

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tremont Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Cuyahoga

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/13      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000719

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 12-24-17

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

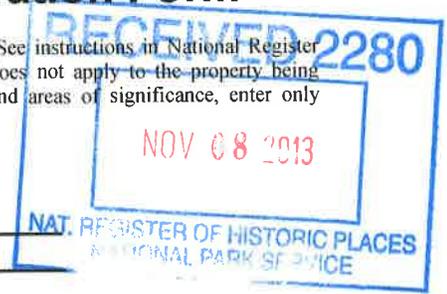
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

94000719

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tremont Historic District (Amendment)

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: roughly bounded by I-490, I-71, University, W. 7<sup>th</sup>, Starkweather, Brayton, Fruit, and Auburn

City or town: Cleveland State: Ohio County: Cuyahoga

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1036</u>	<u>81</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1036</u>	<u>81</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage/European

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1850-1963

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Tremont Historic District (Amendment)
Name of Property Cuyahoga County, Ohio
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Section number Amendment Page 1

**AMENDMENT OVERVIEW**

The original Tremont Historic District National Register nomination (listed 7/15/94) included an area of nearly 185 acres roughly bounded by University Avenue and the cliff above the Cuyahoga River Valley on the north, by Thurman Avenue and West 7<sup>th</sup> Street on the east, by the below grade Interstate 490 on the south, and by the above grade Interstate 90 on the west. The historic district included 1,025 contributing buildings and 98 non-contributing buildings made up of single- and multi-family housing and associated garages and outbuildings, commercial buildings, churches, and schools. With a Period of Significance of 1850-1940, the original district was listed under Criterion A and C for its "ethnic heritage, social history, and prominent examples of architecturally significant Eastern European churches. The area is significant for its association with the diverse ethnic groups that immigrated to Cleveland to work in the rapidly growing industrial flats of the Cuyahoga River. The dense fabric of the area, consisting primarily of a large stock of urban vernacular worker housing, early twentieth century commercial buildings, ethnic associated halls, and several prominent religious structures, communicates the district's association with this important period of Cleveland history. The churches designed in the Neo-Byzantine style clearly communicate the ethnic association of the area. These churches, along with the area's other high style churches, serve as prominent landmarks in the community."<sup>1</sup>

This amendment extends the end date of the Period of Significance from 1940 to 1963 to more fully reflect the impactful mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Tremont history, which saw continued waves of new immigrants moving into the neighborhood as well as large sections of the neighborhood wiped out for highway construction. While most of Tremont was physically developed by 1940, an important period in the neighborhood history occurred between World War II and the construction of the interstate highways that so significantly cut off the neighborhood, redefining its geography and the perceived boundaries. The highway construction resulted in wholesale demolition of acres of buildings beginning in 1963. The construction altered the topography of the neighborhood and created new neighborhood boundaries to the south and west. Extending the Period of Significance to 1963 allows the full story of Tremont to be recognized and reflects the physical neighborhood that most people in the Cleveland area have known for the last fifty years.

The boundaries of the existing historic district are not being changed but the Contributing and Non-Contributing building counts are being amended to reflect inclusion of significant buildings that were constructed after 1940 and before 1963, the new end date for the Period of Significance. The end date marks the year the State of Ohio began purchasing and demolishing properties for highway construction; the highways were completed in 1965.

	<u>Original NRN</u>	<u>Amended NRN</u>
Period of Significance:	1850-1940	1850-1963
Previously Listed Contributing Buildings:	1025	--
New Contributing Buildings:	--	11 (1036 = total)
Non-Contributing Buildings:	98*	1 ( 81 = total)

\*Seven of these buildings have been demolished.

<sup>1</sup> Tremont Historic District, National Register Nomination, listed 7/15/94.

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**SECTION 7 – DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

1. 2421-23 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Our Lady of Mercy Church and School** **Contributing**  
 School Built: 1926; alterations 1948, c.1990  
 School Architect: Unknown  
 Church Built: 1948  
 Church Architect: Stickle, Kelly and Stickle

Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Church complex is located across from Lincoln Park in a neighborhood of churches, small commercial buildings, apartment building, and one- and two-family houses, the church and rectory are set back from the sidewalk with a grassy area between them. The church (Photos 0001-0003) is attached to the front, north end of the school building, creating an L-shape. Built in 1926, the two-story brick school (Photos 0004, 0005) was constructed over a full basement or hall, which served as the worship space for the congregation until the church was constructed in 1948. The church was built in front of the north end of the school and the front elevation of the school was faced in Tennessee crab-orchard sandstone to match the church. The rectangular school building has a clay tile hipped roof, aluminum replacement windows and doors (c.1990), and four classrooms on each floor with original blackboards and cloakrooms. Despite the alterations, the building retains its historic integrity and is in fair to good condition. The slate-roofed, gable-front church is constructed of Tennessee crab-orchard sandstone and features an inset semicircular entrance portal and rose window under a blind arch gable (Romanesque influence) and an octagonal bell tower with a copper cupola (Renaissance influence). While religious objects and stained glass windows were removed before the church closed in 2009, the sanctuary retains much of its historic appearance including mosaics, lighting and voluminous space. The vacant church retains a high degree of integrity and is in fair to good condition with isolated areas in poor condition.

2. 2425 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Our Lady of Mercy Rectory** **Contributing**  
 Built: 1958  
 Architect: Unknown

The two-story, flat roof, brick rectory (Photos 0006, 0007) built over a full basement has original windows and doors and also features the use of Tennessee crab-orchard sandstone on the front elevation. The interior has central corridor on both floors with original doors, woodwork, stainless steel handrails and counter tops, and some bathrooms. The building reflects its construction era and is in good condition.

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3. 2425 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Two-Car Garage - Our Lady of Mercy** **Contributing**  
Built: Unknown  
Architect: Unknown

The two-car brick garage (Photo 0008) has a low shed roof and small brick and tile parapet, one modern wood overhead garage door, and two, eight-light steel sash windows. The garage is in fair condition.

4. 2425 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Four-Car Garage - Our Lady of Mercy** **Non-Contributing**  
Built: Unknown  
Architect: Unknown

The four-car brick garage (Photo 0008) has a shed roof, pent overhang and four modern wood overhead garage doors. The garage is in poor condition.

5. 1050 Starkweather Avenue  
**Merrick House Settlement** **Contributing**  
Built: 1948-49; alterations c.1990  
Architect: George S. Rider Co.

Originally located in a frame building on an adjacent W. 11<sup>th</sup> Street property, Merrick House Settlement (Photo 0009) was relocated into a new brick building completed in 1949 on the northeast corner of Starkweather and W. 11<sup>th</sup> Street. Constructed on land purchased by the Catholic Charities Corporation, Merrick House is an asymmetrical, flat-roof, two-story, brick building with a one-story brick ell, brick quoins, stone door and window surrounds, stone sills and window panels, a stone and brick foundation, and a wide flat entablature at the roof line. Windows, which have been replaced, appear singly and in bands. The double leaf entrance doors are metal replacements. A large brick chimney appears above the building at the rear of the property. The building retains its integrity and is in good condition.

6. 1050 Starkweather Avenue  
**Merrick House Settlement Garage** **Contributing**  
Built: c.1950  
Architect: Unknown

A brick and concrete block, three-bay, flat-roof garage (Photo 0013) with a low parapet is located at the end of the east driveway, at the back of a paved area behind the adjacent building to the east of Merrick House. The brick wraps the front corners of the side elevations, which are constructed of concrete block. The garage door openings have brick lintels and the center opening is taller; all have modern doors. Noted in the original nomination as non-contributing, the garage is now contributing under the expanded Period of Significance.

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7. W. 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Starkweather Avenue S.  
**Lincoln Park Pool Building** **Contributing**  
Built: 1953  
Architect: Leon Worley, Damon, Worley, Samuels & Associates, Cleveland

Credited in the 1962 AIA Directory as the architect for the Cleveland City swimming pool program, the pool building (and pool) (Photos 14, 15) is one of ten designed by Leon Worley in 1953 under the direction of Mayor Thomas A. Burke, Planning Director James M. Lister, and Properties Director Arthur L. Munson. The architectural firm designed churches, public facilities, commercial, and multi-family structures. The painted brick building has an irregular, slightly sloping roof with a large overhang. Wood ventilator panels appear singly and in bans. Doors have been replaced. The pool building houses changing rooms and restrooms for boys and girls, and is in good condition. Noted in the original nomination as non-contributing, the garage is now contributing under the expanded Period of Significance.

8. 2346 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Our Lady of the Angels/St. Joseph Center** **Contributing**  
Built: 1957; alterations c.1995  
Architect: Unknown

The OLA/St. Joseph Center (Photo 0010) is a one-story, flat-roof, tan brick building with a two-story gymnasium near the rear of the building and an entrance that faces the side street off the parking lot. Replacement windows appear singly and in bands, which provide the only ornamentation on the building. The gymnasium pop-up also has banded windows that function as a clerestory. Built to serve the education and ministerial needs of the community, the building retains its integrity and appears to be in good condition.

9. 2307 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
**Grace Hospital** **Contributing**  
Built: 1938; additions 1952, 1959  
Architect: Herman R. Neff, George S. Rider Co., 1938  
General Contractor: Albert M. Higley Co., 1938

Grace Hospital was built in three campaigns after being founded in a house on this same site in 1910. The middle section is the 1938 portion of the building, with the 1950s additions flanking either side. The simple three-story red brick, flat-roof building has regularly-spaced windows, which have been replaced, and stone sills, cornices, and parapet caps. A newer aluminum entrance and canopy have been added off the north corner of the building. Founded to serve the immigrant population in the neighborhood, the building is in good condition.

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2071 W. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**Evangelical Baptist Church****Contributing**

Built: c.1960

Architect: Unknown

This simple one-story, rectangular building constructed over a raised foundation has a very low gable roof, decorative brick front facade, painted concrete block side and rear walls with regularly-spaced windows, and a central front entrance accessed from a raised porch centered on the entrance. The porch has aluminum supports; the porch and steps have aluminum railings, and the entire building sits behind a newer decorative aluminum fence. The building appears to be in good condition. Noted in the original nomination as non-contributing, the garage is now contributing under the expanded Period of Significance.

10. 2357 W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**St. John Cantius High School****Contributing**

Built: 1949; alterations c.1960s

Architect: Ellsworth Potter

General Contractors: Woods and Chleva

St. John Cantius High School (Photo 0011) is part of the St. John Cantius Catholic Church complex located between W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Tremont Avenue on the west and Professor Avenue on the east. Built at the sidewalk over a raised basement, the two-story, flat roof, yellow brick building with stone sills, belt and string courses has two inset entrance bays on W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street. The entrance bays extend to the top of the second floor; entrance doors are sheltered by a simple, flat projecting canopy in each bay. Entrances have glass transoms and half-light doors, which appear to have been replaced when the windows were done; a single entrance appears to the north, a single and double-leaf entrance to the south. The original windows were removed and a combination of casement and glass block were installed c.1960. Above the center bay of the front elevation, a statue of Jesus sits on a stone pedestal within a round-arch stone niche that rises above the parapet and is ornamented with finals and modified stone buttresses. A one-story brick and stone addition appears on the north end of the building, set a bay back from the front elevation. While the original windows have been removed, the building retains its integrity and is in fair to good condition.

11. **2342 Professor Avenue****Contributing**

Built: c.1955; renovation c.2010

Architect: Unknown

This small, rectangular, commercial one-story, painted brick building (0012) sits at the sidewalk and has a clipped entrance bay to accommodate its corner lot. The double-leaf entrance has a glass transom and is inset under a stone entablature. Newer display windows sit on stone sills below new awnings. The building is in good condition and retains its integrity.

The original National Register nomination listed 23 garages/outbuildings that were constructed during the expanded Period of Significance. These buildings were considered non-contributing and have not

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been reevaluated as part of this amendment. Two additional buildings, Grace Hospital on W. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, and 2358 W. 11<sup>th</sup> Street, were also listed as non-contributing buildings due to age. Grace Hospital is now a contributing building in the district—its additions are within the new Period of Significance the history of the hospital both within the neighborhood and the greater Cleveland healthcare community is significant. The other noted building is still considered non-contributing.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Immigration and Nationality**

Cleveland, known as a multicultural city, was settled by waves of immigrants, first from Europe, then from other continents as well. The Tremont neighborhood has been particularly known through the generations for its concentration of immigrants and how these newly-arrived residents revealed their religious and cultural backgrounds in the buildings they created.

During the 1930's through the 1960's, the Tremont neighborhood consistently showed a higher percentage of foreign born residents than Cleveland as a whole. In 1930, the U.S. Census showed that almost 40% of the white population in Tremont was foreign born (Figure 1), compared to almost 28% for Cleveland. The 1940's through the 1960's continued to illustrate this pattern of higher percentages of foreign born in the composition of Tremont compared to Cleveland, although the percentages declined over time. By 1970, the percentages of foreign born dropped considerably in the neighborhood and citywide to about 15% in Tremont and to approximately 12% in Cleveland.

**Figure 1 - Foreign Born, Tremont and Cleveland, 1930 – 1970**

Geography	1930			
	Total Population	Total White	Foreign Born	
			Number	Percent
Census Tracts				
D-3	4,074	4,070	1,626	39.95%
D-5	4,945	4,923	1,793	36.42%
Tremont*	9,019	8,993	3,419	38.02%
Cleveland	900,429	827,090	229,487	27.75%

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1930 Population Characteristics, by Census Tract, Cleveland, Ohio, by Howard Whipple Green, page 5 and Table 1 (pages 78-79) .

Geography	1940			
	Total Population	Total White	Foreign Born	
			Number	Percent
Census Tracts				
D-3	3,352	3,347	1,087	32.48%
D-5	3,867	3,865	1,172	30.32%
Tremont*	7,219	7,212	2,259	31.32%
Cleveland	878,336	793,417	179,183	22.58%

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1940 U.S. Census, Population and Housing, Statistics for Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio and Adjacent Area, Table 1, page 4.

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Geography	1950			
	Total Population	Total White	Foreign Born	
			Number	Percent
Census Tracts				
D-3	3,090	3,079	824	26.76%
D-5	3,291	3,290	836	25.41%
Tremont*	6,381	6,369	1,660	26.06%
Cleveland	914,808	765,264	132,799	17.35%

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1950 U.S. Census of Population, Cleveland, Ohio Census Tracts, Table 1, pages 7 and 9.

Geography	1960			
	Total Population	Total White	Foreign Born	
			Number	Percent
Census Tracts				
D-3	2,684	2,679	671	25.05%
D-5	2,806	2,806	742	26.44%
Tremont*	5,490	5,485	1,413	25.76%
Cleveland	876,050	622,942	96,584	15.50%

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1960 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, Table P-1, pages 14 and 18.

Geography	1970			
	Total Population	Total White	Foreign Born	
			Number	Percent
Census Tracts				
1043	2,822	2,674	249	9.31%
1045	1,728	1,715	386	22.51%
Tremont*	4,550	4,389	635	14.47%
Cleveland	750,903	458,084	56,400	12.31%

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, Tables P-1 and P-2, pages P-1 and P-35.

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The U.S. Decennial Censuses showed that the foreign born population in Tremont, while representative of a number of nationalities, predominately represented eastern European countries (see Figures 2 and 3, page 9-11).

Much like Cleveland and other urban centers that attracted large numbers of immigrants, Tremont experienced a somewhat changing group of nationalities, depending on the decade. The 1930 Census chronicled immigrants primarily from Poland (69.7%), and Czechoslovakia (18.7%). The 1940 Census however, showed lower percentages of immigrants from Poland (58.2%) and Czechoslovakia (13.1%), with a higher percentage of persons from Austria (14.3%). In 1950, the Census showed that the percentages of immigrants from Poland (49.3%), Czechoslovakia (9.6%), and Austria (10.8%), while still significant, were continuing to decline. In contrast, the percentage of immigrants from the U.S.S.R. more than doubled from the previous decade to 17.0%.

Beginning with the 1960 Census, the Census Bureau changed its methodology. Instead of "Foreign Born," which encompassed only the foreign-born population, the Census Bureau "combined the foreign-born population with the native population of foreign or mixed parentage in a single category termed 'foreign stock.'" In 1960, the Census showed that the highest percentages of persons in Tremont listed their country of origin as Poland (36.1%), Czechoslovakia (7.4%), Germany (6.5%), and the U.S.S.R. (19.9%). Finally, in 1970, the Census showed that the percentages of 'foreign stock' remained high for persons whose country of origin was Poland (32.9%), Czechoslovakia (7.8%), Germany (15.1%), and the U.S.S.R. (17.9%).

### **Building Construction**

Very few buildings were constructed in Tremont during the 1940s and 1950s, due in large part to the intense development of the area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries—most land was developed by the start of World War II and any new construction meant the demolition of older buildings. It is interesting to note that some of the few post-World War II buildings are now some of the most notable in the neighborhood. These are institutional buildings that occupy prominent locations on the street and have not been altered substantially like many of the residential buildings around them. While many of the residential buildings retain their original forms and some the original porches, most have been altered with the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and replacement windows and doors. Notable institutional buildings include the former Our Lady of Mercy complex (#s 1-4), Merrick House Settlement (#s 5, 6), Our Lady of the Angels/St. Joseph Center (#8), and St. John Cantius High School (#11). Grace Hospital (#9), built in 1938, had two additions built in 1952 and 1959. And in 1953, a neighborhood institution was added, the Lincoln Park Pool Building (#7).

Our Lady of Mercy (#1) began "as an offshoot of St. Wendelin Parish. The Slovaks living in Tremont objected to traveling through the industrial valley [to the west] to St. Wendelin and wanted to establish their own parish. Though Bishop John P. Farrelly refused them permission, the Slovaks persisted. The Polish Nationalist pastor of Sacred Heart Church on W. 14th promised them a priest if they affiliated with the Polish National Catholic Church. They then organized the parish of St. John Baptist, which opened in 1915. The Polish Nationalist link drove many back to St. Wendelin's. Mounting problems finally forced the St. John parish to approach the Roman Catholic diocese for assistance. Bishop Joseph Schrembs agreed to accept the repentant congregation in 1922. Rev. Francis Dubosh was named pastor of the church, renamed Our Lady of Mercy. By 1927, when Fr. John W. Krispinsky became pastor, the congregation had grown from 60 to 326 families. It continued to grow, and, in

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1942, the parish began a door-to-door collection to build a new church. By 1945 they had realized \$50,000 toward their goal; construction began in 1948. The Romanesque-style church was dedicated on 23 Oct. 1949. The church's interior incorporates much of the Slovak peasant heritage, with a large mosaic featuring Mary, Our Sorrowful Mother, the patron of Slovakia."<sup>2</sup>

The congregation worshipped in the school (#2) basement until the church was built by the congregation more than two decades later in 1948-49. A rectory (#3) was constructed in 1958. The architectural firm of Stickle, Kelly and Stickle designed the church. The firm included Ray Stickle, John Sherwood Kelly and Robert Stickle. The firm designed several Roman Catholic churches including St. Williams in Euclid and the remodeling of St. John's Cathedral downtown.

The substantial number of immigrants created a need for various programs and services to ease the transition to America. Merrick House Social Settlement (#6) was founded in 1919 by the National Catholic War Council, a relief organization established during World War I, and named for Mary Merrick of Washington, D.C., founder of the National Christ Child Society. Part of a network of settlement organizations in Cleveland, Merrick's programs focused on citizenship, language, cultural, hobby, and recreational activities for immigrant residents of the neighborhood. During World War II, programs were changed to fit the demands of wartime. Nursery and daycare hours were extended, civil defense and first aid programs were added, scrap drives were held, and a victory garden was tended. Following the war, Merrick dedicated a new building in 1950 and expanded its programs, which were now also serving refugees and displaced persons being sponsored by the immigrants who arrived a generation earlier. Merrick House continues to operate today from their Tremont location.<sup>3</sup> The OLA/St. Joseph Center (#8) functioned in much the same way at Merrick House, and today provides a wide variety of services to residents including continuing adult education programs, Catholic Charities outreach ministries, and disability services.

While Merrick House assisted neighborhood immigrants with transition to the American way of life, Grace Hospital (#9) served their healthcare needs. Founded in 1910 on W. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, "Grace Hospital was the first small hospital in Ohio to be accredited by the American College of Surgeons. A small group of homeopathic physicians founded the hospital to fill a perceived need for a medical/surgical hospital on Cleveland's near south side, an area without a voluntary hospital."<sup>4</sup> The hospital was modernized in in the 1950s, becoming Grace Hospital Association in 1953 and constructing new wings in 1952 and 1959.

"The principal institutional developments in Cleveland hospitals between 1910 and 1950 included the

<sup>2</sup> The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=OLOMC> (accessed 20 May 2013)

<sup>3</sup> "Merrick House," in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=H2>, accessed 22 May 2013; ". . . *The People Are the City*": *Three Cleveland Neighborhoods, 1796-1980*. (Board of Cuyahoga County Commissioners, 1980), p. 34; and "Merrick House: Catholic Charities Supports Little 'United Nations,'" *The Plain Dealer*, 7 May 1950, pictorial magazine, p. 15.

<sup>4</sup> The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=GHA1> (accessed 6 June 2013)

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emergence of the group-practice hospital, the move of several hospitals to the suburbs, and the advent of health insurance programs. The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, incorporated in 1921, was the first and by far the most successful group-practice hospital in Cleveland. It combined the practice of surgery and medicine with new diagnostic procedures and ongoing medical research. Organized as a not-for-profit foundation staffed by salaried physicians, the Cleveland Clinic overcame the onus heaped on group clinics by individualistic private practitioners who perceived a threat to the prevailing free-market economy in American medicine. By 1920, as noted in the Cleveland Hospital and Health Survey, local hospitals could be categorized according to the strength of their community orientation. One group, comprising Fairview Hospital St. John Hospital, Glenville Hospital, Lutheran Hospital, Provident Hospital, Grace Hospital, St. Ann's Hospital, and St. Alexis Hospital Medical Center drew the majority of their cases from their own vicinity. A second group, which included Huron Road, Lakeside, City, Mt. Sinai, St. Luke's, and St. Vincent's, no longer served just their immediate neighborhoods but drew patients from all regions of Cleveland. Together these last 6 hospitals contained 60% (1,812 beds) of the total capacity (3,088 beds) of the 20 hospitals belonging to the Cleveland Hospital Council (now Cleveland Hospital Association) in 1920. Several hospitals in this second group led the move toward the suburbs between 1915 and 1935. They were prompted by the need to renew aging physical plants and lured by locations closer to a middle-class clientele better able to pay for hospital care. Mt. Sinai initiated this relocation in 1916, moving to the present University Circle area. It was followed by Woman's General Hospital, Lakeside, Maternity (later MacDonald), and Rainbow hospitals, which had all opened new buildings adjacent to WRU by 1931. This first wave of urban flight culminated with the relocation of St. Luke's on Shaker Boulevard (1927) and Huron Road in East Cleveland (1935).<sup>5</sup>

St. John Cantius High School (#11) was built as part of a Polish congregation organized in 1898. The parish's growth was rapid. Many of Cleveland's steelworkers and other laborers were Polish immigrants who had settled on the South side of the city. Masses were originally held in a two-story barn at the corner of Professor and College Avenues until a new church was constructed in 1926 (contributing in the original NR historic district). In addition to building a new church, education was a priority of the parish. These poor immigrants knew the importance of a good education. They wanted Catholic schools for their children and were willing to sacrifice to attain the best. St. John's fifth pastor, Right Reverend Monsignor Francis D. Duda, turned his attention to a parochial high school. The area had begun to grow. The Second World War was expanding industrial production; steel mills were creeping into the residential areas. The influx of workers caused overcrowding in the community's schools. Monsignor Duda planned the remodeling of the parish auditorium into high school classrooms which opened in 1945. When his assessment of the demand proved true, he decided that a complete high school and recreation center would be a vital addition. Monsignor added English Masses to the Polish in the post-World War II period. In 1947, Monsignor Duda employed architect Ellsworth Potter of Cleveland to draw the plans which were later approved. Contractors Woods and Chleva were hired and the work began. Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held on Sunday, July 10, 1949 and the building was dedicated April 16, 1950.<sup>6</sup> "J. Ellsworth Potter was born in Ashtabula. At sixteen he was the youngest county engineer in Ashtabula County. He was featured in an April 1912 issue of the Ohio Architect and Builder as the junior member of the Akron architectural firm of Haglock & Potter. He was a church and school architect with offices in Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Gary, Indiana. He was listed

<sup>5</sup> The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=HHP> (accessed 6 June 2013)

<sup>6</sup> Cleveland Church History, <http://clevelandchurchhistory.blogspot.com/2009/06/roman-catholic-st-johns-st-procop.html> (accessed 27 May 2013)

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Country of Birth	1930							
	Census Tracts				Tremont*		Cleveland	
	D-3		D-5		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
England	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	9,606	4.2%
Scotland	2	0.1%	-	-	2	0.1%	5,145	2.2%
Wales	1	0.1%	-	-	1	0.0%	1,114	0.5%
Irish Free State	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	6,842	3.0%
Sweden	-	-	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	1,922	0.8%
Denmark	1	0.1%	-	-	1	0.0%	448	0.2%
Germany	19	1.2%	22	1.2%	41	1.2%	22,532	9.8%
Poland	1,107	68.1%	1,276	71.2%	2,383	69.7%	32,668	14.2%
Czechoslovakia	341	21.0%	300	16.7%	641	18.7%	34,695	15.1%
Austria	12	0.7%	3	0.2%	15	0.4%	6,774	3.0%
Hungary	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	5	0.1%	19,073	8.3%
Yugoslavia	24	1.5%	24	1.3%	48	1.4%	18,326	8.0%
Russia	37	2.3%	53	3.0%	90	2.6%	15,193	6.6%
Lithuania	5	0.3%	12	0.7%	17	0.5%	4,698	2.0%
Finland	-	-	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	964	0.4%
Rumania	7	0.4%	3	0.2%	10	0.3%	6,672	2.9%
Greece	15	0.9%	39	2.2%	54	1.6%	2,261	1.0%
Italy	28	1.7%	10	0.6%	38	1.1%	23,524	10.3%
Syria	2	0.1%	27	1.5%	29	0.8%	1,180	0.5%
Canada	11	0.7%	15	0.8%	26	0.8%	8,265	3.6%
All Others	7	0.4%	3	0.2%	10	0.3%	7,585	3.3%
<b>Total Foreign Born</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>229,487</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1930 Population Characteristics, by Census Tract, Cleveland, Ohio, by Howard Whipple Green, page 29 and Table 2 (page 125).

<sup>7</sup> Cleveland Landmarks Commission Architect's Database,<http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/landmark/arch/archDetail.php?afil=&archID=200&phrase=potter&anyallexact=all&button=Search> (accessed 27 May 2013)

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Country of Birth	1940							
	Census Tracts				Tremont*		Cleveland	
	D-3		D-5		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
England and Wales	3	0.3%	-	-	3	0.1%	7,126	4.0%
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,438	1.9%
Irish Free State	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,112	2.9%
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,389	0.8%
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	0.2%
Germany	12	1.1%	31	2.6%	43	1.9%	15,427	8.6%
Poland	575	52.9%	739	63.1%	1,314	58.2%	24,771	13.8%
Czechoslovakia	144	13.2%	151	12.9%	295	13.1%	21,066	11.8%
Austria	207	19.0%	115	9.8%	322	14.3%	9,931	5.5%
Hungary	10	0.9%	6	0.5%	16	0.7%	20,944	11.7%
Yugoslavia	7	0.6%	9	0.8%	16	0.7%	14,103	7.9%
Russia	79	7.3%	64	5.5%	143	6.3%	11,967	6.7%
Lithuania	6	0.6%	11	0.9%	17	0.8%	3,890	2.2%
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	0.4%
Rumania	-	-	3	0.3%	3	0.1%	3,997	2.2%
Greece	6	0.6%	20	1.7%	26	1.2%	1,891	1.1%
Italy	19	1.7%	2	0.2%	21	0.9%	20,961	11.7%
Canada	6	0.6%	6	0.5%	12	0.5%	5,661	3.2%
Mexico	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	4	0.2%	162	0.1%
All Others	11	1.0%	13	1.1%	24	1.1%	5,787	3.2%
<b>Total Foreign Born</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>179,183</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1940 U.S. Census, Population and Housing, Statistics for Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio and Adjacent Area, Table 3 (pages 51, 56, and 57).

Country of Birth	1950							
	Census Tracts				Tremont*		Cleveland	
	D-3		D-5		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
England and Wales	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	6	0.4%	4,827	3.6%
Scotland	1	0.1%	-	-	1	0.1%	2,525	1.9%
Ireland	2	0.2%	-	-	2	0.1%	4,229	3.2%
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	905	0.7%
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	0.2%
France	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	489	0.4%
Germany	32	3.9%	22	2.6%	54	3.3%	9,629	7.3%
Poland	410	49.8%	408	48.8%	818	49.3%	18,200	13.7%
Czechoslovakia	79	9.6%	81	9.7%	160	9.6%	16,350	12.3%
Austria	77	9.3%	102	12.2%	179	10.8%	8,473	6.4%
Hungary	15	1.8%	13	1.6%	28	1.7%	15,978	12.0%
Yugoslavia	13	1.6%	3	0.4%	16	1.0%	10,446	7.9%
U.S.S.R.	124	15.0%	158	18.9%	282	17.0%	7,618	5.7%
Lithuania	15	1.8%	7	0.8%	22	1.3%	3,341	2.5%
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	0.5%
Rumania	1	0.1%	-	-	1	0.1%	2,115	1.6%
Greece	8	1.0%	12	1.4%	20	1.2%	1,770	1.3%
Italy	20	2.4%	9	1.1%	29	1.7%	15,630	11.8%
Canada	9	1.1%	6	0.7%	15	0.9%	4,294	3.2%
Mexico	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	238	0.2%
All Others	12	1.5%	8	1.0%	20	1.2%	4,886	3.7%
<b>Total Foreign Born</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132,799</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1950 U.S. Census of Population, Cleveland, Ohio Census Tracts, Table 1, pages 7 and 9.

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**Figure 3 - Foreign Stock, by Country of Origin, Tremont and Cleveland, 1960 – 1970**

Country of Birth	1960							
	Census Tracts				Tremont*		Cleveland	
	D-3		D-5		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
United Kingdom	22	1.8%	56	3.8%	78	2.9%	14,169	5.2%
Ireland	19	-	12	0.8%	31	1.2%	10,648	3.9%
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	0.6%
Germany	99	8.3%	77	5.2%	176	6.5%	30,024	11.1%
Poland	360	30.0%	610	40.9%	970	36.1%	39,072	14.4%
Czechoslovakia	118	9.8%	80	5.4%	198	7.4%	34,304	12.7%
Austria	71	5.9%	128	8.6%	199	7.4%	15,017	5.5%
Hungary	94	7.8%	24	1.6%	118	4.4%	26,308	9.7%
U.S.S.R.	246	20.5%	288	19.3%	534	19.9%	10,555	3.9%
Italy	21	1.8%	33	2.2%	54	2.0%	31,223	11.5%
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,591	2.8%
Mexico	28	2.3%	-	-	28	1.0%	875	0.3%
All Others	122	10.2%	182	12.2%	304	11.3%	48,885	18.1%
<b>Total Foreign Stock</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>270,751</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1960 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, Table P-1, pages 14 and 18.

Country of Birth	1970							
	Census Tracts				Tremont*		Cleveland	
	1043		1045		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
United Kingdom	20	3.4%	8	1.0%	28	2.0%	6,636	4.0%
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,173	3.8%
Sweden	-	-	7	0.9%	7	0.5%	806	0.5%
Germany	70	11.9%	143	17.5%	213	15.1%	16,355	9.9%
Poland	251	42.7%	211	25.8%	462	32.9%	22,819	13.9%
Czechoslovakia	42	7.1%	68	8.3%	110	7.8%	17,146	10.4%
Austria	22	3.7%	69	8.4%	91	6.5%	10,348	6.3%
Hungary	16	2.7%	13	1.6%	29	2.1%	13,157	8.0%
U.S.S.R.	116	19.7%	135	16.5%	251	17.9%	5,555	3.4%
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,693	10.8%
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,598	2.8%
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	771	0.5%
All Others	51	8.7%	164	20.0%	215	15.3%	42,466	25.8%
<b>Total Foreign Stock</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>164,523</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Approximation due to differences in census tract and neighborhood boundaries.

Source: 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Cleveland, Ohio, Table P-2, pages P-35 and P-39.

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**Highway Construction**

Steady population growth in urban areas during the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, along with the advent of automobiles and trucks, strained local road networks. Nationwide motor vehicle registrations consistently increased during the same period (Figure 4):

**Figure 4 - Total Motor Vehicle Registrations, United States and Ohio, 1910 – 1960**

Year	Motor Vehicle Registrations	
	United States	Ohio
1910	468,500	32,940
1920	9,239,161	621,390
1930	26,749,853	1,772,733
1940	32,453,233	1,941,699
1950	49,161,691	2,795,073
1960	73,857,768	4,086,772

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics Summary to 1995, Section II – Motor Vehicles, Tables MV-200 and MV-201.  
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/summary95/section2.html>, accessed 22 May 2013.

Data available from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century also illustrates that as motor vehicle registrations increased, vehicle miles of travel also rose. During the 25-year period, urban streets continued to account for approximately 45% - 50% of all vehicle miles of travel, even as total travel miles increased (Figure 5):

**Figure 5 - Vehicle Miles of Travel, United States, Total and Urban Streets, 1940 – 1965**

Year	Vehicle Miles of Travel (millions)	
	Total	Urban Streets
1940	302,188	149,993
1945	250,173	130,161
1950	458,246	218,248
1955	605,646	275,105
1960	718,762	318,299
1965	887,812	431,907

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics Summary to 1995, Section V – Roadway Extent, Characteristics, and Performance, Table VM-201.  
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/summary95/section2.html>, accessed 22 May 2013.

In 1939, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads offered a plan for constructing a national highway system. In 1944, Congress and President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved construction of the Interstate Highway System but failed to appropriate funds to pay for construction. The ensuing debate in Cleveland and other cities focused on the potential of highways to serve urban renewal, assist the downtown

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economy, and speed up traffic.<sup>8</sup> Engineers, planners, and elected officials also needed to consider the significant out-migration of people from Cleveland to suburban communities that was underway. Local studies included the 1952 *Cleveland, Ohio Metropolitan Area Traffic Survey*, which was an origin-destination study, and a February, 1955 report by Knappen-Tippetts-Abbet-McCarthy outlining a proposed urban freeway system.<sup>9</sup>

Finally, in 1956 Congress and President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved a gasoline tax to fund the system, particularly the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.<sup>10</sup> With a funding source available to pay 90% of total costs, routes were more definitively located. In December, 1957 the consulting engineering firm Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff, retained by the Cuyahoga County Engineer's Office, published the *Corridor Report for Interstate and Alternate Routes in the Cuyahoga County Freeway System*. The report noted that "those routes that are now or may later be placed on the Interstate Highway System were selected, their locations further refined and corridors adopted with primary consideration being given to traffic service afforded. . . ."<sup>11</sup>

Overall, the 1957 *Corridor Report* considered downtown Cleveland as the central location in Cuyahoga County and proposed five radial routes extending to the west (present day Interstate 90), southwest (present day Interstate 71), south (present day Interstate 77), southeast (not built), and northeast (present day Interstate 90). In addition, two bypass routes were proposed: an outer bypass in the eastern and southern portion of the County (present day Interstates 271 and 480), and an inner bypass route (only a small section built: present day Interstate 490).

The intersection of the southwest radial highway (present day Interstate 71) and the inner bypass (west end of present day Interstate 490) was placed in the Tremont neighborhood, physically splitting the neighborhood into four unequal parts. The *Corridor Report* noted that the "big interchange. . . is so situated as to minimize or eliminate the taking of any of the many churches and schools in that area." The disadvantage of that alignment however, was requiring the taking of "a number of residences to the west."<sup>12</sup> (Figure 7)

<sup>8</sup> Mark H. Rose, "Highways," in *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, eds. David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1987), <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=H2>, accessed 22 May 2013.

<sup>9</sup> *Corridor Report for Interstate and Alternate Routes in the Cuyahoga County Freeway System*, by Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff, retained by the Cuyahoga County Engineer's Office (December, 1957), p. 6 <http://images.ulib.csuohio.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/urbanohio&CISOPTR=2610&REC=1>, accessed 21 May 2013.

<sup>10</sup> Rose, *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, "Highways."

<sup>11</sup> *Corridor Report for Interstate and Alternate Routes*, opening correspondence, n. p.

<sup>12</sup> *Corridor Report for Interstate and Alternate Routes*, p. 64.

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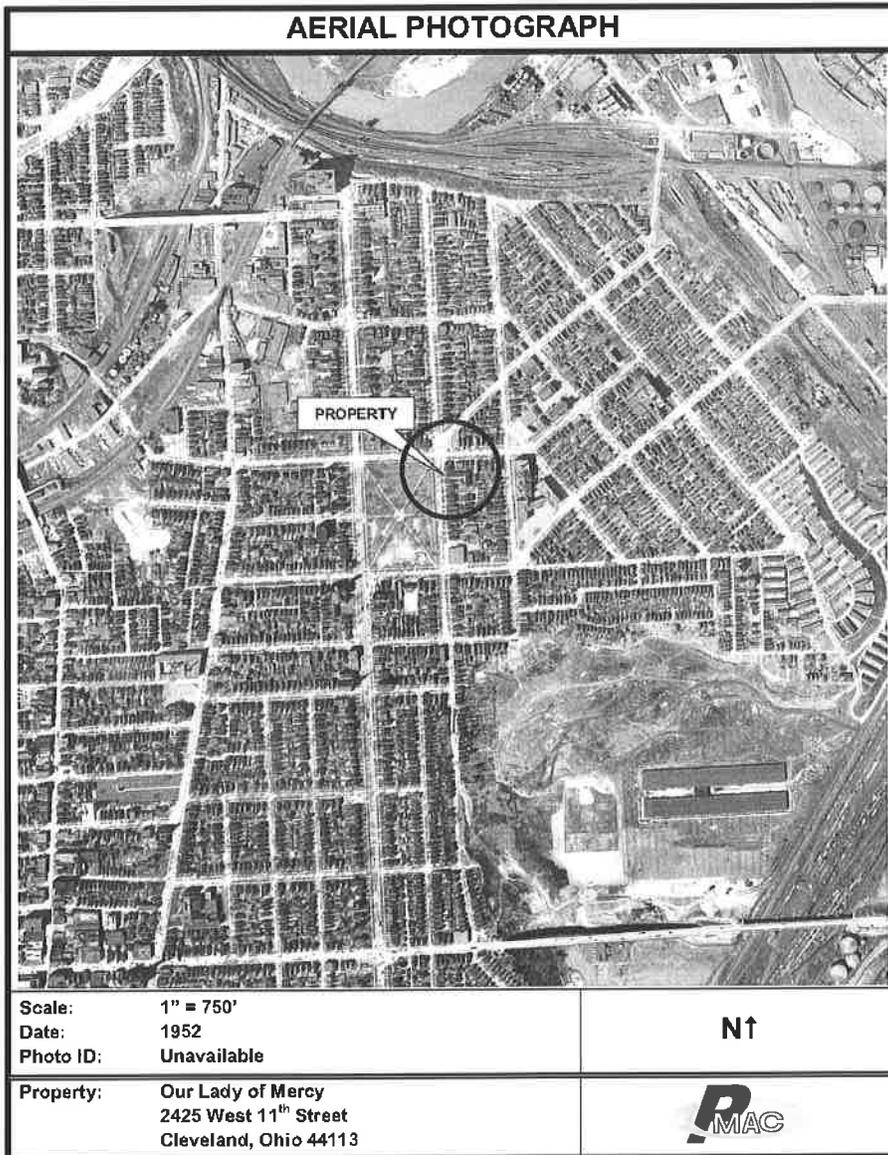
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**Figure 6 – Aerial photograph showing Tremont before highway construction, 1952.**





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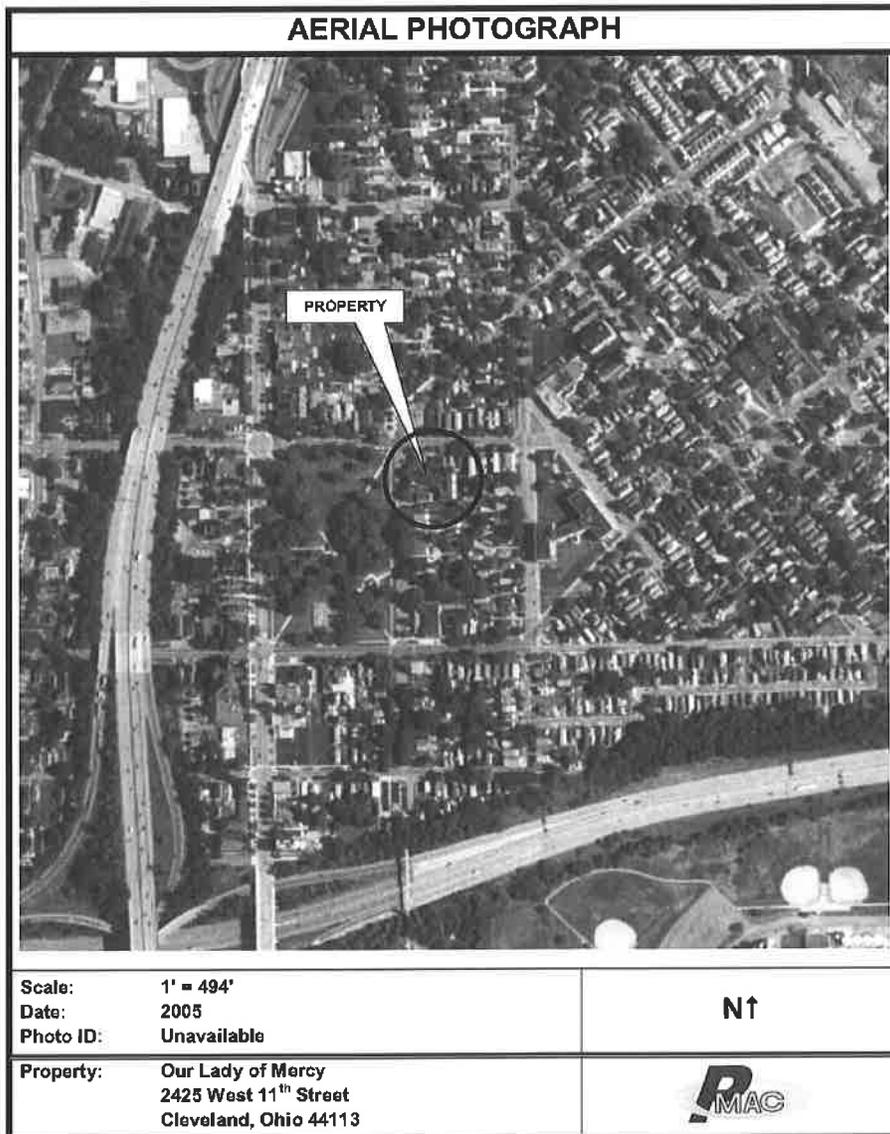
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**Figure 8 – Aerial showing I-71 and I-490 highway construction that changed Tremont, 2005.**



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Tremont was greatly changed by the displacement of residents, businesses, and neighborhood institutions, as well as the repercussions of the physical alterations to the neighborhood. Many Tremont residents responded by participating in a nationwide trend in the 1950's and 1960's of moving from crowded central cities to new suburbs, following West 25<sup>th</sup> Street/Pearl Road southward<sup>14</sup> to new suburbs adjacent to Cleveland, such as Parma, Ohio.

Between 1960 and 1980, the overall neighborhood population plummeted from about 25,000 to 10,000, "as freeway construction and physical deterioration resulted in the demolition of hundreds of houses. The freeway construction also acted to further isolate the neighborhood, which already was separated from much of the rest of the City by the valleys of the Cuyahoga River and Walworth Run."<sup>15</sup>

### CONCLUSION

Historically, the Tremont neighborhood of Cleveland has been an area associated with the diverse ethnic groups that immigrated to Cleveland to work in the rapidly growing industrial flats of the Cuyahoga River. The dense fabric of the neighborhood, consisting primarily of a large stock of urban vernacular worker housing, twentieth century commercial buildings, ethnic-associated halls, schools, settlement houses, and prominent religious structures, communicates the district's association with this important period of Cleveland history. While the influx of immigrants was significant before 1940, arriving immigrants continued to impact the neighborhood into the 1970s—church-affiliated schools and the services of settlement houses were still in high demand. Extending the Tremont Historic District's Period of Significance to 1963 more fully captures the mid-twentieth century immigrant story and memorializes the noteworthy and isolating physical changes the neighborhood endured, brought about by the building of the interstate highway system in the 1960s. Nearly 120 acres was lost to highway construction, which redefined the neighborhood and created the man-made boundaries we associate with Tremont today.

<sup>14</sup> "... *The People Are the City*": *Three Cleveland Neighborhoods, 1796-1980*. (Board of Cuyahoga County Commissioners, 1980), p. 35.

<sup>15</sup> *City of Cleveland Neighborhood Fact Sheet: Tremont*. (Cleveland City Planning Commission, 1990).

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Tremont Historic District (Amendment)

Name of Property  
Cuyahoga County, Ohio  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Name of Property:** Tremont Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** Cleveland

**County:** Cuyahoga

**State:** Ohio

**Date Photographed:** September 2012, April 2013

**Photograph Number, Description and Camera Direction:** Listed Below

**OH\_CuyahogaCounty\_TremontHistoricDistrict\_Amendment\_Photo#**

**Photograph 1 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Church

**Camera Direction:** East

**Photograph 2 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Church

**Camera Direction:** East

**Photograph 3 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Church

**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 4 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy School

**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 5 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy School

**Camera Direction:** Northwest

**Photograph 6 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Rectory

**Camera Direction:** Southeast

**Photograph 7 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Rectory

**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**Photograph 8 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of Mercy Garages  
**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 9 of 17**

**Description:** Merrick House Settlement  
**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 10 of 17**

**Description:** Our Lady of the Angels/St. Joseph Center  
**Camera Direction:** North

**Photograph 11 of 17**

**Description:** St. John Cantius High School  
**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 12 of 17**

**Description:** 2342 Professor  
**Camera Direction:** Southwest

**Photograph 13 of 17**

**Description:** Merrick House Settlement  
**Camera Direction:** Northwest

**Photograph 14 of 17**

**Description:** City Pool Building  
**Camera Direction:** Northeast

**Photograph 15 of 17**

**Description:** City Pool Building  
**Camera Direction:** Northwest

**Photograph 16 of 17**

**Description:** Evangelical Baptist Church  
**Camera Direction:** Southeast

Amendment Prepared By

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**Tremont Historic District - Amendment**  
 Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., OH  
 September 2013

1. Our Lady of Mercy Church & School
2. Our Lady of Mercy Rectory
3. 2425 West 11th Street - Two-Car Garage
4. 2425 West 11th Street - Four-Car Garage
5. Merrick House Settlement
6. Merrick House Settlement Garage
7. Lincoln Park Pool Building
8. OLA/St. Joseph Center
9. Grace Hospital
10. Evangelical Baptist Church
11. St. John Cantius High School
12. 2342 Professor Avenue



**Tremont Historic District - Amendment**  
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., OH  
September 2013

**Photo Key**  
■ Photographed Buildings



**Tremont Historic District - Amendment**  
 Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., OH  
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**Tremont Historic District - Amendment**  
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VADUCT TO CHURCH/CORNER 412 1879

**Tremont Historic District - Amendment**

Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., OH

June 2013

**Photo Key**

■ Photographed Buildings