

Shaker Heights Local Landmark Properties & Districts

10/1/2024

| Type | Number | Street | PPN | Date Designated | Property | Year Constructed | Architect(s) | Style | Notes |
|------------|--------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Individual | 19027 | Chagrin Boulevard | 736-07-048 | 5/23/2011 | Asa Upson House | 1836 / 1941 | Theodore Nichols (1940s addition) | Greek Revival (1830s); Gothic Revival (1870-1900); Colonial Revival (1940s) | The oldest part of the house was built in the mid-1830s; the newest additions to the house were constructed in 1941. The property's history illustrates the area's transition from undeveloped farmland to garden city suburb. Initially a 100+ acre farm, the property housed a blacksmith shop in the late 1800s. In 1914, the remaining land was sold to the Van Sweringen Company and platted as Subdivision 25, now part of the Sussex neighborhood. |
| Individual | 19620 | Chagrin Boulevard | 736-26-025 | 1976 | William Kewish Century Home | 1844-1847 | Jacob Strong | Farmhouse | The house was built between 1844 and 1847 and is typical of farmhouses built in this period. The house has had minimal alterations and retains its original, hand-blown glass windows and its original kitchen in the cellar. |
| Individual | 2834 | Courtland Boulevard | 733-21-039 | 4/27/2015 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1922 | Howell & Thomas | English Tudor Revival | Located on a triangular lot at the intersection of Courtland Boulevard, Manchester Road and Shaker Boulevard, the house is one of the first four speculation "demonstration" homes near this intersection designed by architects Howell & Thomas for the Van Sweringen Company. |
| Individual | 14114 | Drexmore Road | 731-24-024 | 11/22/1976 | Plymouth Church | 1919 | Charles Schneider | | The church was constructed in 1919 with additions in 1927 and in the 1950s. Charles Schneider was the architect of the original building; the firm of Small and Rowley designed the 1927 addition and the firm of Garfield, Schafer and Flynn designed the 1950s addition. Plymouth Church was one of the first churches in Shaker Heights. The city's developers, the Van Sweringen brothers, donated the site and invited the congregation from Cleveland to Shaker Heights. |
| Individual | 18829 | Fairmount Boulevard | 733-02-016 | 6/27/1977 | Century Home | 1839-1847 | Jacob Strong | Western Reserve | The house was constructed between 1839 and 1847 by Jacob Strong, the original owner. The house is an excellent example of the Western Reserve style. It is basically intact and well-maintained. |
| Individual | 22300 | Fairmount Boulevard | 734-08-004 | 1976 | Century Home | 1875-1880 | Jacob Strong | | The house was constructed between 1875 and 1880. It is typical of early farmhouses in the area and is intact and well-maintained. |
| Individual | 3630 | Fairmount Boulevard | 733-01-006 | 1/24/1977 | First Baptist Church | 1928 | Walker & Weeks | Gothic Revival & early English Medieval | The church was designed by the firm of Walker and Weeks and was constructed in 1928. The church's design reflects the influence of the Gothic Revival and early-English Medieval styles. |
| Individual | 3535 | Ingleside Road | 736-17-015 | 8/23/1976 | Moses Warren Home | 1817 | | | The house was constructed in 1817 by the original owner, Moses Warren. The building was the first frame house in Warrensville Township and is the oldest existing house in Shaker Heights. An addition dates from the 19th century and a bay window was added in 1900. Prior to the construction of the house, Mr. Warren lived in a log cabin on this site. Mr. Warren was a township officer of Warrensville which was organized in 1816. Also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (ref #74001462). |
| Individual | | Ingleside Road | | 8/29/1977 | Moses Warren Barn Site | prior to 1865 | | | The site, adjacent to the Moses Warren Home, contains the stone foundation of Moses Warren's original barn, constructed prior to 1865. |
| Individual | 3451 | Lee Road | | 8/24/1976 | Warrensville West Cemetery | | n/a | n/a | The cemetery is the second oldest in Cuyahoga County. The founders of Warrensville Township and some of its early settlers were buried in the cemetery. The remains of the North Union Shakers were moved from the original Shaker cemetery to the Warrensville West Cemetery in 1909. |

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| Individual | 3400 | Lee Road | 734-16-017 | 7/26/1993 | Shaker Heights City Hall | 1930 | Charles Schneider | Georgian | Architect Charles Schneider designed City Hall in the Georgian Revival style. A semi-circular portico with Corinthian columns fronts the projected central pediment. The central wing has a small dome rising from an octagonal drum set on a square base with corner urns. End wings bear shaped gable ends and single, central dormer windows. The materials consist of a slate roof, true-divided light, wood windows, brick facades with stone detailing at the windows, and wrought iron elements. |
| Individual | 3427-55 | Lee Road | 735-04-020 | Feb-98 | Kingsbury Building | 1926 | Walker & Weeks | | The Kingsbury Building is a commercial building with storefronts on the first floor and apartments on the upper floors. The building was designed in 1926 by the architectural firm of Walker and Weeks. |
| Individual | 3756 | Lee Road | 735-23-020 | 6/22/1998 | Lee-Scottsdale Building | 1930 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | | The Lee-Scottsdale Building is also known as the former Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union Building. The four story commercial building was the first home of the fraternal organization and has storefronts on the first floor with apartments above. The structure was designed in 1930 by the architectural firm of Fox, Duthie, & Foose. |
| Individual | 3280 | Maynard Road | 736-04-011 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | French | The house was built by the Van Sweringen Company in 1924 to demonstrate the type and quality of homes appropriate to Shaker Heights. It was designed in the French style by the firm of Howell and Thomas. |
| Individual | 3158 | Morley Road | 733-25-038 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Philip L. Small | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Philip L. Small in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 2701 | Park Drive | 733-09-009 | 8/23/1976 | Salmon P. Halle Home | 1927 | Corbusier, Lenski & Foster | | The house was designed in the late French Renaissance/Neoclassical style by the firm of Corbusier, Lenski and Foster. The house was constructed in 1927. Salmon P. Halle, Cleveland's pioneer department store owner, was the original owner of the house. |
| Individual | 18414 | Parkland Drive | 736-02-069 | 7/26/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18428 | Parkland Drive | 736-02-073 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18500 | Parkland Drive | 736-04-010 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18524 | Parkland Drive | 736-04-039 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18560 | Parkland Drive | 736-04-023 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18580 | Parkland Drive | 736-04-024 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Howell & Thomas | English/French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Howell & Thomas in the English/French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 17732 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-15-007 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | Pennsylvania Farmhouse | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the Pennsylvania Farmhouse style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 18108 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-15-016 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | French | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the French style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |

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| Individual | 18302 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-15-023 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | Rural English Cottage | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the Rural English Cottage style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 18305 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-18-051 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | English Studio | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the English Studio style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 18320 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-18-004 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | French Country | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the French Country style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 18421 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-18-043 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | Colonial Revival | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the Colonial Revival style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 18716 | Scottsdale Boulevard | 736-18-024 | 8/28/1984 | Master Model Home | 1928 | Fox, Duthie & Foose | Rural English Cottage | The house is one of eight "Master Model Homes" planned for Scottsdale Boulevard, sponsored by the <i>Plain Dealer</i> and the Home Owners' Service Institute of New York. The house was designed in the Rural English Cottage style by the firm of Fox, Duthie and Foose. It was constructed in 1928. |
| Individual | 2931 | Sedgewick Road | 732-10-015 | 9/26/1988 | Herbert C. Van Sweringen Home | 1913 | R. Hinsdale | Georgian | The house was designed in the Georgian style by R. Hinsdale and was constructed in 1913. It is significant as an early example of a popular architectural style in the city and because it was originally the residence of Herbert C. Van Sweringen. Mr. Van Sweringen was the brother of the city's developers, Oris P. and Mantis J. Van Sweringen. |
| Individual | | Shaker/Lee (northeast corner) | | 1976 | Shaker Gateway Park | 1848 | n/a | n/a | The park is the site of the Shakers' meeting house, built in 1848 and demolished after the Shakers left the area in the 1880s. The park was created in 1948. |
| Individual | 17400 | South Park Boulevard | 732-06-003 | 9/27/1999 | Van Sweringen Residence | 1909-1912 | H.T. Jeffrey | Tudor Revival | This residence was built for Oris Paxton and Mantis James Van Sweringen; the founders of Shaker Heights. The principal structure was built between 1909 and 1912 by H.T. Jeffrey. It was renovated in 1924 by Phillip Small and is a strong example of the Tudor Revival style. |
| Individual | 19600 | South Woodland / 3076 Kingsley | 733-30-005 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Philip L. Small | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Philip L. Small in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 19700 | South Woodland Road | 733-30-006 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Philip L. Small | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Philip L. Small in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 19910 | South Woodland Road | 733-25-018 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Philip L. Small | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Philip L. Small in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 20000 | South Woodland Road | 733-25-019 | | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Philip L. Small | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Philip L. Small in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 3105 | Van Aken Boulevard | 731-16-017 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 3113 | Van Aken Boulevard | 731-16-016 | 6/28/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | Dutch Colonial | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the Dutch Colonial style in 1924. |

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| Individual | 3125 | Van Aken Boulevard | 731-16-014 | 6/28/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 3137 | Van Aken Boulevard | 731-17-023 | 6/28/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 3149 | Van Aken Boulevard | 731-17-021 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | English | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the English style in 1924. |
| Individual | 17300 | Van Aken Boulevard | 735-18-016 | 9/23/2024 | East View United Church of Christ | 1940 | Junior W. Everhard | Neoclassical | The church was designed by architect Junior W. Everhard and constructed in four phases over a period of nearly 30 years. The church was designed in the Neoclassical style and featured prominent classical characteristics and details. In July of 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke on the church porch when the church was home to Heights Christian Church. |
| Individual | 18405 | Van Aken Boulevard | 736-01-074 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18419 | Van Aken Boulevard | 736-01-072 | 6/28/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18435 | Van Aken Boulevard | 736-01-070 | 6/27/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18513 | Van Aken Boulevard | 736-03-001 | 6/28/1983 | Van Sweringen Demonstration Home | 1924 | Bloodgood Tuttle | French | The house was built for the Van Sweringen Company and designed by Bloodgood Tuttle in the French style in 1924. |
| Individual | 18900 | Van Aken Boulevard | | 6/22/1998 | Lynnfield Road Rapid Transit Station | 1922 | James A. Reese | | The Lynnfield-Van Aken Rapid Transit Station was one of two passenger waiting areas constructed in Shaker Heights during 1922-23. (The other, at Courtland and Shaker Boulevard, was demolished in the 1960s). The structure was designed by architect James A. Reese. |
| District | | Includes the area north of Shaker Square proper and two small areas east of the square on the following streets: Fairhill, Kemper, North Moreland, Larchmere, Van Aken, Shaker | | 4/22/1980 | Shaker Square Historic District | | | | The Shaker Square Landmark District is an integral and significant part of the historical, cultural and architectural characteristics of Shaker Heights in that: it is the gateway to the City; it provides the transition from the urban environment of Cleveland to the Garden City environment of Shaker Heights; it combines the wide boulevards of the City Beautiful Movement with the carefully planned open green spaces and vistas of the Garden City Movement, both of which strongly influenced the development of Shaker Heights; and it exemplifies the three major architectural styles of the City of Shaker Heights, English, Colonial and French, which were required through extensive use of deed restrictions and zoning laws to enforce design control and aesthetic standards. |
| District | | Winslow Road | | 5/29/2007 | Winslow Road Historic District | | | | Winslow is a residential street; the only one in Shaker Heights that consists entirely of two-family houses. Its 170 homes are complemented by three churches and a community park. Seventy-three percent of Winslow's homes were constructed by 1929, making it one of the oldest streets in the city. The oldest house on the street was constructed in January 1924; the newest was constructed in 1957. Winslow's homes were designed by prominent architects and built to one (or a combination) of the three revival styles popular in the early twentieth century: Colonial, French, and English. The design and construction of smaller homes were held to the same Shaker standard as larger homes. Each of Winslow's two-family homes has one front entrance. By sharing one entry, they retain the appearance of single family homes. |