

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: The Commodore Hotel
Other names/site number: CUY-00543-05
Name of related multiple property listing:
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 11990 Ford Drive/11309-11325 Euclid Avenue
City or town: Cleveland State: OH County: Cuyahoga
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

<i>Barbara Power</i>		DSHPO Inventory & Registration July 12, 2016	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/2/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Hotel/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE: Sandstone.

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Completed in 1923-24, the Commodore Hotel is a twelve-story mixed-use building on a 0.593-acre lot at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Ford Drive near University Circle in Cleveland, Ohio. With a steel frame and reinforced concrete floors, the building is clad on the exterior with red brick and accented with sandstone Tudor Revival ornament. While the building has a rectangular footprint, the upper floors have an irregular U-shaped floor plan with a deep light well on the rear and side providing light and air to the 198 apartments. The building's primary façade, which faces southeast on Euclid Avenue, is lined with four storefronts occupied by restaurant and retail tenants, while the façade facing Ford Drive features the entrance to the apartments and an additional storefront occupied by an office.

Narrative Description

Exterior Description. Stone elements on the two street elevations define a three-story base as well as the two top floors (Photographs 1 through 3). Sandstone belt courses and pilasters divide the composition into three parts horizontally and vertically. The long symmetrical 22-bay elevation along Euclid is divided symmetrically into three sections of 5, 12, and 5 bays, while the less regular 15-bay side elevation breaks down into sections of 4, 9, and 2 bays. Decorative stone facing is concentrated at the corners, where carved arched tympanums adorn the second floor windows and stone pilasters end in crocket finials above a curvilinear carved cornice line. The two center bays of the base on Euclid have the same treatment with the addition of rectangular carved panels above the third floor windows (Photograph 4). In the other bays, the tympanums of the second floor windows are covered with solid arched panels (Photograph 7). At the top floor, two angled, stone-clad oriel windows dramatize the façade on Euclid, one in each penultimate bay (Photographs 3 and 6). The oriels are decorated with escutcheons and rosettes. Reticulated pilasters flank the windows below the oriels, and the construction date, "1924" is carved in the belt course below. Flanking these windows are stone projections that

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remain from former balconies, now without railings. The rear and southwest side elevations are plain brick masonry (Photographs 3 and 8).

The building is capped by a parapet finished with stone coping on the street elevations and metal coping on the others. The flat roof is surfaced with built-up roofing. Cast-in-place concrete foundations and footings support the loadbearing exterior and interior walls and columns.¹ There are three interior stairways constructed of steel stringers, pans, and risers with concrete treads. The windows are recent aluminum replacements with fixed insulating glass, and exterior doors are full-glazed panel doors in aluminum frames. The apartment entrance on Ford Drive has double full-glazed aluminum doors, a steel-framed marquee, and brick infill in the three bays on each side (Photograph 7). Small metal frame canvas awnings exist above the contemporary aluminum and glass storefronts (Photographs 5 and 7).

Originally constructed as an apartment hotel, the building was converted to permanent residential apartments in 1964 and partially renovated between 2008 and 2010. Of the 198 apartments, there are 22 studios; 143 one-bedroom units, and 33 two-bedroom units. The commercial tenants are Subway at 11309 Euclid; Ninja City at 11311 Euclid; Circle Convenience, 11313 Euclid; Falafel Café 11321-23 Euclid, and a Tech business at 1990 Ford Drive.

Interior Description. On the interior, the first floor is divided into public areas for the apartments—entrance hall, lobby, lounge, elevator lobby, mail room and management offices—in the center and rear of the plan, with the retail and office spaces arranged along the street elevations and accessed through exterior storefronts (Photographs 9 through 13). Some non-public utilitarian spaces exist in the northwest corner of the first floor and basement. All ground floor spaces—retail and office spaces have recent finishes; the public spaces for the apartments do as well, with the exception of the tile floor, with variegated shades of brown and tan, which is original (Photographs 10 and 11). On the upper floors, the hallways have plain painted plaster walls and ceilings and carpeted floors (Photograph 14), and appear to be in their original configuration. The apartments, which have been renovated several times, are mostly two-room suites with open galley kitchens off the living space. Each floor also has one studio apartment and two, two-bedroom apartment at the front corners. The finishes are plain, with painted gypsum board walls and ceilings and carpeted floors (Photograph 16), and some apartments retain bathroom fixtures from the 1950s.

Setting. The Commodore Hotel retains its historic setting at the southwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Ford Drive, opposite of Mayfield Avenue. Euclid was a major streetcar route and continues to function as a major thoroughfare through the neighborhood. The building is built to the sidewalk line on both streets. The immediate area is a mixed urban neighborhood, including commercial blocks, apartment buildings and institutions. Adjoining on the southwest are a low modern building occupied by Hillel and the 1911 Church of the Covenant, an imposing Gothic-style stone church, which stands at 11205 Euclid Avenue [NR# 80002977]. Across Euclid to the southeast is a commercial block known as the University East Building (CUY0613305), to the northeast across Ford Drive is a very recent block-long mixed use building, and to the rear on the northwest is a four-level parking garage. An aerial photograph shows the physical prominence of the building in its setting (Figure 24).

¹ EBI Consulting, Commodore Place Building, Project Capital Needs Assessment, September 24, 2015, p 14.

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Integrity. The property retains the major features of its design and function such as the basic shape, floor plan and window and door openings. No major historic materials have been covered although a few decorative elements near the top of the building, such as the balcony railings and pieces of stone trim, have been lost because of failure of the materials. Renovations occurred in 1953, 1965, 1972, and 2008-2010. Originally the first floor had an oval-shaped "palm room" in the center and an outdoor garden in the north light well. These were removed, probably in 1965 when the garden area was enclosed and a swimming pool inserted in that space. The pool has since been removed, but tile walls remain and a terrazzo floor added in what has become a lounge.

The first floor also originally had four apartment units, two on each side of the rear garden space; these have been replaced with offices. The retail spaces remain in their same locations, although over the years there have been numerous alterations to the storefronts as tenants turned over. The center bays on Ford Drive flanking the apartment entrance appears to have been filled in with brick masonry. The original windows had six-over-one wood sashes, and the current aluminum replacements date from 2008. At that time, the exterior brick was cleaned and repointed and stone veneer was repaired or removed, particularly at the parapet. The ground floor common areas were remodeled again in 2008-2010, and minor upgrades to the apartments (flooring, carpet, cabinets, countertops, and appliances) have continued since then.

Registration Requirements for Apartment Hotels.

The Commodore retains the essential physical features and a sufficient level of integrity to represent its importance as an Apartment Hotel subtype as identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." Those features, as defined in the Apartments MPD, include 1) commercial spaces on the ground floor and apartments above; 2) small accommodations consisting of one large room with kitchenette and Murphy bed, or a suite of two small rooms, and 3) proximity to public transit lines.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1924 to 1965

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Samuel H. White (nee Weis)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Completed in 1924, the Commodore is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." The Commodore clearly reflects significance within the historic contexts developed in the MPD including "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930," and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945," specifically as an example of an apartment hotel. The Commodore is cited as one of several better known apartment hotels built in the mid-1920s in Cleveland's East Side area (Gordon, E-59). The apartment hotel was a transitional subtype that accommodated short- and long-term guests and eventually evolved into permanent apartments. Apartment houses and residence hotels flourished in America's industrial cities from the 1870s to the 1940s and provided housing options to a range of incomes. "Those that catered to more affluent travelers were larger and more architecturally distinctive buildings that

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were social and visual anchors” in the urban landscape, as seen at the Commodore. Significant on a local level, the Commodore meets Criterion A in the area of Community Development for its association with the development of urban streetcar transportation and multi-family living for upper-middle-class residents in the University Circle area of Cleveland, as it developed during the period of circa 1890 to 1965. The Commodore is a material representation of the greatest construction boom of multi-family dwellings in Cleveland, a broad trend that swept the United States from 1900 to 1965. The Commodore's period of significance is from 1924, the date of its completion, to 1965, the date of its most recent extensive renovation. Despite alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity of the registration requirements established in the MPD — commercial spaces on the ground floor and apartments above, small accommodations and proximity to public transit lines.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Background. The Commodore Hotel was one of five apartment hotels built between 1922 and 1927 in the University Circle area at the eastern city limits of Cleveland. These apartment hotels were intended for a target market of middle- to upper-middle-class residents who were drawn to this location by the streetcar along Euclid Avenue, the amenities of Wade Park, and an unprecedented cluster of prestigious cultural and educational institutions.

Euclid Avenue was the site of the first local transit service in Cleveland. In 1834 engineer Silas Merchant incorporated the Cleveland & Newburgh Railway, which company built a railroad line along Euclid from the stone quarries at the top of Cedar Hill to downtown Cleveland, a distance of nearly four and a half miles. The line was designed to carry both freight and passengers. Stone from the quarries was loaded into freight cars that would then coast downhill, entering Euclid Avenue at East 105th Street and braking to a stop at East 101st Street. There a passenger car was added, and the combined cars were hitched to a team of horses to continue on their way. The line, which began service on July 4, 1835, succeeded initially but flaws with its infrastructure and operation caused it to cease in 1842.²

In 1859, Henry S. Stevens started a horse-drawn streetcar, and one of his companies served the east side of Cleveland from East 55th Street to downtown.³ However, because by this time Euclid Avenue was lined with mansions of the wealthy who had no need for public transit and objected to the line, it ran along Euclid from 55th Street only as far as 40th Street. From there it was diverted to Prospect Avenue, which ran parallel with Euclid to the south. By 1883, service was extended all the way to East 107th Street, and three years later pushed farther east, beyond the city limits. By 1889, the East Cleveland Street Railway (ECSR) had electrified the Euclid Avenue trolley from Public Square all the way to East 118th Street making it the first successful electric line in the city.⁴

The area around University Circle was first settled in 1799 with the establishment of Nathaniel Doan's tavern at what is now East 107th Street and Euclid Avenue. The small community that evolved around the tavern was named Doan's Corners. The area was annexed by the City of Cleveland on October 24, 1874, and University Circle began to develop in the 1880s. Western

² James A. Toman and Blaine S. Hays. *Horse Trails to Regional Rails: The Story of Public Transit in Greater Cleveland*. (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1996), 15.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, 33.

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Reserve University (WRU) moved its campus from Hudson, Ohio, to Euclid Avenue in 1883, and the Case School of Applied Science (Case Institute of Technology) moved from downtown Cleveland to a site next to WRU two years later. During the same decade, Jephtha H. Wade donated a large tract of land abutting the WRU campus with the stipulation that the land be used as a public park with an art gallery. With additional gifts of land from Patrick Calhoun, a developer of Cleveland Heights, and John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil, and land purchases by the two colleges, the Circle was completed by 1900. The area took its name, University Circle, from the nearby stop on the streetcar which ran on Euclid to a turnaround at East 107th Street in the vicinity of the colleges.⁵

The presence of the colleges, the land-use restrictions and the beauty of the area attracted other cultural, educational, religious and social service institutions. In 1897, the Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) moved to the Circle area from Public Square in downtown Cleveland. By the 1940s, the WRHS relocated to the adjoining Hay and Hanna houses on East Boulevard. In 1916, the Cleveland Museum of Art, was erected on a prominent corner of Wade Park overlooking the park's lagoon. The Cleveland Botanical Garden, formerly known as the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, was situated at the edge of the lagoon from the 1920s until the 1960s. The current facility was built over the Wade Park ravine, which was once occupied by Cleveland's first zoo. In 1931, two more major additions were made to the Circle. Severance Hall, seat of the Cleveland Orchestra, was constructed at the highly visible corner of Euclid and East Boulevard on land purchased from WRU, and University Hospital opened on Adelbert Road on the southeast side of the Circle.

In 1886, Jephtha Wade, Jephtha Wade, Jr., and Horace Ford recorded the Wade Park Allotment Subdivision. Most of the land in the subdivision was laid out in curvilinear streets with lots for construction of substantial single-family homes for wealthy and upper middle-class residents. With the presence of Wade Park and a streetcar line along Euclid Avenue to downtown Cleveland and the University Circle institutions, the Wade Park Allotment became a popular neighborhood. Houses in the Wade Park Allotment were built between 1904 and 1956. The largest homes were built along East Boulevard, including the residences of Leonard Hanna and Mrs. John Hay. Magnolia Drive, with its smaller lots, had homes attractive to the upper-middle class, while Wade Park Avenue and the north-south streets were lined with middle class houses.⁶ On September 14, 1890, the ECSR added a new branch to access the area, running from the Euclid Avenue line up to Wade Park Avenue. At East 118th Street, this line turned south to Euclid, ending at a loop at the company's Lakeview barns at East 123rd Street. The first new service to be built as an electric line, the new line had a stop on Euclid just a few blocks north of the Commodore.⁷

In addition to the streetcars, population growth was also driving construction. By 1900, Cleveland was four times the size of the city of 1870, and between 1900 and 1910, the city's population almost doubled, from 381,768 to 560,663 becoming the sixth largest city in the U.S. This astonishing increase reflected both expansion through annexation of Glenville and South Brooklyn in 1905 and Collinwood in 1910—and the continuing influx of foreign immigrants and

⁵ Van Tassel, David D. ed. *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press in association with Case Western Reserve University and the Western Reserve Historical Society, 1996) 998-999.

⁶ Magnolia-Wade Park Historic District nomination.

⁷ Toman, 38.

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rural migrants looking for employment. In reaction to pogroms and harsh economic discrimination, large numbers of Eastern European Jews came to Cleveland. In 1880, there were 3,500 Jews in Cleveland; by 1920, there were 75,000 representing 9 percent of the city's population. They were thickly clustered in the vicinity of Woodland Avenue and Willson (East 55th Street), where they sought jobs as tailors, carpenters, and grocers. Large numbers of Italians, Poles, and Hungarians also arrived during this period. The city's Italian-born population rose from just over 3,000 in 1900 to nearly 11,000 in 1910 and nearly 19,000 in 1920.⁸

The chief draw for these immigrants was Cleveland's industrial boom. The Cleveland Industrial Exposition of 1909 showed off the city as one of the outstanding manufacturing centers in the world. According to the 1909 census of manufactures, the Cleveland metropolitan district had 2,230 manufacturing establishments giving employment to 103,709 people and ranked seventh in the value of its products. The principal industry was iron and steel, closely followed by foundries and machine shops. Automobiles and auto parts placed third. Other leading industries included slaughtering and meatpacking, men's and women's clothing, printing and publishing, and paint and varnish.

"These were heady years for the building industry. The first seven months of 1905 showed a construction total in excess of \$5 million according to *The Ohio Architect and Builder* (August 1905), more than was spent in any year before 1901. The speculative developer flourished, platting subdivisions and building identical or nearly identical houses to be sold on mortgage." These were typically wood-frame, two-and-a-half story homes with gable fronts and a front porch. This was also a time of large-scale construction of apartment buildings and brick "terraces" of six to eight-room dwellings grouped in rows; both were attractive to investors seeking a quick return on a relatively small amount of capital.⁹

In the city's neighborhoods, stores and other services concentrated along the streetcar lines. There, multistory business blocks of brick and stone were built, usually with apartments or offices on the upper floors. In the 1920s, at Euclid Avenue and 105th Street, the University Circle area, collected additional attractions—Keith's 105th, the Circle, the University, the Alhambra, and the Park theaters—as well as the Elysium Ice palace, Bailey's branch department store, night clubs, and restaurants to form a vibrant "Uptown" district.¹⁰ This made it a very promising location for a new apartment hotel.

History of the Commodore. In 1874, the Cuyahoga County atlas (Figure 6) shows that the site of the Commodore Hotel was vacant land owned by Horace Ford and, as of then, Ford Drive had not been connected with Euclid Avenue. O. D. Ford's house, three parcels to the southwest of the Commodore site, is an illustration of the size and style of the homes lining Euclid Avenue at that time (Figure 7.). The 1881 atlas (Figure 8) shows that a few years later, a substantial house had been built on the Horace Ford property. The 1892 atlas (Figure 9) shows the property between Wade Park and Euclid had been subdivided into the Wade Park Allotment and new streets laid out, including Ford Place. The site of the Commodore comprised two lots at the corner within the Wade Park Allotment. There were still residences along Euclid Avenue—including two on A. Cozard's land, one on the Commodore site, and Horace Ford's new

⁸ Carol Poh Miller and Robert Wheeler. *Cleveland: a Concise History, 1796-1990*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990) 103.

⁹ *Ibid*, 101.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 115.

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residence on the east side of Ford Drive.

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In 1912, the neighborhood around the site was quite mixed. The Sanborn map of that year (Figure 10) shows the site of the Commodore was then vacant. Adjacent at 1980 Ford Drive was a long narrow brick apartment building with two small brick outbuildings to the rear. Similarly scaled apartment buildings also stood at 1972 Ford Drive and across the street at 1981 Ford Drive. On the west were two single-family houses and the magnificent stone Church of the Covenant, built in 1911. Beyond on Bellflower Road at Ford Drive, was the Women's College of the Western Reserve, also known as the Flora Stone Mather College District (NR#74001442), which then comprised five buildings. On the east side of Ford Drive, there was another brick apartment building and several brick and frame homes. The corners at Euclid were vacant, probably waiting for some commercial development.

A progress photograph of the Commodore site, dated November 24, 1923, (Figure 13) shows the steel framing nearly completed. A stamp on the reverse side identifies J.B. Moss Iron Works as the contractor. By 1925, the Commodore appears on the Sanborn map (Figure 11). While there were a few homes along Euclid, most had given way to institutions, including the Church of the Covenant and the Mather Girls' Club. Two homes on Euclid had been converted to dormitories for the Women's College of WRU.

According to an article in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Figure 12), the developer of the Commodore was Max Marmorstein and the architect was Samuel H. White (nee Weis).¹¹ Little is known about either of these men, but they built the Commodore early in their careers. According to the 1920 U.S. Census, Max Marmorstein was born in 1896 in Hungary of Jewish parents and immigrated to the U.S. in 1913. In 1920, he was a 24-year-old single real estate salesman living as a boarder in a private home at 3210 Woodland Avenue. In 1923, when construction started on the Commodore, Marmorstein was just 27. In 1930, at age 34, he was living with his Hungarian-born parents at 10831 Drexel Avenue along with four brothers and two sisters. Still listed as a real estate salesman, his brothers Adolph (age 26) and Jack (age 24) were in construction. Max did not appear in the 1940 census, but in a 1951 *Cleveland Press* article, he was described as a "realty operator and builder," so his career must have continued in Cleveland.¹²

The 1920 U.S. Census lists Samuel H. Weis, at age 31, living in a rented apartment at 1553 East 119th Street with his wife, Josephine (age 30) and two children—Jack (age 8) and Elmer (age 4). Samuel was born in 1889 in New York of Russian-born parents. Josephine was born in Ohio of parents who were natives of Hungary.¹³ His office was on the tenth floor of the Schofield Building at the corner of Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street. White apparently achieved some success as a designer of apartment buildings, because he was cited in the Apartments MPD as the architect for two other suburban apartment buildings on Cleveland's east side. The first, which preceded the Commodore, was the Doanbrooke Hotel (1924 East 105th Street, demolished), built in 1920, when he was still identified as Samuel H. Weis. The Doanbrooke was a Second Renaissance Revival design that included a large lobby, Palm Court, dining

¹¹ "Construction Started on Commodore," *Cleveland Press*, March 13, 1923, CPC, CSU.

¹² U.S. Census, 1920, 1930, 1940, accessed on line 1/2/2015.

"Nazi Victim Wins America Medal," *Cleveland Press*, May 30, 1951, CPU, CSU.

¹³ U.S. Census, 1920, accessed on line 1/2/2015.

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room, "California beds," and an automatic electric elevator.¹⁴ The other was the Cedar Glen (11424-11432 Cedar Glen Parkway), built in 1925-6 at the base of Cedar Hill, just beyond the city limits. An "elegant Georgian Revival design," the Cedar Glen has an E-shaped plan consisting of a recessed six-story center pavilion with four-story flanking wings.¹⁵ The provision of below-grade parking garage reflected the growing use of automobiles at that time.

Financial setbacks related to the stock market crash of 1929 may have forced Marmorstein to move back home by 1930. In September of that year, the Commodore also suffered smoke damage from a fire that started in the basement which may have been an unexpected cost. Several years later, in the depths of the Great Depression, conditions forced a financial restructuring of the property. In late 1935 and early 1936, the Commodore Hotel and the Alcazar Hotel underwent reorganization. Robert F. Berwold transferred the properties to two separate bondholders, with Kenneth Bliss of the Cleveland Securities Company, an officer of both. John R. Raible of Fanner Manufacturing Company headed the Alcazar group.

A *Cleveland Press* article on January 7, 1936, about this transaction concludes, "These hotels were constructed in the 'golden days' when, according to students of real estate, the city needed two such buildings. Five were built on the east side and two on the west side."¹⁶ This suggested that the market for apartment hotels may have suffered from over-building in the 1920s. The city "needed two such buildings" and it received seven. The five on the east side were the Wade Park Manor, the Park Lane Villa, Fenway Hall, the Sovereign and Commodore. (All five are extant.)

More bad news concerning the Commodore during this decade occurred in October 1937, when a 15-foot-long portion of the stone cornice plummeted ten stories through the roof of the Fisher Brothers Company grocery store at Euclid and Ford. No one was hurt, but the debris ruptured plumbing lines, sending torrents of water into the adjacent Negel's restaurant and causing about 75 customers to flee in fear. As the building was merely 13 years old at the time, the loss of the cornice suggested that the stone trim may not have been designed or installed properly.¹⁷

After World War II, the Commodore underwent several changes of owners who each proposed to revitalize it. In May 1948, the *Cleveland Press* reported that Bliss and the Raible estate had sold the Alcazar Hotel (an elaborate Spanish Mediterranean-style apartment hotel at 2450 Derbyshire in Cleveland Heights, also built in 1923) and the Commodore for \$2 million to Dr. R. S. Levy of Chicago who also held a controlling interest in the Hollenden Hotel, a once fashionable hotel built downtown in 1885. Plans were announced for a major remodeling and modernization of the Commodore, but it is not known whether those plans were carried out. At the time, one of the Commodore's original and continuing retail tenants, the Commodore Dress Suit Rental shop at 11313 Euclid Avenue, continued to enjoy a good business. The owner was quoted as saying that "the affluent society had made its business one of the fastest growing in the country." If the market for tuxedo rentals did not include the building's residents, the surrounding neighborhood must have remained affluent.¹⁸

¹⁴ Gordon, Apartments MPD, E-56.

¹⁵ Ibid, E-59.

¹⁶ , " *Cleveland Press*, January 7, 1936, CSU.

¹⁷ Ted Sande, letter to Kevin Dreyfuss-Wells, City Architecture, July 18, 2006.

¹⁸ "Commodore Keeps Tuxedo Renters in Ship Shape." *Cleveland Press*, March 14, 1948, Cleveland Press Collection, Cleveland State University.

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In 1953, the Commodore was sold to the Superior Holding company for \$1,180,000 with plans to convert it to an apartment house (although the building continued to have hotel suites after 1965). The new owners projected improvements exceeding \$1 million including: "Remodeling of the lobby, air-conditioning in every suite, modern kitchens and baths, elimination of the 31 transient hotel rooms, aluminum window frames throughout, modernization of the first floor retail store fronts and outside cleaning [sand blasting] of the building." An article the following day reported that the new owners estimated it would take a year and that the project would be carried out in phases in order to minimize disruption of occupancy.¹⁹

In 1964, renovations were again planned under new owners—Irving B. Applebaum, Marvin Bilsky and Harold Klarreich—who planned to spend more than \$1,000,000 to remodel the 12-story 214-suite building (Figure 18). At that time, the building contained 250 studios, efficiencies and one and two bedroom suites, which were being revamped as units were vacated. When completed in 1965, the Cleveland Press declared the "New Commodore Retains Old Charm," after renovating the lobby hotel suites, and adding a pool in the former garden space as designed by Roger Roman, interior designer (Figures 19 – 23). Tenants included middle-class professionals such as musicians, professors and Browns football players, and only a few were transients.²⁰

Less than seven years later, on August 7, 1972, the press announced that, "By late this year Associated Estates Corporation led by Carl Milstein expected to have the Hotel Commodore... remodeled and ready to accommodate senior citizens. The reconverted hotel will have 35 efficiency suites, 121 one-bedroom and 55 two-bedroom suites for older people of moderate income." The article includes that Associated Estates was acquiring the property from University Circle Inc., who apparently had obtained it from the Superior Holding Company and mentions that the conversion to senior housing was financed through the Federal Housing Administration. The article concludes, "At present there are about 60 older people living in the Commodore, as well as twelve students." A subsequent article on November 19, 1972, indicated that the remodeling was in progress.²¹

It is evident that the several owners of the Commodore struggled to maintain viable occupancy rates during the Depression and in the post-World War II period, as the urban population shifted outward to the suburbs. The extensive remodeling and rehabilitation of 1948-1953 and 1964-1965 clearly show a desire to modernize the Commodore for new generations of potential tenants. The 1972 remodeling recognized that the Commodore was not going to attract the upscale professionals any longer and changes its direction to accommodate senior citizens. While extensive remodeling has occurred, the exterior retains most of its historic character, and the interior retains its circulation layout. An aerial photograph from 1978 illustrates its prominent physical presence in the area (Figure 24).

Apartment Hotels

As described in the Apartments MPD, Apartment Hotels was a transitional subtype that

¹⁹ "New Owners to Convert Commodore." *Cleveland Press*, August 19, 1953, Cleveland Press Collection, Cleveland State University.

²⁰ "New Commodore Retains Old Charm." *Cleveland Press*, October 30, 1965, CPC, CSU.

²¹ "Commodore Suites to open this year," *Cleveland Press*, August 7, 1972, CPC, CSU.

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accommodated short- and long-term guests and eventually evolved into permanent apartments. Apartment houses and residence hotels flourished in America's industrial cities from the 1870s to the 1940s and provided housing to a variety of incomes and people of varying social and ethnic backgrounds. A review of city directories revealed numerous advertisements for apartment hotels which reflect their period of popularity and their peak around 1937. In 1927, 19 hotels advertised in the city directory, of which 10 accepted permanent residents. In 1931, 12 out of 22 hotel ads were for apartment hotels; in 1937, 13 out of 22; in 1940, 6 out of 13; in 1942 11 out of 17; and by 1958, only 5 hotels advertised in the city directory, 1 of which took permanent residents. An important component of the urban landscape, apartment hotels were located within and near the service and entertainment districts of Ohio's major cities. Those that catered to more affluent travelers were larger and more architecturally distinctive buildings that were social and visual anchors convenient to the city.

As the University circle evolved into a concentration of cultural institutions it attracted well-to-do apartment dwellers. The Commodore is one of five luxury apartment hotels built in this vicinity in the mid-1920s (1923-1927). The other four are the Wade Park Manor (1922, CUY-00292-05), 1890 East 107th Street; Fenway Hall (1922, CUY-06126-05), 1986 Stokes Boulevard; the Park Lane Villa (1923, CUY-00369-05), 10500-28 Park Lane; and the Sovereign (1927, CUY-00247-05), 1575 East Boulevard. All survive in various states of preservation. The Wade Park Manor (now known as the Judson Manor), Park Lane Villa, and the Sovereign (now known as University Tower) were all recently rehabilitated and retain their historic fabric mostly intact. The Wade Park Manor, designed by George B. Post & Sons, and Park Lane Villa, designed by Reynold H. Hinsdale, are listed in the National Register as part of the Wade Park Historic District (NR#82001372), and the Sovereign is listed as part of the East Boulevard Historic District (NR#95001366). As of 1996, the Fenway, which was designed by George B. Post & Sons and built in 1922 has been operated by Hospice of the Western Reserve.²²

Conclusion. In consideration of the MPD, "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970," the Commodore meets National Register Criterion A. The Commodore clearly reflects significance within the historic context of "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930," and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945," as presented in the MPD. This noteworthy representation of a suburban apartment hotel meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development under the broad theme of transportation for its association with high-density suburban apartment development in the University Circle area of Cleveland, during the era of the electric streetcar in the early 20th century. Further, the building is significant as a material representation of the greatest construction boom of multi-family dwellings in Cleveland, a broad trend that swept the United States from 1900 to 1965. The building exhibits all of the characteristics identified in the MPD and a sufficient level of integrity to represent its importance as an Apartment Hotel. Those features include its commercial spaces on the ground floor and apartments above; small accommodations; and proximity to public transit lines. None of the other four apartment hotels in the area have storefronts on the ground floor, except the former Fenway Hall. The Commodore retains a sufficient degree of stylistic integrity of the following characteristics of Apartment Hotels: ground floor retail/shops, storefronts, main entrances and original exterior wall and cornice treatments.

²² Toman, 231.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Western Reserve Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CUY-00543-05

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .593

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 449410 | Northing: 4595200 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Commodore is located within the corporate limits of Cleveland. It includes, in its entirety, Parcel Number 12027016 of the Cuyahoga County Auditor's records. The nominated area comprises .593 acres. (See Figure 2 for boundary map.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all the property historically and presently associated with the Commodore Apartments.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Beth Sullebarger, Principal
organization: Sullebarger Associates
street & number: 1080 Morse Avenue
city or town: Glendale state: OH zip code: 45246-3830
e-mail: sullebarger@fuse.net
telephone: (513) 703-0877
date: January 15, 2016

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Additional Documentation

Figure 1. Location map

Figure 2. Boundary map and photo key

Figure 3. First floor plan and photo key

Figure 4. Upper floor plan, and photo key

Figure 5. First floor plan by Samuel H. White for the Commodore Improvement Company, January 19, 1923

Figure 6: 1874 map in D. J. Lake, *Atlas of Cuyahoga County*, with property of Horace Ford, future site of the Commodore circled

Figure 7. Residence of O. D. Ford, three doors southwest of the Commodore site, 1874
Lake Atlas of Cuyahoga County

Figure 8: G. M. Hopkins, 1881 *City Atlas of Cleveland*, Pl .34, with property of Horace Ford, future site of Commodore circled

Figure 9: George F. Cram, 1892 *Atlas of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland*, with future site of the Commodore circled in Wade Park Allotment

Figure 10. 1912-13 Sanborn map of Cleveland, Ohio, with property of Horace Ford, future site of the Commodore circled

Figure 11. 1925-51 Sanborn map of Cleveland, Ohio, with site of the Commodore circled

Figure 12. Artist's Rendering, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 18, 1923

Figure 13. The Commodore under construction, Nov. 24, 1923, Cleveland Memory Project

Figure 14. 1930 View of the Commodore, Western Reserve Historical Society

Figure 15. Circa 1930 post card of the Commodore, Cleveland Memory Project

Figure 16. Euclid Avenue looking southwest across Ford Drive and Mayfield Road, April 1937, showing University East Building on left and the Commodore on right, Cleveland Memory Project

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- Figure 17. Circa 1950s post card of the Commodore, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 18. December 23, 1964 photograph, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 19. 1965 Photograph of remodeled hallway to lobby, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 20. 1965 Photograph of remodeled lobby, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 21. 1965 Photograph of hotel suite, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 22. 1965 Photograph of hotel suite, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 23. 1965 Photograph of pool, Cleveland Memory Project
- Figure 24. 1978 Aerial view of University Circle area, showing the Commodore at center right, Cleveland Memory Project

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Commodore Hotel

City or Vicinity: Cleveland

County: Cuyahoga

State: Ohio

Photographer: Beth Sullebarger, Cincinnati, OH 45246

Date Photographed: December 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 16. Front (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations, looking west
- 2 of 16. Front (southeast) elevation, lower facade, looking north
- 3 of 16. Side (southwest) and front (southeast) elevations, looking north
- 4 of 16. Front (southeast) elevation, detail of center bays, looking north
- 5 of 16. Front (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations, corner detail, looking west
- 6 of 16. Front (southeast) elevations upper façade, looking west
- 7 of 16. Side (northeast) elevation, lower façade, looking south
- 8 of 16. Rear (northwest) elevation, looking southeast from adjacent parking garage

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- 9 of 16. First floor entrance hall, looking northeast toward apartment entrance
- 10 of 16. First floor entrance hall, looking southwest toward apartment lobby
- 11 of 16. First floor, looking southeast toward elevator lobby
- 12 of 16. First floor, elevator lobby, looking southeast
- 13 of 16. Apartment elevator lobby, typical, looking northwest
- 14 of 16. Apartment hallway, typical
- 15 of 16. Apartment stairway, typical
- 16 of 16. Apartment living room, typical

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Figure 1: Location map

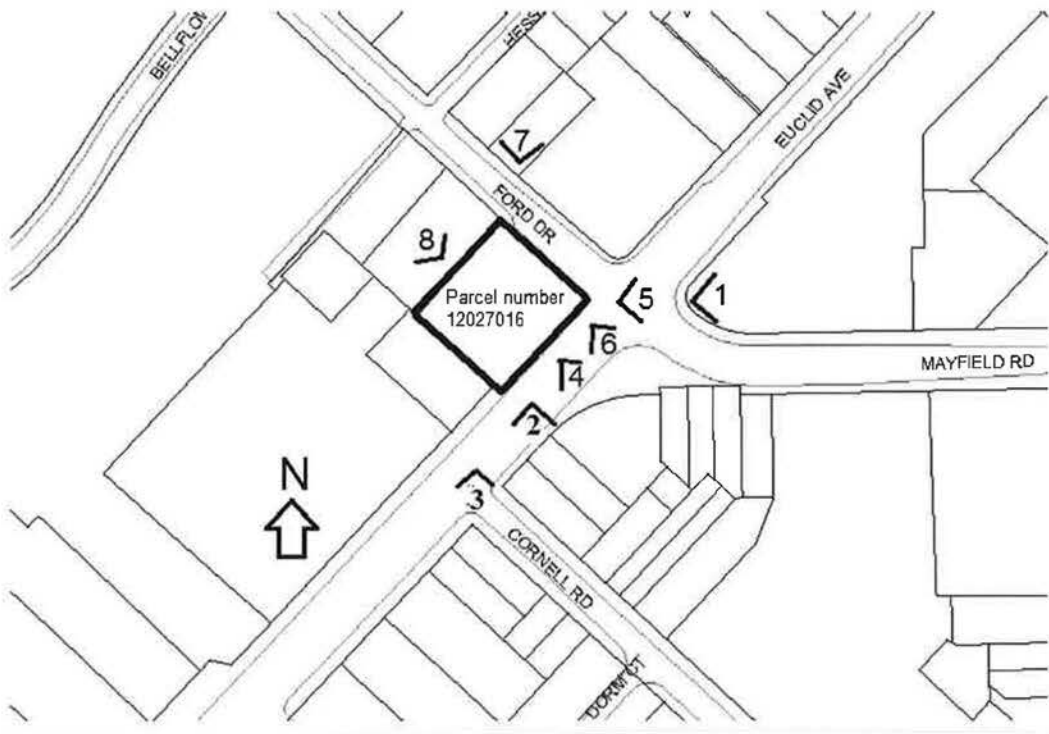


Figure 2. Boundary map and photo key

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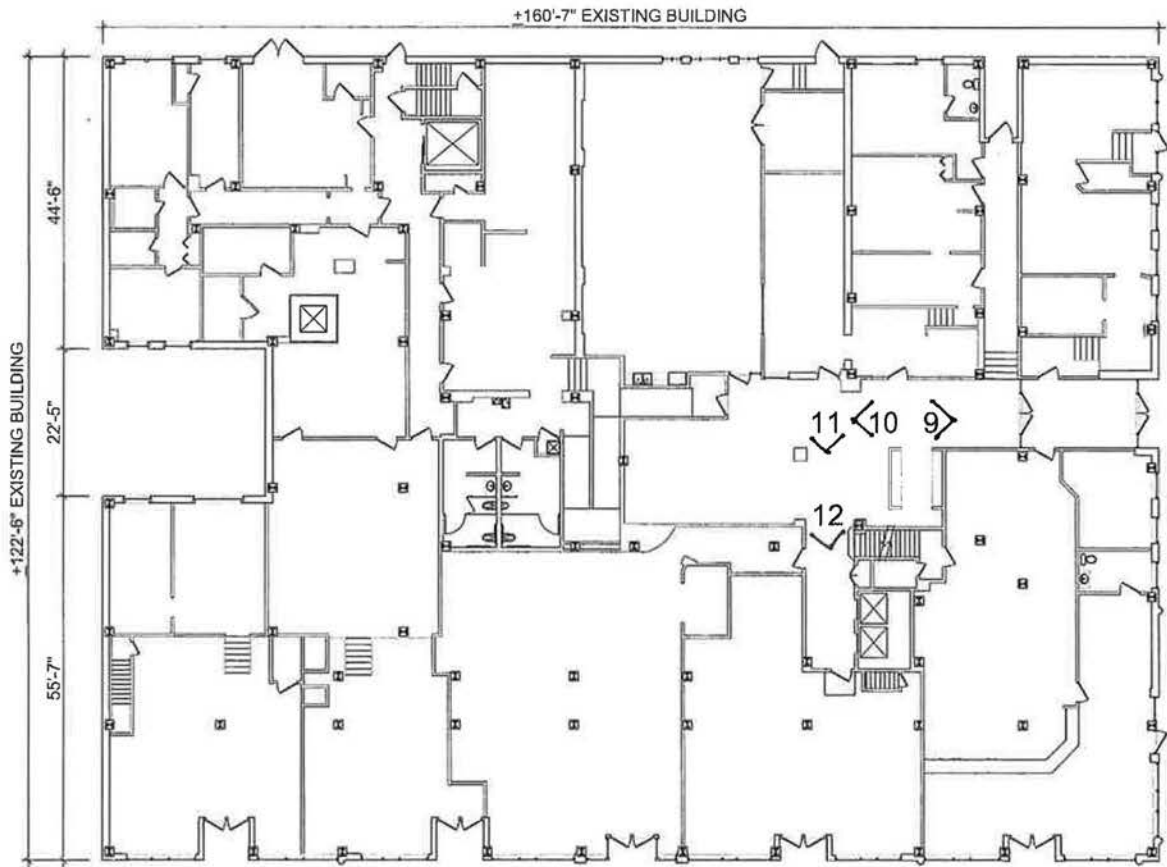


Figure 3. First floor plan and photo key

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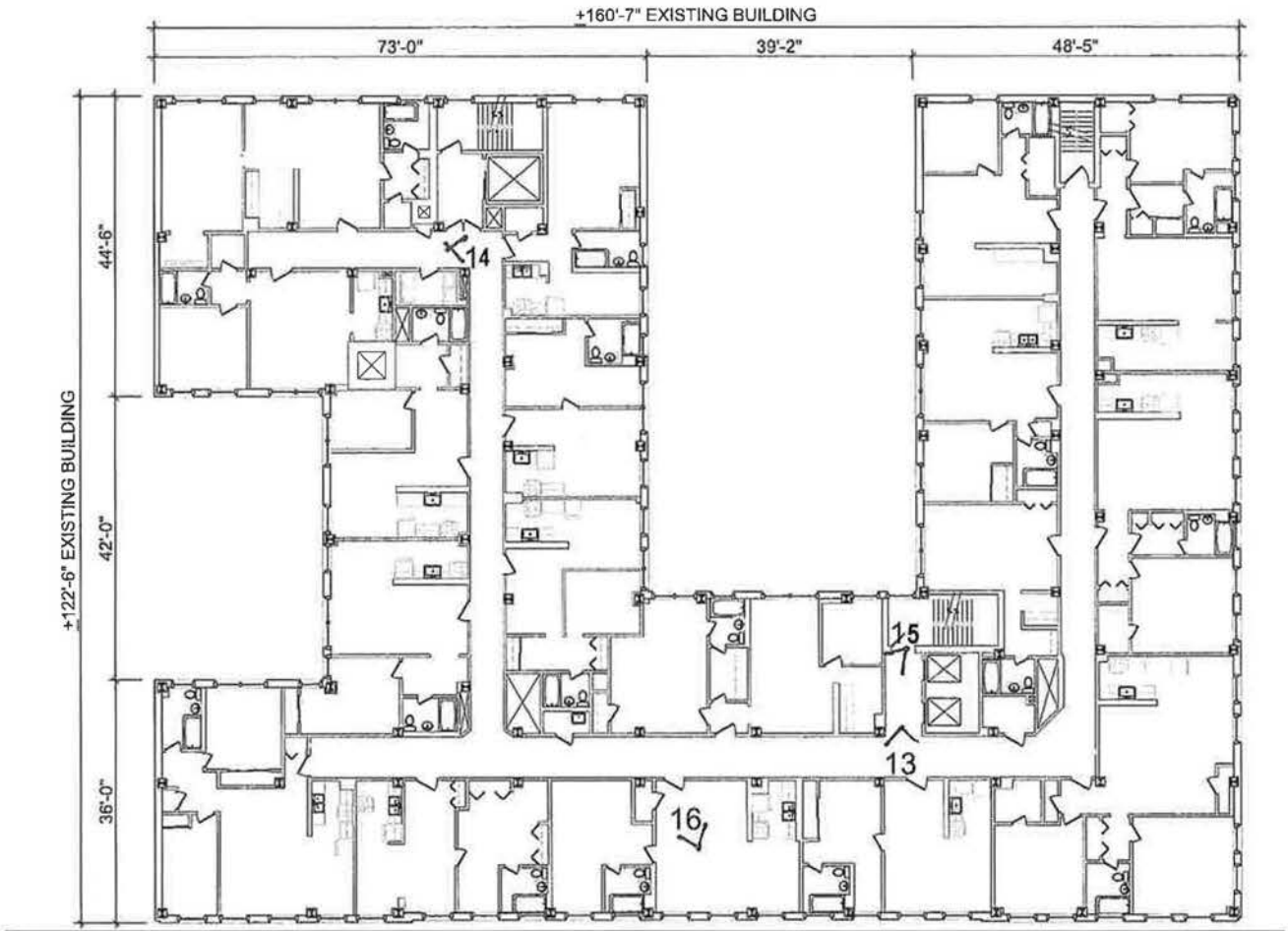


Figure 4. Upper floor plan, typical, and photo key

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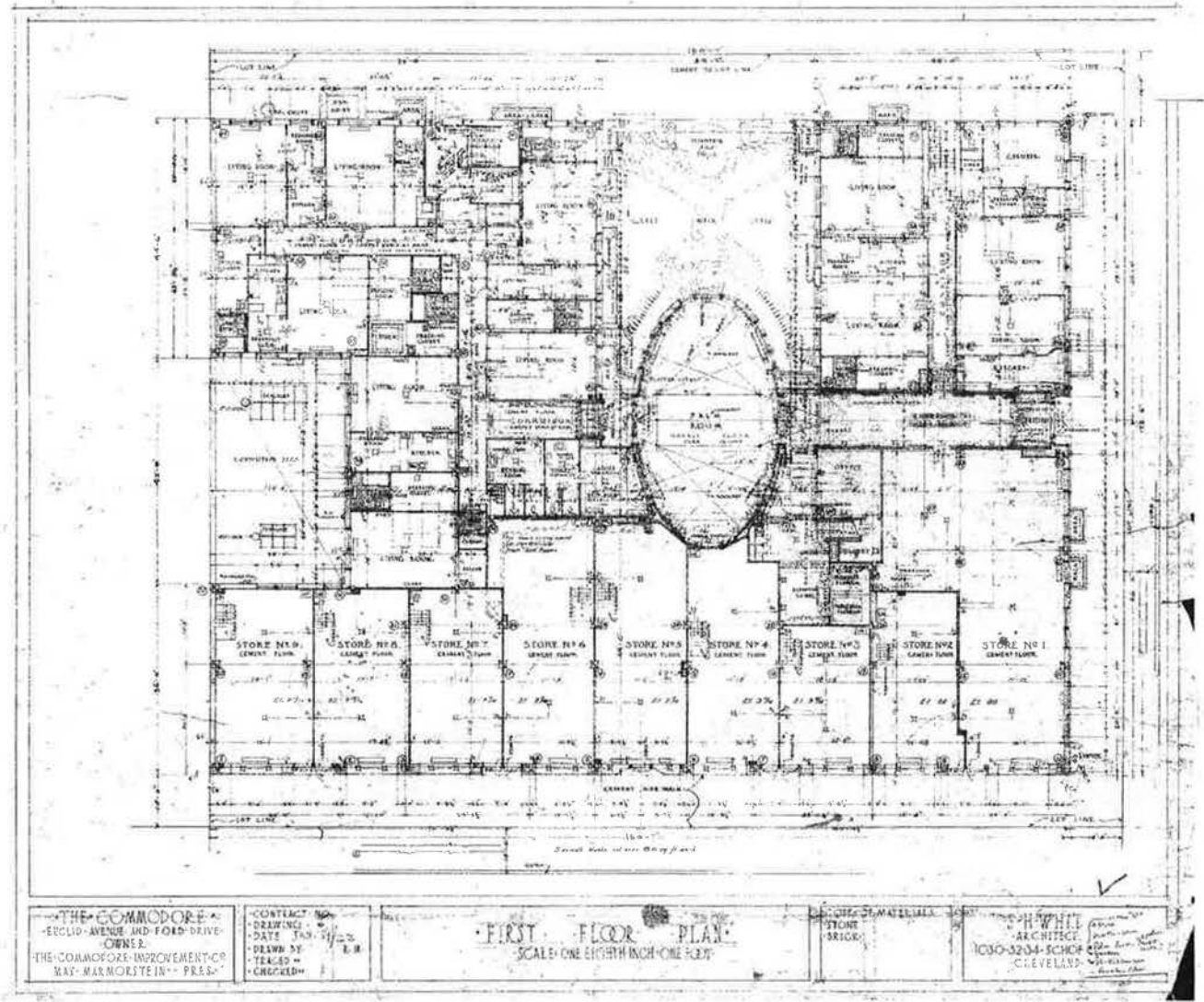


Figure 5. First floor plan by Samuel H. White for the Commodore Improvement Company, January 19, 1923

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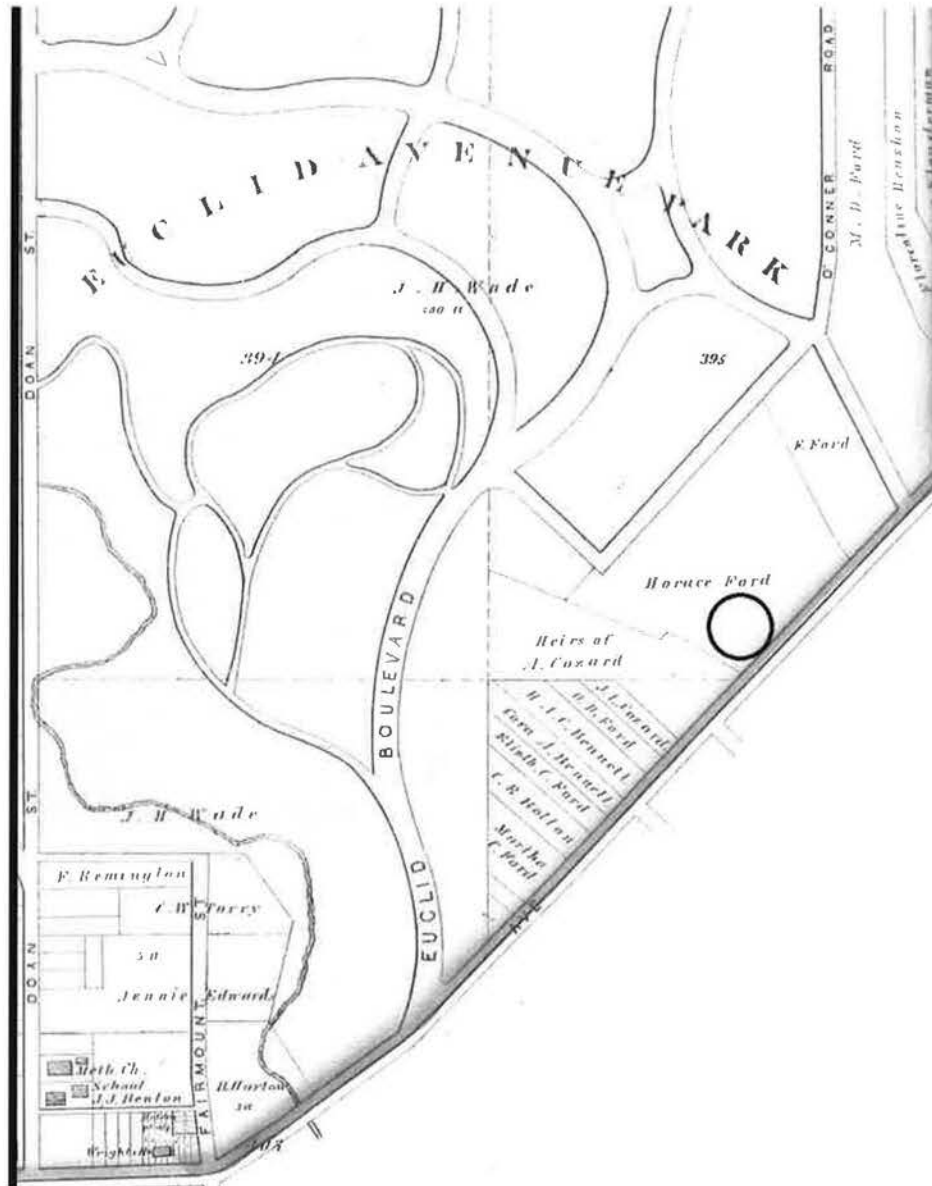


Figure 6: 1874 map in D. J. Lake, *Atlas of Cuyahoga County*, with property of Horace Ford, future site of the Commodore, circled

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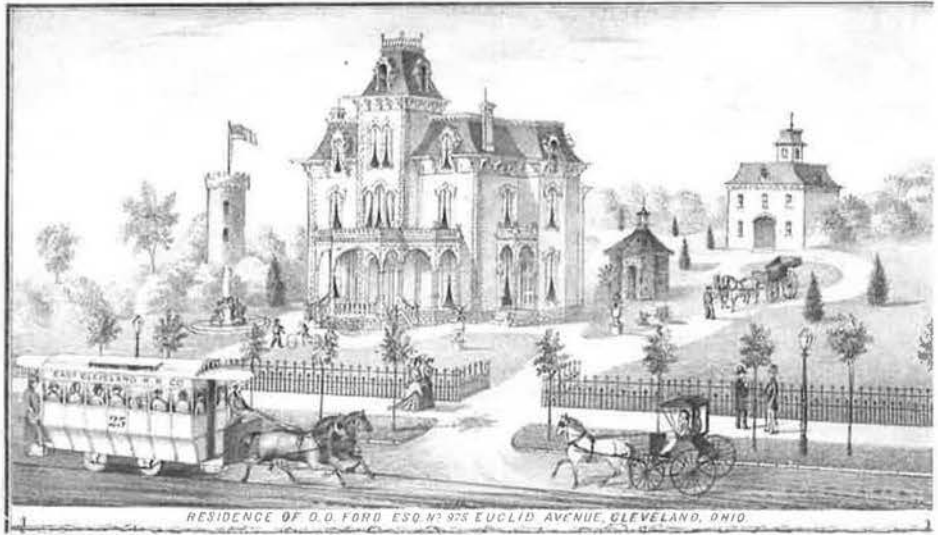


Figure 7. Residence of O. D. Ford, three doors southwest of the Commodore site, 1874 Lake Atlas of Cuyahoga County

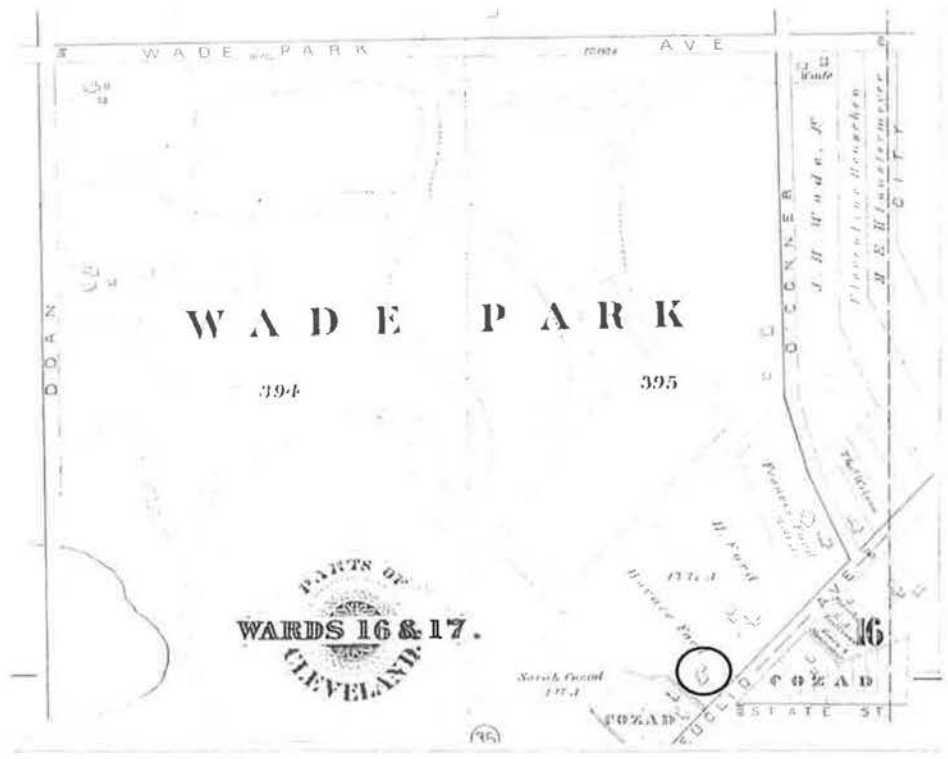


Figure 8: G. M. Hopkins, 1881 City Atlas of Cleveland, Pl. 34 with property of Horace Ford, future site of Commodore, circled

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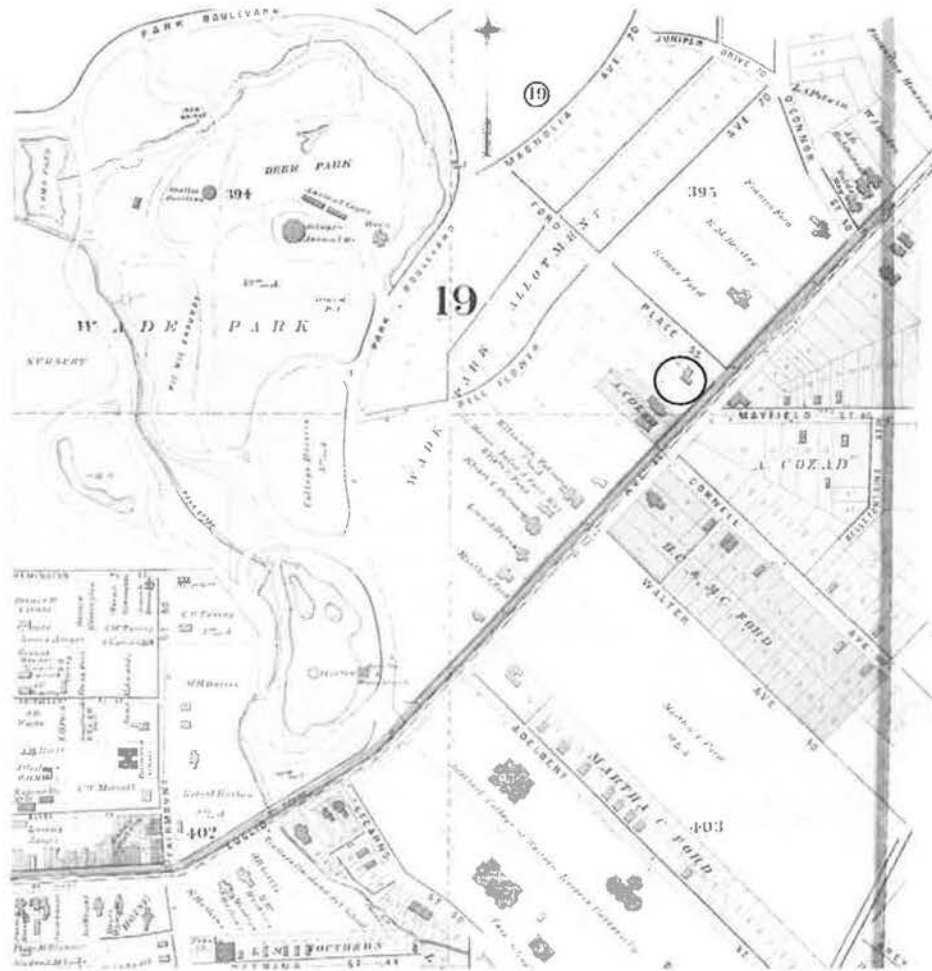


Figure 9: George F. Cram, 1892 *Atlas of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland* with future site of the Commodore circled in Wade Park Allotment

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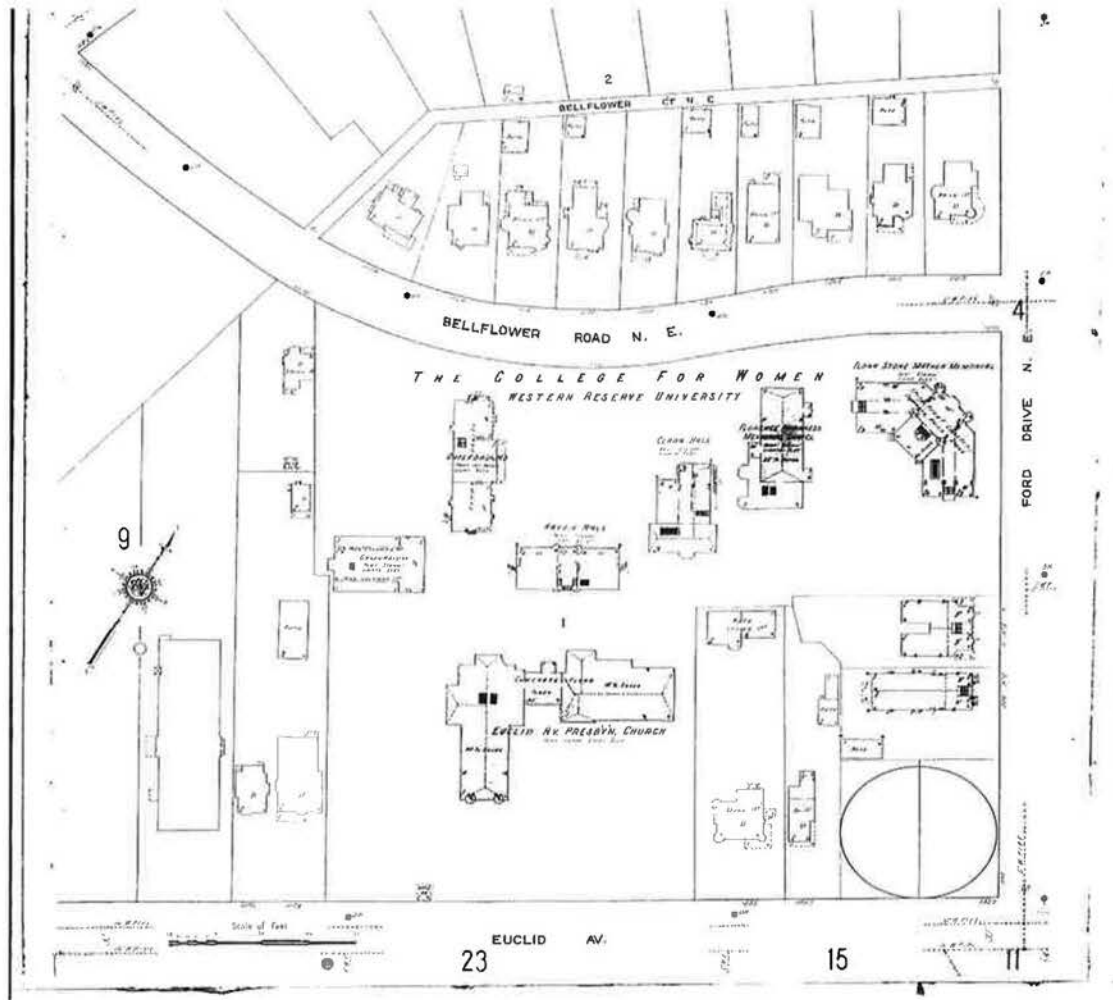


Figure 10. 1912-13 Sanborn map of Cleveland, Ohio, with property of Horace Ford, future site of the Commodore circled, bottom right

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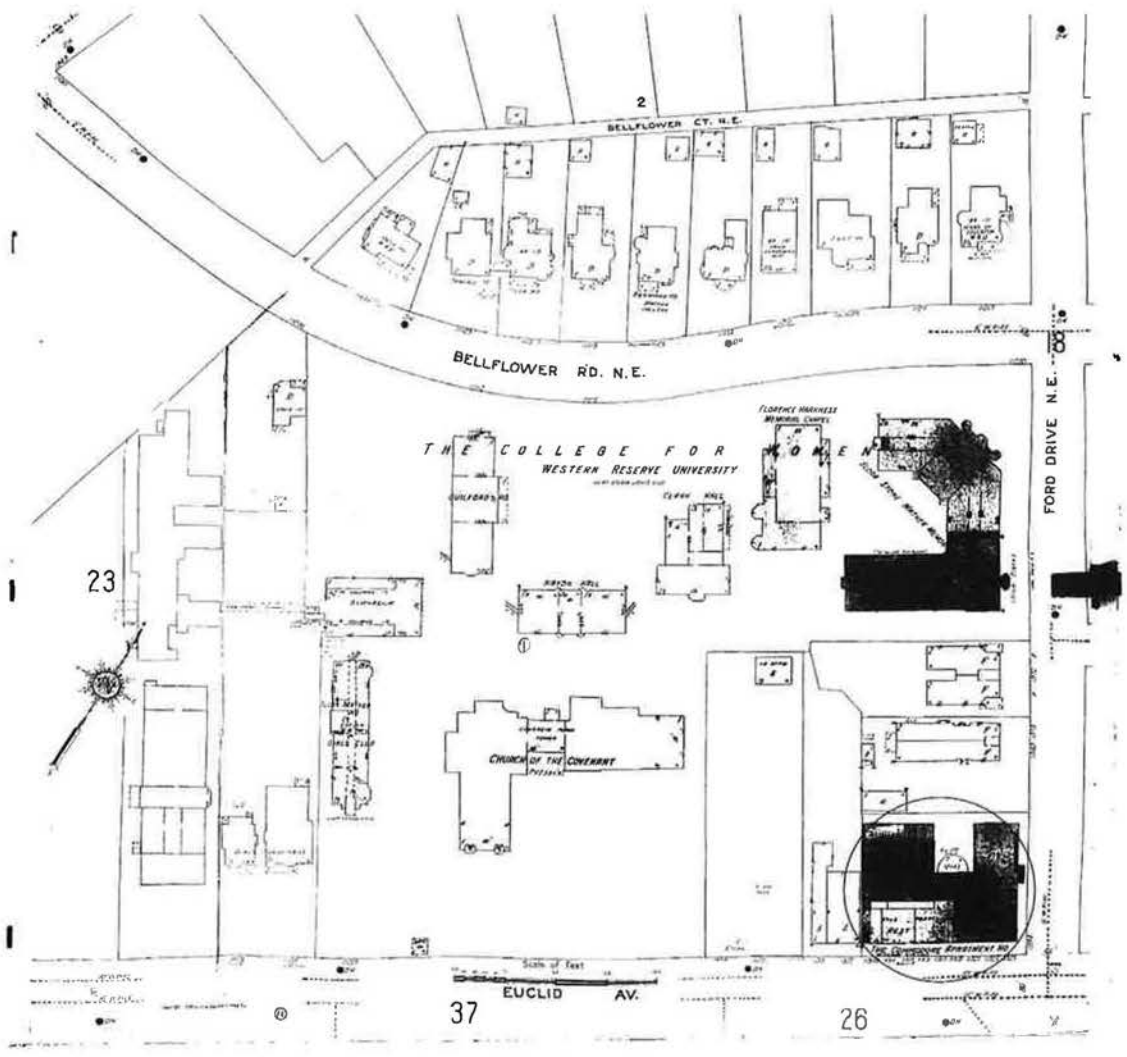


Figure 11. 1925-51 Sanborn map of Cleveland, Ohio,
with site of the Commodore circled

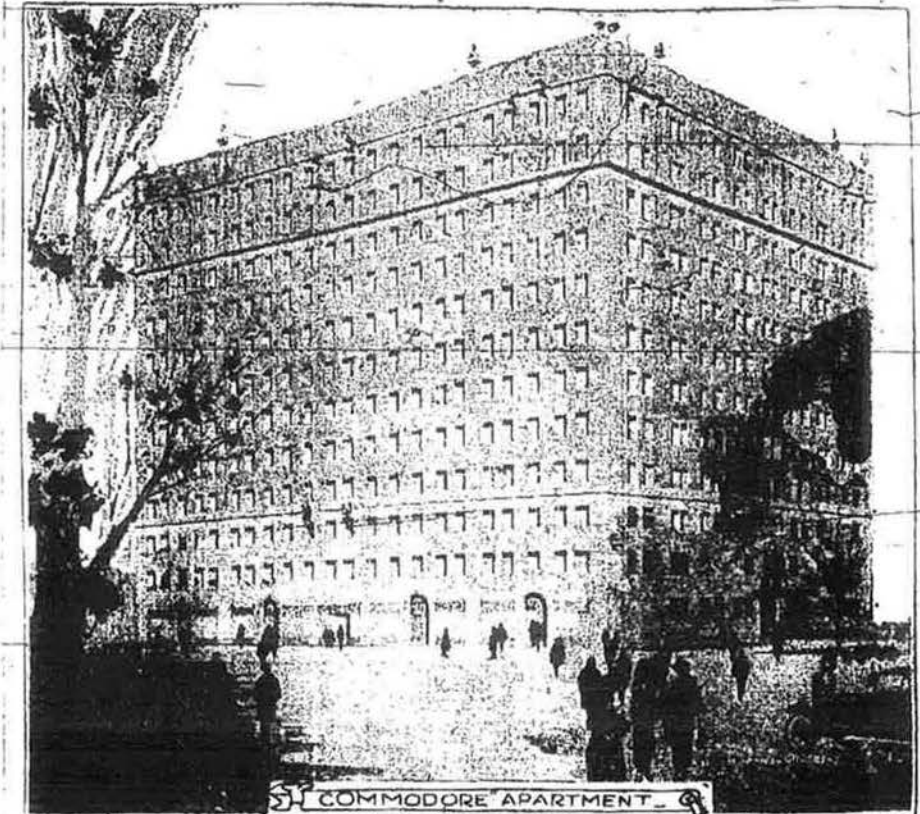
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Construction Started on Commodore



COMMODORE APARTMENT

11309-27 Euclid & 1990-88 Ford
 Work has been started at the north-
 east corner of Euclid Avenue and Ford
 Street by Max Marmorstein's
 Euclid Commodore apartment house
 for which H. White Schaefer build-
 ing is the architect. Some modifica-
 tions of the exterior have been made
 since the project first was announced
 last fall and the picture herewith shows
 the Commodore as it will be when com-
 pleted.
 There will be 241 suites in the Com-
 modore as well as eight stores on the
 Euclid ground. Construction
 is to be begun.
 The Commodore was financed by the
 10000 Stuyvesant Co. It is Marmor-
 stein's hope that it is a Cleveland pro-
 ject entirely. Architectural services
 financing, materials and contractors, all
 are from this city. He also claims it
 will be the most modern apartment
 house in the city in its convenience
 and appointments.
 Marmorstein acquired the site through
 purchase of the land lease from Charles
 Stetson last October. The land fronts
 110 feet on Euclid and 148 feet on Ford
 drive.

Figure 12. Artist's Rendering, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 18, 1923

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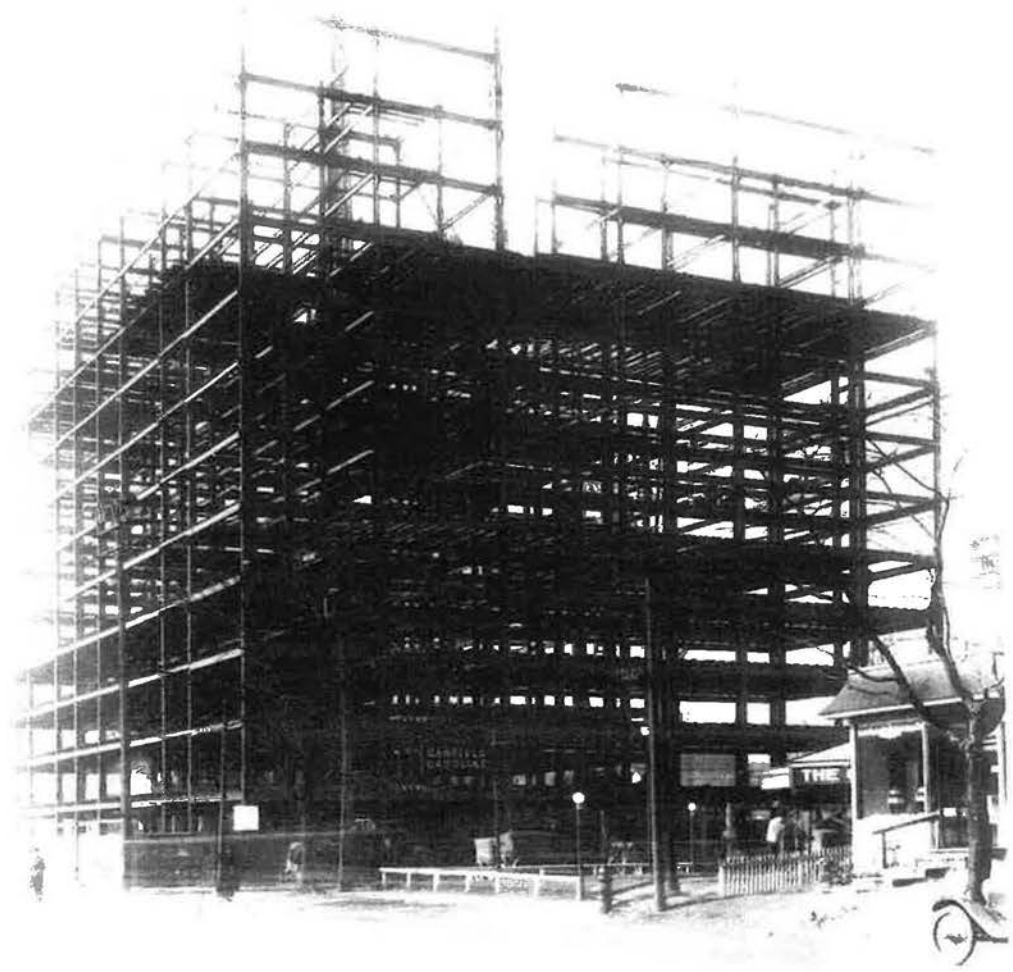


Figure 13. The Commodore under construction, Nov. 24, 1923,
Cleveland Memory Project

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Figure 14. 1930 View of the Commodore, Western Reserve Historical Society

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COMMODORE APARTMENT. EUCLID AVE AND FORD DRIVE,
CLEVELAND FIFTH CITY

Figure 15. Undated post card of the Commodore,
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Figure 16. Euclid Avenue looking southwest across Ford Drive and Mayfield Road, April 1937, showing University East Building on left and the Commodore on right, Western Reserve Historical Society

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Figure 17. Circa 1950s post card of the Commodore,
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Figure 18. December 23, 1964 photograph, Cleveland Memory Project

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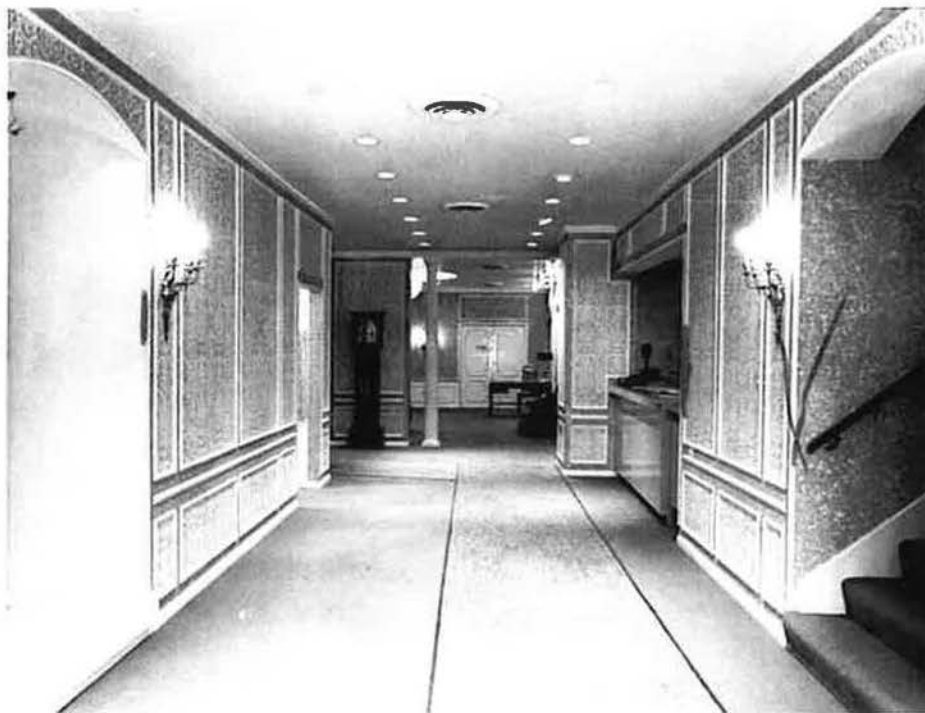


Figure 19. 1965 Photograph of remodeled hallway to lobby, Cleveland Memory Project



Figure 20. 1965 Photograph of remodeled lobby, Cleveland Memory Project

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Figure 21. 1965 Photograph of hotel suite, Cleveland Memory Project



Figure 22. 1965 Photograph of hotel suite, Cleveland Memory Project

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Figure 23. 1965 Photograph of pool, Cleveland Memory Project

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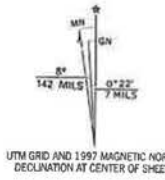
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Figure 24. 1978 Aerial view of University Circle area, showing the Commodore at center right, Cleveland Memory Project



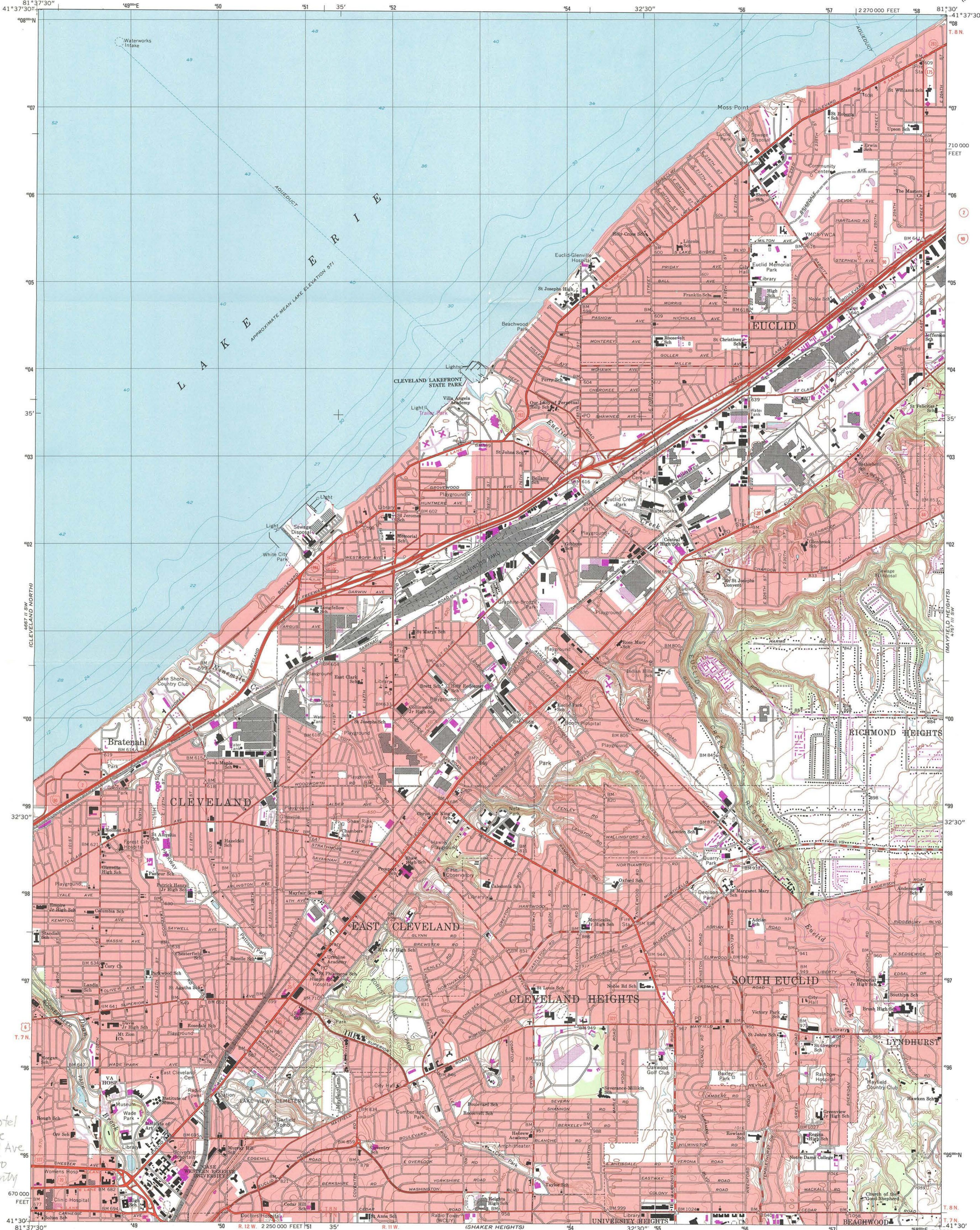
Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Topography compiled 1952-53. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997.
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic).
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Charts 35 (1959) and 354 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
 Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve.
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.



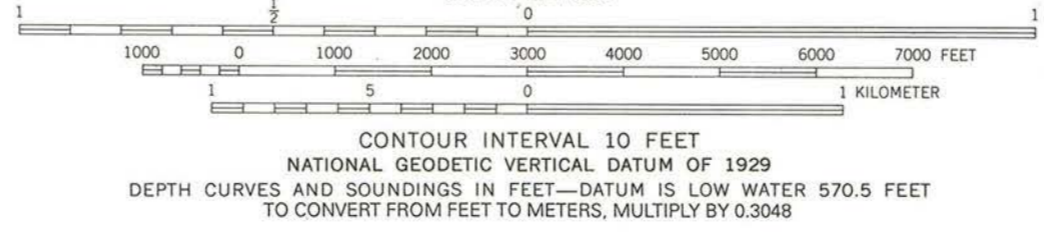
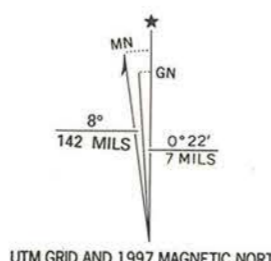
SCALE
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000
 1 5
 CONTOUR INT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VI
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN F
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATI
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, I
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAI

(CLEVELAND SOUTH)
 1994 P100



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1952-53. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977. Photorevised using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic).
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Charts 35 (1959) and 354 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

1994

DMA 4667 II SE—SERIES V852





University Center
Euclid

BLAKE'S

WILMA CITY

WINE & SPIRITS

MARKET

THE STORE



IN THE CIRCLE

SUBWAY

NINJA CITY
KITCHEN AND BAR

CIRCLE CONVENIENCE

IN THE CIRCLE

REPAIR





University Circle
Euclid

University Circle
Cornell

20322

WELCOME TO THE
UPTOWN
NEIGHBORHOOD

PUBLIC
PARKING



DINING
RETAIL



1302

CIRCLE CONVENIENCE
BEVERAGES LOTTO FOOD MART

EBT

Store Hours
Monday - Friday
9am - 10pm
Saturday - 10am - 10pm
Sunday - 10am - 10pm
• Pop
• Wine
• Lottery
• More!

OH!
LOTTERY
PLAY HERE



University Circle
← Mayfield
Ford →

Lafayette Cafe

NO PARKING
ANY TIME

UNIVERSITY CIRCLE
RECYCLING
INFORMATION









Cancer Center







Two black electrical control boxes are mounted on the left wall. The lower box has a glass door and contains a fuse panel. A white conduit pipe runs vertically down the wall from the boxes.

EMERGENCY
EXIT

NO SMOKING
NO OPEN FLAMES
NO CIGARETTES
NO LIGHTERS

PROPERTY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN
RESERVED
NO SMOKING
NO OPEN FLAMES
NO CIGARETTES
NO LIGHTERS
NO ALCOHOL
NO DRUGS
NO FIRE ARMS
NO FIRE ALARMS







EXIT

6

6

6

NO OPEN FLAMES







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Commodore Hotel, The

MULTIPLE NAME: Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970 MPS

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Cuyahoga

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000594

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 9/2/2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A
REVIEWER Patricia Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/2/2016

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.



RECEIVED 2280

JUL 13 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

July 15, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Cleveland Public Library Hough Branch
Commodore Hotel
Engine House No. 6
Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia House
Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House
L. N. Gross Company Building
City Savings Bank and Trust Company

COUNTY

Cuyahoga
Cuyahoga
Cuyahoga
Hamilton
Hamilton
Portage
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Engine House No. 6, Franklin County, OH; Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House, Hamilton County, OH; L. N. Gross Company Building, Portage County, OH; and City Savings Bank and Trust Company, Stark County, OH.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on July 15, 2016
For nomination of the Commodore Hotel to the National Register of
Historic Places: Cuyahoga, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____