

1. **Exit the library through the front doors and turn right, heading east on Detroit Ave.**

Lakewood Public Library (a Carnegie Library) - Built in 1916, the Lakewood Public Library has consistently been ranked in the top ten nationally among 523 libraries in its population category by Hennen's American Public Library Ratings. Lakewood Masonic Temple - Detroit and Andrews Ave. - Also built in 1916, the Masonic lodge has been host to many events and organizations over the years. The winding staircase was white marble with marble wainscoting; the ballroom was of French renaissance design, with gilt furniture, ivory pilasters touched in gold, and a foyer paved with marble. The lower banquet room's kitchen was "as well equipped as that of a modern hotel." The United Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in 1963 when two congregations of Latvian descent merged. Their services of worship are held in the Latvian language, except for occasional baptisms, marriage services, and funerals, at which English is used. The church building was purchased in 1963 from the First New Jerusalem Church of Lakewood, a Swedenborgian congregation. The building dates from 1906. Detroit-Warren Building - at Detroit and Cook: was built around 1900. In 1923, it was renovated and boasted the first elevator in Lakewood. It was renovated again in 1984 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

2. **At Belle Ave (by hospital), cross Belle and then turn left to cross Detroit. Head north on Belle. Cross railroad tracks and Clifton Blvd.**

Lakewood Hospital - on the southeast corner of Detroit and Belle Ave, began in a small house with 15 beds in 1907 by Dr. C. Lee Graber. Ten years later, a four-story brick building with 85 beds was built. In 1931, the city bought it and began the first of many expansions over the years.

3. **Cross Lake Ave and enter Lakewood Park on path through opening in the stone wall on the right.**

Lakewood Park - was formerly the Robert R. Rhodes estate, "The Hickories." He built a large home here around 1880, which the City of Lakewood purchased in 1918 and used as City Hall. The War Memorial - was dedicated in November 1989 to commemorate deceased war veterans from Lakewood High School.

4. **The path joins another path (brick); turn right on it towards the bandstand, and then immediately turn left onto asphalt all-purpose trail, passing the Veteran War Memorial on your left (middle of parking lot-near flags & cannon).**
5. **Path veers left at end of parking lot.**
6. **Take the path on the right heading towards Lake Erie (short path on left goes to parking lot). Go straight ahead at next intersection, and head down the path for the Lakefront Promenade.**

If you don't want to walk down the hill, or if the trail is inaccessible in winter: take the path that parallels the fence, lake will be on your right. The trail will head away from the lake and end at playground area; turn right. Skip ahead to #10.

7. **Once at the bottom, turn right. Go to the end of the path for view of downtown Cleveland.**
8. **Turn around and walk the promenade all the way to the other end, heading uphill and away from the lake.**
9. **Continue on path heading toward the playground area; at "Y" intersection stay right along fence line. (restrooms & water available at small building between playground and pool).**
10. **Continue straight ahead, keeping pool on your left and tennis courts on your right, eventually coming to a skate park.**
11. **Continue ahead to return to Lake Ave, near the "Oldest Stone House"; turn right on Lake.**

CHECKPOINT #1: Near the end of the park is The Oldest Stone House

In what year was it built? Write the answer on your start card.

Oldest Stone House - John Honam, a Scottish weaver, built this house near Detroit and St. Charles Ave. Later, the house served as a doctor's office, post office, grocery store, barbershop, and an upholstery company. In 1952, it was moved here and became the home of the Lakewood Historical Society and Museum. St. Augustine's Academy - In April 1888, the Sisters of Charity moved here, beginning construction of a brick convent. As skilled nurses, the Sisters treated patients with pneumonia, diphtheria and industrial accidents, as well as those with no family to care for them. They lived in a cottage for six years while the new convent was built. The convent was dedicated in 1892, and four years later the Sisters opened their old cottage to summer boarders. In 1921, they opened a novitiate high school for girls, later adding kindergarten through sixth grade for boys and girls, then seventh through ninth grades. The academy was eventually closed and the buildings are now leased to Lakewood Catholic Academy, an elementary school.

12. **Continue On Lake Ave.**
13. **At Abbieshire Ave, turn right, heading north towards Lake Erie.**
14. **At Edgewater Dr, turn left, heading west.**
15. **Edgewater ends at Summit Ave; turn left, heading south.**
16. **At Lake Ave (signal), turn right, heading west. Cross Forest Cliff and Erie Cliff.**
17. **At Maple Cliff Ave, turn right through stone wall, heading north; follow this street to its end at a park bench, and then circle around to return to Lake Ave.**

The wall you passed through is over 100 years old. This street is owned by the street's residents, not the city, and they recently pooled their money to have the wall repaired.

18. At Lake Ave, turn right.
19. At the next street, Kenneth Dr, turn right, heading north.
20. At the first street, Edgewater Dr, turn left, heading west.
21. Edgewater ends at Webb Rd; turn left, then immediately turn right onto Lake Rd. You're now entering the Clifton Park area.

A group of local businessmen envisioned this area as a huge resort, but they knew they'd need transportation to bring Clevelanders here. So, in 1869, they built a narrow-gauge railroad and bought three engines; this was the Rocky River Railroad. The Park's heyday was in the 1870s and 1880s, and included the Beech Grove, the Lake View House, the Cliff House, Silverthorn's Tavern, Scenic Park, and Williams' Boats and Landing. Across the river were the Rocky River House and the Boarding House. Unfortunately the resort was not producing the financial returns the investors had hoped for, and in 1881, the Nickel Plate Railroad bought the Rocky River Railroad. The resort closed down and was sold to the Clifton Park Association; they proceeded to develop it as a residential area. At first, the land was divided into 96 lots of about an acre each. Later the lots decreased in size and increased in number to 232. In 1899, the Clifton Park Land Improvement Co. bought the area and began marketing the area – promoting it as “the finest suburban residential property accessible to Cleveland; combining all the conveniences of city homes – water, gas and sewage – with exceptional advantages of pure air, forest grounds, private parks, bathing beaches, boating and fishing privileges with every lot”. 17818 Lake Road - This beautiful three-story Tudor-style house was built in 1924. It features 110 beautiful leaded glass windows, including the two-story living room windows in front. The house has 14 rooms in all, with eight bedrooms and five bathrooms; the master bedroom features a marble fireplace. The second floor had a ballroom, with a fireplace and skylight. Off the living room is a solarium with a handmade tile floor, leaded-glass doors from floor to ceiling, a vaulted ceiling (as does the living room), and a fountain. The library has hand-carved paneling in Circassian walnut and an elegant fireplace. The dining room and morning room have lake views.

22. When the road splits at W. Clifton Blvd, keep to the right to stay on Lake Rd.

17825 Lake Road - Built in 1928, this house is as pure in the English Tudor architectural style as possible. In 1936, Louis B. and Marion E. Seltzer bought it. Louis was editor of *The Cleveland Press* for 38 years, and was recognized as one of the country's leading newspaper editors. They lived here for 30 years, creating impressive gardens that were featured in the *Lakewood Garden Tours*. In 1966, Anthony and A.M. Celebrezze bought the house. Anthony was mayor of Cleveland from 1953-62; served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; and later presided as a judge in the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. The dining room features a wrought-iron gate as a door of sorts, one whole wall paneled in oak, and a sandstone fireplace. In the living room are wall lights of handmade Venetian glass depicting the four elements; earth, air, fire and water. 17826 and 17828 Lake Road - For years, the Clifton Park Trustees set aside these lots as a small park, called Cliff Park. In the early 1970s, residents allowed these houses to be built. 17836 Lake Road - Built in 1905 for Robert Wallace, this English Gothic house is heavily gabled and has front doors of heavy cherry wood and a tiled roof. In a 1956 windstorm, half of the roof was blown away. It took six months to find a tile maker in Philadelphia who made the same tile. 17840 Lake Rd - The massive front door is of fumed oak and wrought iron. In the dining room, sculptor Frank Jirouch designed and carved oak leaf and acorn motifs over the doorways and windows plus designed and carved the stone fireplace and wooden ceiling medallions. The ceiling plaster was seasoned with buttermilk to keep it from cracking. The master bedroom has a fireplace from an 18th century French chateau. Another bedroom has a mantel made of Travertino from Mt. Vesuvius.

23. At the intersection of Forest and Lake Rd, keep right to continue west on Lake Rd.

17862 Lake Road - Built in 1899, this was the third house built in Clifton Park, and is currently the oldest one. However, the façade has been changed from the original design. It has large rooms, including a 30x30-foot living room with a sweeping view of the lake from the large picture window. The dining room also has a large window overlooking the lake. The library has a hidden bar amongst its shelves. Originally, an elevator was built in, running from the first through the third floors. All of the bedrooms featured jalousied sleeping porches. 17869 Lake Road - Built in 1912, Francis Glidden named it "Ingleside". He was 80 years old when construction started, and lived on East 55th St. in Cleveland. Every day, he'd drive to his paint and varnish company, then to Lakewood to inspect the construction after work. A chicken coop out back was a white-pillared structure that later became a playhouse for grandchildren. The Clifton Club, 17884 Lake Road - Built in 1902, the Clifton Club offered members and their guests dining, billiards, card games, dances, meetings and relaxation on the verandas. In January 1942, it burned to the ground and remained that way through World War II. In June 1950, this new building was finished.

24. **Cross Beach.** At the stoplight intersection of Lake Rd and Clifton Blvd. (Route 2, a four-lane divided highway), cross Clifton at the stoplight continuing on Lake Rd.

CHECKPOINT #2: Just after crossing Clifton, at the first driveway:

What is the name of the Private Drive (blue and white sign)? Write the answer on your start card.

25. **Just past 17908 Lake Rd. at curve, turn right onto Sloane Subway (it's not marked-first street); follow this down beneath a railroad trestle, and up to Sloane Ave.**

Norfolk and Southern railroad tracks - When the Clifton Park Association built the Rocky River Railroad in 1869, they had three coal-burning tank engines working the five-and-a-half-mile line from West 58th Street in Cleveland to the Cliff House. In the main summer season, the railroad offered 10 trains each way on weekdays and 17 on Sundays. In 1881, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) bought the railroad. It continued to carry passengers until streetcar service on Detroit Ave began in 1893. Clifton Park Beach and Lagoon - (under the bridge) Originally a cornfield, the lagoon came about during the winter of 1908-09 when the Rocky River and Lake Erie froze so deeply that the crush of ice squeezed into the soft soil. In the spring thaw was the beginning of the lagoon. In 1912, it was dredged and water lots were sold to Clifton Park owners. Some owners erected boathouses, which later became living quarters. Westlake Hotel - Pink building across the river. The history of this site goes back to Rockport's (Lakewood's) earliest days. In 1816 a tavern was built on this site. It later became an inn and restaurant operated by the Silverthorn family. They were well known for their "chicken dinners with French fried potatoes. The building was torn down in 1915 to build what was to be the 'Miramar Apartments', but instead it became the Westlake hotel. The hotel was very popular with aviators, as it was the closest and finest hotel near the Cleveland Municipal Airport. Amelia Earhart was a frequent guest. A fire damaged much of the facility in 1962; the building was renovated and is now a condo complex.

26. **At top of road, at stop sign, bear right and follow Sloane Ave to Detroit Ave. (Blackbird Baking Company at 1391 Sloane is a great bakery stop).**
27. **At signal, turn left on Detroit Ave and then follow it eastbound as it makes a sharp left turn at the Harry Buffalo Bar & Grill.**

Detroit / Rocky River Bridge (to the right) - In Rockport's earliest days, people crossed the river by ferry. In the 1820s, a simple wooden bridge was built just slightly above the water level, and was considered a great convenience. In the 1850s, the Rockport Plank Road Company (who first constructed Detroit Ave) built the second bridge. It was a wooden toll bridge, 24 feet wide with its terminus half way down the slope. Toll was seven cents for one horse, ten cents for a team, and fifteen cents for a double team. In 1890, a third bridge of iron and stone was built higher up, saving travelers from a treacherous descent and difficult

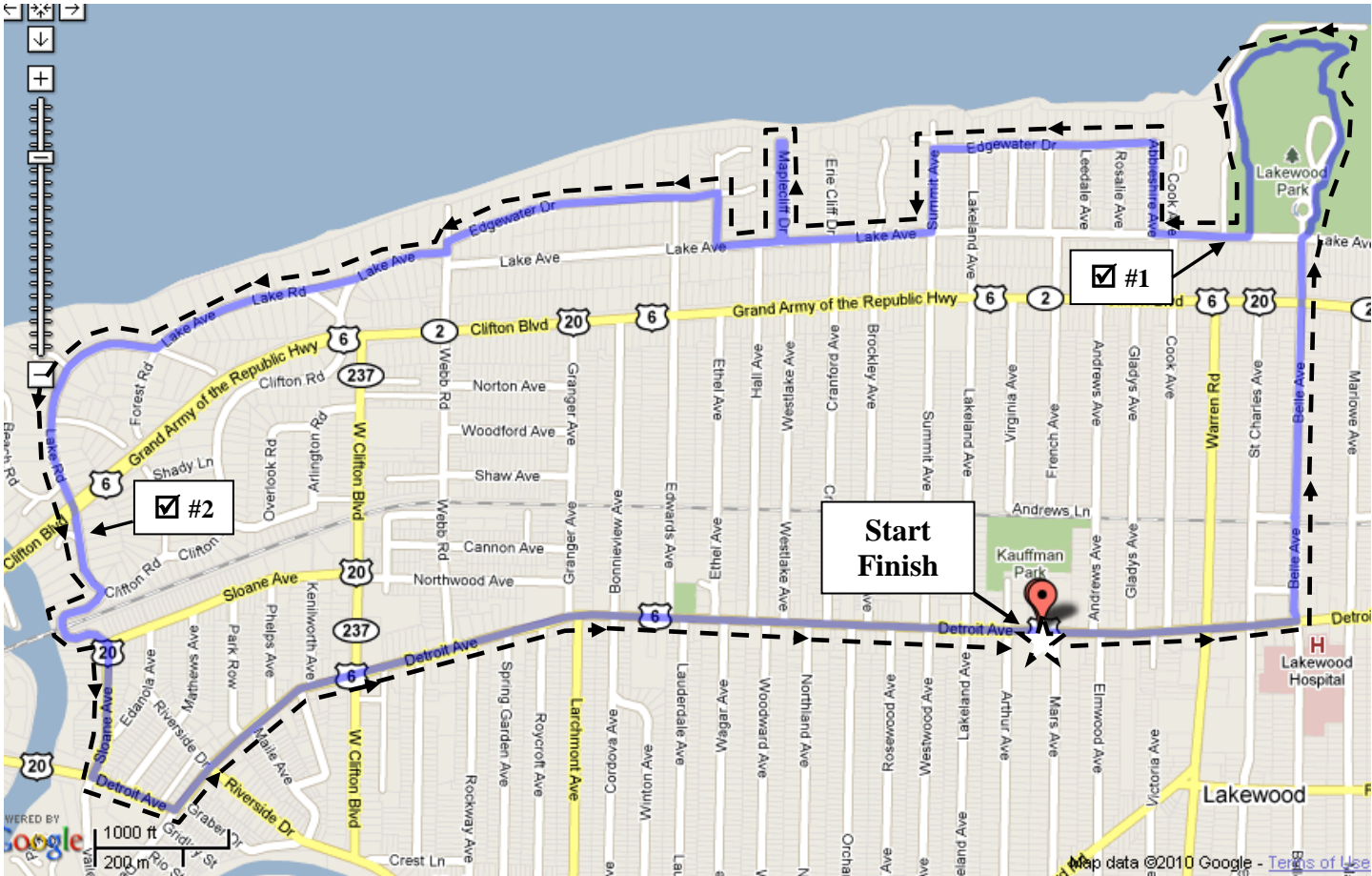
upward haul “on the hither” shore. In 1909, streetcars ushered in the need for a fourth bridge, made of steel-strengthened cement. This current bridge was built in 1981.

28. Stay on Detroit for 1.2 miles, crossing to the right side of the street at any of the signals. Return to the library: 15425 Detroit Ave.

Bonne Bell Cosmetics Company - corner of Detroit and Graber Drive. Built in 1969, this Georgetown-style building became the fifth headquarters of this national cosmetics company. In 1927, Jesse Grover Bell started his business in his Cleveland home basement. He named the company after his daughter, who was named after the character Bonne Bell in Emerson Hough’s novel “The Man Next Door.” Jesse first sold items door-to-door and soon moved out of his basement and into an eastside factory. He eventually moved the company to Lakewood, finally settling here, where the family business redeveloped an entire block for the corporate headquarters. Lakewood Municipal Fire Department - 18124 Detroit, at the corner of Kenilworth. St. Peter’s Episcopal - corner of W. Clifton on right; built in 1925. Lakewood Congregational Church - on the left was built in 1905. The Beck Center for the Arts - 17801 Detroit The Beck can trace it’s origins back to the 1930’s when it was originally know as the “Guild of the Masques”. It later became know as ‘Lakewood Little Theatre’ and gave free performances during the Depression. The troupe performed in numerous locations throughout the city before settling in its current location, built in 1976 after a generous, unsolicited, donation. The center has community and professional shows, an art gallery and an impressive performing arts program for children and teens. St. James Catholic - 17514 Detroit Ave was built during 1924-1935 and patterned after the Monreale Cathedral in Sicily, Italy. The marble in the pillars was quarried in the Carrara Mountains in Italy. The parish was closed in 2010. Lakewood United Methodist Church - 15700 Detroit Ave. Built in 1912, the bell in the tower is from the congregation’s first home; a one-room building built in the 1860’s.

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upon registration at a currently
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To replace supplies in this walk box or suggest changes to the instructions, contact Carolyn Yarnell at yarnellck2@yahoo.com or 440-934-9100



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