date Revised		50b. Reviewed by			



51. Condition of Property

- Excellent
- Good/Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin
- Destroyed/Burned Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed
- Summer Kitchen
- Silo
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Ice House
- Privy
- Garage
- Designed landscape features

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)

Archeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)



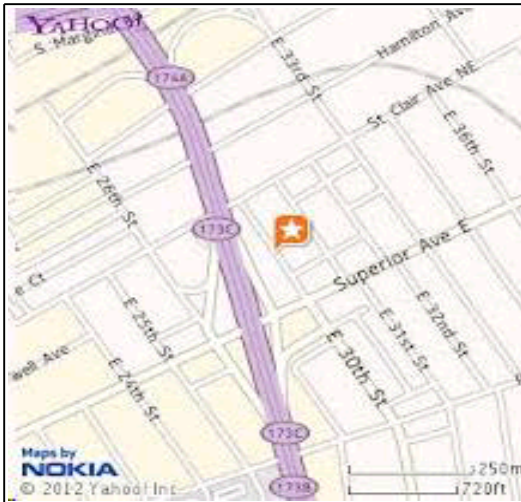
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Section 106/RPR Review:

RPR Number: **1006505**

1. No. CUY0800205 NEW		4. Present Name(s): 1400 East 30th Street Partners Building	
2. County: Cuyahoga		5. Historic or Other Name(s): Ohio Boxboard Company	
6. Specific Address or Location: 1400 E 30th St		19a. Design Sources: Unknown	35. Plan Shape: Rectangular
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number: 102-17-012		20. Contractor or Builder: Unknown	36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates: 17. Original/Most significant construction
7. City or Village: Cleveland		21. Building Type or Plan: Warehouse	17b.
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name: Cleveland North		22. Original Use, if apparent: Warehouse	37. Window Type(s):
Zone: 17 Easting: 443934 Northing: 4595525		23. Present Use: Artist Studio/Art Center	38. Building Dimensions: 223' x 65'
10. Classification: Building		24. Ownership: Private	39. Endangered? YES By What? Highway development
11. On National Register? NO		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known: 1400 East 30th Street Partners 2530 Superior Ave. Cleveland, OH 44114	40. Chimney Placement: Other
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO		26. Property Acreage: 0.75	41. Distance from & Frontage on Road: d-11', f-223'
15. Other Designation (NR or Local)		27. Other Surveys:	51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair
16. Thematic Associations: MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL		28. No. of Stories: Four story	52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies Structure Type(s):
17. Date(s) or Period: 1908-1911	17b. Alteration Date(s): c. 1960	29. Basement? Yes	Date(s):
18. Style Class and Design: Element Commercial/Chicago Style		30. Foundation Material: Unknown	Associated Activity:
18a. Style of Addition or Element(s): Other		31. Wall Construction: Other	53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s): Historic (OHI):
19. Architect or Engineer: Unknown		32. Roof Type: Flat Roof Material: Built-up (tar paper, membrane, graveled)	Archaeological (OAI):
		33. No. of Bays: 25 Side Bays: 3	
		34. Exterior Wall Material(s): Brick	

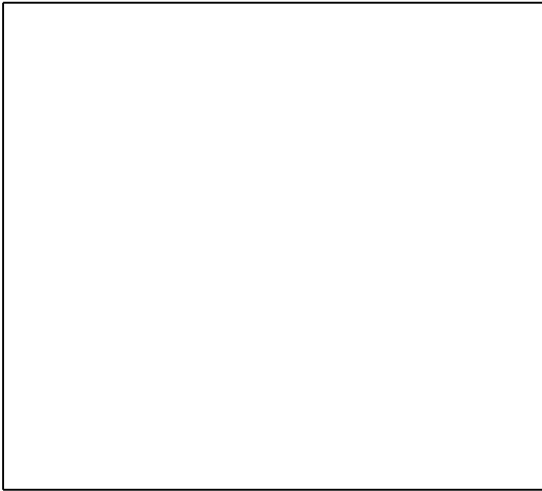
2. County: **Cuyahoga**
4. Present or Historic Name(s): **1400 East 30th Street Partners Building**



8. Site Plan with North Arrow



6. Specific Address or Location: **1400 E 30th St**



Door Selection: Three or more
 Door Position: Recessed
 Orientation: Lateral axis
 Symmetry:

Report Associated With Project:

Primary Author	Secondary Author(s)	Year	Title
Hardlines Design		2005	History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features

Four-story warehouse/factory building with brick walls and some stone trim. Facade faces east and features Chicago-style steel bay windows on north half of building and steel one-over-one windows on south half. Second, third and fourth floors feature paired fifteen-over-fifteen double hung wood windows, brick pilasters, and stone stringcourses. Building is capped with corbelled brick cornice and parapet with recessed brick panels. Facade also features central recessed entrance, and there is a second entrance on the north end of the facade. The north wall has a series of segmentally arched window openings with nine-over-nine wood double hung windows on the third floor, while windows on the other floors are blocked in with plywood. South wall has a series of steel industrial windows and brick pilasters with concrete caps. West wall has concrete capped brick buttresses and a mix of steel industrial windows and long, narrow wood windows with segmentally arched openings. There is a small one-story brick flat roofed addition on the southwest corner of the building. A metal smokestack is also attached to the west wall. There is a small brick penthouse at the center of the west wall.

43. History and Significance

This site was vacant land in 1896 according to Sanborn maps. By 1912, the north half of the present building and a no longer extant west wing appear on Sanborn maps as the Ohio Boxboard Company. At an unknown date after 1912, the south half of the building was constructed. The facade of the addition was designed to match the original building, but the rear and south walls of the addition have horizontal industrial windows more characteristic of post-1915 industrial buildings, while the rear of the older portion of the building has more traditional segmentally arched windows. Ohio Boxboard was founded by entrepreneur Edward Young in 1903. The company was at this site from about 1910 through the post-World War II era. In 1965 Ohio Boxboard was acquired by Packaging Corporation of America. By 1963, Sanborn maps indicate that the building was in use as a drug and cigar storage warehouse. The building presently appears to be in use for lofts and studios.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

In a mixed use area with commercial, industrial and residential buildings. No outbuildings observed.

45. Sources of Information

Cuyahoga County Auditor Website; Cleveland City Directories; Sanborn Maps of Cleveland, 1896, 1912, 1963; www.packagingcorp.com/who_history.htm; Hardlines Design Company, History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510, December 2005.

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma
Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
614/297-2470



1. No. CUY-8002-5	2. County Cuyahoga	4. Present Name(s) 1400 East 30th Street Partners Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Coded	1. No. CUY-8002-5 2. County Cuyahoga 4.5. Present or Historic Name 1400 East 30th Street Partners 6. Specific Address or Location 1400 East 30th Street
3. Location of Negatives negatives-digital		5. Historic or other Name(s) Ohio Boxboard Company		
Roll No. C	Picture No.(s) 40,40A			
6. Specific Address or Location 1400 East 30th Street		16. Thematic Association(s) Industry	28. No. of Stories 4	
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number 102-17-012		17. Date(s) or Period c. 1908-1911	17b. Alteration Date(s) c. 1960	29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
7. City or Village If Rural, Township & Vicinity Cleveland		18. Style or Design Commercial style	<input type="checkbox"/> High Style <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Element	30. Foundation Material Not visible
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18a. Style of Addition or Element(s) Utilitarian	31. Wall Construction Terracotta block	
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name Cleveland North 17 0 4 4 3 9 0 4 5 9 5 5 2 0 Zone Easting Northing		19. Architect or Engineer Unknown	32. Roof Type & Material Flat, tar covered	
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		19a. Design Sources Unknown	33. No. of Bays Front 25 Side 3	
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		20. Contractor or Builder Unknown	34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Red common bond brick	
12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		21. Building Type or Plan Four story warehouse/factory	35. Plan Shape Rectangular	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Original Use, if apparent Factory/warehouse	36. Changes Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Present Use Studios	37. Window Types <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 over 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local) N/A		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	38. Building Dimensions 223' x 65'	
16. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local) N/A		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known 1400 East 30th Street Partners 2530 Superior Ave. Cleveland, OH. 44114	39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Highway development	
17. Property Acreage 0.75		26. Other Surveys in Which Included N/A	40. Chimney Placement Metal stack on west elevation	
42. Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Four story warehouse/factory building with brick walls and some stone trim. Facade faces east and features Chicago style steel bay windows on north half of building and steel one-over-one windows on south half. Second, third and fourth floors feature paired fifteen-over-fifteen double hung wood windows, brick pilasters, and stone stringcourses. Building is capped with corbelled brick cornice and parapet with recessed brick panels. Facade also features central recessed entrance, and there is a second entrance on the north end of the facade. The north wall has a series of (continued)				6. Specific Address or Location 1400 East 30th Street
43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) This site was vacant land in 1896 according to Sanborn maps. By 1912, the north half of the present building and a no longer extant west wing appears on Sanborn maps as the Ohio Boxboard Company. At an unknown date after 1912, the south half of the building was constructed. The facade of the addition was designed to match the original building, but the rear and south walls of the addition have horizontal industrial windows more characteristic of post-1915 industrial buildings, while the rear of the older portion of the (continued)		46. Prepared by Roy Hampton/Heather Kenney		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) In a mixed use area with commercial, industrial and residential buildings. No outbuildings observed.		47. Organization Hardlines Design Company		
45. Sources of Information Cuyahoga County Auditor Website Cleveland City Directories Sanborn Maps of Cleveland, 1896, 1912, 1963 www.packagingcorp.com/who_history.htm Hardlines Design Company. History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510, December 2005		48. Date Recorded in Field October 26, 2005		
		49. Revised by 50a. Date Revised		
		50b. Reviewed by		

51. Condition of Property

- Excellent
- Good/Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin
- Destroyed/Burned Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed
- Summer Kitchen
- Silo
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Ice House
- Privy
- Garage
- Designed landscape features

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)

Archeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

42. (Cont'd)

segmentally arched window openings with nine-over-nine wood double hung windows on the third floor, while windows on other floors are blocked in with plywood. South wall has a series of steel industrial windows and brick pilasters with concrete caps. West wall has concrete capped brick buttresses and a mix of steel industrial windows and long, narrow wood windows with segmentally arched openings. There is a small one-story brick flat roofed addition on the southwest corner of the building. A metal smokestack is also attached to the west wall. There is a small brick penthouse at the center of the west wall.

43. (Cont'd)

building has more traditional segmentally arched windows.

Ohio Boxboard was founded by entrepreneur Edward Young in 1903. The company was at this site from about 1910 through the post-World War II era. In 1965 Ohio Boxboard was acquired by Packaging Corporation of America. By 1963, Sanborn maps indicate that the building was in use as a drug and cigar storage warehouse. The building presently appears to be in use for lofts and studios.

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma
Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
614/297-2470



1. No. CUY-8003-5		2. County Cuyahoga		4. Present Name(s) Carpet Capital		<input type="checkbox"/> Coded	
3. Location of Negatives negatives-digital				5. Historic or other Name(s) General Cable Corporation			
Roll No. ^C		Picture No.(s) ^{84,84A}					
6. Specific Address or Location 2975 Superior Avenue				16. Thematic Association(s) Industry/commerce		28. No. of Stories 2	
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number 102-17-013				17. Date(s) or Period 1953		29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. City or Village Cleveland				17b. Alteration Date(s) c. 1965		30. Foundation Material Poured concrete	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow				18. Style or Design Art modern		31. Wall Construction Concrete block	
				18a. Style of Addition or Element(s) N/A		32. Roof Type & Material flat deck, tar covered	
				19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front 10 Side 6	
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name Cleveland North				19a. Design Sources Unknown		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Yellow/orange common bond brick	
17 0 4 4 4 0 0 4 5 9 5 4 4 0				20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		35. Plan Shape Irregular	
Zone Easting Northing				21. Building Type or Plan Two story commercial/warehouse		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	
SITE Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>				22. Original Use, if apparent Factory		37. Window Types <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 over 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Present Use Carpet retail store		38. Building Dimensions 202' x 92'	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Highway development	
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local) N/A				25. Owner's Name & Address, if known Jerry Cohen CB Realty 2975 Superior Ave. E. Cleveland, OH. 44114		40. Chimney Placement Not visible	
				26. Property Acreage 0.46		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road d-26', f-202'	
				27. Other Surveys in Which Included N/A			

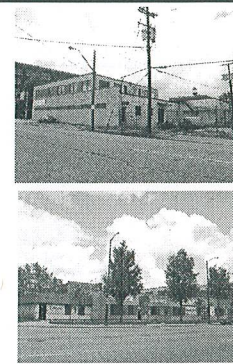
1. No. CUY-8003-5

2. County Cuyahoga

4.5. Present or Historic Name Carpet Capital

6. Specific Address or Location 2975 Superior Avenue

42. Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary)
Two story concrete block building with brick veneer on the south and east sides. Features original steel casement windows and aluminum and glass replacement doors. First and second floors have a series of horizontal bands of orange brick. Rear walls have exposed concrete block, loading docks, and steel casement windows.



43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary)
Sanborn maps indicate a construction date of 1953. The building was originally used by the General Cable Corporation, makers of electrical wire. By 1963, the building was serving the Armstrong Cork Company Sales Office. It was a linoleum distribution facility. The building is now a retail carpet store.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)
In a highly urbanized area of Cleveland with commercial and industrial buildings and some housing. No outbuildings visible.

45. Sources of Information
Cleveland City Directory
Sanborn Insurance Maps of Cleveland, 1886, 1896, 1912, 1963
Hardlines Design Company. History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510, December 2005

46. Prepared by Roy Hampton/Heather Kenney	
47. Organization Hardlines Design Company	
48. Date Recorded in Field October 26, 2005	
49. Revised by	50a. Date Revised
50b. Reviewed by	

51. Condition of Property

- Excellent
- Good/Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin
- Destroyed/Burned Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed
- Summer Kitchen
- Silo
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Ice House
- Privy
- Garage
- Designed landscape features

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)

Archeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma
Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
614/297-2470



1. No. CUY-8194-5		2. County Cuyahoga		4. Present Name(s) E&J Investments Building <input type="checkbox"/> Coded		1. No. CUY-8194-5 2. County Cuyahoga
3. Location of Negatives negatives-digital		5. Historic or other Name(s) Graphic Arts Building				
Roll No. C Picture No.(s) 128,128A						
6. Specific Address or Location 2630 Payne Avenue				16. Thematic Association(s) Industry		28. No. of Stories 4
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number 10234036		17. Date(s) or Period c. 1925		17b. Alteration Date(s) c. 1990		
7. City or Village If Rural, Township & Vicinity Cleveland		18. Style or Design Commercial/Chicago		29. Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		4.5. Present or Historic Name E&J Investments Building
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18a. Style of Addition or Element(s) N/A		30. Foundation Material Poured concrete		
		19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		31. Wall Construction Reinforced Concrete frame		
		19a. Design Sources Unknown		32. Roof Type & Material Flat tar-covered deck		
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name Cleveland North		20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 9		6. Specific Address or Location 2630 Payne Avenue
17 0 4 4 4 0 0 4 5 9 5 0 7 8		21. Building Type or Plan Industrial loft		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Red commonbond brick		
Zone Easting Northing		22. Original Use, if apparent Multiple Light Industries		35. Plan Shape Rectangular		
10. SITE Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure Object <input type="checkbox"/>		23. Present Use Warehouse		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/>		37. Window Types <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 over 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known E & J Investments. 2630 Payne Ave, Cleveland, OH 44114		38. Building Dimensions 92" x 140"		
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		26. Property Acreage .44		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. Other Surveys in Which Included N/A		40. Chimney Placement None visible		
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local) N/A				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road d-14' f-160'		
42. Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) This is a four-story Commercial style industrial loft building with a brick exterior and a reinforced concrete structural frame. All windows have been blocked in on the first floor on all sides of the building. On the Payne Avenue (north) wall, all of the original steel industrial windows are present on the second to fourth floors. On the east side of the building, the second story window openings are also blocked in, for the most part, and original windows survive mainly on the third and fourth floors. On the south wall, all window openings are closed in with concrete block. (Continued)						
43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) The building does not appear on the 1912 Sanborn maps. In 1928, the building accommodated William A. Howe Lithographers. By 1930, the building accommodated Howe and the Geltman Sponging Company. In 1931, Howe occupied parts of the building but the first and second floors were vacant. By 1932, the building was occupied by Howe and the Smith-Lustig Paper Box Manufacturers, and in 1935, the only occupant listed in city directories was Smith-Lustig. (Continued)						
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) In densely developed area of Cleveland dominated by industrial and commercial buildings. No visible outbuildings.				46. Prepared by Roy Hampton/Heather Kenney		
45. Sources of Information Sanborn Maps of Cleveland., 1912, 1951, 1963 Cleveland City Directories Hardlines Design Company. History/Architecture Phase I for Cleveland Innerbelt, CUY-Innerbelt, PID 77510, May 2006				47. Organization Hardlines Design Company		
				48. Date Recorded in Field April 17, 2006		
		49. Revised by		50a. Date Revised		
				50b. Reviewed by		

51. Condition of Property

- Excellent
- Good/Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin
- Destroyed/Burned Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed
- Summer Kitchen
- Silo
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Ice House
- Designed landscape features
- Privy
- Garage

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)

Archeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

42. (Cont'd)

The exterior envelope is common bond brick painted brown. The only ornament is a thin, shallow dentilled cornice at the top of the building. The main entrance on the Payne Avenue facade appears to have some original components, but the cargo door on the east wall is clearly a newer overhead door. There are also some concrete beams with recessed panels between some of the windows that serve as something of a modest decorative element.

43. (Cont'd)

By 1947, the building was listed as the Graphic Arts Building and its tenants were Turner Printing, Curtis 1000, Squibb, and Sam Unger Printing. By 1963, the tenants were Rappaport Exhibits, Papercraft Bindery, Strom Interiors, Quality Thread, and Phillips Brush Company. The building's construction date was reported on the 1963 Sanborn map as 1920. The building is a fairly good example of the type of industrial loft buildign that was built commonly in this area of Cleveland along Payne and Superior Avenues from about 1919-1925, to accomodate various industries, including printing and garment production. This example has been altered by the blocking in of a significant number of the windows that are visible from the street, and there are better preserved larger examples of this building type nearby, including 2800 Superior and the Artcraft Building at 2502-2540 Superior Avenue.

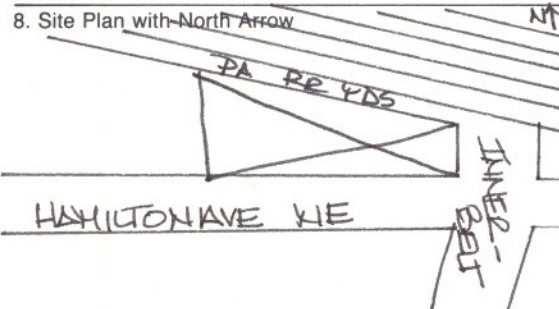
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470



OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No. CUY-8378-1	2. County Cuyahoga	4. Present Name(s) Schuemann Surgical Supply		<input type="checkbox"/> Coded
3. Location of Negatives Cleveland Landmarks Commission		5. Historic or Other Name(s)		
Roll No. 6	Picture No.(s) 10			
6. Specific Address or Location 2797 Hamilton		16. Thematic Association(s) commercial		28. No. of Stories 1
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number		17. Date(s) or Period 1965	17b. Alteration Date(s) west end 1969	29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
7. City or Village Cleveland		18. Style or Design <input type="checkbox"/> High Style <input type="checkbox"/> Elements		30. Foundation Material
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18a. Style of Addition or Element(s)		31. Wall Construction concrete block
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name 08 5 5 17 443760 4495740		19. Architect or Engineer		32. Roof Type & Material flat/built up
10. Zone Easting Northing Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		19a. Design Sources		33. No. of Bays Front 17 Side
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		20. Contractor or Builder		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) brick
12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		21. Building Type or Plan		35. Plan Shape trapezoid
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Original Use, if apparent warehouse/office		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>
14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Present Use same		37. Window Type(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local)		24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		38. Building Dimensions
		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		26. Property Acreage		40. Chimney Placement
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Single story, brick-faced building which was constructed in two sections - the eastern end in 1965 and the remainder in 1969. Features are similar to other buildings in the block - glazed brick panels between windows, long brick panels above openings and mouse-tooth brickwork forming the cornice.				
43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) See 2627 W. Hamilton for background information on the site.				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) Located in an area of other mid-19th century commercial/warehouse buildings. The Pennsylvania RR yards were located immediately north and east of this property.				
45. Sources of Information Hopkins Map of Cleveland 1932, updated to 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map of Cleveland 1912, updated to 1951, 1951-				
				46. Prepared by N. Recchie
				47. Organization BD Rickey & Co.
				48. Date Recorded in Field 6/88
				49. Revised by
				50a. Date Revised
				50b. Reviewed by SMT 1/2/2011



PHOTO

1. No.
2. County
CUY
4.5. Present or Historic Name
SCHUEMANN SURGICAL SUPPLY
6. Specific Address or Location
2797 HAMILTON

51. Condition of Property

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Burned |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | Date _____ |

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Corn Crib or Shed <input type="checkbox"/> | Smoke House <input type="checkbox"/> | Privy <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Summer Kitchen <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring House <input type="checkbox"/> | Garage <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Silo <input type="checkbox"/> | Ice House <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Designed landscape features <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s) _____ one _____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

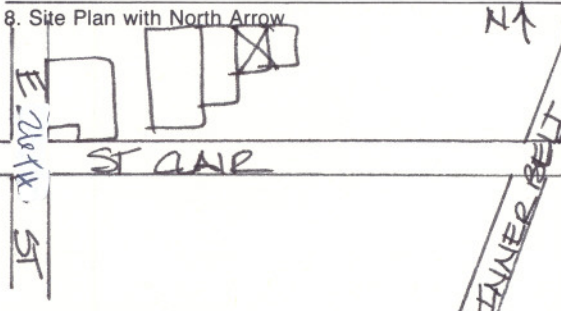

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42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

119

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. C04-9457-1		2. County Cuyahoga		4. Present Name(s) Commercial Electric		1. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Coded	
3. Location of Negatives Cleveland Landmarks Commission				5. Historic or Other Name(s)			
Roll No. 6		Picture No.(s) 1-6					
6. Specific Address or Location 2701 St. Clair				16. Thematic Association(s) commercial		28. No. of Stories 2	
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number				17. Date(s) or Period after 1942		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. City or Village Cleveland				18. Style or Design <input type="checkbox"/> High Style <input type="checkbox"/> Elements		30. Foundation Material	
7. City or Village If Rural, Township & Vicinity Cleveland				18a. Style of Addition or Element(s)		31. Wall Construction concrete block	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 				19. Architect or Engineer		32. Roof Type & Material flat	
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name 63 5 44 17 443780 4495670				19a. Design Sources		33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side	
Zone		Easting		Northing		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) brick facing	
10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		20. Contractor or Builder		35. Plan Shape rectangular	
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		12. N.R. Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		21. Building Type or Plan commercial/warehouse		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		14. District Potential? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Original Use, if apparent commercial/warehouse		37. Window Type(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 over 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 over 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 over 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
15. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local)				23. Present Use same		38. Building Dimensions	
				24. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				25. Owner's Name & Address, if known		40. Chimney Placement	
				26. Property Acreage		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
				27. Other Surveys in Which Included			
42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Simple, unadorned commercial building with steel window sash, an entrance and overhead door.						 PHOTO	
43. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) A 1942 map showed a small brick building located at the front of the lot. This building probably dates from the mid-1950s.							
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) Located among similar buildings - masonry commercial/warehouse structures from the mid-20th century.						46. Prepared by N. Recchie	
45. Sources of Information Hopkins Map of Cleveland 1932, updated to 1942 Sanborn Insurance Map of Cleveland 1912, updated to 1951, 1951-						47. Organization BD Rickey & Co.	
						48. Date Recorded in Field 6/88	
						49. Revised by	
						50a. Date Revised	
						50b. Reviewed by SMT 4/2001	

1. No.
2. County
Cuyahoga
4.5. Present or Historic Name
Commercial Electric
6. Specific Address or Location
2701 St. Clair

51. Condition of Property

- Excellent
- Good/Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin
- Destroyed/Burned
- Date _____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

- Corn Crib or Shed
- Summer Kitchen
- Silo
- Designed landscape features
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Ice House
- Privy
- Garage

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s) _____ one _____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

54. Farmstead Plan

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42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

CHECK SLIP

Y N

og _____
Files _____
Existing Agreement _____
National Register _____
DOE _____
Photos _____
Maps _____

HISTORY-ARCHITECTURE

OHI Form(s) _____
Historic District _____
If YES Contributing _____

see LAR

HD Map X.C. _____

ARCHAEOLOGY

TOPO Maps _____
Sites In Surrounding Area _____
Sites In Project Area _____
Numbers _____
X.C. TOPO If Sites _____

Notes:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

LOG SLIP

Serial Number 99 5666 Date In 03/19/2003
MO DA YR
Date Sent 03/18/2003 Response Required By 04/20/2003
MO DA YR MO DA YR

Project Name 2630 Payne Ave
Community Cleveland County CU
Lead Agency PC Project Code _____

Date Out 5/14/03 Type of Review RR
MO DA YR

Project Type CELL Eligibility YC
Response NAE Reviewed By LAA Widget Count 1

Coordination _____ OAI# _____ Building _____

Review Comments:

MAIL AND OTHER INTRUCTIONS:

cc: PIR w/4 OHI's clipped to back of project
Enclosures: _____

*CVT/CS
Cleveland
2630 Payne Ave
70,401*

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/ 298-2000 Fax: 614/ 298-2037

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/



OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

May 14, 2003

Kathryn Crestani
ATC Associates
10020 Brecksville Road
Brecksville, Ohio 44141-3219

Dear Ms. Crestani:

RE: Rooftop Collocation at 2630 Payne Avenue., Cleveland, OH
T-Mobile Site Number: CL20-137A

This letter is in response to information regarding this project, received on March 19, 2003. Our comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

We have carefully reviewed the information submitted. We concur with your determinations that the following buildings are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: 2502-04 Payne Avenue (CUY3448-01), 1800 East 25th Street (CUY3553-01), 1741 East 25th Street (CUY3550-01), 1755 East 25th Street (CUY3551-01), 1768 East 25th Street (CUY3552-01), 1647 East 25th Street/Christ Lutheran Church (CUY3549-01), 2219 Payne Avenue (CUY3442-01), 2210 Payne Avenue (CUY3444-01).

At this time, we do not agree with your eligibility determinations for 2227 Payne Avenue/Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CUY3443-01) or 1960 East 24th Street/Stilwill Hall (CUY3543-01). It is our opinion that additional evaluation of these buildings may confirm that they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

However, the proposed rooftop collocation is designed in such a way as to reduce the visibility of the antenna array from both of these buildings. Therefore, it is our opinion that this project will have no adverse effect on historic properties. If you agree with this finding, then no further consultation is necessary regarding the project, as currently proposed.

Under 36 CFR 800.5 (d)(1), officials are required to maintain a record of this finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request. Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with this finding fulfills responsibilities under Section 106.

If you have any questions regarding this review, please contact me by phone at (614) 298-2000 or by e-mail at ladkins@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Lisa Adkins, Architecture Reviews Manager
Dept. of Resource Protection and Review

Serial No. 995666

CHECK SLIP

2005-CUY-1641-25

Yes No

Log [checked]
Files
Existing Agreement
National Register
DOE
Photos [checked]
Maps [checked]

HISTORY-ARCHITECTURE

Historic District
If YES Contributing
HD Map X.C.

OHI Number Property Address/UTM Coordinates Eligibility Effect

see attached sheet
(these have been
entered in log)

ARCHAEOLOGY

Yes No

TOPO Maps
Sites in Surrounding Area
Sites in Project Area

Table with 5 columns: If Yes, List OAI, Temporal Period, Eligibility, Effect, Confid

Copy of TOPO if Sites

LOG SLIP

Serial Number 1011662 Date In 3/16/2007

Date Sent 3/16/2007 Reponse Required By 4/14/2007

Project Name CUY-I71/90 Cleveland Inner Belt

Property Address:

Community Cleveland County Cuyahoga

Project Code PID 77510 County2:

Lead Agency ODOT County3:

Date Out 4 2 07 Type of Review SR
MO DA YR

Project Type HWY

Response ELIG Reviewed By NHC Widget Count 24

Coordination Cost: Building

Review Comments: Phase 2 response

Notes: Log: Numerous submissions.

MAIL AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONS:

Copy: Enclosures:

Cuyahoga

Cleveland

2005-CUY-1641-25

CUY-I71/90 Cleveland Inner Bel



April 2, 2007

Timothy M. Hill, Administrator
Office of Environmental Services
Ohio Department of Transportation
Central Office
1980 West Broad St.
Columbus, OH 43223

Subject: CUY-I 71/90, PID 77510, Cleveland Innerbelt

**Re: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify Historic Properties***

Dear Mr. Hill:

This is in response to your correspondence, dated March 16, 2007, regarding the proposed rehabilitation of the Cleveland Innerbelt, and the report titled *Phase II History/Architecture Survey for the Cleveland Innerbelt Project (CUY-Innerbelt, Pid# 77510), Cuyahoga County, Ohio*. My comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

The first part of your letter (pages 1 to 2) summarizes the activities that have taken place and decisions that have been made in the Section 106 consultation process for this project, from the first meeting with the consulting parties on May 24, 2006, to the extension of the comment period following the third meeting with them on February 22, 2007.

The second part of your letter (pages 2 to 9) addresses concerns that the consulting parties have raised about specific Cleveland resources.

The third part (pages 9 to 12) requests concurrence from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) on decisions that have been made regarding eligibility and boundaries. The first seventeen items list the historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The last three items state ODOT's findings on the eligibility of the 24 resources that were studied in the Phase 2 survey.¹

Items 1 through 4 include four resources that are listed individually in the National Register. These are the Trinity Episcopal Cathedral and Chorister's Hall; the

¹ The 25th property in the Phase 2 study, the Artcraft Building, has recently been listed in the National Register as part of the Superior Avenue Historic District.

National Town and Country Club/Fenn Tower; the Samuel Mather Mansion/University Hall; and the Lorain-Carnegie Bridge.

Items 5 through 9 include five properties listed in the National Register as part of the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Area. These are the Walker-Weeks Office Building; the Central YMCA; the Trinity Cathedral Church Home; the Zion Lutheran Church; and the Zion Lutheran School.

Item 10 includes two buildings that are listed as part of the Superior Avenue Historic District. These are the Artcraft Building and the commercial building at 2501 Superior Avenue.

Item 11 lists two buildings in the Tremont Historic District, but is incorrect in stating that the Charles Olney House and Gallery and the Pilgrim Congregational Church are "contributing features" to the Tremont Historic District. They are individually listed in the National Register.

Item 12 lists one resource, the Cedar-Central Apartments, which was officially determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register on December 19, 1983. The boundaries of this property are Cedar Avenue, E. 30th Street, Central Avenue, and the eastern edge of the existing alley on the west side of the property (across from the Juvenile Justice Center).

Items 13 through 15 list three resources and their boundaries that have been determined eligible by consensus between federal agencies and OHPO. These are the Juvenile Justice Center; the Rorimer-Brooks Studio; and the West 3rd Street Lift Bridge.

Items 16 and 17 list two resources that are in the process of being nominated to the National Register. These are the George Howe House at 2248 Euclid Avenue (CUY-8198-1); and the Western Reserve Fire Museum at 310 Carnegie Avenue.

Item 18 lists sixteen resources studied in the Phase 2 report that ODOT finds to be not eligible for the National Register. I concur with some but not all of your findings.

- King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Stables, 1150 E. 38th St., CUY-8000-5
I concur with ODOT's finding that this building is not eligible for the National Register. While the Phase 2 report points out that the Cleveland Mounted Police has been an outstanding example of this type of law enforcement, serving the public, winning competitions, and appearing in presidential parades for nearly a century (page 72), the historically significant work of the mounted police has taken place "on the beat," not at their maintenance facility.

From the unit's founding in 1911 until this stables building was built in 1948, the mounted police were assigned to various precincts and horses were stabled at nearby liveryies. As the ability to stable horses in town diminished toward the mid-century mark, a stables building was constructed in 1948 on the northern outskirts of the city. It is a utilitarian and modest building for stabling police horses and providing dormitory and office space for their handlers.

In spite of the building's not being eligible for the National Register, I would like to suggest that FHWA/ODOT consider offering some photographic documentation of the work at the King-Otis Stables to the Cleveland Police Museum.

I agree with FHWA's willingness to include an environmental commitment in the NEPA document to re-locate the Viktor Schreckengost sculpture "in consultation with the current owner" if it must be moved for the road-improvement project.

- Ohio Boxboard Company, 1400 E. 30th St., CUY-8002-5
It is my opinion that this building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C because it is the earliest and one of the few remaining buildings by the architectural firm of Christian, Schwarzenberg, and Gaede, which practiced in Cleveland from 1909 to 1972.² The building is also important under Criterion C as an example of early twentieth-century industrial design, and as a rare example of the transition from timber-framed to "fireproof"

² While the Phase 1 report stated that "a fairly large number of their industrial buildings have survived" (page 74), the Phase 2 report lists only nine. Of these, only four in addition to the Ohio Boxboard building have survived with good integrity. The L. N. Gross Building (1917), 1200-20 W. 3rd St., now known as Lakeside Place, has been rehabilitated. The Keller-Kohn Building (1914-16), 2216 Superior Ave., is part of the Superior Avenue Historic District, although it has had some unsympathetic window replacements. The Neal Storage Company warehouses at 9800 Detroit Ave. (1925) and 15145 Lorain Ave (1928) appear to retain integrity. In contrast, the Richman Brothers Company (1916), 1600 E. 55th St., is currently vacant and has few if any prospects for rehabilitation, according to consulting party Sarah Beimers. The Wolf Envelope Building (1917), 1762 E. 22nd St., has either been demolished or is standing alone in a sea of Cleveland State University parking lots. The Samsel Rope Building (1916), 1235 Old River Rd., while part of the Old River Road Historic District, has had all of its windows openings covered with metal. The Rose Iron Works (1949), 1100 Old River Road, appears to have had extensive alterations to its two-story façade. The Gray Drugstore Warehouse (1951), is part of the Superior Avenue Historic District, but it is a late example of the firm's work.

construction using concrete and steel structures, according to the Phase 2 report (pages 78-79, 80).

Located near the Superior Avenue Historic District, which has recently been listed in the National Register, the Ohio Boxboard building shares many of the characteristics of buildings in that district. In the National Register nomination, author Bob Keiser described the district as:

The industrial buildings constructed on Superior Avenue were multi-storied brick buildings, fireproof construction with numerous large industrial sash windows. Superior Avenue was a good location for this industry, because of its proximity to the Central Business District and the Superior Avenue streetcar line. The garment industry did not require direct immediate access to rail lines. Shipping and receiving were important to this industry, but that could be handled with trucking. Cleveland's large immigrant population provided a large labor force for the garment industry. Workers would come to work by streetcar along Superior Avenue.

The Ohio Boxboard Company building is similar in size (four stories) and function (light manufacturing). While not involved in the manufacture of clothing, the Ohio Boxboard Company may have supplied packaging to clothing manufacturers and retail stores. If Interstate 90 had not been routed through the Superior Avenue neighborhood, two buildings on the east side of the highway, the Loft Building, at 2800 Superior Avenue, and the Ohio Boxboard building, half a block north of Superior Avenue, would likely have been included in that district.

The Phase 2 report states that the 1909 portion of the Ohio Boxboard building has timber-framed construction, and that the addition has steel-framed construction (pages 78-79). Even when the building was new, it was rendered obsolete by its timber construction at the beginning of an era when business-owners were demanding fireproof construction. The 1912 Sanborn map shows a long list of fire-fighting features including a night watchman, automatic sprinklers, and a 25,000-gallon water tank. Including these features may have been ways of making the building safe, as well as insurable.

- Tactical Rescue Station, 312 Carnegie Ave.
It is my opinion that the Tactical Rescue Station is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A because it is associated with Cleveland's citywide automated fire alarm system. The additional information supplied by consulting parties Scott Carpenter and Sarah Beimers indicates that this building and its neighbor, Fire Station No. 28, were linked in the operation of Cleveland's fire alarm reporting system.

Mr. Carpenter wrote in an e-mail on March 12, 2007, that the “evolution of the Safety Signal System from the 19th century to today is illustrated and embodied in this structure and the adjacent Station #28 and Alarm Office. These two buildings together tell a more complete story of the Safety Signal System in Cleveland....”

Ms. Beimers stated in her comments dated March 8, 2007, that 312 Carnegie was “built in 1953 as the Fire Exchange Garage” for the “physical expansion of the Cleveland Fire Department’s Signal Exchange operation [that] was housed on the upper floor of Fire Station No. 28. The 1953 building was constructed in response to staffing and maintenance needs for the Signal Exchange operation at that time and is directly linked to the historical significance of the adjacent building.”

Cleveland’s system of reporting the location of fires and communicating them to the closest fire station was adopted during the Civil War and expanded with the city’s growth. Even after World War II, the same system was in place and when expansion was needed, the fire department built this modern-style building next to the fire station where the signal equipment was housed and continued their work in the same location.

The Phase 2 survey states that Cleveland’s fire signal system was started in 1864, with the installation of a telegraph-based system manufactured by the Gamewell Corporation of Newton Falls, Massachusetts. It was updated in 1928 with the installation of new equipment, again from the Gamewell Corporation, in the new Fire Station No. 28 on Carnegie Avenue. The system was so successful that it continued to operate until 1999 (pages 108-109).

The new building was not based on a typical firehouse plan for two reasons. First, its purpose was not that of a neighborhood fire station. Second, the available lot, with its unusual trapezoidal shape, could not accommodate a standard rectangular building. Because of its unique purpose and location, the new building was designed for special use and with a unique shape to fit its odd-shaped lot.

The Phase 2 report is correct in stating that this building “displays attributes of the International style, including generally horizontal massing, a flat roof, and ribbons of window and door openings” (page 107). I agree, however, with ODOT’s assessment that the building is not an outstanding example of the International style, and that it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The 1953 building at 312 Carnegie was constructed next to Station 28 to house the operation's maintenance equipment and additional staff. Together, the two buildings are significant under Criterion A because they served in the operation and maintenance of the Fire Alarm Signal System Division, transferring alarms from call boxes to fire stations citywide.

- Wasson Street Freight Station, 3615 King Ave.
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Brooks and Company Structural Iron, 3000 Lakeside Ave., CUY-8001-5
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Michael Groh House, 3043 Superior Ave.
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Graphic Arts Building, 2630 Payne Ave., CUY-8194-5
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Musterole Building, 1748 E. 27th St.
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Independent Towel Company, 1802 Central Ave., CUY-7796-1
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Cleveland Rapid Transit Storage Company, 1022 Carnegie Ave., CUY-2890-1
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Central Viaduct ruins
I concur with your finding that the ruins of this structure are not eligible.
- Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company Steam Plant, 2470 Canal Rd., CUY-8187-2
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.
- Nickel Plate Railroad Viaduct, 3rd and Canal Sts., CUY-3257-2
I concur with your finding that this structure is not eligible.
- Scranton Road Historic District (proposed), from Fairfield Ave. to I-90
I concur with your finding that this area is not eligible as a National Register historic district.

- Distribution Terminal Warehouse, 2000 W. 14th St., CUY-7999-2
In my opinion, this large reinforced-concrete warehouse, built in 1927, is significant under Criterion A for its role in the evolution of Cleveland's food-distribution network, and under Criterion C for its design by the Cleveland architectural and engineering firm of Wilbur J. Watson and Associates.

In the 1920s, Cleveland's system of food distribution changed when the land in the downtown area that was used by the wholesale food merchants was acquired for the purpose of building the Union Tower Terminal. At the instigation of the Nickel Plate Railroad, merchants formed an association that led to the development of the Northern Ohio Food Terminal. This centralized collection of buildings, roads, and railroad lines served the cold-storage, auction, receiving, and distribution functions for 90 percent of the fruits and vegetables that were delivered to Cleveland.³

The firm of Wilbur J. Watson and Associates designed the Northern Ohio Food Terminal complex and all of the buildings, except the seven-story cold storage building. In a 1932 article in *Civil Engineering*, Mr. Watson described the cold-storage building, engineered by the Ball Ice Machine Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. He said it had a "unique design" with 12-inch concrete outer walls and 16-inch concrete bearing inner walls with 16 inches of ground cork between them (as insulation). That building, known originally as the Federal Cold Storage Building and today as the Gateway Cold Storage Company, was built in 1927, according to the Phase 2 study (page 129).

In addition to the new centralized food terminal, another distribution terminal was built in Cleveland in 1927. The Distribution Terminal Warehouse, also linked to the Nickel Plate Railroad, was designed by the firm of Wilbur J. Watson and Associates.

Functionally, these two buildings are similar. Although the primary market for the North Ohio Food Terminal was perishable fruits and vegetables, the Distribution Terminal Warehouse served a diverse group of companies, including beverage distributors, baking suppliers, and processed-fruit distributors, according to the Phase 1 study (page 154).

Architecturally, the two buildings are remarkably similar in their cubic shape and utilitarian appearance. Although there is no indication that the Distribution Terminal Warehouse has the same double-walled-with-cork-insulation

³ Watson, Wilbur J., Cleveland's Cooperative Food Terminal, *Civil Engineering*, June 1932, Vol. 2, No. 6, pages 364-367.

construction as the Gateway Cold Storage building, both have similar massing and subtle decorative details.

In terms of decoration, the Gateway Building has vertical piers connected by smooth walls, corners with pedimented parapets, and one area on the west elevation with a raised parapet (which Sanborn maps indicate was the front of the four contiguous elevator shafts). Wilbur Watson's firm, which was known for its ability to combine aesthetics with structural design, included more decoration in the Distribution Terminal Warehouse. The bays between the vertical piers are recessed and topped with segmental arches; the corners have triangular parapets, rows of pyramidal blocks near the roofline, and bas-relief blocks of geometric shapes around the office entrance. The four separate elevator shafts are closer to the center of the building and are not visible from the street.

Cold-storage buildings that were once necessary for food distribution have become pretty much obsolete with the advent of commercial, residential, and mobile refrigeration. This type of building is very rare. In Cleveland, where the Sheriff Street warehouse was recently demolished to make way for the Jacobs Field baseball stadium, only these two cold-storage buildings are left.⁴

The Gateway building is still in use. The Distribution Terminal Warehouse, while no longer in use, was designed by a prominent local engineering firm and embodies that firm's philosophy of imbuing even the most utilitarian structures with aesthetic elements.

- Sterling & Welch Company Warehouse, 1800-1802 E. 25th St., CUY-3553-1
I concur with your finding that this building is not eligible.

Item 19 recommends that determining the eligibility of the railroad bridge over Scranton Road be postponed until the APE is refined. The Norfolk & Western Railroad Trestle may be outside the APE. I agree with ODOT's recommendation.

⁴ While the Phase 2 report lists two other storage buildings, both formerly owned by the Neal Storage Company, city directories from the 1920s indicate that the Neal Storage Company was in the business of "fireproof storage" not cold storage.

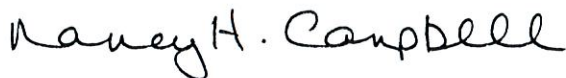
Timothy M. Hill
April 2, 2007
Page 9

Item 20 lists seven resources studied in the Phase 2 report that ODOT recommends as eligible for the National Register. I concur with your eligibility findings and boundary determinations for:

- Loft Building, 2800 Superior Ave., CUY-7995-5, eligible under Criteria A and C
- Apartment Building, 1900 E. 30th St., eligible under Criterion C
- League House, 2344 Prospect Ave., CUY-3468-1, eligible under Criterion A
- Marathon Gas Station, 300 Central Viaduct, eligible under Criteria A and C
- Broadway Mills, 300 Central Viaduct, CUY-722-2, eligible under Criteria A and C
- Ferry Cap & Set Screw Company, 2151 Scranton Rd., eligible under Criterion A
- Engine Company No. 8, 2599 Scranton Rd., CUY-626-4, eligible under Criteria A and C

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at 298-2000. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Nancy H. Campbell
History/Architecture Transportation Reviews Manager
Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1011662

RPR #1011662
ODOT, CUY-Cleveland Innerbelt, 4/2/07

Eligible

CUY-8002-5	YC	Ohio Boxboard Company, 1400 E. 30 th St., Criterion C
	YA	Tactical Rescue Station, 312 Carnegie Ave., Criterion A
CUY-7999-2	YF	Distribution Terminal Warehouse, 2000 W. 14 th St., A & C
CUY-7995-5	YF	Loft Building, 2800 Superior Ave., Criteria A & C
	YC	Apartment Building, 1900 E. 30 th St., Criterion C
CUY-3468-1	YA	League House, 2344 Prospect Ave., Criterion A
	YF	Marathon Gas Station, 300 Central Viaduct, A & C
CUY-722-2	YF	Broadway Mills, 300 Central Viaduct, Criteria A & C
	YA	Ferry Cap & Set Screw Co., 2151 Scranton Rd., Criterion A
CUY-626-4	YF	Engine Company No. 8, 2599 Scranton Rd., A & C

Not Eligible

CUY-8000-5	NO	King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Stables, 1150 E. 38th St.
	NO	Wasson Street Freight Station, 3615 King Ave.
CUY-8001-5	NO	Brooks and Company Structural Iron, 3000 Lakeside Ave.
	NO	Michael Groh House, 3043 Superior Ave.
CUY-8194-5	NO	Graphic Arts Building, 2630 Payne Ave.
	NO	Musterole Building, 1748 E. 27th St.
CUY-7796-1	NO	Independent Towel Company, 1802 Central Ave.
CUY-2890-1	NO	Cleveland Rapid Transit Storage Co., 1022 Carnegie Ave.
	NO	Central Viaduct ruins
CUY-8187-2	NO	Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co. Steam Plant, 2470 Canal Rd.
CUY-3257-2	NO	Nickel Plate Railroad Viaduct, 3rd and Canal Sts.
	NO	Scranton Road Historic District (proposed)
CUY-3553-1	NO	Sterling & Welch Co. Warehouse, 1800-1802 E. 25th St.,

Eligibility Undetermined

UND The Norfolk & Western Railroad Trestle



OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CENTRAL OFFICE, 1980 WEST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OH 43223

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

March 16, 2007

Mr. Mark Epstein, Department Head
Resource Protection and Review
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Attn: Nancy Campbell, ODOT Review Manager, History/Architecture
Thomas Grooms, ODOT Review Manager, Archaeology

Subject: CUY-171/90, PID 77510 Cleveland Inner Belt

Re: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify Historic Properties*

Dear Mr. Epstein:

This letter supersedes our February 12, 2007 project letter to your office. We seek your review and acceptance of resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that maybe impacted by the subject undertaking.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(a)(4) *Consultation* and 36 CFR 800.4(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts*, FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, conducted the first Section 106 Consultation Meeting on May 24, 2006. An overview of the Section 106 process, responsibilities and roles of the agency officials and the Section 106 Consulting Parties were presented. Handouts and a display board illustrated the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify historic properties*, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted of the APE. On July 17, 2006 the Section 106 Consulting Parties were provided a CD ROM of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and on July 22, 2006, the Section 106 Consulting Parties were provided a copy of the revised APE map. All Consulting Party comments were forwarded to the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OSHP) on September 1, 2006 for review and consideration. A second Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting was held on September 6, 2006. The consulting parties and the OSHP) were provided a tour of the identified properties within the APE.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify historic properties* and (c) *Evaluate historic significance*, on September 21, 2006, the OSHP) recommended Phase II investigations to determine NR eligibility of twenty-five resources. On January 19, 2007, a copy of the Phase II History/architecture Survey was forwarded to the identified consulting parties for review on CD ROM with an invitation to participate in the next Section 106 Consultation Meeting. The Consulting Parties were notified of the expansion of the APE and that a history/architecture survey is in progress for these expanded areas.

The third Section 106 Consulting Party meeting was held on February 22, 2007. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d) *Results of identification and evaluation*, the Federal agency is required to notify all consulting parties if there are historic properties present which may be affected by the undertaking. FHWA, with ODOT as their agent notified the OSHPO and the Consulting Parties:

Due to the number of known resources in the APE, impacts are inevitable. Types of impacts may include: removal of properties, removal of non-contributing features, change in use, increased noise and vibration. Identification of appropriate mitigation for impacted historic properties throughout the corridor will be developed in conjunction with the identified Section 106 Consulting Parties, ODOT, FHWA and the OSHPO. When adverse effects are known, formal consultation will be initiated. Documentation as specified by 36 CFR 800.11 will be forwarded to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the identified Section 106 Consulting Parties. The overall NEPA public involvement process will take into account economic impacts, social impacts, construction impacts, noise abatement and aesthetic design treatments. As a result of the overall NEPA public involvement process, there may be additional benefits to adjacent historic properties (ODOT February 12, 2007).

Five (5) Section 106 Consulting Parties provided comments prior to the February 22, 2007 meeting. The comments were forwarded to the agency officials.

As a result of the February 22, 2007 meeting and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify historic properties*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, extended the Section 106 Consulting Party comment period in order to "make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts". The ODOT District 12 office sent an electronic notification to all identified Section 106 Consulting Parties requesting comments on the eligibility of properties within the APE by March 7, 2007. Four (4) additional Section 106 Consulting Party comment letters were received. The comments were forwarded to the agency officials.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1) *Apply National Register criteria*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, applied the NR Criteria to the resources identified as a result of the Phase I and Phase II surveys and by the Section 106 Consulting Parties. The Section 106 regulations do not define the eligibility criteria for the National Register (NR). The NR criteria are defined by the Keeper of the NR in separate regulations. Under these regulations, one of four significance criteria must apply and the resource must retain integrity. The Federal agency is responsible for making eligibility findings in the Section 106 process in consultation with the OSHPO. The following sources were taken into consideration by the agency:

- Section 106 Consulting Party comments
- Results of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey
- Results of the Phase II History/Architecture Survey
- Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Management Plan
- National Register Bulletins
- Section 6007 of SAFETEA-LU
- ODOT Bridge Inventories and Evaluations
- ACHP Interstate System Exemption
- Revised FHWA Section 4(f) Policy Paper

The attached table (Attachment 1) documents the results of the Phase I and Phase II surveys, Consulting Party Comments, the ODOT determination, and the OSHPO concurrence to date. Consulting Party comments are attached (Attachment 2). The majority of the Consulting Parties agreed with the results of the Phase II survey which recommended the King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Station, the Distribution Terminal, Ohio Boxboard Building and the Tactical Rescue Station eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The majority of the Consulting Parties disagreed with the Phase II report regarding the Central Viaduct Ruins. The Consulting Parties deem the ruins eligible. A representative from the Western Reserve Fire Museum requested additional consideration of a potential National Heritage Area, "Central Viaduct Historic Way", which would incorporate the Central Viaduct Ruins and Tactical Rescue Station (Carpenter 2007:1). Several Consulting Parties requested additional consideration of the Central Viaduct/Inner Belt Bridge. One Consulting Party recommended consideration of the Nickel Plate Rail Road Viaduct as a "place marker" in the history of Cleveland (Eakin 2007:1). The Consulting Parties disagreed with the Phase II survey recommendation of eligible in regard to the Sterling & Welch Company Warehouse. The Consulting Parties agreed with the ODOT determination of not eligible. In addition, the Consulting Parties agreed with the ODOT determination that additional studies were warranted to determine the NR eligibility of the Norfolk Southern Rail Road Truss over Scranton Road

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b) *Identify historic properties* and 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, ODOT took into consideration the Consulting Party Comments and applied the NR Criteria to each of the history/architecture resources where eligibility recommendations differ or where additional consideration was requested. The following represents this analysis.

Central Viaduct/Inner Belt Bridge Eligibility

The Consulting Parties requested a closer evaluation of the NR eligibility of the Central Viaduct/Inner Belt Bridge. Amendment 103(c)(5)(A) of Section 6007 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU), acts in conjunction with the Historic Preservation Exemption under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) adopted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Both exempt the majority of the "Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways (Interstate System) from review as a historic property under Section 106 and Section 4(f). Only distinct elements of the system, which meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for national or exceptional significance, will continue to be treated as historic properties under both authorities." The Central Viaduct/Inner Belt Bridge was omitted from this list by FHWA. A list of the national exemptions may be found at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>.

Prior to the enactment of SAFETEA-LU and the ACHP exemption, ODOT completed *The Third Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, Evaluation and Management Plan for Bridges Built 1951-1960 and The Development of Ohio's Interstate System* in cooperation with the FHWA and the OSHPO. Thirteen bridges were determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as a result. The Cleveland Inner Belt and Central Viaduct were determined not eligible. The FHWA and the OSHPO concurred with the results of the survey on November 23, 2004 and January 7, 2005 respectively (Attachment 3).

Central Viaduct Ruins

The Phase I survey recommended the Central Viaduct Ruins not eligible under Criteria B and C. A Phase II survey was recommended to determine whether Criterion A applied. The Phase II History/Architecture Survey recommended the resource not eligible. The FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, does not recommend the Central Viaduct Ruins eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A –The Central Viaduct was the second viaduct connecting downtown Cleveland with its suburban neighborhoods south and north of the Cuyahoga River. The first, Superior Viaduct ruins, is listed on the NRHP. The remnants are more intact than the Central Viaduct. The Central Viaduct was razed in 1943 and converted to 500 tons of scrap metal for use during World War II (Gray and Pape 2006: 121). The Central Viaduct was locally recognized for its association with the 1895 trolley car accident where 17 passengers died. The NR Bulletin, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” states, “The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context . . . the property must have an important association with the event or historic trends, and it must retain historic integrity” (NPS 1991:12). The remaining remnants do not represent the essential elements of the viaduct constructed in 1888 and reconstructed in 1912.

Criterion B – The site does not represent the major achievement of individual or individuals.

Criterion C – Conventional technologies were used on the bridge. The bridge was not an example of advanced or innovative engineering technology at the time of its 1888 construction or 1912 reconstruction.

Criterion D – The site does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Station

The Consulting Parties agreed with the Phase II survey which concluded the King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Station is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A “in the areas of Law and Social History for its association with the Cleveland Mounted Police” (Poh 2007:1). “Although this very utilitarian property has had minor alterations to its original windows and stable doors, it does retain sufficient integrity of Location, Setting, Design (especially the interior features), Workmanship, Feeling and Association to meet historic significance under Criterion A as established in the Gray & Pape report” (Beimers 2007: 2).

The Phase I survey recommended the resource not eligible under Criteria A, B and C. Upon further consideration and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, recommends the King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Station as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A – “At the time of the construction of the King-Otis Stables, the unit had 85 horses. . . . the building was constructed late in the history of the Mounted Police; it reflects only the post-1948 history of the unit. Moreover, the building has lost some integrity through alterations, including a large west-wing addition and replacement of all original windows and doors. . . this building is not a sufficiently significant reflection of law enforcement history in Cleveland to be individually eligible for the NRHP; it reflects only the later history of the Cleveland Mounted Police, and it has limited integrity” (Hardlines Design, Inc. 2006: 57).

Criterion B – The resource is not associated with a significant person or persons in history.

Criterion C – “There is no evidence that the building is a significant work of an important designer, or that it was stylistically or technologically innovative. Small brick stables do not appear to be an important property type” (Hardlines Design, Inc. 2006: 57).

Criterion D – The structure does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Viktor Schreckengost Sculpture

On July 5, 2006, the OSHPO clarified that the Viktor Schreckengost Sculpture should be considered an object in accordance with NR guidance. The OSHPO went on to state in response to the Phase I survey recommendations, “I agree with the authors that if the stable building is demolished, the sculpture should be re-located. I would suggest that ODOT include this possible need for relocating in the planning process, but eliminate the sculpture from the NRHP eligibility question.”

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, recommend the Viktor Schreckengost Sculpture not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. If the object must be moved to implement the undertaking, the object should be relocated in consultation with the current owner and as an environmental commitment in the NEPA document.

Distribution Terminal

The Consulting Parties agreed with the Phase II survey which concluded the Distribution Terminal is eligible under Criteria A and C. “Although this building has very utilitarian history, but important to urban development, it is one of the best remaining examples of Cleveland civil engineer Wilbur Watson’s work of integrating subtle and graceful architectural detail into a massive civil engineering structure” (Beimers 2007:2). “This property is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry and Transportation for its association with food storage and distribution before the advent of small-scale refrigeration for homes and businesses. Designed by the eminent civil engineer Wilbur Watson (1871-1939), the building is also possibly eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture” (Poh 2007: 2).

The Phase I survey recommended a Phase II investigation to evaluate the applicability of Criteria A. The Phase I survey did not recommend eligibility under Criteria B or C. Upon further consideration and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c), *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, recommends the Distribution Terminal as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A – Cold storage facilities were important to the food distribution industry prior to the introduction and availability of refrigeration systems. The resource does not represent innovative industrial processes and is a common application of available technology. The Distribution Terminal, constructed in 1927, is not associated with the founding or development of the food storage industry, “commonly built from 1910-1930.” The former 1914-1915 Sheriff Street Cold Storage Warehouse “may have been one of the earliest and largest cold storage warehouses in Cleveland.” Several cold storage facilities remain in Cleveland, designed by Christian, Schwarzenburg, & Gaede, built in 1925 and 1928 (Hardlines Design 2006: 154).

Criterion B – There is no evidence that an individual associated with the founding and development of the food storage industry is related to this resource.

Criterion C – “The building is a mixture of plain utilitarian construction paired with some Art Deco detail and traditional arches and gables . . . It does not appear to represent a distinctive architectural style. Reinforced concrete frame construction was common for industrial buildings by the late 1920s, so the building does not represent a construction technology that was advanced for its time” (Hardlines Design, Inc. 2006: 156). The resource is not an example of advanced or innovative engineering technology at the time of its 1927 construction. The architectural style is not innovative for cold storage facilities and the design did not impact the overall architectural character of the industry.

Criterion D – The structure does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Ohio Boxboard Building

The Consulting Parties agreed with the Phase II survey which concluded the Ohio Boxboard Building is eligible under Criteria C. “This building meets eligibility under Criterion C as an excellent surviving example of an early 20th Century industrial commercial building designed by the prominent Cleveland architectural and engineering firm of Christian, Schwarzenburg and Gaede. This building retains a very high level of integrity, unusual for many industrial buildings that remain today” (Beimers 2007: 2). “This property is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a handsome example of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century industrial building” (Poh 2007: 2).

The Phase I survey does not recommend the resource eligible under Criteria A, B or C. Upon further consideration and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, recommends the Ohio Boxboard Building not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A – “The building housed a relatively small industrial plant in the city that had many larger and more significant companies and industries. The building has been altered since its original use as a boxboard factory by the demolition of the west wing. Although this demolition did not affect the architectural character of the main building’s east façade, it removed part of the original factory facilities. . . the building is not eligible under Criterion A due to its relatively low level of historical significance in the industrial history of Cleveland” (Hardlines Design, Inc. 2006: 74).

Criterion B - The resource is not representative of an individual or group of individuals important to the industrial development of Cleveland. The site does not represent the major achievement of an individual or individuals.

Criterion C – The architects of the original portion of the structure, Christian, Schwarzenburg and Gaede, “designed a significant number of industrial and warehouse buildings in Cleveland, but a fairly large number of their industrial buildings have survived” (Ibid: 74). Characteristics qualifying the resource under Criterion C include: form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials. The original form and plan have been altered by the removal of a portion of the original factory.

Criterion D – The structure does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Tactical Rescue Station

The Consulting Parties agreed with the Phase II survey which concluded the Tactical Rescue Station is eligible under Criteria A and C. “This building is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the current Western Reserve Fire Museum (Historic: Fire Station No. 28)” (Beimers 2007: 2). “This property, together with the adjacent Western Reserve Fire Museum to which it is connected by a pedestrian bridge, is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Communications for their association with the historical development of Cleveland’s fire-fighting methods” (Poh 2007: 2). “The evolution of the Safety Signal System from the 19th century to today is illustrated and embodied in this structure and the adjacent Station #28 and Alarm Office. These two buildings together tell a more complete story of the Safety Signal System in Cleveland and is in fact the only site like it in the country” (Carpenter 2007).

The Phase I survey does not recommend the resource eligible under Criteria A, B or C. Upon further consideration and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, recommends the Ohio Tactical Rescue Station not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A – “This building represents Cleveland fire services of the 1950s and later. . .The adjacent Western Reserve Fire Museum has a longer history with the Cleveland Fire Department and served as the alarm center for the entire city, and it is a better representation of the history of the fire department” (Hardlines Design, Inc. 2006: 122).

Criterion B – The structure is not associated with an individual or individuals important to the fire fighting history of Cleveland.

Criterion C – “Architecturally, 312 Carnegie Avenue is a common and plain example of modernist vernacular design, a common design mode in Ohio” (Ibid: 122).

Criterion D – The structure does not have the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

National Heritage Area/District

The Consulting Parties requested a closer evaluation of the Lorain-Carnegie Bridge, the Broadway Mills, the Central Viaduct ruins, the Marathon Gas Station, the Tactical Rescue Station and the Fire Museum as a potential National Heritage District representative of the industrial history of the region due to the close physical proximity of the resources. The National Park Services guidelines for National Heritage Areas are a separate regulatory process. Therefore, this submission only addresses the applicable regulations under 36 CFR Part 800.

Upon further consideration and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, the FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, does not recommend a geographically linked historic district eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Criterion A – The structures are located in close proximity to each other due to a number of factors: availability of land, industrialization of the region, population growth, topography, and proximity of transportation. They are not representative of a group of related industries or resources that evolved over time.

Criterion B – The resources as a group are not related to a major achievement of one individual or group of individuals. They are not representative of the work of an individual or work of a master.

Criterion C – The resources as a group are not representative of a principal type, style, time period, or method of construction on which the theme or themes is based. The work of a principal architect, landscape architect, artist, builder, craftsmen or designer is not represented. The architectural characteristics of the group do not impact the overall architectural character of the area or of a particular time period.

Criterion D –The six resources are not linked culturally, by historic context or by physical characteristics.

Tremont Historic District

Consulting parties expressed concern regarding the Tremont Historic District and the ODOT letter dated February 12, 2007. “There are at least 32 other contributing structures along West 14th Street itself, as listed in Section 7 Pages 37-39 of the NRHP form. We recommend a more comprehensive approach to this very cohesive historic Cleveland neighborhood, that consideration should of the Tremont Historic District as a single historic resource rather than breaking it up into “contributing” and “non-contributing” elements” (Beimers 2007: 3).

In accordance with 23 CFR 771.135, the Revised *FHWA Section 4(f) Policy Paper*, dated March 1, 2005, was consulted. Under the section, Section 4(f) Applicability, page 14, the following is offered: “**Question C:** How does Section 4(f) apply in historic districts on or eligible for National Register? **Answer C:** Within a National Register (NR) listed or eligible historic district, Section 4(f) applies to the use of those properties that are considered contributing to the eligibility of the historic district, as well as any individually eligible property within the district. It must be noted generally, that properties within the boundary of an historic district are assumed to contribute, unless it is otherwise stated or they are determined not to be. For those properties that are not contributing elements of the district or individually significant, the property and the district as a whole must be carefully evaluated to determine whether or not it could be used without substantial impairment of the features or attributes that contribute to the NR eligibility of the historic district.”

Therefore, the intent of the agency is to minimize harm to Section 4(f) resources identified within the APE. The identification of the contributing elements of a NRHP district enables the agency to ensure measures to minimize harm are incorporated into the NEPA process. Refer to www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov for additional Section 4(f) guidance.

Agency Request for Concurrence

The FHWA, with ODOT as their agent, and in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) *Evaluate historic significance*, is requesting the OSHPO concurrence with the following regarding the history/architecture resources located within the APE for the subject undertaking:

1. The Trinity Episcopal Cathedral and Choristers' Hall, listed in the NRHP (Criterion C) features historic boundaries that correspond with the boundaries specified by the National Register nomination excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.
2. The National Town and County Club/Fenn Tower (Criterion C) features historic boundaries that correspond with the boundaries specified by the National Register nomination excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.
3. The Samuel Mather Mansion (Criteria A,B, C and D) features historic boundaries that correspond with the boundaries specified by the National Register nomination excluding existing easements and public right-of-way. A modern parking garage is featured at the rear of the original lot. This structure is considered non-contributing.
4. The Lorain-Carnegie Bridge, NRHP, (Criteria C) features historic boundaries that encompass 8.5 acres. The eastern approach includes the Carnegie Avenue grade separation over a railroad and rapid transit tracks. The historic boundaries encompass an area from the beginning of each approach span and all areas above ground in between these points as specified by the National Register Nomination.
5. The Walker Weeks Building (Criterion C) is included in the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination. The Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination does not define individual historic boundaries. The existing lot line is recommended as the historic boundary for the individually eligible resource. The boundaries exclude existing easements and public right-of-way: Cuyahoga County Lot Nos. 103-13-053 and 103-13-012.

6. The Central YMCA (Criteria A and C) is included in the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination. The Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination does not define individual historic boundaries. The existing lot line is recommended as the historic boundary for the individually eligible resource. The boundaries exclude existing easements and public right-of-way: Cuyahoga County Lot No.103-13-007.
7. The Trinity Cathedral Church Home is included in the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination. The Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination does not define individual historic boundaries. The existing lot line is recommended as the historic boundary for the individually eligible resource. The boundaries exclude existing easements and public right-of-way: Cuyahoga County Lot No.103-03-026.
8. The Zion Lutheran Church is included in the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination. The Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination does not define individual historic boundaries. The existing lot line is recommended as the historic boundary for the individually eligible resource. The boundaries exclude existing easements and public right-of-way: Cuyahoga County Lot No. 103-14-051.
9. The Zion Lutheran School is included in the Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination. The Upper Prospect Multiple Resource Nomination does not define individual historic boundaries. The existing lot line is recommended as the historic boundary for the individually eligible resource. The boundaries exclude existing easements and public right-of-way: Cuyahoga County Lot No.103-14-051.
10. The following history/architecture resources are included in the Superior Avenue Historic District (H.D.) and are located within the APE for the undertaking: Artcraft Building (Criteria A and C) and Commercial Building (CUY-3562-1) (Criteria A and C). The historic boundaries correspond with the Superior Avenue H.D. nomination boundaries excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.
11. The following history/architecture resources are contributing features to the NRHP listed Tremont Historic District and are located with the APE for the undertaking: Charles Olney House and Gallery (Criteria A, B and C); and the Pilgrim Congregational Church (Criteria A and C). The resources are incorporated into the historic boundaries of the Tremont Historic District.
12. The following history/architecture resource was officially determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and is located within the APE for the undertaking: Cedar-Central Apartments (Criteria A and C). The historic boundary corresponds with National Register determination, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.
13. The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Justice Center (Criterion A and C), was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by consensus determination and is located within the APE of the undertaking. The historic boundary includes the Juvenile Detention Center, the Juvenile Court, and contributing elements. The parking area to the rear is considered a non-contributing element. The exterior edge of the low stone wall surrounding the lawn area serves as the historic boundary on the west, south, and north sides. The western edge of the existing alley on the east side of the addition serves as the eastern historic boundary.

14. The Rorimer Brooks Studio (Criteria C), was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by consensus determination and is located within the APE of the undertaking. The building at 2232 features a good level of integrity and the building at 2242 features diminished integrity. The historic boundaries correspond with the legal parcel boundary for 2232 Euclid Avenue excluding, existing easements and public right-of-way.

15. The West 3rd Street Cuyahoga River Lift Bridge, Criteria C, was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by consensus determination and is located within the APE of the undertaking. The historic boundary includes the bridge and all above ground features associated with the bridge including a small area of land on the north side of the river that contains an original stone toll house associated with the bridge.

16. The following history/architecture resource is currently under review for inclusion on the NRHP by others and is located within the APE for the undertaking: George Howe House (Criteria A and C). The historic boundaries corresponds with Cuyahoga County Lot No. 103-104-012, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

17. The Western Reserve Fire Museum (Criteria A and C), was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by the OSHPO. The historic boundary corresponds with Cuyahoga County Lot No. 122-16-017, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way. The boundary excludes the adjacent Tactical Rescue Station at 312 Carnegie Avenue. Features of the Tactical Rescue Station encroaching on Cuyahoga County Lot No. 122-16-017 are considered non-contributing.

18. ODOT recommends sixteen of the twenty-five resources included in the Phase II survey, not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

- King-Otis Cleveland Mounted Police Stables
- Ohio Boxboard Company
- Tactical Rescue Station
- Wasson Street Freight Station
- Brooks & Co. Structural Iron
- Michael Groh House
- Graphic Arts Building
- Musterole Building
- Independent Towel Company
- Cleveland Rapid Transit Storage Company
- Central Viaduct ruins
- Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company Steam Plant
- Nickel Plate Railroad Viaduct
- Scranton Road Proposed Historic District (Fairfield Avenue to I-90)
- Distribution Terminal Warehouse
- Sterling & Welch Company Warehouse

19. Of the twenty-five history/architecture resources included in the Phase II survey, ODOT/OES recommends additional consideration be given to the Norfolk & Western Railroad Trestle over Scranton Road (Structure File Number 1840444) if the resource is located within the refined APE.

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20. Of the twenty-five history/architecture resources included in the Phase II survey, seven are recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP:

Loft Building (Criteria A and C) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

Apartment Building, 1900 East 30th Street (Criteria C) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

League House (Criterion A) - The historic boundary originates 90.57 feet north of the southeast corner of the property and extends 297 feet north to the south line of Prospect Avenue. From this point the proposed boundary extends west 57 feet to the legal boundary then south 297 feet. From this point the boundary extends east 57 feet to meet the beginning point, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

Marathon Gas Station (Criteria A and C) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

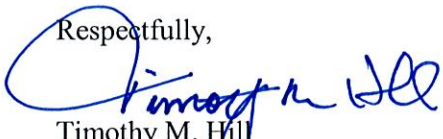
Broadway Mills (Criterion A and C) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

Ferry Cap & Set Screw Company (Criterion A) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

Engine Company No. 8 (Criteria A and C) - The historic boundary follows the legal property boundary, excluding existing easements and public right-of-way.

On behalf of the FHWA, and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4 *Identification of historic properties*, we request your comments on the enclosed in 30 days after your receipt of this letter. If no objection is received within 30 days, in accordance with the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation's current regulations under 36 CFR Section 800.3(c)(4), FHWA and ODOT will proceed to the next step in the process based on these findings.

Respectfully,



Timothy M. Hill
Administrator
Office of Environmental Services

OHIO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE CONCURRENCE:

(Date)

TMH:lh:sg
Enclosure

c: M. Armstrong, FHWA, w/att.; C. Hebebrand, Project Manager, D-12, ODOT; M. Carpenter, District 12, DEC, ODOT; L. Hoffman, OES, ODOT; Project File, w/att.; Reading File