

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RS 3498

# 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: Case-Barlow Farm

Other names/site number: N/A

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: 1931 Barlow Road

City or town: Hudson State: OH County: Summit

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A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 X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

<u>Barbara Paven</u>	DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	<u>January 7, 2019</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b>
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____		
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>		

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

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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:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

8/15/19  
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>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Metal, Wood

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The Case-Barlow Farm is located at 1931 Barlow Road in the city of Hudson, residing on Summit County parcel #3009030 composed of approximately 4.202 acres. The property is situated between the intersection of Terex and Barlow Roads to the west, and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad running north-south to the east. The Barlow Farm Park, comprised of 59.096 acres, surrounds the nominated property to the north, east and west and was part of the farm property until it was conveyed to the city of Hudson in 1998.<sup>1</sup>

The Case-Barlow Farm farmyard setting is comprised of eight (8) historic resources including five (5) contributing buildings, two (2) contributing structures, and one (1) noncontributing building. (Photos 1, 2) The 1831 Case-Barlow Federal style brick house with gable-end chimneys, and ca.1845 wing expanded in ca.1880 and ca.1930, is in the southwest corner of the property on the north side of Barlow Road. A gravel driveway, marked by old orchard and maple trees, is to the east of the house and leads to the ca. 1915 wood wagon barn, and ca. 1920 rock face concrete block garage. The 1890 wood bank barn and ca. 1920 glazed block milk house are at the northeast end of the driveway. The earthen bank slope is centered on the north side of the barn and retained by large stone stacked foundations. The ca. 1910 concrete stave silo is located at the northeast corner of the bank barn. A fenced paddock is located to the south of the bank barn. The ca. 1940 W.P.A. privy and noncontributing 2013 reconstructed corn crib are located to the north of the wagon barn. A red brick foundation remains from the ca. 1890 wood silo at the north side of the barn, west of the bank foundation, which fell down in the

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<sup>1</sup> Summit County Deed from Key Trust Company of Ohio, N.A., Trustee of Donald C. Barlow Trust and Emily P. Barlow Trust to Hudson Park Board, 20 March 1998.

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1960s.<sup>2</sup> (Photo 23) (Historic Images, Figure 17, 18) The following features described are not significant in size to include in the property resource count. The 2017 well house with pump is located to the west of the wagon barn. (Photo 24) Cisterns are situated at the north side of barn, west side of the wagon barn, and under the rear north porch of the house. A 2016 wood frame dog house is situated to the west of the wagon barn, resting on a foundation of four flat stones. (Photo 25) Fenced gardens and an arboretum are located to the rear west of the garage and at the northwest corner of the property. Other notable objects located across the landscape include a light pillar with address sign at the driveway entrance, a stone horse mount at the end of the house's east walkway, and contemporary information sign. (Photos 5, 9) Commemorative donor pavers compose walkways around the house and to the driveway in several locations.

The surrounding area beyond Barlow Farm Park consists of single-family housing constructed in the 1960s and 1970s on former farmland to the north and west. To the east is the Sagamore Companies of Hudson, 2001 Barlow Road, a landscaping business. To the south are scattered corporate and industrial facilities including Little Tikes Inc., 2180 Barlow Road. The Case-Barlow Farm is 2.3 miles south of the Hudson city center (NR #73001542 & 89001452) and east of the main north-south corridor of Darrow Road (State Rt. 91). It is approximately six miles east of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Recreation and Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS; Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS) and Peninsula Village Historic District (NR #74000346 & BC100000974).

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### **Narrative Description**

The following describes resources located on the Case-Barlow Farm. All buildings and structures below maintain historic integrity in design, materials, craftsmanship, materials, location, feeling, setting and association contributing to the significance of the property within the period of significance from 1831 to 1957, with exception of the noncontributing 2013 corn crib.

**1 Case-Barlow House, 1831, & ca. 1845, ca. 1880, ca. 1930 Wing (Photos, 1-9, 26-32) (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 9, 10, 12-16)**

The two-story Federal style 1831<sup>3</sup> Case-Barlow house is a good example of a Classic I-House type, or center hall plan, with gable-end chimneys<sup>4</sup> resting on an ashlar course sandstone

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<sup>2</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Clayton Woodworth. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

<sup>3</sup> The Franklin S. Barlow *Research Report*, prepared in 1985, references Portage County tax duplicate records noting "the first reference to the present house appears in the tax record of 1832 with the notation 'Brick house', value \$500," indicating the house was constructed in the previous year of 1831. Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report Case-Barlow House 1931 Barlow Road*, 12 September 1985, unnumbered.

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foundation, constructed by owner Chauncey Case. The five-bay symmetrical façade is composed of white painted brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with central entry flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. A stone walk leads from the road to the stone stoop. The front entrance was replaced ca. 1945 with a Colonial Revival style front entry with six-panel door framed by divided rectangular sidelights with single panel knee wall and divided light transom.<sup>5</sup> The door surround is composed of fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature. (Photos 3, 4, 8) Historic images dating 1880-1940 show a full width front porch with entry composed of paired wood panel doors with half-light arched glazing; the porch was removed and entry replaced between 1940 and 1945. First-floor façade 1/1 windows replaced three-lite glazed double doors, evidenced by historic images and brick infill below sills and above lintels. (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 10, 12, 14) The second-floor is comprised of 2/2 windows with painted stone sills and jack arch lintels at each bay below a simple wood frieze band. Windows have wood storm windows affixed with upper hinges and clips. (Photo 3) Historically, all windows had shutters. (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7)

Side elevations are two bays in width, exhibiting 2/2 windows with painted stone sills and jack arch lintels at the first and second floors. Paired arched 1/1 attic windows with stone sill and carved lintel are centered on the gable end. (Photos 4, 5, 8) A rear elevation single door entry with glass divided light transom remains on the east, but is nailed shut. Above this rear entrance exists a second-floor 9/6 window which is mirrored on the west side second-floor. (Photos 6, 7) The terra cotta tile roof with lateral interior red brick ridge line chimneys at east and west ends was installed between 1910 and 1940, as noted by historic images. (Photo 4) (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 12, 14) The terra cotta roof was likely influenced by descendent James Ellsworth's efforts to renew the Village of Hudson in the early 1900s. He encouraged homeowners to paint their houses white and roof them with red clay tile, which he would provide.<sup>6</sup> The brick appears

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Available at Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Portage County tax duplicate records prior to 1840 are no longer retained by the Portage County Auditor's Office, Portage County Archives or Summit County Fiscal Office; The 1831 Asahel Kilbourne house, 1213 Barlow Road was built with bricks from the Chauncey Case kiln, giving credence to the 1831 Case-Barlow house building date. Newkirk, 76; Lora Case, son of Chauncey and who helped build the house, states it was built in 1833. However, the house is on the tax duplicate in 1832. Case, Lora. "Hudson of Long Ago," *The Hudson Independent*, 1897. Republished by The Hudson Library and Historical Society, 1963, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992, 78, 128.

<sup>5</sup> The Franklin S. Barlow *Research Report* refers to notations in his mother's (Isabel Sackett Barlow, wife of Henry Case Barlow) records "copied by Anna Gross in 1925" with no source from which she copied. It states that the house originally had a fan light door. Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report*, unnumbered; No evidence of the fanlight remains or appears in known historic images; Barlow, Dennis. *The House Part I Video*, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

<sup>6</sup> Newkirk, ed. *Hudson A Survey of Historic Buildings in an Ohio Town*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989, 22.

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white as early as ca. 1880 based on historic images, which exhibits a white wash like appearance to the brick. (Historic Images, Figure 6) Lime for white wash was readily available at the limestone mines in Summit County. The basement cellar<sup>7</sup> is accessed through ground level hatch double doors at the east elevation.

Centered on the Federal style house is a rear one and one-half story wood frame wing with clapboard siding resting on a brick and stone foundation. Based on tax duplicate records, the wing was added in ca. 1845,<sup>8</sup> with east entrance composed of four paneled door protected by a small shed roof supported by turned posts with spindle balustrade. Photographic images show the porch was remodeled after 1982. Architectural evidence, historic images and floor plans suggest that the ca. 1845 wing was expanded to the rear with a ca. 1880 bay window reminiscent of the Italianate style. (Historic Images, Figure 7) There appears to be an additional ca. 1930 wing expansion to the rear comprised of remaining bays composed of 12/12 and 2/2 windows with simple wood surround. The north elevation consists of reconstructed rear porch supported by spindle balustrade and chamfered columns, which provides ADA accessibility by a ramp located on the west side. A 12/12 window is centered on the rear elevation gable end. (Photos 6, 7) The west elevation is composed of four bays of 2/2 windows. Frieze band windows with triple divided lights are exhibited on east and west elevations demonstrating the Greek Revival architectural influence common in the Western Reserve. (Photos 5-8) The roof is a 2013 grey standing seam metal roof with central red brick chimney.

The interior center hall plan for the Federal style brick portion of the house is composed of central hallway flanked by originally two large rooms; a living/sitting room with fireplace mantel replaced after 1981<sup>9</sup> to the west (Photo 27) and later divided bedroom and bathroom (formerly winter kitchen<sup>10</sup> and now office) to the east. First-floor façade windows have been wood infilled below the sill where paired fully glazed doors were replaced at an unknown date. Wood stairs with black walnut turned spindle balustrade and newel post (Photo 30) lead to the second-floor composed of hallway with flanking bedrooms, two on each side. (Photo 31) A four-panel door closes off a narrow wood staircase leading to third-floor attic space. The wing is entered from the central hallway (Photo 26) in the brick portion of the house into a dining room and kitchen on the first floor. (Photos 28, 29) It connects at the rear of the second-floor bedrooms in the brick

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<sup>7</sup> Maher, Joan May. *Interview with Harold Edmund Barlow*. 29 September 1997, unnumbered. Harold refers to the potato cellar under the brick part of the house.

<sup>8</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. The Barlow Report references Summit County tax duplicate records valuing the brick house at \$250 situated on lot 17 composed of 110 acres valued at \$569 (total \$819) in 1841, one year after Hudson became part of the newly formed Summit County. The 1847 tax duplicate values show a value of \$1,890 indicating the wood frame addition was likely constructed ca.1845.

<sup>9</sup> Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm. 1981 Photo of original mantel.

<sup>10</sup> Barlow, Dennis. The House Part I Video, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

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portion of the house with sloped ceiling, formerly “hired men” living space.<sup>11</sup> (Photo 32) Wood plank floors, painted plaster walls, and vertical panel wood doors are exhibited throughout both portions of the house with painted trim and molding at baseboards, and around doors and windows.

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**Bank Barn, 1890 (Photos 1, 2, 10-14, 33, 34) (Historic Images, Figures 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 21)**

The 1890<sup>12</sup> bank barn is a New England type with wood frame truss system. The red bank barn is rectangular in plan oriented lengthwise to the east-west on flat land with a sloped earthen bank at the north elevation supported by sandstone block retaining walls on either side leading to large sliding barn doors allowing second level access for farm machinery. (Photos 1, 2, 10-13) The barn is approximately four and one-half stories in height measuring approximately 8’x104’<sup>13</sup>, composed of red painted vertical wood plank siding resting on a sandstone foundation. Gable end ground level entry for livestock at the west elevation off the gravel drive defines it as a New England type bank barn.<sup>14</sup> The west elevation is composed of three bays with single sliding door entry flanked by paired six pane windows, and, single four pane window and man door, and 2/2 window with carved lintel at the gable end. (Photo 10) The east elevation is defined by ground level slider and a contemporary painted wood stair, added after 1997 to provide a second means of egress from the main barn floor. An infilled window remains above ground level and 2/2 window at the gable end with carved lintels. (Photo 14) A connecting gable roof wood frame barn used for machine storage and a pig pen<sup>15</sup> measuring 94’x 47’, and 12’-18’ in height was moved to the site in 1957 when property on the south side of Barlow Road was sold,<sup>16</sup> and later demolished after 1997.<sup>17</sup> A 1910 historic image exhibits a covered paddock in this location. (Historic Image, Figure 9) The south elevation ground level is composed of seven bays of paired vertical double paned windows with simple wood surround, connected at the lintels by a horizontal wood band. A sliding barn door is centrally mounted above the ground level to correspond with the bank barn entry on the north elevation; allowing for loading/unloading and

<sup>11</sup> Maher, Joan May. *Interview with Harold Edmund Barlow*, unnumbered.

<sup>12</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 594. This resource states that Henry Case “erected, just prior to his death [1890], a very substantial modern barn.”; Summit County Tax Duplicate records show a barn in 1895 valued at \$570.

<sup>13</sup> *Appraisal of Real Property Located at 1931 Barlow Rd., Hudson, OH 44236*. Prepared for Donald Barlow by Bradford E. Charnas & Assoc., Inc., 30 May 1995.

<sup>14</sup> Vissar, Thomas Durant. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997, 76.

<sup>15</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, undated. Available at Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection, 19.

<sup>16</sup> Newkirk, 78.

<sup>17</sup> Rogers, Rebecca M. *Historic Case-Barlow Farmstead Outbuilding Survey Prior to Demolition, Repair and Relocation of Structures*. 1 May 1997. Available at Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, 30.



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air flow. Two 1/1 windows with carved lintels are situated above the sliding door. The horizontal band and window trim are painted white in color. A single pane window peeks out at the west end corresponding with the interior hay loft. (Photo 11) The north elevation is composed of central bank with ground level windows with simple surrounds providing ventilation for livestock. Central sliding barn door trim at the upper level bank and window trim are painted white. (Photo 12) A single 1/1 wood window is located just east of the silo. Door openings at the ground level and upper floor once connected the barn to the silo at the northwest corner. The asphalt shingle roof features a central wood and asphalt shingle pyramidal cupola with louvres. A lighting rod is mounted at the tip with four equally distributed along the ridge line. A roof gutter system connects to a large brick cistern located to the east of the bank measuring 7'6" in height and 18'9" in depth.<sup>18</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 21)

The interior of the barn is composed of exposed timber beams supported by square wood columns with concrete base at the first level with exposed wood under decking. (Photo 33) The first level livestock area exhibits a concrete floor with remnants of mechanical gutter cleaner,<sup>19</sup> milking equipment piping, and demising walls. A straight run stair leads to upper floors with wood truss system (Photo 34), open to the ceiling housing the threshing and hay storage areas. A stair leads to a contemporary elevated loft platform at the east end.

**3 Concrete Stave Silo, 1910 (Photos 12-14, 35) (Historic Images, Figures 9, 18, 19)**

The 1910<sup>20</sup> painted concrete stave silo is cylindrical in shape measuring 44'3" in height from the ground to the underside of the roof and 15'9" in diameter,<sup>21</sup> resting on a masonry foundation. (Photo 14) It is composed of pre-cast concrete stave interlocking masonry units approximately 24-30" long, 10" wide, and 2.5" thick. Staves are vertically stacked and secured with round steel strapping and turnbuckles, reinforcing the silo against outward pressure. (Photo 35) The conical asphalt shingle wood roof is divided into 12 segments with venting towards the tip and exposed rafter tails. (Photo 12, 13) A gabled dormer with paired doors on the northeast side provides access allowing ensilage to be delivered to the silo. To the south is a chute running the length of the silo with entry door at the base and wood access shed at the roof. (Photo 14) Following the design of the era, the inside of the silo is likely sealed with a thin layer of concrete.<sup>22</sup> (Historic

<sup>18</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 2.

<sup>19</sup> Vissar, 98.

<sup>20</sup> Case-Barlow Farm image showing silo under construction. (Historic Image, Figure 9) *Atlas of Summit County Ohio*. Rectigraph Abstract & Title Co., Akron, Ohio, 1910. Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

<sup>21</sup> Rogers, 27-29.

<sup>22</sup> Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 125-139; Bauer, Barbara Perry "About Silos" TAG Historical Research, 21 February 2015; Gordon, 157.

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Images, Figure 19) An access shed connecting the silo and barn at the ground level was removed after 1997.<sup>23</sup>

**4 Wagon Barn, ca. 1915 (Photos 16, 18-20, 36) (Historic Images, Figures 9, 11, 17, 18)**

The one and one-half story wood frame side gabled wagon barn is comprised of two sections with former granary<sup>24</sup> to the west and wagon storage to the east. (Photo 19, 20) A 1910 Historic Image shows a two-story front gable granary building which appears to have been altered and incorporated into the west end of the wagon barn, after a fire.<sup>25</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 9) The building is composed of drop siding painted red with white corner boards, resting on a stone foundation. White paint outlines the single man door entry to the granary at the first bay and trio of paired double doors, replaced in 2013.<sup>26</sup> The west elevation is composed of wood shingle with two six-pane windows at the first floor and 1/1 window at the gable end with a Y-shaped gutter system tying into a brick cistern installed in ca. 1916. (Photo 18) A “ditch was dug and pipe laid to the house” at the same time from the cistern across the back yard and connected to a storage tank installed in the basement of the house.<sup>27</sup> The east elevation exhibits a 2/2 window at the gable end. (Photo 16) The standing seam metal roof was replaced in 2013.<sup>28</sup>

The interior of the west granary portion of the building is composed of wood floor with open wood stairs leading to the upper floor storage area. The east portion exhibits an open central area with gravel floor to accommodate vehicle height, flanked by upper wood floor lofts. (Photo 36)

**5 Corn Crib, 2013 (Photos 15, 16, 17, 18) (Historic Images, Figure 17) Noncontributing**

The 2013 Corn Crib is a reconstruction of the ca. 1915 corn crib<sup>29</sup> previously located on the property, using new materials.<sup>30</sup> The one-story front gabled wood frame building is rectangular in plan and designed as a drive-in crib. Outward sloping walls are composed of unpainted vertical plank boards spaced apart below the roof line to allow for air circulation, to protect corn from rainfall, and discourage rodents from climbing. The Corn Crib is composed of two separate cribs each with single door entry on the east elevation flanking a center gravel aisle, allowing for

<sup>23</sup> Rogers, 28.

<sup>24</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>25</sup> OHI SUM-00863-05 Residence Don Barlow, Barlow Farm, undated (approx. 1987). OHI states shed at driveway replaces in 1915 an earlier carriage house that burned.

<sup>26</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>27</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 2.

<sup>28</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>29</sup> Rogers, 20.

<sup>30</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Corn Crib.

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wagon access or vehicle storage. Each crib rests on a foundation of four large sandstone blocks. The gable ends are unpainted wide vertical plank board below a grey metal standing seam roof.<sup>31</sup>

Corn cribs became part of farm buildings in the mid-nineteenth century when growing “Indian” corn became popular. Storing the corn on the cob in well ventilated corn cribs allowed the kernels to dry without spoiling. The distinctively shaped corn cribs with slanted side walls became common by the 1860s. Corn cribs are typically set high above the ground on wooden or stone posts. Inverted Metal pans or pie plates are sometimes laid on top of posts to deter rats, mice and other small animals.<sup>32</sup>

**6 Milk House, ca. 1920 (Photos 10, 22, 37) (Historic Images, Figure 18)**

The ca. 1920 milk house is square in plan. The building is composed of white glazed block with six pane steel case with upper sash awning windows on the east, west, and south elevations, resting on a concrete foundation with hipped asphalt shingle roof. (Photo 22) A single wood panel door entry faces the southwest corner of the barn and ground level livestock entry. The interior is composed of concrete floor, glazed tile block, and flat panel ceiling. (Photo 37) Exterior and interior block exhibits areas of delamination and crackling.

**7 Garage, ca. 1920 (Photos 20, 21)**

The ca. 1920 front gabled single bay two-car garage is composed of white painted manufactured rock faced concrete block, with asphalt shingled gable ends and roof. The wood overhead garage door is contemporary and composed of four sections of 2/3 paneled wood topped with six panes of glass. Paired 1/1 windows comprise the rear west elevation.

**8 W.P.A. Privy ca. 1940 (Photos 15, 16, 17, 38) (Historic Images, Figures 20a, 20b)**

The ca. 1940 W.P.A. concrete vault sanitary privy is 2' x 4' wood frame construction composed of painted horizontal flush bead board siding with vertical corner boards and framed mesh vents on side and rear elevations. A board and batten single door at the façade is mounted to the left with steel hinges. The building measures 4' x 4'3" with interior roof height 6'6" from foundation to roof height at the front and 5'5" in height to the rear with 45 degree flat asphalt shingle roof and framed overhanging eaves with 1x6" fascia boards.<sup>33</sup> The interior features a wood commode with wood hinged seat with square wood base mounted at a 45 degree corner angle on a concrete riser and slab connected to a below ground vault. (Photo 38) The building follows W.P.A. State of Ohio Department of Health Division of Sanitary Engineering Specifications. (Historic Images, Figures 20a, 20b)

<sup>31</sup> Sloane, Eric. *An Age of Barns*. Stillwater Minnesota: Voyageur Press, Inc., 2001, 76-77; Gordon, 152.

<sup>32</sup> Vissar, 128-129; Gordon, 152.

<sup>33</sup> Rogers, 23-25.

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While no archaeological investigation has taken place on the Case-Barlow Farm, there is potential for locating historic archaeological resources. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate historic sites that have yet to be identified. Below ground structural evidence may survive from nineteenth and early twentieth century farming and domestic activity which would enhance an understanding of agricultural practices from this time period. In addition, there is always potential to encounter unrelated historic and prehistoric archaeological resources.

### **INTEGRITY**

The Case-Barlow Farm demonstrates some minor deterioration and modifications, while retaining historic architectural integrity for a compilation of farm buildings that was home to one of the early settler families of the Western Reserve, supporting six generations of family farmers who were active members of the community. Integrity of **Design** is exhibited in both exterior and interior architectural elements of the eight contributing historic buildings and structures. The brick 1831 Federal style house with wing and ca. 1920 Garage demonstrate the fashionable trends of a rural house over the course of nine decades. The ca. 1890 bank barn, ca.1915 wagon barn and ca.1940 W.P.A. privy demonstrate the retention of historic fabric, **Materials**, and **Craftsmanship**, representing the level of care taken to preserve wood buildings and structures that exhibit the growth of the farm over 150 years. The 1910 silo and ca.1920 milk house demonstrate the technological advances of both agricultural and dairy industry. The buildings remain in their historic **Location** since the beginning of the construction of the farm buildings in 1831 and the architectural language retains the historic **Feeling** and **Association** as noted in historic images of the farm buildings in their original historic **Setting** along Barlow Road in Hudson Township.

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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.)

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1831-1957

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Case, Chauncey

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Case-Barlow Farm is significant under **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement and Agriculture** as representative of the early settlement and agricultural economy of the Connecticut Western Reserve with the migration of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case from Granby, Connecticut to Hudson Township and continuing through five generations of agricultural use to reflect farming practices and productivity of Summit County dairy farming; and, **Social History** for its association with their son Lowry “Lora” Case and the anti-slavery movement as a stop on the Underground Railroad. In addition, the Case-Barlow Farm is significant under **Criterion C: Architecture** as a compilation of farm buildings and structures representing the Western Reserve Federal style, center hall plan Classic I-House with gabled-end chimneys as well as utilitarian farm building types from the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century reflecting changing farming practices.

The **period of significance begins 1831** with construction of the Case-Barlow house and **ends in 1957** when the fifth generation of family farmers began diminishing the farm’s acreage by selling land. In 1947 Kent Road, the road running past the farm, leading from Hudson to the City of Kent was re-named Barlow Road, in honor of the Barlow family and their long, local history as descendants of early settlers and owners of the farm.

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement and Agriculture**

##### **The Great Migration to the Western Reserve**

Settlement of the Western Reserve began with the formation of the Connecticut Land Company in 1795, whose ownership encompassed an estimated three million acres of un-surveyed and undivided Ohio territory spreading 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania state line and south of Lake Erie.<sup>34</sup> (Historic Image, Figure 22) The State of Connecticut released the majority of their western land claims by 1786, but retained or “reserved” these Western Reserve lands west of the Pennsylvania state line.<sup>35</sup> It was not until the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, which removed the threat of Indian attack from the Reserve, that Connecticut was motivated to legislate a plan for the survey and sale of this land. Seven directors were chosen to manage the newly formed Connecticut Land Company including Moses Cleaveland, Oliver Phelps, Samuel

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<sup>34</sup> Hatcher, Harlan. *The Western Reserve The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1991, 14-15,20,56.

<sup>35</sup> Hatcher 10-11, 56.

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Johnson, Ephriam Kirby, Samuel Mather Jr., Roger Newberry and Henry Champion, II.<sup>36</sup> Surveyors and agents were then hired to set out and explore the new Connecticut Western Reserve territory dividing it into townships and ranges ready for sale.<sup>37</sup> Assigned to the task, Moses Cleaveland as a Director and Superintendent for the Connecticut Land Company, led the first surveying party as they headed west in 1796 with the goal of making it to the Cuyahoga River to set up the first city in the Reserve.<sup>38</sup> Moses Cleaveland and his party arrived to the mouth of the Cuyahoga at Lake Erie on July 22, 1796.<sup>39</sup> From there, the City of Cleveland was founded with the remainder of the Western Reserve divided into five-mile square townships and ranges of land in preparation for sale.

Settlement of the Reserve lands did not proceed in an organized fashion, largely because of the numerous and diverse investor land holdings, and scattered sales throughout the Reserve.<sup>40</sup> Entire townships were purchased by lottery, with a numbered certificate picked from a box designating a specific township.<sup>41</sup> Henry Howe in his *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio* relates the story of hardships among the early settlers of the Reserve:

The settlement of the Reserve commenced in a manner somewhat peculiar. Instead of beginning on one side of the county, and progressing gradually into the interior, as had usually been done in similar cases, the proprietors of the Reserve, being governed by different and separate views, began their improvements wherever their individual interests led them. Hence we find many of the first settlers immured in a dense forest, fifteen or twenty miles or more from the abode of any white inhabitants. In consequence of their scattered situation, journeys were sometimes performed of twenty or fifty miles for the sole purpose of having the staple of an ox-yoke mended, or some other mechanical job, in itself trifling, but absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of business...The want of mills to grind the first harvests was in itself a great evil. Prior to the year 1800 many families used a small handmill, properly called a *sweat-mill*, which took the hard labor of two hours to supply flour enough for one person a single day... The

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<sup>36</sup> Whittlesey, Col. Charles. *Early History of Cleveland, Ohio*. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., Printers, 1867, 168; Hatcher, 14-15.

<sup>37</sup> Hatcher, 22.

<sup>38</sup> Hatcher, 25.

<sup>39</sup> The City of Cleveland was founded with the name "Cleaveland" after Moses Cleaveland. The "a" was later dropped from the name. Van Tassel, David R. and Grabowski, John J. eds. "Moses Cleaveland," *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996. Also available at [www.ech.case.edu](http://www.ech.case.edu).

<sup>40</sup> Hatcher, 49.

<sup>41</sup> Izant, Grace Goulder. *Hudson's Heritage*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1985, 34-36.



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difficulties of procuring subsistence for a family, in such circumstances, must be obvious.<sup>42</sup>

Historian Harlan Hatcher further describes the pattern of settlement,

We sweep our eyes over the 3,000,000 acres, across the 120-mile stretch of wilderness; we see the short rivers running down to the lake as the chief highways into the land; we see Indian trails crossing it; and we see these few hundred families set down miles apart in little oases hacked out of the woods in scattered townships, isolated, lonely, trying in many instances desperately to keep alive and advance the station of themselves and their children.<sup>43</sup>

During the early years of the nineteenth century, the Reserve was advertised as “the fabled region of the West,” “the garden of America”, and “an earthly Paradise, where everything which is considered a luxury, might be had almost without care, labour or exertion.”<sup>44</sup> As stated by Hatcher, “it was not surprising that Connecticut men, looking out on their thin soil with glacial boulders piled thick upon it, and the snows of the long winters drifting up to the roofs of their cabins, should jump lightly in imagination to the fertile level ground of the Reserve with its reputed fat loam and its salubrious climate.”<sup>45</sup>

After closure of the War of 1812 and a particularly harsh New England winter of 1816-1817; by the summer of 1817 a “stampede towards the Reserve hits Connecticut,” as one of the largest and homogeneous mass migrations in American history.<sup>46</sup> Two routes led from New England to the Reserve with some travelling by way of the Mohawk Valley, crossing New York to Buffalo and entering Ohio by boat, making their way over the land trail through Erie to Conneaut (Ashtabula County) and down the town lines to their chosen place of settlement. Others crossed Pennsylvania, climbed the mountains and came down to Pittsburgh, following the pack train trails across Youngstown and into the Reserve from the southeast.<sup>47</sup> Those who could afford a horse and covered wagon loaded it with all their personal effects and travelled in relative luxury, with often a father, mother, and children, from six to up to a dozen, setting out. Others travelled by ox carts, walking all the way through deep wagon ruts and mudholes, up steep mountainsides and down slopes. Samuel Goodrich, who saw the trek of 1817, wrote:

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<sup>42</sup> Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vol. I. Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 682, 683.

<sup>43</sup> Harlan, 56

<sup>44</sup> Hatcher, 56-58.

<sup>45</sup> Hatcher, 58.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Hatcher, 58-59.

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In several instances I saw families on foot - the father and boys taking turns in dragging along an improvised hand-wagon, loaded with the wreck of the household goods - occasionally giving the mother and baby a ride. Many of these persons were in a state of poverty, and begged their way as they went. Some died before they reached the expected Canaan; many perished after their arrival, from fatigue and privation; and others, from the fever and ague, which was then certain to attack the new settlers.<sup>48</sup>

After arrival, settlers endured relative isolation and slow development over the following three decades suffering from ill health, lack of trade routes, markets and cash with no consuming public in the Reserve to absorb local farm products. Subsistence farming formed the foundation of the fledgling economy, with little exchange of goods because everyone produced the same products - chiefly grain, pork, and cheese. In addition, the lack of roads, markets, and money further strangled the struggling economy.<sup>49</sup>

Historian P. P. Cherry, discusses the prices which pioneer farmers received for their produce: "For ten years succeeding the War of 1812, wheat brought only from two to three shillings per bushel, while a day's labor would barely purchase a yard of cotton cloth; thirty-two bushels of corn has been known to be exchanged for four yards of fulled cloth." How active a local trade existed is uncertain, but it is likely that early settlers sent their produce by wagon to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it was shipped to markets in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Farmers also hunted and trapped for animals.<sup>50</sup>

Until about 1860, when the factories in Cleveland and Akron lured immigrants and farmers into new occupations, most of the people who moved into the areas which would become Cuyahoga and Summit counties devoted themselves to farming. With luck, it required three to five years for a farm to become self-sustaining; ten years to become prosperous. In the interim, the land had to be cleared, the first crops planted, and a log cabin built. Pioneer farmers brought with them the farming methods they inherited from their forefathers in New England. Pioneer farmers made do with a minimum of farm implements and performed much of their work by hand. It was not until the late 1830s and 1840s that Cyrus McCormick and Obed Hussey introduced improved reapers and mowers, and none were sold in Ohio until the mid-1840s. The first steel plow, which required one man and a team of horses to operate, was not invented by John Deere until 1837. Prior to this, farmers used wooden mold-board plows, which called for three teams of oxen and two men to pull. During the pioneer period, seeds were sown by hand, hay was cut with a scythe, and grain was cut with a cradle or a sickle and then bound by hand. Farmers had few

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<sup>48</sup> Hatcher, 59-60.

<sup>49</sup> Hatcher, 62,73.

<sup>50</sup> Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500474).

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livestock at first, because they were difficult to transport over the primitive roads from the East. Dairying became one of the major productions, especially in Summit County. At first, cheese was hand-made on the farm with cheese hoops, and butter was made at home in churns. Milk was not a major product during the pioneer period because it soured too quickly on the slow wagon trip to market; butter and cheese had a longer life-expectancy in these days before railroads and refrigeration.<sup>51</sup>

### **Hudson Township**

The original proprietors of what would become Hudson Township, Township 4 Range 10 of the Connecticut Western Reserve, were “well-to-do” farmer Nathaniel Norton of Bloomfield, New York, along with wealthy merchant brother Birdseye Norton and farmer David Hudson, both of Goshen, Connecticut.<sup>52</sup> In early 1799, three years after the arrival of Moses Cleaveland and his party to the mouth of the Cuyahoga at Lake Erie, the Hudson party gathered provisions and set out for the Western Reserve beginning in Bloomfield, New York. They travelled on to Albany, Schenectady, Fort Schuyler, and Onondaga bringing them to the Indian trail at Buffalo which led them to the eastern boundary of the Reserve. They followed township lines south for forty miles and then west crossing the Grand and Cuyahoga Rivers, striking the Salt Spring Indian Trail near the southeastern corner of Ravenna. After an arduous journey and six days searching for the Township 4 survey markers, they arrived on June 17, 1799. Upon arrival, the men set about to work clearing a piece of land for wheat and building a large log house while sustaining themselves in the short-run on provisions brought with them. David Hudson brought his wife and six children to Hudson along with a larger party the following year in 1800.<sup>53</sup> In 1802, the Commissioners of Trumbull County, sitting in the county seat of Warren, named “Hudson” Township. Twenty early residents gathered at the home of David Hudson to begin the business of organizing and electing trustees, Postmasters, Supervisors of Highways, Constables, Appraisers, designating David Hudson as Chairman and Justice of the Peace.<sup>54</sup> A public square was laid out as the geographic center. The earliest road led to the boat landing to the west along the Cuyahoga River in Boston Township. In 1802, Edward Payne laid out the Old State Road from Painesville to Chillicothe, the state capital, passing though Hudson. The north-south road from Cleveland to Canton through Hudson, and Ravenna Road was laid out in the same year of 1802.<sup>55</sup> In 1807, Hudson Township became part of Portage County with its creation out of parts of Trumbull County.

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<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County: With an Outline Sketch of Ohio*. Chicago: Baslan & Battey Historical Publishers, 1881, 411-14.

<sup>53</sup> Perrin, 412-17; Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vols. II. Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 627.

<sup>54</sup> Perrin, 430.

<sup>55</sup> Perrin, 431.

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### **The Journey from Connecticut & Early Settlement - Chauncey and Cleopatra Case**

The Case-Barlow Farm reflects this first generation of pioneer farmer and early settlement years in the Western Reserve from 1800 through 1830. In 1814, the Chauncey & Cleopatra (Hayes) Case and Gideon & Dorothea (Hayes) Mills<sup>56</sup> families with a combined 12 children migrated from Granby, Connecticut, to Hudson Township, as early settlers of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Lora Case (1811-1897), son of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case, recalls his journey and early life as recorded in 1897 by the local newspaper *The Hudson Independent*,

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1814, my father and mother, Chauncey and Cleopatra Hayes Case, with five children, of whom I was the youngest, started from Granby, Connecticut, for Hudson, Ohio in a two-horse covered wagon, with a cow hitched on behind to supply us on the road with milk. We reached Zina Post's in the Northwest part of Hudson on the Fourth of July, all well, stayed with him that night and on the 5<sup>th</sup> moved into a log house two miles Southeast of the center of town... The house was built, but not finished, and stood near the middle of the lot [17] from East to West, on the South side of the road. When we moved in, the house had neither floor, doors, windows, nor chimney in it. I was only about two-and-a-half years old at that time, but I remember distinctly how it looked; it was quite large and logs were hewn outside and inside...On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August my brother Edward was born.<sup>57</sup> It [the log house] was finished none too soon. There were five children born to my parents in that log house, making a family of ten children, five boys and five girls.<sup>58</sup>

The Case family made their way into Ohio prior to the significant wave of settlers pouring into Ohio from New England by 1817. However Chauncey Case's initial efforts to secure land and start a farm may have been impacted by the harsh weather of 1816-1817. During the summer of

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<sup>56</sup>A *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 595; Perrin, 827; Dorothea Hayes Mills was the sister of Cleopatra Hayes Case. Gideon and Dorothea Mills had seven children by 1814; Ohio Find A Grave Index 1787-2012, Gideon Mills.

<sup>57</sup> The grave marker of Edward Case, who is buried in Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas, dates his birth as August 15, 1815, not 1814, U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Available at *Ancestry.com*; His death in indexes and family histories varies from 1814-1816. The obituary of Dorothea Hayes Mills (Hudson, 1869, *ancestry.com public member stories*) states that the family moved to Hudson Township with seven children in 1814, supporting the Lora Case date. Lora, as son of Cleopatra was told that brother Edward was born in the August after the family's fourth of July arrival, which may have been in 1815 instead of 1814.

<sup>58</sup> Case, Lora. "Hudson of Long Ago," *The Hudson Independent*, 1897. Republished by The Hudson Library and Historical Society, 1963,1.

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1816, Ohio experienced extremely cold temperatures and even frost in June and then drought conditions resulting in failed crops. By the spring of 1817, many farmers had very little seed harvested from the past growing season, thus impacting planting, crops, and yields in 1817 too.<sup>59</sup> The Portage County deed records indicate Chauncey Case did not purchase Lot 17, encompassing 160 acres and on which his log house was situated, until 1818, possibly reflecting a lack of capital causing the delay in purchasing the land he was farming. He was, however, living in Hudson Township at the time and likely on Lot 17.<sup>60</sup> In November 1819, Chauncey sold 50 acres of the west side of the lot to Dr. Moses Thompson, with his farm now composed of 110 acres.<sup>61</sup>

As early settlers in the township, the first generation farming practices on the Case-Barlow Farm reflect the subsistent nature of early agriculture in the Western Reserve and the struggles of the farmer to establish a profitable farming operation. In 1820, Chauncey Case is listed in the U.S. Federal Population Census in Hudson Township, Portage County, as a farmer “engaged in agriculture.” Lora relays the skills of his father as a game hunter to provide food for the family. His mother baked rye and Indian bread and cooked potatoes. Wheat, crops and oats were grown on the farm, maple sugar procured and butter noted as a scarcity.<sup>62</sup> The girls of the family wove wool and linen for winter and summer clothes, with the boys wearing buckskin pants to church tanned by their father. The boys helped braid the straw for the women to sew summer hats.<sup>63</sup>

In order to support his family in light of the struggling early economy of the Western Reserve, Chauncey and his children took on jobs outside of working the farm. Lora Case recollects working on new roads with his father who in ca. 1825,

took the job of making two-and-one half miles of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh turnpike [State Rt. 14], commencing at the northwest corner of the town and running through the locality which now requires three names to identify it – Streetsboro corners, Jesse and Moran. There was no road or clearing on that road in Streetsboro then and the only building the one my father put up at Streetsboro

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<sup>59</sup> Switzer, John. “1816: the year that winter never ended.” *The Columbus Dispatch*, February 9, 2014.

<sup>60</sup> Lora Case states that “[m]y father, before leaving Connecticut, had bought the whole of Lot 17 in Hudson of Dr. Moses Thompson.” Case, Lora, 1; Portage County Deed records indicate Chauncey Case did not purchase Lot 17 until 1818, from the Estate of Birdseye Norton, but he was living in Hudson Township at the time. Portage County Deed, Executors of Will of Birdseye Norton of Goshen, Litchfield County, CT to Chauncey Case of Hudson, Portage County, OH, Vol. 5, 46, signed 25 August 1818, recorded 1 December 1819.

<sup>61</sup> Portage County Deed, Chauncey Case to Moses Thompson, Vol. 5, 131, signed 19 November 1819, recorded 30 March 1820.

<sup>62</sup> Case, Lora, 2, 6.

<sup>63</sup> Case, Lora, 15-16.

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corners to live in while doing the work... the men slept on ticks filled with straw, laid on the floor, and a little room was partitioned off for my sister, Clarinda, who cooked for the men and taught school in the same house.<sup>64</sup>

Lora states that after this road job was complete, Chauncey took on another mile-and-a-half of road in the southeast part of the township. Lora recalls doing the principal farm work at home except haying and harvesting, while his father worked on this strip of road.<sup>65</sup>

In addition, Chauncey and Lora Case worked the construction of Western Reserve College and Preparatory School (NR #75001539), established February 7, 1826, later becoming Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Lora recalls helping his father with an ox team to grade the grounds and haul lumber and materials for the college, gaining in return one scholarship for the benefit of John Case, relationship unknown.<sup>66</sup> Lora recalls the last work he did with his father was "building a dam at Lake Pipin [likely Lake Pippen, Franklin Township, Kent] as a reservoir for the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal."<sup>67</sup> The Ohio and Erie Canal (NR #66000607) was constructed beginning in 1825 and completed in 1832.<sup>68</sup>

The women worked outside the home as school teachers in log houses situated throughout Streetsboro. Daughter Laura taught in the first school in 1824, daughter Clarinda taught in the second school in 1826, and daughter Parintha taught the third school in 1827. The salary was \$1.00 a week, with scholar parents paying the bill according to the number of children sent. Some were too poor to pay money and instead paid with a cherry chest or yearling heifer which was given over to father Chauncey.<sup>69</sup>

The Case family lived in the 1814 log house (demolished) on the south side of Barlow Road for 17 years. Given the average estimate of at least a decade to establish a profitable farm; the Case-Barlow Farm is likely realizing a profit roughly by the late 1820s, evidenced by the construction of a permanent masonry house. The two-story Federal style Case-Barlow Farm house was completed in 1831, constructed of brick fired in a kiln on the Case property. The family history states that a mason was brought from Pittsburgh to oversee the brickmaking.<sup>70</sup> Lora Case

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<sup>64</sup> Case, Lora, 6.

<sup>65</sup> Case, Lora 6; Portage County deed records support this with Chauncey Case owning 155 acres of land in Lot 44, Streetsboro conveyed to the Commissioner of the Cleveland & Ohio Turnpike in 1827 and acquiring another 159 acres from the Commission in Streetsboro on Lot 79 in the same year.

<sup>66</sup> Case, Lora, 26.

<sup>67</sup> Case, Lora, 8.

<sup>68</sup> Gieck, Jack. *A Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1988, 1992, xv-xvii.

<sup>69</sup> Case, Lora. 6.

<sup>70</sup> Case, Lora, 8, footnote 14.

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recalls his father Chauncey making the brick, which Lora helped carry from the table where they were molded in the yard then placing them in the kiln fired by wood he helped cut and draw. Lora “slacked the line and sifted it and the sand with a small hand sieve, made and carried the mortar, and my two younger brothers Lucian and Henry carried the brick for three masons to build the walls which were two stories high. I made the mortar and carried it for two masons to plaster every room in the house.”<sup>71</sup> The brick yard serviced the construction of another building in the same year, the Federal style 1831 Asahel Kilbourne house at 1213 Barlow Road.<sup>72</sup>

### **Growth of Hudson, Summit County and the Case-Barlow Farm – An Agricultural Economy**

Hudson Township became part of Summit County upon its formation in 1840, leaving its early Trumbull and Portage County roots behind. In 1846, Hudson had about 600 inhabitants and was on the stage coach road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh. It contained two Congregational, one Episcopal, and one Methodist Church, along with four stores, one newspaper printing office, two female seminaries, and was home to Western Reserve College described as “situated on a beautiful and spacious green, in an order similar to the edifices of Yale.”<sup>73</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm house was expanded with a one-and one-half story ca. 1845 wing to the rear. In 1850, nine people lived in the house: farmer Chauncey Case (age 75) and wife Cleopatra (age 71); son Henry (age 27), his wife Mary (age 22) and son Nelson; along with Congregational Church Clergyman Elezur Hale (age 29), his wife Harris (age 20) and daughter Violi (age 6 mos.); and laborer James Homewood (age 20).<sup>74</sup> The Case family regularly attended the Congregational Church, organized in 1802, and housed clergy members.<sup>75</sup>

During the first half of the nineteenth century Ohio’s economy is primarily based on agriculture with the general farmer raising livestock and growing some type of grain. Dairy cows were the mainstay of Western Reserve farms in northeast Ohio. Before 1850 butter and cheese were mostly prepared on the farms and sent to markets, later the raw products would be sent to creameries or other factories for processing into dairy products. Dairy farming became more profitable as it became easier to ship products to markets, first with the building of the canals in the 1820-1839s, and then with the development of the railroads following the Civil War. The Western Reserve becomes a major dairy center with milk going to local markets while butter and cheese were sent to southern, eastern, and foreign markets. In 1849 Ohio produced over 34

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<sup>71</sup> Case, Lora, 8.

<sup>72</sup> Newkirk, 76.

<sup>73</sup> Howe, 630.

<sup>74</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1850.

<sup>75</sup> Cleopatra Case was noted for skill with her hands having “spun from flax the line used in measuring the timbers and its construction.” Van Rensselaer Wickham, Gertrude, ed. *Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve*, Woman’s Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, 1896,115.

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million pounds of butter and over 20 million pounds of cheese. In 1850 the average Ohio farm is 125 acres with a value of \$2,495.<sup>76</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm reflects the practices and products of Western Reserve farms and is above the average in farm size and value.

The 1850 U.S. Non-Population Agricultural Census reported approximately 2,317 farms in Summit County. Hudson Township listed 108 farms encompassing 10,715 improved acres with farms ranging in size from 11 to 363 acres, valued from \$300 to \$13,400. Hudson Township was producing 53% of the butter, 27% of the cheese and 19% of the maple sugar in the county in the 1850s. The population of Hudson Township in 1856 had more than doubled over the past decade to 1,433 people. The Case-Barlow Farm grew from 110 to 272 acres by 1856 becoming one of the medium to large acreage farms in Hudson Township with a cash value of \$3,500 in 1850 with cheese, butter and maple sugar as its major products, as part of the growing agricultural economy of Summit County.<sup>77</sup> It was owned by Chauncey and son Henry Case, composed of parts of the original family Lot 17, as well as Lot 27 to the north and Lot 28 to the east.<sup>78</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 1) The following is a comparison of annual agricultural production of the Case Barlow Farm, Hudson Township and Summit County.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Weisenburger, Francis P. *The Passing of the Frontier: 1825-1850, A History of the State of Ohio, Vol. III*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio Historical Society, 1963, p. 71; George W. Knepper. *Ohio and Its People*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2003, pp 121-123.

<sup>77</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Hudson Township, Summit County, enumerated 6 August 1850.

<sup>78</sup> Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856.  
Available at Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

<sup>79</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules, Agriculture, 1850-1880, Hudson Township, Summit County, enumerated 6 August 1850; Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856.



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	Case-Barlow Farm 1850	Hudson Township 1850	Summit County 1856	Hudson Township % of Summit County Product
<b>Livestock</b>				
Horses	6	246	5,789	4%
Milch (Milk) Cows	20	1,255	N/A	N/A
Working Oxen	0	74	1,670	4%
Sheep	6	7,178	97,591	7%
Swine	10	472	17,066	3%
<b>Product</b>				
Cheese (lbs)	6,000	326,101	1,225,826	27%
Butter (lbs)	1,200	54,293	101,525	53%
Irish Potatoes (lbs)	50	2,750	99,927	3%
Maple Sugar (lbs)	230	11,339	58,647	19%
Wheat (bushels)	N/A	4,917	325,642	2%
Hay (tons)	45	4,552	N/A	N/A
Indian Corn (bushels)	125	9,747	356,762	3%
Wool (lbs)	20	20,517	N/A	N/A

Chauncey Case passed away in 1863 (age 88 years) and Cleopatra in 1867<sup>80</sup> (age 87 years). Son, Henry expanded the farm to 419 acres, acquiring additional acreage in parts of Lots 27 & 37 to the north and including the land of his brother John G. Case on Lot 26 to the west. (Historic Images, Figure 3) Henry and wife Mary Case lived on the farm where they raised 10 children who helped work the farm.<sup>81</sup>

The Case-Barlow Farm reflected the typical Ohio farm of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in that it, as most Ohio farms, were farmed by their owner, with only about 6 percent of Ohio farms operated as tenant farms.<sup>82</sup> Likewise, the Case-Barlow Farm shows the diversity of farm products associated with successful farming practices. While predominantly a dairy farm, the Case-Barlow Farm produced a variety of other crops including wheat, corn, potatoes, and maple products. Such diversity ensured profits especially in years when one crop or dairy products were less productive. Wheat was an especially versatile crop, increasing in demand as urban markets called for greater use in making of bread and other products, and even though prices fluctuated, wheat could typically be considered to bring in a profit.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>80</sup> Ohio Find a Grave Index 1787-2012. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>81</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1860, 1870; *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 594.

<sup>82</sup> Knepper, p. 276.

<sup>83</sup> Jordon, Philip D. *Ohio Comes of Age, 1873-1900, A History of the state of Ohio, Vol. V*. Columbus: the Ohio Historical Society, 1963, pp. 67-71.

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The 1870 U.S. Non-Population Agricultural Census reported approximately 2,146 farms in Summit County, dropping by 171 farms from the previous 1850 Census. Hudson Township included 96 farms, encompassing 10,927 improved acres with farms ranging in value from \$300 to \$33,000, and farm production between \$200 and \$3,400. In June 1870, the Henry Case farm had a cash value of \$10,000, increasing \$6,500 since 1850. Livestock was valued at \$1,600 and included 5 horses, 24 milk cows, 7 other cattle, 6 sheep, and 5 pigs. The farm was producing 40 bushels of spring wheat and 60 bushels of winter wheat, 100 bushels each of Indian corn and Irish potatoes, 300 lbs. of butter, 8,800 gallons of milk, 50 tons of hay and 500 lbs. of maple sugar with slaughter animals valued at \$100. Primary farm products were milk, butter and maple sugar with no cheese production reported. The estimated value of all farm production including betterments and additions to stock was \$2,000. The following is a comparison of annual agricultural production of Case-Barlow Farm which was producing between 1% to 5% of the farm products in Hudson Township.<sup>84</sup>

	<b>Case-Barlow Farm 1870</b>	<b>Hudson Township 1870</b>	<b>Case Barlow Farm - % of Hudson Township Product</b>
<b>Livestock</b>			
Horses	5	249	2%
Milch (Milk) Cows	24	1,053	2%
Working Oxen	0	12	0%
Other Cattle	7	523	1%
Sheep	6	1,122	1%
Swine	5	297	2%
<b>Product</b>			
Milk (gallons)	8,800	488,000	2%
Cheese (lbs)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butter (lbs)	300	2,800	11%
Irish Potatoes (lbs)	100	8,350	1%
Maple Sugar (lbs)	500	15,950	3%
Spring Wheat (bushels)	40	159	25%
Winter Wheat	60	2,372	3%
Hay (tons)	50	3,082	2%
Indian Corn (bushels)	100	11,210	1%
Wool (lbs)	100	3,605	3%

By 1880, Henry and Mary Case lived in the Case-Barlow farm house with four of their children and one laborer, Charles Kirby.<sup>85</sup> They likely expanded the rear wing of the house in ca. 1880 to ease living conditions with seven people in the house. In ca. 1880, Henry must have decided he

<sup>84</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, Agriculture, Hudson Township, 29 June 1870.

<sup>85</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1880.

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needed additional help as the farm acreage increased to over 400 acres. He traveled 40 miles by horse and buggy to Mentor to interview and hire trained farm hand Franklin Fletcher Barlow. Franklin had served a farmer apprenticeship in New York before coming to Ohio where he worked on the railroad “being constructed along Lake Erie, east of Cleveland.”<sup>86</sup> The hired help was short lived when in 1883, he married daughter Hattie<sup>87</sup> bringing the Barlow name into the family. Hattie and Franklin moved from the farm to Nebraska as homesteaders, where their sons Henry Case Barlow was born in 1885 and Harley Edmund Barlow in 1887.

By the 1880s the pioneer farms were giving way to modernization through the building of new, larger barns, enlarged farmhouses, and the introduction of farm machinery and overall increased mechanization of farming operations. The Case-Barlow Farm reflects these modern trends with the construction of new bank barn designed to accommodate livestock stalls on the lower level and an upper level threshing floor and loading area, and the introduction of wind power with the wind mill.

In 1890, Henry oversaw the building of the large bank barn on the farm accomplished by a Mennonite crew.<sup>88</sup> This supported the farm’s dairy cattle production with construction of a barn to house livestock and feed. Henry died suddenly in October of the same year of 1890. At the request of his widow and Hattie’s mother Mary, Franklin and Hattie returned from Nebraska in 1891 to run the farm.<sup>89</sup> Mary lived on part of the farm with her daughter Clara Hood.<sup>90</sup>

Although Franklin & Hattie Barlow began operating the farm in 1891, it was not until 1897 that land was conveyed to them by deed. Henry Case died intestate with the estate transferring to Henry Case’s wife Mary and then the children. Hattie’s brother John Case retained his 76.25 acres on Lot 26, sister Clara Case Hood held 105.24 acres on Lots 27 & 37 and husband Franklin paid \$1,600 for the remaining 237.45 acres on Lots 17, 27 & 28 which encompassed the total 419 acre farm.<sup>91</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 4)

Hattie kept a diary of daily life on the farm documenting the calendar year, plantings, and chores, from January 17, 1897 until a few months before her death in November 1898, at the age of 37

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<sup>86</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, undated. Available at Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection, 14.

<sup>87</sup> Ohio County Marriages 1789-1994. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>88</sup> Barlow, Dennis. The CBF Farm, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

<sup>89</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy, 14; Diary of Hattie Case Barlow 1897-1898*, Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm.

<sup>90</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 593.

<sup>91</sup> Summit County Deed John and Josephine Case to F.F. Barlow, 21 September 1897.

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years.<sup>92</sup> Her diary describes life on the farm, sewing, quilting, baking, cooking dinner, canning, cleaning, washing, sweeping, laundry, ironing, papering, and painting. Stormy winters, a depressing March and hot summers were recorded. Church was a regular Sunday event, attending the Congregational Church.<sup>93</sup> She describes the chores of milking cows and chopping of wood. She refers to Will Lahmere a hired hand who frequently assisted her. In January she is cutting up sausage from butchered pigs, making head cheese, and putting it away. The trees were tapped for sap in February and March and boiled down for maple syrup. In early April potatoes were planted and oats were sown. Fields were plowed for corn planted in May, while Hattie sowed pansy seeds and transplanted chrysanthemums. In June, the men are mowing the yard. By the Fourth of July the men are haying the fields and cutting wheat. Son Henry picked four quarts of raspberries. Oats are cut and stacked in August and the men are threshing wheat, “they finished 603 bushels and over 600 bushels of oats in one day, moving from neighboring farms to help each other out.” The big barn and house were painted in late August and early September by an outside crew, and the fields are plowed. In October the children are digging potatoes, she is canning tomatoes, and the men are husking corn. In November she made soap. She talks of treating sick children and family with a bout of measles, family visits and trips to Kent and Cleveland. She notes the installation of a windmill in 1897,<sup>94</sup> which appears in historic images, but no longer remains. (Historic Images, Figure 7) The windmill was an integral part of the water system on the farm. It pumped water to fill reservoirs for the barn, for the watering troughs for the horses and cattle, and to pump to the kitchen sink.<sup>95</sup>

After Hattie’s death in 1898, Franklin remarried school teacher Cynthia Bell Fenn in 1900 and they later moved into the village.<sup>96</sup> Franklin died in 1910, leaving the farm to his son Henry Case Barlow. Henry Case Barlow, the fourth generation of the family to farm the property and the first generation to benefit from expanded agricultural education opportunities. In the late nineteenth century, in addition to farm modernization and mechanization increasing the productivity of farms; the Ohio farmer had additional opportunities to learn about new farming practices through education, printed materials, and organizations.

In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act, providing for the allocation of federal lands for the development of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. In 1870, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College received its charter and began offering classes on its campus in Columbus,

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<sup>92</sup> Summit County, Ohio, Death Records, 1866-1908.

<sup>93</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 595.

<sup>94</sup> *Diary of Hattie Case Barlow 1897-1898*, Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm.

<sup>95</sup> Barlow, Harold Edmund, unnumbered.

<sup>96</sup> Ohio, County Marriage Records, 1774-1993; U.S. Population Census 1910; Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report*, unnumbered.

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Ohio in 1873. In 1878 the college was renamed The Ohio State University and developed an Agricultural Experimentation Station. Farmers had more access to agricultural publications such as *Farm and Fireside* and *Ohio Farmer* through the expanded mail service of rural free delivery beginning to serve most rural areas of the state in the early 1900s. Such publications provided information about the newest farming equipment and techniques.<sup>97</sup>

Increased markets to rapidly growing urban centers via railroads and the creation of dairymen's associations, county institutions, and the agricultural fairs beginning in the late nineteenth century all aided the dairy industry in northeast Ohio. The Ohio Dairymen's Association was founded in 1864 and the Western Reserve Dairymen's Association in 1871.<sup>98</sup> The Grange, or the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was founded in 1867 as a fraternal organization concerned about economic and political topics associated with agriculture and farm families. The Grange, the oldest American agricultural advocacy group with a national scope, formed local chapters with the earliest in Summit county dating to the 1870s.<sup>99</sup>

### **Summit County and Ohio Agriculture – the Twentieth Century**

In the early 20th century, the economics of farming was changing. New federal transportation policies made large scale, specialized western farms more profitable. On a statewide level, agricultural production in the northwestern part of Ohio was exceeding other parts of the state. During the late 19th- early 20th century, farm production exploded in the western plains states. Although Ohio consistently produced in the top 10 of the country, staple crop production statistics for states such as Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska were often double or triple those of their nearest competitors. While Ohio ranked third in 1900 with 50 million bushels of wheat, Minnesota produced more than 100 million bushels. With approximately 150 million bushels, Ohio was sixth in Indian Corn production for 1900. Illinois, which ranked first, produced more than 400 million bushels.<sup>100</sup>

The draining of the Black Swamp located in northwest Ohio within the Maumee and Portage River watersheds resulted in farmlands containing very rich and productive soils. The construction of thousands of miles of open ditch between 1870 and 1920 transformed the waterlogged soils of the Black Swamp into the most productive agricultural land in Ohio. Areas of northwest Ohio produced some of the highest number of bushels per square mile of wheat and corn in the Eastern United States. While the eastern part of Ohio had a production of corn per

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<sup>97</sup> Knepper, p. 277; Jordan, p. 81.

<sup>98</sup> Jordan, p. 82.

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.summitmemory.org/digital/collection/ABJarchives/search/searchterm/grange>. Accessed 7/16/2019.

<sup>100</sup> Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500474).

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square mile of 640-3,200 bushels, western Ohio produced 3,200 or more bushels per square mile, the same as Illinois and Iowa. Only the most prosperous northeast Ohio farms on the best soils survived this period. Some farms, were able to diversify to stay afloat. Other Cuyahoga Valley farms were used as weekend homes/ reflecting the growth of recreational opportunities in the Cuyahoga Valley, and leased out the farm fields for truck farming.<sup>101</sup>

During World War I, the U.S. government encouraged greater farm production to make up for European shortages and help in the war effort. To meet this demand, farmers purchased more land, livestock, and new equipment. They often borrowed money to make these purchases. Unexpectedly, the demand for U.S. farm produce fell after 1919 when European farmers began producing again, leaving U.S. farmers with substantially less income. Demand for produce dropped dramatically in 1918 at the end of World War I and continued dropping during the 1920s, although other areas of the American economy prospered. Surpluses of key crops mounted, causing produce prices to plummet. In addition, the increased mechanization of farming made the typical small family farm less able to compete with larger commercial operations. Technological advances encouraged small farms to consolidate, resulting in fewer but larger more efficient farms. President Roosevelt's administration offered relief programs under the New Deal, placing a high priority on federal assistance to the farmer under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. In 1933, Congress passed the Farm Credit Act, making loans available to farmers and creating a banking system for farming cooperatives. Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, aimed at increasing the prices of agricultural products by reducing production. The Commodity Credit Corporation was created to help farmers market their produce to gain year-round price stability and minimize price changes from year to year. The U.S. Supreme Court in 1936 ruled the 1933 Agricultural Act unconstitutional, due to provisions for taxing food processing businesses. The Act was revised and expanded by Congress in 1938 becoming the foundation for U.S. agricultural policy for the remainder of the twentieth century. As the United States entered World War II, increased demand for farm products was restored ending agricultural economic strife.<sup>102</sup>

By 1900, Summit County contained 2,788 "farms with buildings" occupying 162,020 improved acres of land valued at \$10,361,140.<sup>103</sup> Farms producing dairy products totaled 2,255. By 1910, the State of Ohio reported 92.5% of land area in farms, with 2,959 farms in Summit County.<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Hanes, Richard C. and Sharon m. Hanes. "Farm Relief 1929-1941." Historic Events for Students: The Great Depression, Vol. 2, Gale, 2002, pp. 1-20. World History in Context.

<sup>103</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agricultural Historical Archive, 1900. Available at <http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/censusParts.do?year=1900>.

<sup>104</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agricultural Historical Archive, 1910, 1920, 1925.

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Summit County, saw a decline in farms from 2,959 in 1910 to 2,304 in 1925 with 65.5% of the land in farming with an average farm size of 74.2 acres.<sup>105</sup>

In 1910, Henry Case Barlow became the fourth generation of the family to farm. He attended Agricultural classes at the Ohio State University for two years<sup>106</sup> and took over full operation of the farm after his father's death using improved technology.<sup>107</sup> He married Isabel Sackett in the same year, and they had three children, Franklin, Harold, and Donald. All three children left narrative histories of their life on the farm, which their father oversaw until retiring in 1941.

Franklin recalls the farm hands, of which his father usually had two or three, including Clayton Woodworth, who worked for his grandfather Franklin, his father Henry, and his brother Don.<sup>108</sup> Farm life had become mechanized with improved threshing machines. Early on the family had a horse and buggy which Isabel drove to town before the family purchased a car, and for trips to Tallmadge, Kent, or Akron. In addition, the horses were used to pull the milk wagon, originally to the station in Hudson when the farm milk was shipped to Cleveland and later to a stand on Rt. 91 when the milk was trucked to Akron. Franklin recalls the seeding of corn, wheat, and oats done during the school year, so children were not involved in the task. The garden and potatoes were planted during the summer months. The threshing of wheat and shocking of corn was a job for the men and cutting hay with sickle mowers was considered too dangerous for boys. Once the hay was cut and dried, the boys would be located on a side delivery rake which rolled the hay into windrows, ready to be elevated into the wagons or hay racks by the hay loader using a conveyor. The loaded wagons were then hauled to the barn to be unloaded and "mowed." The procedure was for his father Henry to drive the hay fork into the center of the front quarter of the load. The fork was attached to a block and tackle suspended from a trolley on a track which ran the length of the barn under the ridge pole. The rope attached to the fork by a system of pulleys which ran down to the door of the barn where it was attached to a doubletree hitched to a team of horses. By driving the team down the bank of the barn, a quarter of the load would be elevated to the trolley and thence conveyed along the track of the mow, tipped from the fork, and mowed away by the hired hands. Franklin recalls being the one to drive the team "and heaven knows how many thousands of times I made that trip."<sup>109</sup>

Franklin further recalls harvesting ensilage and field corn. The ensilage was identified by its long heavy stalks and placed in the silos each fall to provide food for the cows through the

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<sup>105</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agricultural Historical Archive, 1910, 1920, 1925.

<sup>106</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 5

<sup>107</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>.

<sup>108</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 7.

<sup>109</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 8-9, 15-17

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winter. He recalls a corn harvester drawn by three horses, which went down the rows one at a time gathering bundles, tying them with binder twine and dripping them to the ground. These were later gathered with teams hitched to wagons and pickers picking the bundles off the ground. This along with threshing, usually required the help of neighbors. The field corn was then taken to where the ensilage cutter was mounted – which was a simple machine consisting of a trough with conveyor belt which delivered the corn bundles to a large enclosed rotary fan with knives. The knives cut the corn and the fan drove the cut product up a pipe to the top of the silo. There it was directed to a distribution pipe from whence it fell by gravity into the silo. Franklin recalls being enlisted to “tramp” the corn down inside the silo to ensure even distribution.<sup>110</sup>

The Case-Barlow Farm was first and foremost a dairy farm, with 30 or more head of milking cows producing 100 or more gallons per day, along with 10-20 dry cows. The cows were milked by hand and then later by using electric milking machines, but Henry always milked by hand. Franklin recalls his father subscribing to a milk tester service to monitor production of the cows. He recalls a traumatic time when due to the discovery that tuberculosis was communicable from cows to humans through milk, all cows would require TB testing beginning in ca.1917.<sup>111</sup> Those infected would be slaughtered, with the test of suspicious reliability. Of the 50 cows on the farm, all but a dozen had positive results, which worked out in the end to only 6-8 animals being slaughtered. The Federal government made some remuneration to farmers, but overall it was a staggering loss. Areas that the cows had contact with were presumed infected. He remembers his father tearing out and burning all the mangers, stanchions etc. and scrubbing and painting all the walls and ceilings in the stables, and tearing up and replacing the floors. He then proceeded to replace the lost portion of his herd. These efforts to address issues of sanitation in the processing of milk were expanded by the construction of an up-to-date modern milk house in 1920. The farm also had pigs kept on the south side of the road in a small pasture, with a pig barn and storage shed for machinery. Maple sugar was tapped each winter and wood cut to fire the sugar house (demolished) which was located on the south side of the road behind the pig barn in the “south woods.”<sup>112</sup> A team hitched to a sledge on which was mounted a tank was used to gather sap. In addition, the family sold off a portion of the north woods of the farm for timber.

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Henry Case Barlow added buildings and structures to the farm reflecting the use of modern materials and scientific methods to farming including the 1910 silo made of concrete to help

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<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> Good, Margaret, Douwe Bakker, Anthony Duignan, Daniel M. Collins. “The History of In Viv Tuberculin Testing in Bovines: Tuberculosis, a ‘One Health Issue,’” *Veterinary Science*, 9 April 2018.

<sup>112</sup> Barlow, Harold Edmund., unnumbered.

<sup>113</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 8-9, 15-21; Barlow, Donald, unnumbered.



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keep the stored grain free from insects and moisture. Such state-of-the-art silo designs were available through mail-order farm publications, such as *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*, printed by the Cement Era Publishing Company. The ca. 1915 wagon barn was built to store farm machinery along with the ca. 1920 garage. The construction of the ca. 1920 milk house reflected the more scientific practices in sanitary milk storage with its glazed tile block walls and concrete floor. The ca. 1940 W.P.A. privy, built from drawings and specifications from the State of Ohio Department of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering would be the final improvement to the farm. He continued to operate the farm until 1941, which in 1930 was composed of 341 acres owned by Henry Case Barlow, Clara Case Hood, and Hattie & Franklin Barlow. (Historic Images, Figure 4)

### **World-War II and the Later Years**

Summit County remained a predominantly agricultural community during World War II years in 1940-1945 with the majority of farms 3-29 acres in size, with only 21-29 farms 280-379 acres in size<sup>114</sup> including the Case Barlow Farm. By 1954, the average farm size was 43.9 acres with only 13 farms 200 acres or over in size.<sup>115</sup>

Donald Barlow and his wife Emily, as the fifth generation, continued to farm beginning in 1941 with the property conveyed to Donald in 1946, using his education at the Ohio State University Agricultural School.<sup>116</sup> In 1955, he cared for 60 head of cattle and the entirety of the 350 acres of farm land, with most of the farm used to raise food for the cows. Each year about 90 acres of hay was raised, 35 acres of oats, 25 acres of wheat, and 25 acres of corn. He relayed his day caring for the farm ended at about 8:30 PM with long hours of work despite modern equipment including milking machines, grain dryer, mechanical gutter cleaners, forage harvester, and tractors. In addition, the Barlows engaged in cattle breeding, raising most of the cows on their farm with others to sell. The Barlows remained interested in organizations furthering farming interests including Summit County Soil Conservation District, Darrow Street Grange, and Summit Co. Dairy Service Cooperative.<sup>117</sup> Kent Road leading from Hudson to the city of Kent was re-named Barlow Road in 1947, in honor of the Barlow family owners of the farm.<sup>118</sup>

In 1957, Donald sold a portion of the land south of Barlow Road to General Motors for the Terex Plant. After retiring, he served as Mayor of Hudson for 12 years. The Donald and Emily Barlow children, Janet, Dennis, and Raymond, were the sixth generation to live on the farm for a total of

<sup>114</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agricultural Historical Archive, 1940, 1945.

<sup>115</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agricultural Historical Archive, 1954.

<sup>116</sup> Summit County Deed from Henry and Isabel Barlow to Donald C. and Emily Barlow, 23 November 1946.

<sup>117</sup> "Farming is a Family Affair at the Don Barlows," 4 March 1955. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript File. Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH.

<sup>118</sup> Newkirk, 71.

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181 years of Case-Barlow family members caring for the farm, since its establishment by Chauncey and Cleopatra Case in 1814.

In 1995, Donald donated 59 acres of the Case-Barlow Farm to the city of Hudson as Barlow Park and the remaining 4.202 acres with farm buildings to the First Congregational Church of Hudson, to which his family had been a member for five generations. The Case-Barlow Bicentennial Farm Inc. non-profit corporation purchased the farm in 1996 for use as an educational and cultural center and continues to operate the property today.

### **Comparative Farms**

The 1850 Agricultural Census listed approximately 2,317 farms in Summit County. Seven of these early settlement era farms located in Boston and Bath Townships and Cuyahoga Falls, established by pioneers of the Connecticut Western Reserve are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>119</sup> From 1850 -1870, the farms ranged in size from 70 to 205 acres with farm house and accessory buildings, and values ranging from \$2,000 to \$18,000. Livestock included horses, milk cows, other cattle, working oxen, sheep and pigs. Agricultural products included milk, cheese, butter, potatoes, maple sugar, Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, beeswax and honey.

**The George Stanford Farm, 6093 Stanford Road, Peninsula, Boston Township (NR# 82001874)** is composed of ca. 1830 farm house, barn, spring house, garage, corn crib, smoke house, and chicken coop on three remaining acres. George was the son of James Stafford, who was a member of the 1806 survey party to Boston Township acquiring the land in the same year and reputedly suggesting the name. The farm is significant for its long association with the prominent Boston Township Stanford family with outbuildings and rural environment illustrating Boston Township's agricultural heritage as an intact nineteenth century farm. In 1870, the farm was composed of 200 acres of improved land, with the farm valued at \$18,000. Live stock was comprised of 5 horses, 23 milk cows, 15 head cattle and 5 pigs with annual farm products of 900 bushels Indian corn, 50 bushels oats, 200 bushels Irish potatoes, 400 lbs. butter, 7,200 gallons milk and 400 lbs. maple sugar.<sup>120</sup>

**The William and Eugene Cranz Farm, 2401 Ira Road, Bath Township (NR# 93000078)** includes the 1833 farm house, two bank barns, a chicken house, smokehouse, cider house and carriage house along with Ira Cemetery and open field site on 41.3 acres. The farm is significant

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<sup>119</sup> Information is obtained as of the date of each National Register Nomination; U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Hudson Township, Summit County, enumerated 6 August 1850.

<sup>120</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Boston Township, Summit County, enumerated 20 July August 1870.

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for agricultural development of the Cuyahoga Valley, association with agricultural innovator Eugene Cranz who experimented with horticulture and conservation efforts, and for Associated Property Type: Farmstead of the Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR# 64500474). In 1870, the farm was composed of 139 acres of improved land, with the farm valued at \$8,250. Live stock was comprised of 5 horses, 19 milk cows, 8 head cattle and 7 pigs with annual farm products of 175 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 130 bushels barley, 700 bushels Indian corn, 200 bushels oats, 200 bushels Irish potatoes, 500 lbs. butter, 4,422 lbs cheese and 285 lbs. molasses.<sup>121</sup>

**The (Jim) Brown- (Earva) Bender Farm, 3491 Akron-Peninsula Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Boundary Increase (NR# 93000076)** is composed of ca. 1840 farm house, bank barn, greenhouse, vineyard orchard area and farmland site on 37.5 acres. The farm is significant for the successful conversion of the farm from dairy and grain to truck farming marketing fruits and vegetables. In 1870, the farm was composed of 205 acres of improved land, with the farm focused on dairy operations with 18 milk cows. Indian corn was its largest crop at 100 bushels Indian corn, along with 4,800 lbs. of cheese produced.<sup>122</sup>

**The Luther B. Ranney Farm, 6484 Old Route 8, Boston Heights (NR# 88002749)** includes an 1844 wood frame vernacular house influenced by Greek Revival style and New England building traditions with massive central chimney, along with five shed and well house outbuildings on 4.19 acres. The farm is significant for Greek Revival farmhouse architecture and was part of the original 60-acre farm settled in 1820 by early pioneer Comfort Ranney, father of Luther. In 1850, the farm was composed of 94 acres of improved land, with the farm valued at \$2,000. Live stock was comprised of 2 horses, 17 milk cows, 2 head cattle, 22 sheep and 3 pigs with annual farm products of 60 bushels wheat, 80 bushels Indian corn, 280 lbs. butter, 4,000 lbs. cheese, 25 tons hay, and 66 lbs. wool.<sup>123</sup>

**The Johnathan Hale Homestead, 2686 Oak Hill Road, Bath, Ohio (NR#7300258) (HABS 77-IRA 1-, June 1936)** with 1825 brick house as the centerpiece of the Hale Farm and Village Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society, who acquired the property by gift of great-granddaughter Clara Belle Ritchie in 1956.<sup>124</sup> The farm is composed of 32 historic buildings and structures on 90 acres within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The Hale House was

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<sup>121</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Bath Township, Summit County, enumerated 18 July 1870.

<sup>122</sup> Brown-Bender Farm (NR# 93000076).

<sup>123</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Boston Township, Summit County, enumerated 18 October 1850.

<sup>124</sup> Biography of the Jonathan Hale Family. Jonathan Hale Family Papers. Manuscript Files 3115. Western Reserve Historical Society.

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constructed by brick maker Johnathan Hale and underwent extensive interior alterations and exterior masonry repair and replacement in the 1930s. Historic buildings from surrounding communities slated for demolition were later moved to Hale Farm and restored to enhance the living museum experience demonstrating everyday pioneer and farm life. In 1850, the farm was composed of 70 acres of improved land, with the farm valued at \$2,610. Live stock was comprised of 1 horse, 2 working oxen, 4 head cattle, and 5 pigs with annual farm products of 50 bushels wheat, 300 bushels Indian corn, 50 bushels oats, 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 220 lbs. butter, 360 lbs. cheese, 10 tons hay, 100 lbs. maple sugar and 75 lbs. beeswax and honey.<sup>125</sup>

**The Isaac & Marla Ozmun Farmstead, 6928 Olde Eight Road, Boston Heights (NR# 00001556)** includes the 1827 Federal style brick house with 1980 wood frame wing, along with well, privy, smokehouse, pig house, chicken coop, and windmill, and garage on 8 acres. The farm is significant as an example of a “center for a crossroads community where the residence has served as a neighborhood gathering place of occupancy by the Ozmun family,” who resided on the property from 1808 to at least 2001. In 1850, the farm was composed of 90 acres of improved land, with the farm valued at \$3,300. Live stock was comprised of 4 horses, 5 milk cows, 7 head cattle, 30 sheep and 7 pigs with annual farm products of 125 bushels wheat, 200 bushels Indian corn, 150 bushels oats, 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 90 lbs. wool, 750 lbs. butter, 400 lbs. cheese and 25 tons hay.<sup>126</sup>

The **Case-Barlow Farm** is representative of the early settlement and farming economy of the Connecticut Western Reserve from the early nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. The farm includes the 1831 brick house, 1890 bank barn, 1910 concrete silo, 1915 wagon barn, 1920 milk house, garage, and 1940 W.P.A. privy illustrating the evolution of farming from pioneer era to modern times. In 1850 the farm included 110 acres valued at \$3,500. Acreage increased to 272 by 1856. Livestock included 6 horses, 20 milk cows, 6 sheep, and 10 swine and produced 6,000 lbs. cheese, 1,200 lbs. of butter, 50 lbs. of Irish potatoes, 230 lbs. of maple syrup, 45 tons of hay, 125 bushels of Indian corn, and 20 lbs. of wood. By 1870 the Case-Barlow Farm was valued at \$10,000 with the farm continuing to grow to its peak at 419 acres by 1890. In 1870 livestock was valued at \$1,600 and included 5 horses, 24 milk cows, 7 other cattle, 6 sheep, and 5 pigs. The farm produced 40 bushels of spring wheat and 60 bushels of winter wheat, 100 bushels each of Indian corn and Irish potatoes, 300 lbs. of butter, 8,800 gallons of milk, 50 tons of hay, and 500 lbs. of maple sugar with slaughter animals valued at \$100. Between 1850 and 1870 the average farm in Hudson Township is approximately 100 acres. The Case-Barlow Farm

<sup>125</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Boston Township, Summit County, enumerated 28 August 1850.

<sup>126</sup> U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Boston Township, Summit County, enumerated 15 October 1850.

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was one of the larger farms in the township and contributed to the mainstay agricultural products of the county, milk, cheese, butter, maple syrup. The Case Barlow Farm is one of seven known early settlement Connecticut Western Reserve Farms in Summit County. The Case-Barlow Farm adds to an understanding of how Summit County dairy farms grew and changed over time, especially with several remaining buildings and improvements reflecting early twentieth century dairy farming. No other early settlement Hudson Township farms are listed on National Register.

### **Criterion A Social History**

#### **Anti-Slavery in Hudson**

While families settled in Hudson Township, social tensions related to the anti-slavery movement simmered with the First Congregational Church of Hudson and Western Reserve College at the center of the controversy during the first half of the nineteenth century. Two anti-slavery positions emerged: those who supported the *abolition* of slavery and immediate emancipation; and, those who supported *colonization* and believed a wrong could be righted by transporting freed slaves to their ancestral home on the west coast of Africa.<sup>127</sup> The anti-slavery community became divided, a struggle which cast both Hudson and Western Reserve College into the national spotlight. The controversy rose to a peak when Beriah Green, professor of Sacred Literature at Western Reserve College and an abolitionist preached four sermons in the chapel building on the campus in 1832.<sup>128</sup> The sermons were subsequently published in the first abolitionist newspaper in America, the *Liberator*.<sup>129</sup> He declared that the colonizationists were hypocrites since those not for emancipation were for slavery and could not be classed as Christians. He siphoned off students and faculty from the local Congregational Church by requiring attendance at the college chapel. The village was in an uproar with physical fights and heated arguments. Academic life was disturbed as students and faculty were away lecturing on abolition. With the growing confusion, parents began to remove their sons, and donors refused to honor pledges. At this juncture, Oberlin College emerged and was founded in 1833, inviting black persons and women to enroll.<sup>130</sup> Owen Brown, abolitionist leader and father of John Brown, removed his financial support and resigned from the board of Western Reserve College to help form Oberlin.<sup>131</sup>

John Brown (1800-1859) arrived to Hudson in 1805 with his family. Father Owen Brown instilled the abolitionist spirit in his son. Lora Case recalls being present at a prayer meeting at

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<sup>127</sup> Izant, 157.

<sup>128</sup> "Anti-Slavery Sentiment at Western Reserve College in Hudson Ohio," Wilbur H. Siebert Collection. Ohio Memory, A Collaborative Project of the Ohio History Connection and the State Library of Ohio, undated.

<sup>129</sup> Case, Lora, 51.

<sup>130</sup> Izant, 157-159.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

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the First Congregational Church when John Brown<sup>132</sup> spoke his pledge in 1837 “with God’s help that I will devote my life to increasing hostility towards Slavery”.<sup>133</sup> The pledge was in response to getting the news that the pro-slavery men had shot Elijah Parish Lovejoy, abolitionist and editor of the religious publication *Alton Observer*, Alton, Illinois. Lovejoy was shot and killed on November 7, 1837, while the mob demolished his press.<sup>134</sup> The 1824 John Brown Farmhouse is located at 1842 Hines Road, Hudson and is listed on the National Register (NR#77001088).

In 1842, Owen Brown split from the First Congregational Church and formed the Free Congregational Church, which supported abolition and became known as the “Oberlin Church.”<sup>135</sup> An oath against slavery was required for admission. Lora Case recalls John Brown and others believed that “if the American churches can be brought to dethrone and excommunicate slavery, then shall we expect to see a speedy, safe, and peaceful termination of evil”<sup>136</sup> John Brown gained national attention with his raid on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry on Oct 16, 1859, as an effort to free slaves, and his subsequent execution on December 2, 1859.<sup>137</sup> Lora recalls seeing him at the train in Hudson a short time before his ill-fated raid at Harper’s Ferry.<sup>138</sup> The last letter John Brown wrote on the day of his execution was to his friend Lora Case stating,

Such a feeling as you manifest makes you to ‘shine (in my estimate) in the midst of the wicked; & perverse generation as a light in the world.’ May you ever prove yourself equal in the high estimate I have placed on you. Pure & undefiled religion before God & the Father is as I understand it: an active (not dormant) principal... Remember me to all yours, & my dear friends. Your Friend John Brown<sup>139</sup>

As part of rallying the call for anti-slavery, Hudson was an active participant in the Underground Railroad providing freedom to enslaved persons.

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<sup>132</sup> The John Brown Farmhouse 1842 Hines Hill Road (NR# 77001088).

<sup>133</sup> Case, Lora, 53-54.

<sup>134</sup> Case, Lora. 53, footnote 8.

<sup>135</sup> Case, Lora. 31

<sup>136</sup> Case, 31.

<sup>137</sup> “Hudson and the Underground Railroad,” Friends of Freedom Society, Ohio Underground Railroad Association, Historical Marker on Hudson Green.

<sup>138</sup> Case, Lora, 55.

<sup>139</sup> Case, Lora, 52.; This letter is part of the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library. Case, Lora, Chapter XI footnote 6. Brown, John. “John Brown Letter to Lora Case, Esq.,” 2 December 1859, State Library of Ohio Historical Documents.

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### **Underground Railroad**

The “underground railroad” came to describe the way pre-Civil War anti-slave America helped enslaved people escape from the south through the northern states to Canada. The pre-Civil War U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2 stated “No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor be due.” Those who owned slaves were given the right to get them back, with the only route to freedom an escape to Canada. Even though states such as Ohio were totally “free” based on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the people of free states were not exempt from the requirement that slaves be returned to their owners without trial. In 1793, Congress passed a Fugitive Slave Law, putting a penalty of \$500 on anyone caught hiding a fugitive slave, and allowed southern slaveowners to sue anyone helping a slave escape. In addition, states including Ohio enacted a series of “black laws” in 1804 requiring that a black person produce a certificate to show their freedom before they could be employed. The State of Ohio fined those who aided fugitive slaves up to \$50, half of which went to the informant and half to the state. If aid was given to a black person lacking a certificate of freedom, the person providing help was fined \$1,000. Subsequent laws were passed in 1807 where the penalties were stiffened, and bounty hunters appeared looking for fugitive slaves. These laws caused resentment in areas of Ohio that were anti-slavery, including the Western Reserve and Hudson.<sup>140</sup>

The Underground Railroad emerged with “conductors” who helped organize ways to move slaves to the north. Schedules and established routes often worked differently each day. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required law enforcement and citizens in non-slave areas to help bring slaves back to the south. It set up commissioners who had the authority to force other legal officers and judges to help commissioners retrieve slaves. If a lawman refused to help, he would be fined \$1,000. If the fugitive escaped, the officer would have to pay the slave owner’s full market value of the slave. It also allowed officers to form a posse and force citizens to cooperate. This placed pressure on Underground Railroad conductors and stations, who could be fined \$1,000, sentenced to a six-month federal jail term, and pay \$1,000 for each slave they helped to escape. Secrecy was imperative with no records kept, in case they could incriminate. For this same reason it is unlikely that sites on the Underground Railroad were marked as a place of safety. As well, few conductors went to the expense of creating secret rooms, especially when slaves stayed often for less than a day. There were good hiding places for short periods of time

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<sup>140</sup> Caccamo, James F. *Hudson, Ohio and the Underground Railroad*. Hudson: Friends of the Hudson Library, Inc., 1992, 1-13.

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including barns, sheds, fields, and especially woods. Much of what is known about the Underground Railroad is from oral histories.<sup>141</sup>

By 1826, records show that town founder David Hudson was hiding runaway slaves at his home at 318 South Main Street.<sup>142</sup> Early settler Owen Brown and his family helped organize the Underground Railroad in Hudson as a “stationmaster.” Hudson was part of the Underground Railroad circuit not only because of the people, but the geography. Hudson is ideally situated along some of the main north-south roads in Summit County including the two main routes of Darrow Road/Main Street/State Rt. 91 from Canton to Lake Erie, and Hudson Drive linking Akron through Cuyahoga Falls and then Darrow Road/Main Street. The route encircled Case-Barlow Farm on three sides. (Historic Images, Figure 5) Lora Case was a conductor on the Underground Railroad operating from his 1837 log house at the southeast corner of Stone Road and Streetsboro Rd, just across the Hudson line in Streetsboro.<sup>143</sup> He recalls,

We inherited an interest in the Underground Railroad at that time with the privilege of running a passenger train from our log cabin depot to the next station. It was a rare thing that a passenger attempted it or got through on our road. The peril they were in, and we in helping them, required the greatest secrecy and care to keep the track clear so as to carry them through safe...In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law not only forbidding us to carry passengers on our train to freedom but also requiring us under a heavy penalty to assist Uncle Sam in carrying Uncle Tom back to slavery. That led to some of us to double our diligence to get and help passengers though on our train and, with the help of God, we more than doubled the passenger traffic on the Underground Railroad.<sup>144</sup>

### **Lora Case and Case-Barlow Farm - A Stop on the Underground Railroad**

Case-Barlow Farm was an Underground Railroad stop, officially designated with an Ohio Historic Underground Railroad marker in 2000 by the Friends of Freedom Society, Ohio Underground Railroad Association. This is substantiated based on Underground Railroad routes which circled the property on three sides, the devotion of the family to the First Congregational Church of Hudson which was the epi-center of the abolitionist movement, Lora Case’s close association with John Brown, and Lora’s narrative history. Family oral history from Lora Case states that slaves were frequently sheltered hidden in the tree lot at the back of the property and

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<sup>141</sup> Ibid.

<sup>142</sup> Caccamo, 21.

<sup>143</sup> Caccamo, 34.

<sup>144</sup> Case, Lora, 9.



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that the farm was the site of abolitionist meetings, in addition to John Brown being a frequent guest at the house.<sup>145</sup>

### Criterion C Architecture

The architecture of the Case-Barlow Farm presents a significant representation of changing practices of agriculture and the evolution of a Western Reserve farm from early settlement to modern times. The 1831 Federal style brick center hall house plan reflects house types and stylistic influences of the early settlers migrating from Connecticut. The 1890 Bank Barn shows the late nineteenth century transition from pioneer farmstead to modern dairy farm. The early twentieth century improvements including the 1910 concrete silo, 1920s milk house, barn upgrades, and 1940 W.P.A. privy demonstrate more scientific farming practices creating more sanitary conditions.

The early examples of primarily house types associated with settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve repeats the style of buildings and the development of towns with which New England settlers to Ohio were familiar, predominantly designed in the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles. This grouping of styles became known locally as “Western Reserve style,” defined by architectural historian Inna Thayer Frary in 1936,

[We] find the old houses to be largely of the sort that were built throughout Connecticut and Massachusetts, simple frame buildings, the walls clapboarded, and often accented at the corners with flat pilasters, crudely adopted from the classic orders, and the gable cornice moldings return upon themselves.<sup>146</sup>

Farm accessory buildings rarely demonstrate a style and instead are a utilitarian type designed for functional use, changing over time with improved farm practices, technology and sanitary conditions including barns, silos, corn cribs, smoke houses, sheds, wells, privies and milk houses.

Seven early settlement era farms established by pioneers of the Connecticut Western Reserve are listed on the National Register of Historic Places demonstrating Western Reserve Greek Revival and Federal style farms houses with utilitarian accessory farm buildings.<sup>147</sup>

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<sup>145</sup> Pelster, Mae. *Abolitionists, Copperheads and Colonizers in Hudson & the Western Reserve*. Charleston: The History Press, 2011, 38-39; Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

<sup>146</sup> Gordon, Steve. “Greek Revival Architecture in the Western Reserve,” *The Voice*. Chagrin Falls Preservation, Vol.1, No.3 Fall 1994.

<sup>147</sup> Information is obtained as of the date of each National Register Nomination; U.S. Selected Federal Non-Population Schedules 1850-1880, Hudson Township, Summit County, enumerated 6 August 1850.

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Four farm houses are wood frame construction exhibiting the Greek Revival style or elements of the style built between ca. 1830-1844, with additions and outbuildings reflecting modernization over time. The **George Stanford Farm, 6093 Stanford Road, Peninsula (NR# 82001874)** is composed of ca. 1830 Greek Revival wood frame house, barn, spring house, garage, corn crib, smoke house, and chicken coop on 3 acres. The farm is significant as a fine example of the Greek Revival style farm house architecture. The **William and Eugene Crazz Farm, 2401 Ira Road, Bath Township (NR# 93000078)** includes an 1833 vernacular Four-over-Four type wood frame house, two bank barns – one of which was constructed ca. 1885, a chicken house, ca. 1910 smokehouse, ca. 1910 cider house and ca. 1860 carriage house along with Ira Cemetery and open field site on 41.3 acres. The **Brown-Bender Farm, 3491 Akron-Peninsula Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Boundary Increase (NR# 93000076)** is composed of ca. 1840 Greek Revival wood frame house, 1886 bank barn, grave marker, 1930 greenhouse, vineyard orchard area and farmland site on 37.5 acres. The **Luther B. Ranney Farm, 6484 Old Route 8, Boston Heights (NR# 88002749)** includes an 1844 wood frame vernacular house influenced by Greek Revival style and New England building traditions with massive central chimney, along with five shed and well house outbuildings on 4.19 acres. The farm is significant for Greek Revival farmhouse architecture.

The remaining three early Connecticut Western Reserve settlement era farms include Federal style side gabled brick center hall plan farm houses and outbuildings with the Case-Barlow Farm adding to the documentation associated with this specific house type as it appeared in the Western Reserve. The **Johnathan Hale Homestead, 2686 Oak Hill Road, Bath, Ohio (NR# 7300258) (HABS 77-IRA 1-, June 1936)** with 1825 Federal style brick house is the centerpiece of the Hale Farm and Village Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society. The **Isaac & Marla Ozmun Farmstead, 6928 Olde Eight Road, Boston Heights (NR# 00001556)** includes the 1827 Federal style brick house with 1980 wood frame wing, along with ca. 1810-1830 well, privy, smokehouse, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century pig house, chicken coop, and windmill, and ca. 1955 garage on 8 acres. It is significant as a well preserved and rare example of brick early center hall Federal style architecture in Summit County constructed by owner Isaac Ozmun, retaining early nineteenth century outbuildings including a privy, storeroom/smokehouse.

The Case-Barlow house adds to the documentation associated with this specific house type as it appeared in the Western Reserve.

***Farm House, 1831 & ca. 1845, ca. 1880, ca. 1930 Wing***

The 1831 brick **Case-Barlow Farm** house is similar in design to the three-bay Ozmun farmhouse with the Case-Barlow house being five bays with center doorway and two room over

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two room central hallway plan, gabled-end chimneys, and featuring the distinctive red tile roofing associated with early twentieth century Hudson history. Federal style elements include Flemish bond brickwork at the façade, remnants of 9/6 windows on the rear elevation, stone sills and jack arch lintels. The ca. 1845 rear wing demonstrates Western Reserve Greek Revival style characteristics with frieze band windows and triple divided lights on the east and west elevations. The center hall plan displays a slight variation of one large living room to the west, instead of two rooms, with two rooms to the east.

***Bank Barn, 1890***

The 1890 bank barn is a New England type with wood frame truss system. Although often designed for naturally sloped areas, farmers frequently built earthen ramps to provide access to upper stories even on flat terrain.<sup>148</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm bank barn is defined by the sloped earthen bank built on flat terrain with stone retaining walls at the north elevation providing access to the upper floor for farm machinery. Gable end ground level entry for livestock at the west elevation off the gravel drive identifies it as a New England type bank barn.<sup>149</sup>

By the early twentieth century the availability of mechanized power, the desire to improve sanitation, and the development of concrete as a common building material improved barn design. With the discovery that bacteria for tuberculosis can pass through the digestive system of a cow and remain active in the airborne dust of manure, agriculturists looked for ways to improve cleanliness. This called for improved lighting to help reduce bacterial growth and poured concrete floors with mechanical gutter cleaners to ease cleanliness and reduce dust.<sup>150</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm barn likely received the existing concrete floors and the mechanical gutter after the TB bovine testing mandate in ca. 1917.<sup>151</sup>

It became apparent that ventilation was an important component of barn design. The breath from cattle, together with manure resulted in often the underside of the roof dripping with moisture during the winter months. Louvred cupolas helped solve the problem. Cupolas often became embellished with decorative patterns beginning in the Victorian era.<sup>152</sup> Some farmers chose to express themselves with an individualized design.<sup>153</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm bank barn displays a louvred cupola centered at the roof ridgeline.

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<sup>148</sup> Gordon, 144.

<sup>149</sup> Vissar, Thomas Durant. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997, 76.

<sup>150</sup> Vissar, 97,98.

<sup>151</sup> Good, Margaret, unnumbered.

<sup>152</sup> Vissar, 45-47.

<sup>153</sup> Sloane, 88.

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***Concrete Stave Silo, 1910***

The 1910 Case-Barlow Farm cylindrical stave silo is representative of silo design popular at the beginning of the twentieth century using concrete as a new material. Patterned after the wood stave silo, the concrete stave silo was introduced to ease construction and lower cost. The circular shape minimized the problem of spoilage in corners. To protect against moisture, the interior was sometimes plastered or coated with cement.<sup>154</sup> A historic image shows the silo under construction in 1910. (Historic Images, Figures 9, 19)

***Milk House, ca. 1920***

To help prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases, state regulations by the early twentieth century mandated that a sanitary milk storage room be separated from areas where cows were milked or stabled. To comply, many farmers added small shed roof or gabled roof milk houses to their barns for storing milk. Others built small free-standing buildings, typically 10'-12' on each side with a square or rectangular footprint. Milk houses were often sited in an accessible location close to cold spring water. Inside, buildings often had concrete cooling tubs or were trenched on one side, where cold flowing spring water would cool the milk in cans. In the 1930s and 1940s, many farmers added electrical refrigeration units to the insulated cooler rooms. Milk houses provided a space to store and cool fluid milk before it was transported to market, store milk cans not in use, and to wash and dry containers.<sup>155</sup>

The ca. 1920 Case-Barlow Farm milk house is characteristic of milk house design of the era with a square plan composed of white glazed block for sanitation resting on a concrete foundation with hipped asphalt shingle roof. A single wood panel door entry faces the southwest corner of the barn and ground level livestock entry for ease of access.

***W.P.A. Privy ca. 1940***

With the need for employment and demand for improved sanitation, the rebuilding of outhouses in rural America became an accomplishment of the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) between 1933 and 1945, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The government set out crews of workers throughout the country to rebuild outhouses that were salvageable and build new ones where existing models did not measure up to federal standards. Improved sanitary one-hole privies were designed with concrete bases, and airtight seat lids and screened ventilators to control flies. Most production was local where timber was available. In lumber towns, the new manufactured privies were mass produced and stacked as far as the eye

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<sup>154</sup> Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 125-139; Gordon, 157.

<sup>155</sup> Vissar, 115-117: "Milk House," Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 2015. Available at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/field-guide/milk-house.html>

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could see, awaiting shipment on government subsidized trains. Citizens who could afford it paid \$5.00 for a ready to paint privy. Those who could not filled out federal forms and received a free privy. The privy became known as the “Eleanor” or the “White House” due to Eleanor Roosevelt’s support for the project.<sup>156</sup>

The ca. 1940 Case-Barlow Farm privy exhibits W.P.A. State of Ohio Department of Health Division of Sanitary Engineering Specifications (Historic Images, Figures 20a,20b) with concrete vault, 2”x4” wood frame construction composed of painted horizontal flush bead board siding with vertical corner boards and framed mesh vents.

The Case-Barlow Farm is representative of the early settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve with the migration of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case from Granby, Connecticut in 1814 to a log cabin (demolished) on the farm and later constructing the 1831 Federal style brick farm house with outbuildings through 1940. It is one of seven known early settlement Connecticut Western Reserve Farms in Summit County. It is one of three known examples of early Federal style farm houses in Summit County, composed of bricks made by owner Chauncey Case from clay harvested from the property and outbuildings representative of modernization in farming life from 1831 to 1940.

### **Conclusion**

The 1831 Case-Barlow Farm house and accompanying farm buildings evolved over five generations of the pioneer Case-Barlow family, representative of the settlement and agricultural development of Summit County during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. Its location along the southern route of the Underground Railroad and the association of Lora Case with abolitionist John Brown, further represented the antislavery movement and pre-Civil War social history in America. In addition, the Case-Barlow Farm is significant for its architecture as a compilation of “Connecticut” Western Reserve farm house buildings and structures representing the Federal style Classic I-House with gabled-end chimneys with later additions and adaptations representing the Greek Revival style as well as utilitarian farm building types from the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The Donald and Emily Barlow children, Janet, Dennis and Raymond, were the sixth generation to live on the farm for a total of 181 years of Case-Barlow family members continuously caring for the farm, since its establishment by Chauncey and Cleopatra Case in 1814. The family retained devotion to the First Congregational Church of Hudson with Donald Barlow donating the remaining farm to the church in 1995.

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<sup>156</sup> Barlow, Ronald S., 21-22; Bowen, Sue. “Pondering the Privy,” *Lancaster Farming*. 12 November 2015.

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Case-Barlow Farm

Name of Property

Summit County, OH

County and State

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## **National Register Nominations**

Case-Barlow Farm

Name of Property

Summit County, OH

County and State

Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500474)

Brown-Bender Farm, 3491 Akron-Peninsula Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Boundary Increase (NR# 93000076)

Brown, John Farmhouse 1842 Hines Hill Road (NR #77001088)

Cranz, William and Eugene Farm, 2401 Ira Road, Bath Township (NR #93000078)

Hale, Jonathan Homestead, 2686 Oak Hill Road, Bath, Ohio (NR #7300258)

Historic and Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio MPD (NR #64500479)

Ohio and Erie Canal (NR #66000607)

Ozmun, Isaac & Marla Farmstead, 6928 Olde Eight Road, Boston Heights (NR #00001556)

Peninsula Village Historic District (NR #74000346 & #BC100000974).

Ranney, Luther B. Farm, 6484 Old Route 8, Boston Heights (NR #88002749)

Recreation and Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500486)

Stanford, George Farm, 6093 Stanford Road, Peninsula (NR #82001874)

Western Reserve Academy (NR #75001539)

Case-Barlow Farm  
Name of Property

Summit County, OH  
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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: Hudson Library and Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** OHI SUM-00863-05 Residence Don Barlow, Barlow Farm, undated (approx. 1987).

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 4.202 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.216744 | Longitude: 81.425002 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

Case-Barlow Farm  
Name of Property

Summit County, OH  
County and State

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 464373 | Northing: 4562693 |
| 2. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is situated in the City of Hudson, County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio. The boundary of the historic Case-Barlow Farm follows Summit County Parcel #3009030.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the property parcel associated with the historic Case-Barlow Farm.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wendy Hoge Naylor, Diana Wellman  
organization: Naylor Wellman, LLC  
street & number: 92 East Washington Street  
city or town: Chagrin Falls state: OH zip code: 44022  
e-mail: naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com  
telephone: 440-247-8319  
date: June 15, 2018

Case-Barlow Farm  
Name of Property

Summit County, OH  
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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

#### Photo Log

**Name of Property:**

**City or Vicinity:** Hudson

**County:** Summit                      **State:** OH

**Photographer:** Diana Wellman & Wendy Naylor

**Date Photographed:** April 2018

1/38

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

1. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0001): Farm, camera direction NW.
2. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0002): Farm, camera direction NW.
3. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0003): House, Façade, camera direction NE.
4. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0004): House, Façade & East Elevation, camera direction N.
5. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0005): House, East Elevation, camera direction NW.
6. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0006): House, East & Rear North Elevations, camera direction W.

Case-Barlow Farm

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7. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0007): House, West & Rear North Elevations, camera direction S.
8. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0008): House, Façade & West Elevation, camera direction E.
9. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0009): House, Façade & East Elevation, camera direction NW.
10. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0010): Barn, South & West Elevations, camera direction E.
11. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0011): Barn, South Elevation, camera direction NE.
12. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0012): Barn, North Elevation, camera direction SW.
13. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0013): Farm, camera direction W.
14. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0014): Barn & Silo, camera direction W.
15. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0015): Wagon Shed, Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction W.
16. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0016): Wagon Shed, Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction W.
17. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0017): Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction S.
18. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0018): Farm, camera direction S.
19. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0019): Wagon Barn, camera direction NE
20. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0020): Wagon Barn & Garage, camera direction NE
21. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0021): Garage, camera direction N.
22. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0022): Milk House, camera direction E.
23. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0023): Wood Silo Foundation Remnants, camera direction SW.
24. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0024): Well House, camera direction NE.
25. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0025): Dog House, camera direction N.
26. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0026): House, Interior First Floor Hallway, camera direction SW.
27. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0027): House, Interior First Floor Living Room, camera direction SW.

Case-Barlow Farm

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28. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0028): House, Interior First Floor Dining Room, camera direction W.
29. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0029): House, Interior First Floor Kitchen, camera direction W.
30. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0030): House, Interior Second Floor Stair, camera direction SW.
31. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0031): House, Interior Second Floor Bedroom, camera direction NW.
32. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0032): House, Interior Second Floor, camera direction SW.
33. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0033): Barn, Lower Level, Interior, camera direction NW.
34. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0034): Barn, Upper Level, Interior, wood truss system, camera direction NW.
35. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0035): Silo, Detail, camera direction SW.
36. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0036): Wagon Shed, Interior, camera direction NE.
37. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0037): Milk House, Interior, camera direction S.
38. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0038): W.P.A. Privy, Interior, camera direction NW.

**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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**Case-Barlow Farm**  
Summit County, Ohio

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**Continuation Sheet**

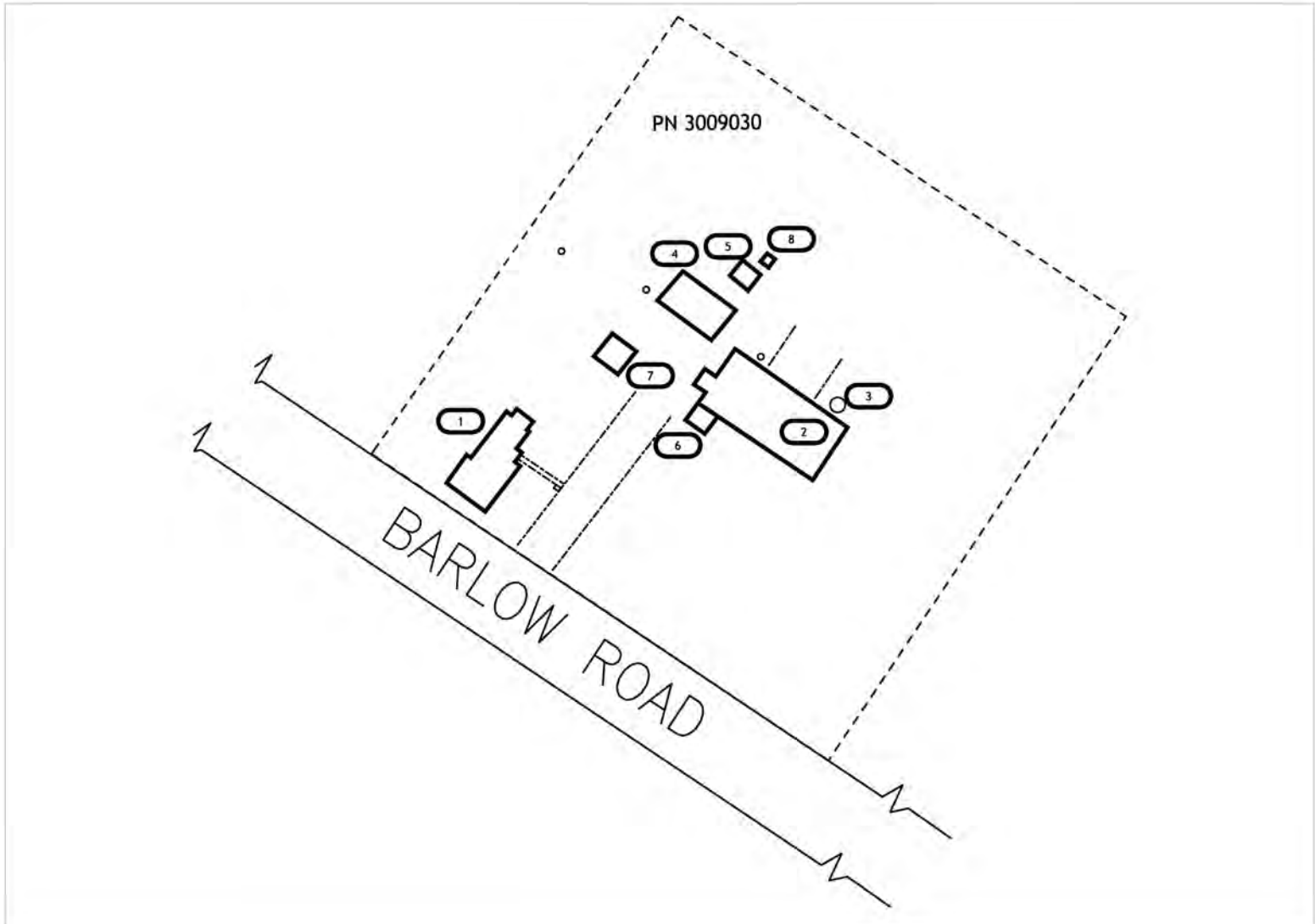
Section number Additional Documentation - Location and Boundary Map Page 1



**LEGEND**  
Not to Scale

- RESOURCE
- RESOURCE NUMBER
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- PN = xxxxxxxx PARCEL NUMBER
- SITE FEATURES
- OBJECT & STRUCTURES

LOCATION MAP





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**LEGEND**

Not to Scale

RESOURCE

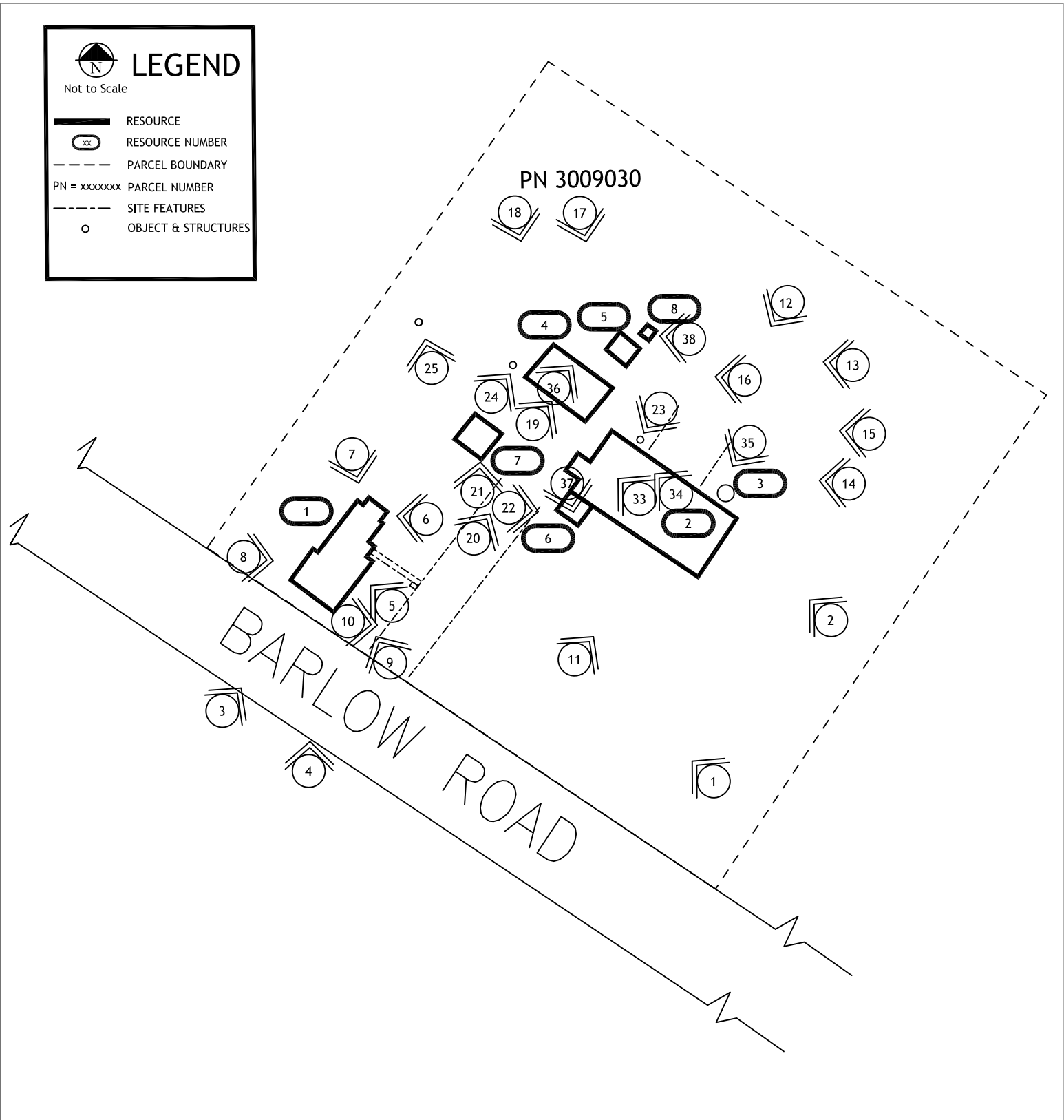
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PARCEL BOUNDARY

PN = xxxxxxxx PARCEL NUMBER

SITE FEATURES

OBJECT & STRUCTURES

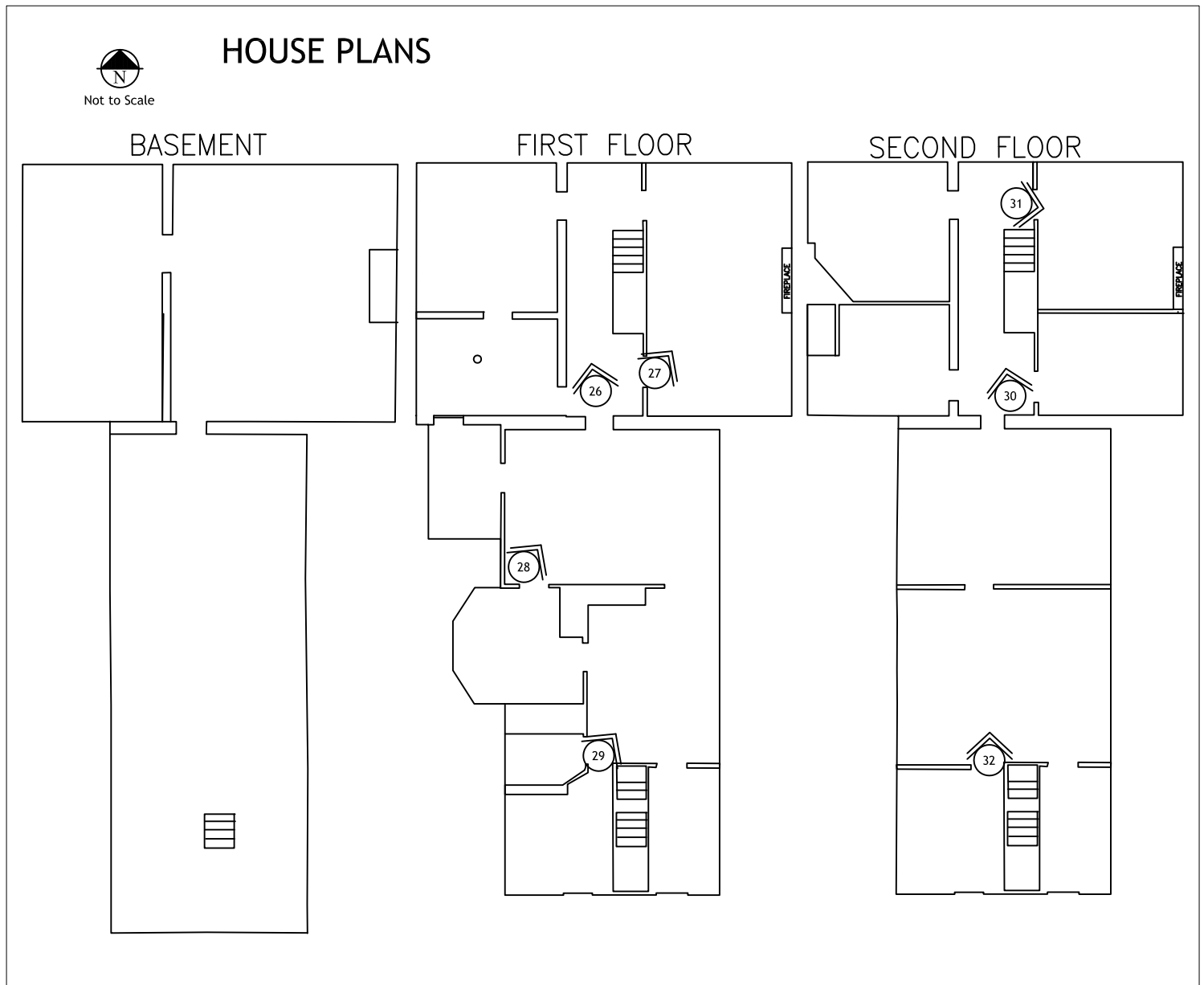


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Page 1



**Figure 1. Case-Barlow Farm, 1856.**  
**Boundary of 272 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27 & 28 owned by Chauncey and Henry Case outlined in black, Case-Barlow Farm house circled**

**Source:** Map of Summit County, Ohio, Cuyahoga Falls. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856. Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

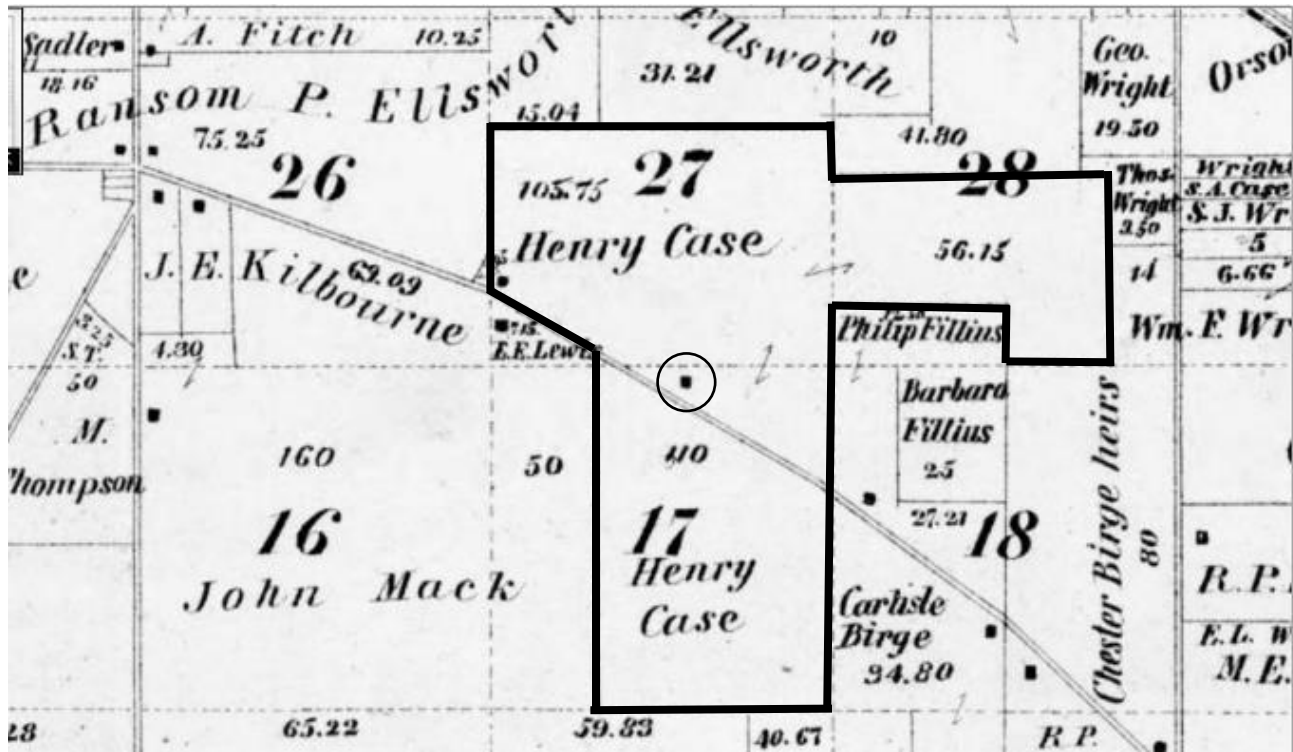
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**Figure 2. Case- Barlow Farm, 1874**  
Boundary of 272 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27 & 28 owned entirely by Henry Case outlined in black, Case-Barlow Farm house circled

**Source:** Combination Atlas Map of Summit County 1874 Tackabury, Mead & Moffett (Philadelphia, PA)

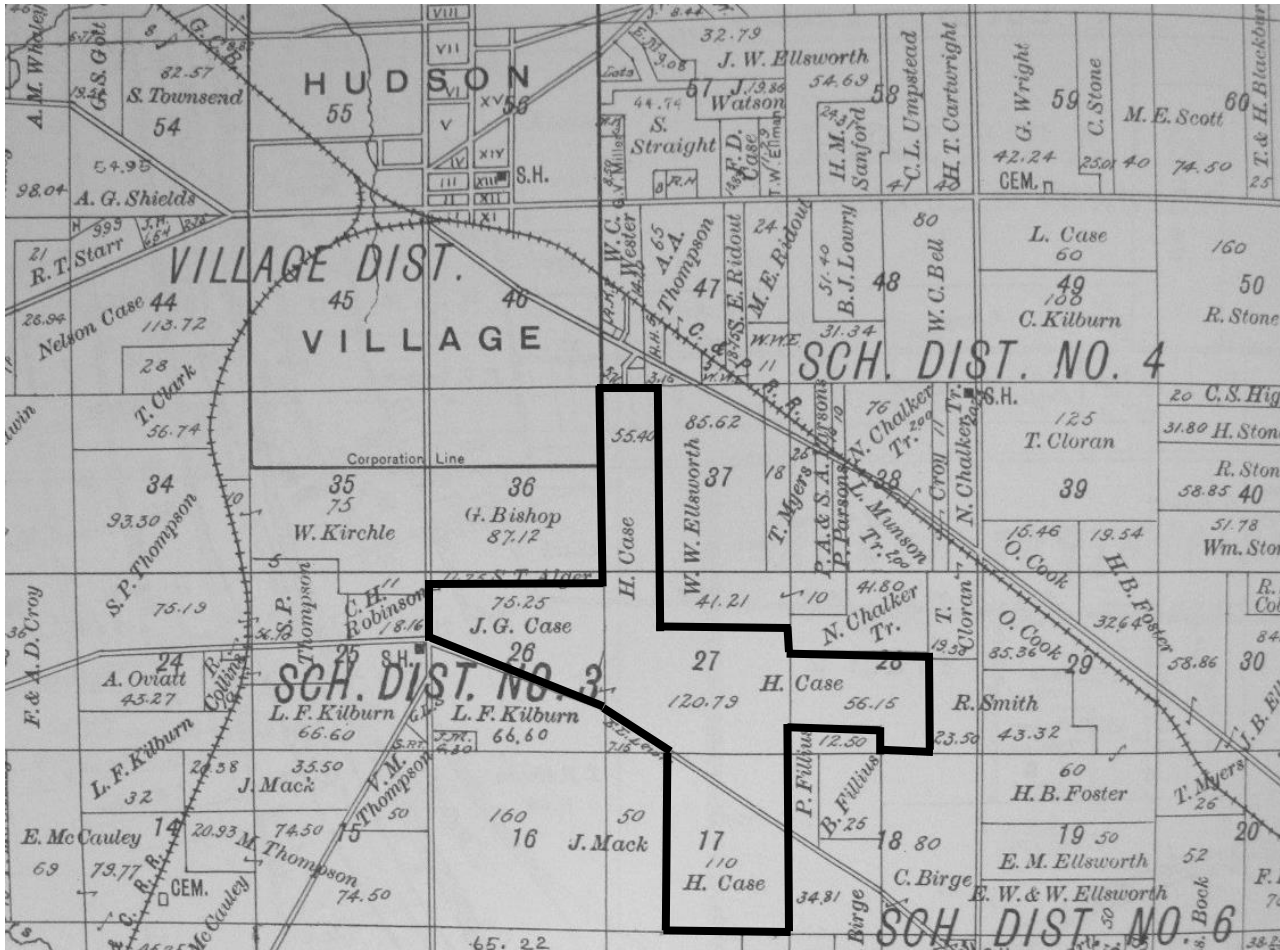
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**Figure 3. Case Barlow Farm, 1891**  
Boundary of 418.59 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 26, 27, 28 & 37 owned by brothers Henry and John Case outlined in black

**Source:** Illustrated Summit County Ohio. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891. Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

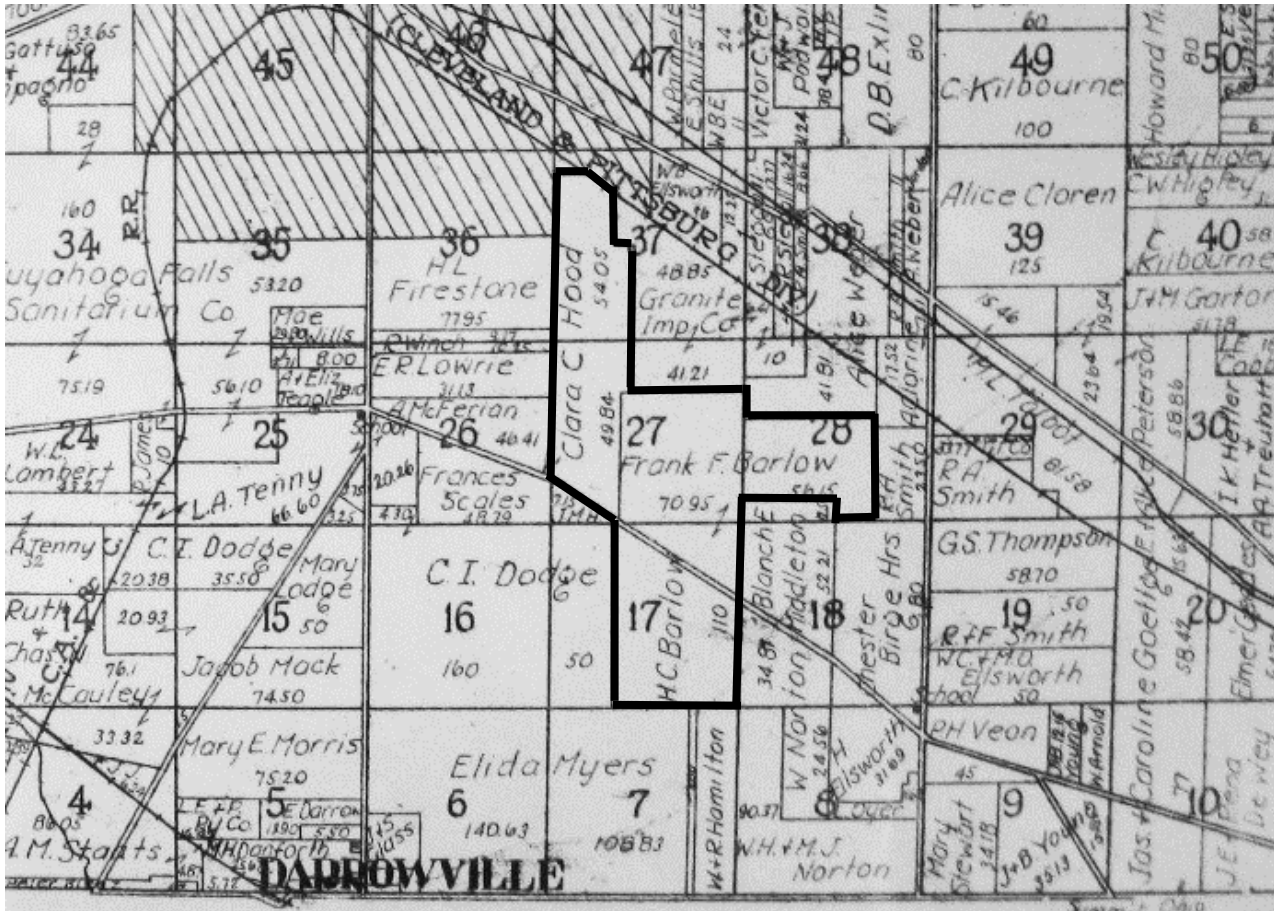
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**Figure 4. Case-Barlow Farm, 1930**  
 Boundary of 340.99 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27, 28 & 37 owned by Clara Case Hood, sister Hattie Case & Franklin Barlow, and Henry Case Barlow outlined in black

**Source:** Plat Map of Summit County, Hudson Township, 1930. Cleveland Public Library Map Collection

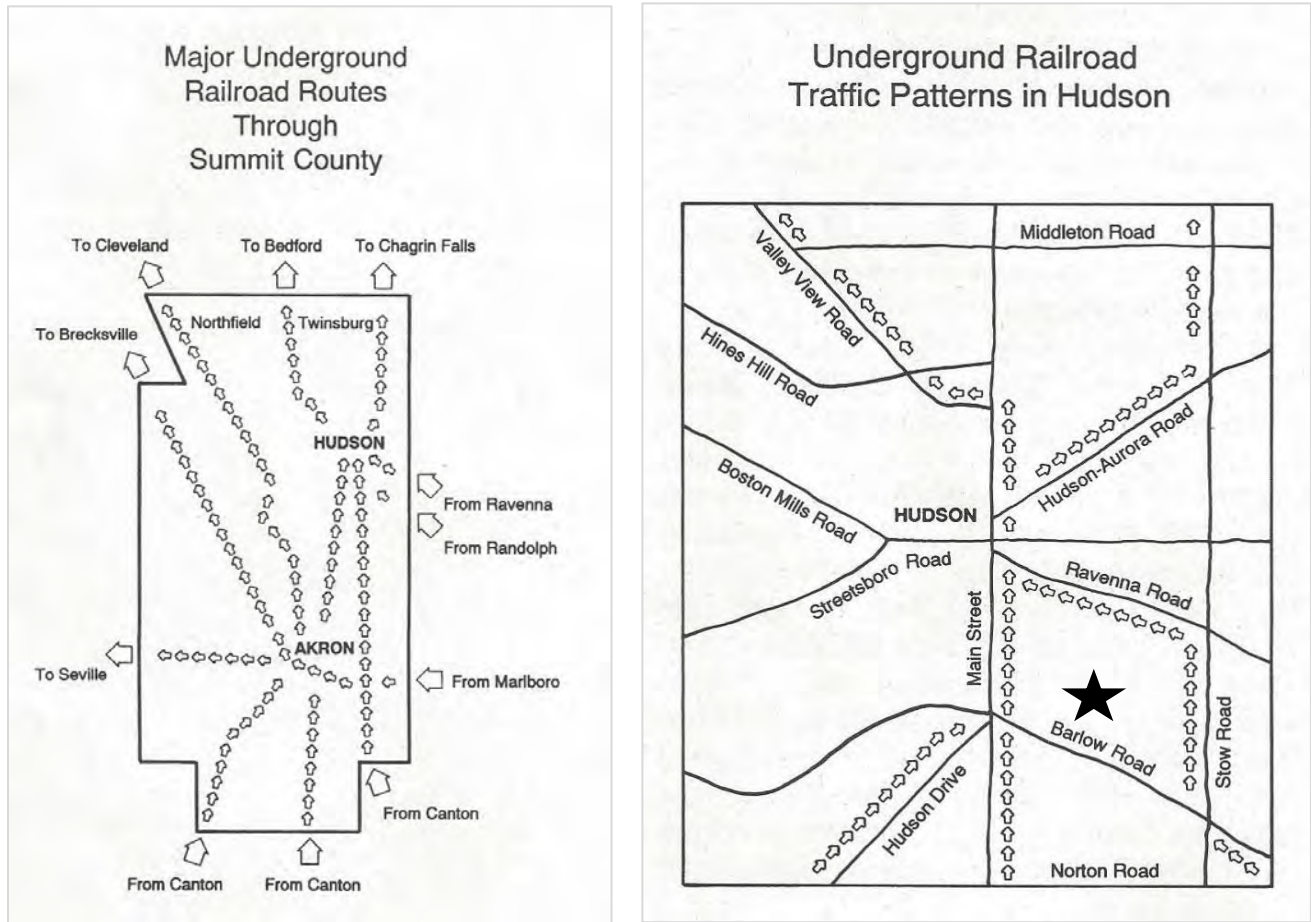
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**Figure 5. Underground Railroad Routes & Traffic Patterns, Summit County & Hudson Case-Barlow Farm indicated with star**

**Source:** Caccamo, James F. *Hudson, Ohio and the Underground Railroad*. Hudson: Friends of the Hudson Library, Inc., 1992, 14,16.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Figure 6. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo ca. 1895**

**Half-light double doors flank the entry with covered porch**

Mary Case (1829-1902), is seated in the background at the right. Grandson Henry Case Barlow (1885-1958) is with horses in the front, and granddaughter Carla May Barlow Carpenter (1891-1932) is young girl in the background.

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH; Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.



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**Figure 7. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo ca. 1900**

**Source:** Hudson Library, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files; Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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**Figure 8. Case-Barlow Farm Bank Barn, Photo undated, ca. 1900**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 9. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo 1910**  
**Concrete Stave Silo under construction, indicated by arrow**

**Source:** *Atlas of Summit County Ohio*. Rectigraph Abstract & Title Co., Akron, Ohio, 1910.  
Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

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**Figure 10. Front entry of Case-Barlow Farm House, with hired man Clayton Woodworth (worked on farm from 1916-1972) who served in World War I, Cavalry. Photo ca. 1916.**

**Source:** Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

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**Figure 11. Henry Case Barlow family with Bank Barn and Wagon Barn, ca. 1918**

Henry (1885-1958) & wife Flora Isabel (1889-1963), sons Franklin (1912-1996), Harold (1914-2002), Donald (1915-2001)

**Source:** Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

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**Figure 12. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo ca. 1940**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 13. Case-Barlow Farm House, east side and north rear elevation showing addition, Photo 1940**

**Source:** Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm Collection

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**Figure 14. Case-Barlow Farm House, front and east elevation showing addition,  
Photo ca. 1945**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files



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**Figure 15. Case- Barlow Farm House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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**Figure 16. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo 1952**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 17. Case Barlow Farm, Photo June 1959**  
**View facing south, with wood silo at northwest corner of barn**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

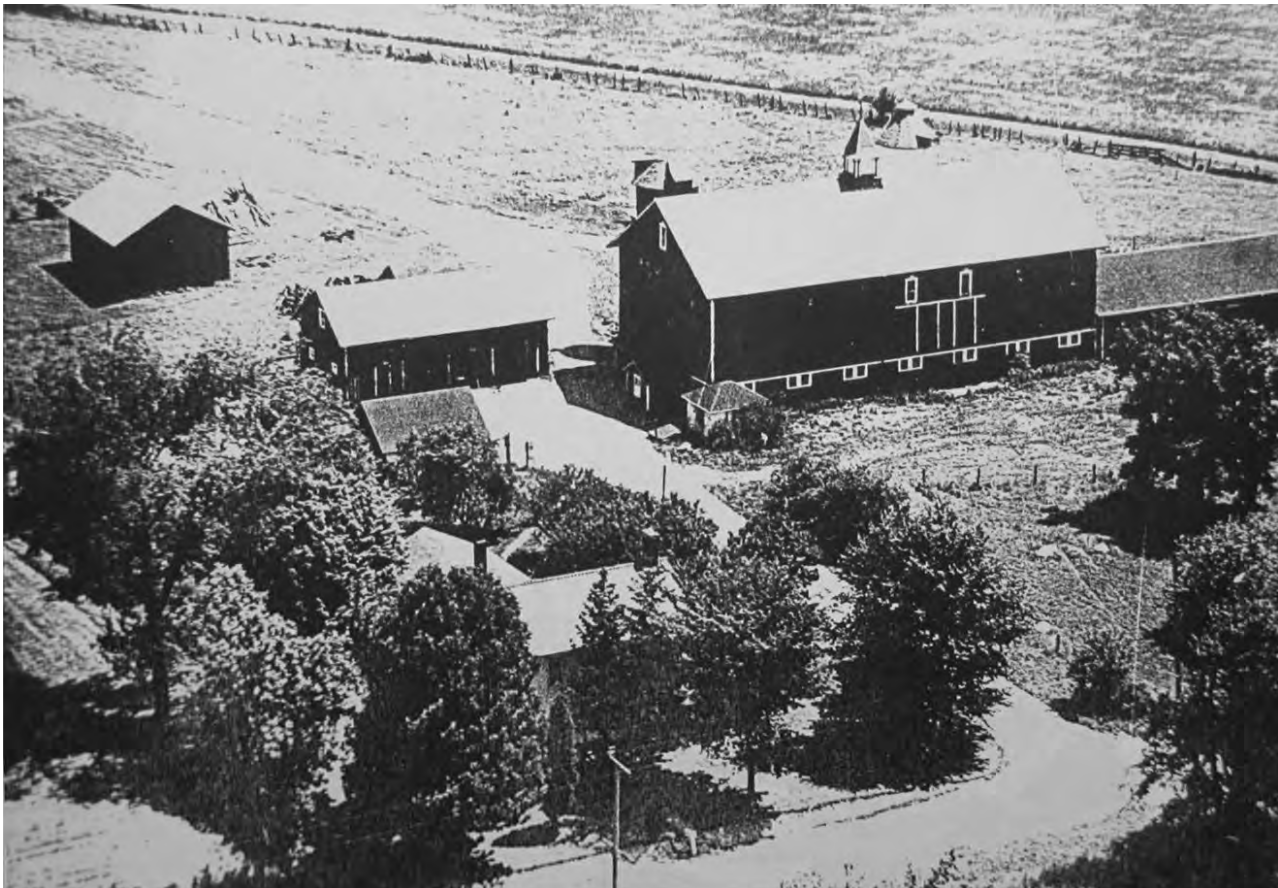
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**Figure 18. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo 1966**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

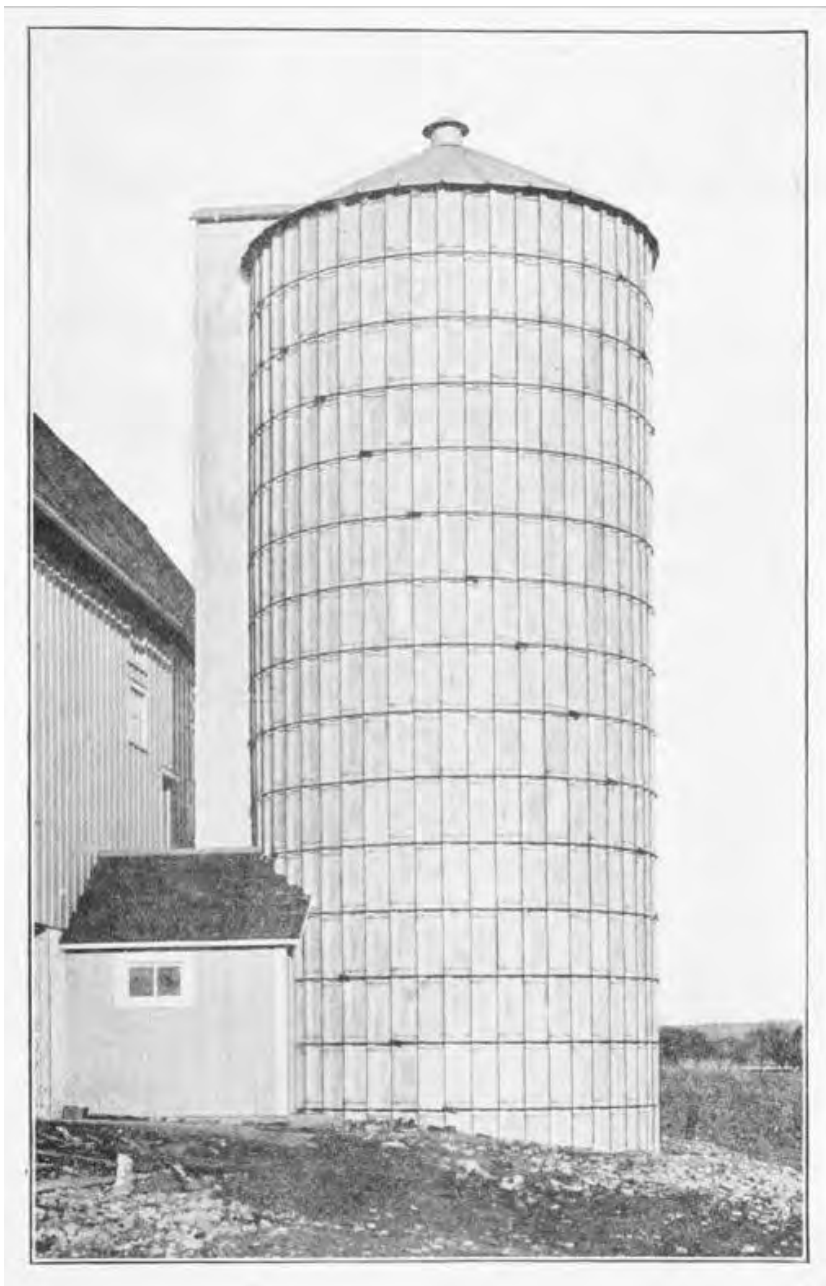
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**Figure 19. Example of Concrete Reinforced Stave Silo, 1916**

**Source:** Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 133.

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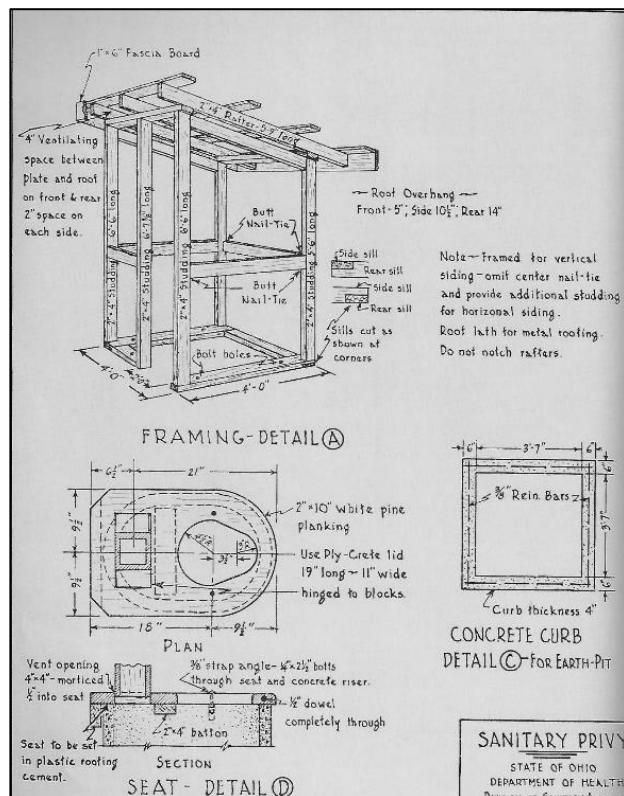
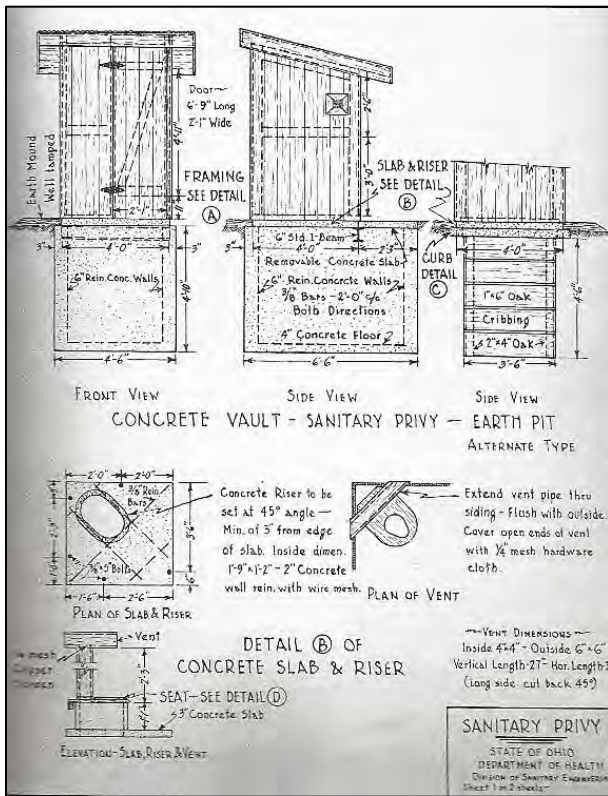


Figure 20a. W.P.A. (1933-1945) Sanitary Privy State of Ohio, Department of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering Drawings, undated

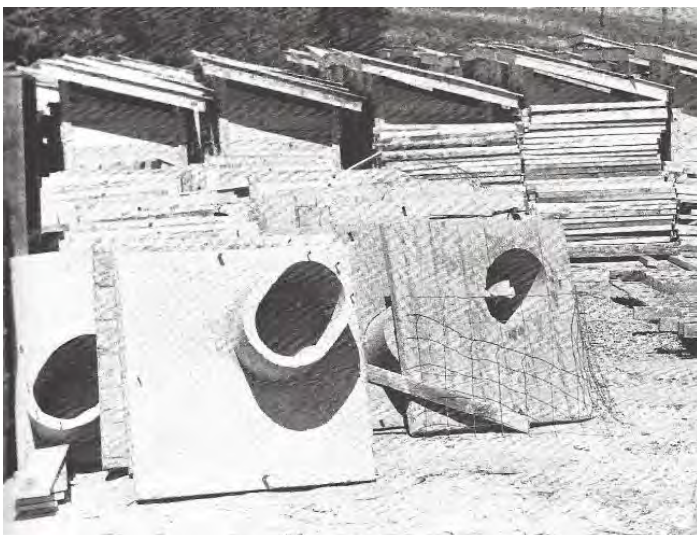


Figure 20b. W.P.A. Concrete Privy Slab & Riser

Source: Barlow, Ronald S., *The Vanishing American Outhouse*, New York: Viking Studio, Penguin Putnam Inc., 1992, 21, 23-24

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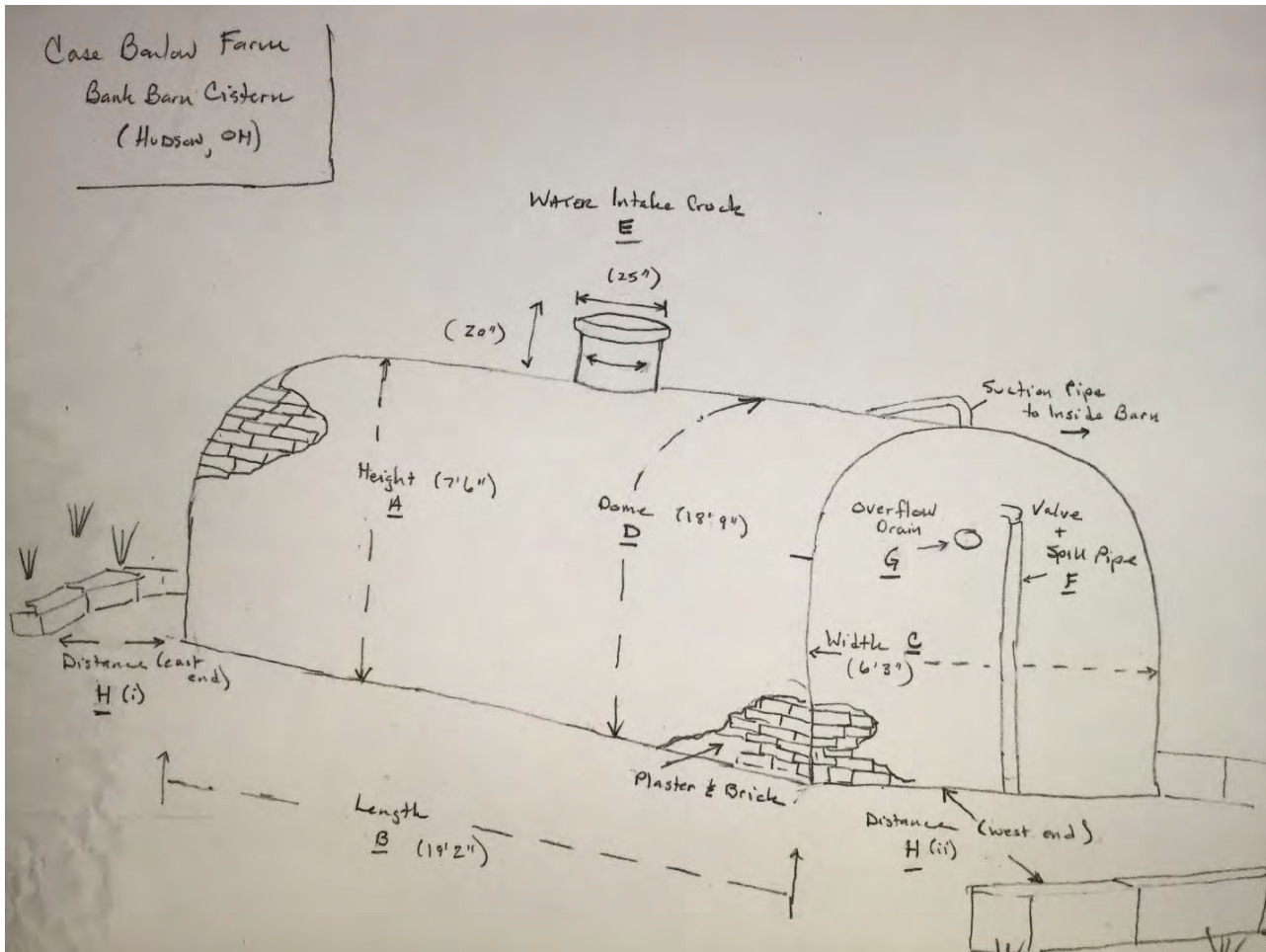


Figure 21. Case-Barlow Farm, Bank Barn Cistern, Diagram by Mason John Burnell

Source: Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

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Figure 22. Map of the Western Reserve, 1826  
Star indicates Hudson Township

Source: Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection



















ADT





CASE-BARLOW FARM  
1931 Barlow Rd.  
Homestead  
est. 1814

PRIVATE PROPERTY



















































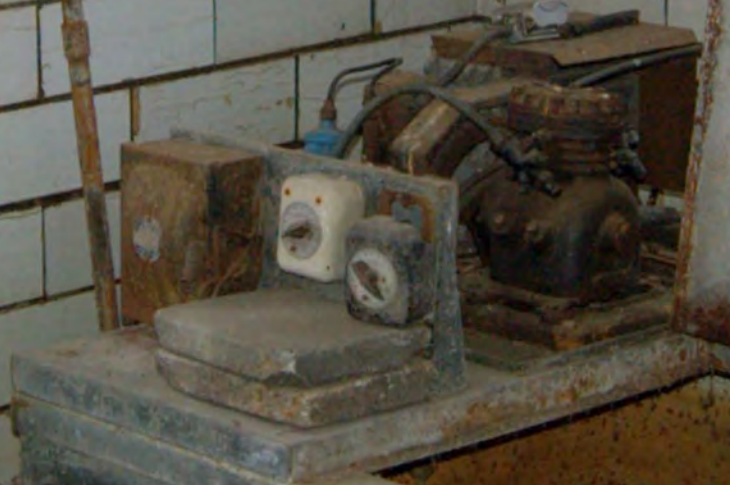














National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Case-Barlow Farm

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Summit

Date Received: 7/22/2019      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 9/5/2019      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: RS100003498

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      8/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary      POS: 1831-1957; AOS: Exploration/Settlement, Social History, Architecture, Agriculture;  
Comments:      LOS: Local.

Recommendation/      NR Criteria: A & C  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 8/15/19

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



OHIO  
HUDSON

REC'D BY SHPO

NOV 26 2018

MAYOR • 115 Executive Parkway, Suite 400 • Hudson, Ohio 44236 • (330) 285-6291

November 20, 2018

Ms. Barbara Power, National Register Program Manager  
Ohio History Connection  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
800 East 17th Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2474

Re: Case-Barlow Farm, 1931 Barlow Road, Hudson, Summit County, OH  
National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Powers:

I enthusiastically support the listing of the Case-Barlow Farm, located at 1931 Barlow Road, Hudson, Summit County, on the National Register of Historic Places. Case-Barlow Farm is representative of the early settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve and Hudson, in particular. Chauncey and Cleopatra Case moved from Granby, Connecticut, to Hudson in 1814 and constructed the 1831 Federal style Case-Barlow House. In addition, Case-Barlow Farm is significant for its association with the anti-slavery movement as a stop on the Underground Railroad. The Case and Barlow families continued to reside on the farm for six generations, creating the compilation of farm buildings and structures which remain today as treasured parts of our community's history.

The City's Barlow Farm Park, once the fields and pastures of the Barlow family, was created in 1997 with voter approval of a bond issue and consists of approximately 60 acres adjacent to the remaining Case-Barlow farm buildings. These farm buildings are now operated as an educational and cultural center by Case-Barlow Bicentennial Farm, Inc. Together with the surrounding park, Case-Barlow Farm creates a unique and important historic resource for the community.

Thank you for your consideration of the nomination. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can provide further assistance.

Sincerely,



David A. Basil  
Mayor  
(330) 285-6291  
[dbasil@hudson.oh.us](mailto:dbasil@hudson.oh.us)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on January 29, 2019  
For nomination of the Case-Barlow Farm to the National Register of  
Historic Places: Summit County, 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: \_\_\_\_\_



January 29, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

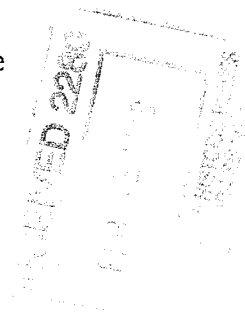
Enclosed please find four new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

North Ward District School  
South Ward District School  
Coshocton Main Street Historic District  
Case-Barlow Farm

COUNTY

Champaign  
Champaign  
Coshocton  
Summit



The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for the North Ward District School, South Ward District School, Coshocton Main Street Historic District, and Case-Barlow Farm.

Please note that the nominations for the North Ward District School, South Ward District School, and Coshocton Main Street Historic District must be listed in the National Register by March 31, 2019 in order to qualify for Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credits.

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56 3498

# 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: Case-Barlow Farm

Other names/site number: N/A

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: 1931 Barlow Road

City or town: Hudson State: OH County: Summit

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 X 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 X 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 X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
X A     B X C     D

Returned

Barbara Powers DSHPO for Inventory & Registration January 7, 2019  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Case-Barlow Farm  
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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Returned

**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>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC

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

Returned

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Metal, Wood

## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The Case-Barlow Farm is located at 1931 Barlow Road in the city of Hudson, residing on Summit County parcel #3009030 composed of approximately 4.202 acres. The property is situated between the intersection of Terex and Barlow Roads to the west, and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad running north-south to the east. The Barlow Farm Park, comprised of 59.096 acres, surrounds the nominated property to the north, east and west and was part of the farm property until it was conveyed to the city of Hudson in 1998.<sup>1</sup>

The Case-Barlow Farm farmyard setting is comprised of eight (8) historic resources including five (5) contributing buildings, two (2) contributing structures, and one (1) noncontributing building. (Photos 1, 2) The 1831 Case-Barlow Federal style brick I-house with gable-end chimneys, and ca.1845 wing expanded in ca.1880 and ca.1930, is in the southwest corner of the property on the north side of Barlow Road. A gravel driveway, marked by old orchard and maple trees, is to the east of the house and leads to the ca. 1915 wood wagon barn, and ca. 1920 rock face concrete block garage. The 1890 wood bank barn and ca. 1920 glazed block milk house are at the northeast end of the driveway. The earthen bank slope is centered on the north side of the barn and retained by large stone stacked foundations. The ca. 1910 concrete stave silo is located at the northeast corner of the bank barn. A fenced paddock is located to the south of the bank barn. The ca. 1940 W.P.A. privy and noncontributing 2013 reconstructed corn crib are located to the north of the wagon barn. A red brick foundation remains from the ca. 1890 wood silo at the north side of the barn, west of the bank foundation, which fell down in the

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<sup>1</sup> Summit County Deed from Key Trust Company of Ohio, N.A., Trustee of Donald C. Barlow Trust and Emily P. Barlow Trust to Hudson Park Board, 20 March 1998.

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1960s.<sup>2</sup> (Photo 23) (Historic Images, Figure 17, 18) The following features described are not significant in size to include in the property resource count. The 2017 well house with pump is located to the west of the wagon barn. (Photo 24) Cisterns are situated at the north side of barn, west side of the wagon barn, and under the rear north porch of the house. A 2016 wood frame dog house is situated to the west of the wagon barn, resting on a foundation of four flat stones. (Photo 25) Fenced gardens and an arboretum are located to the rear west of the garage and at the northwest corner of the property. Other notable objects located across the landscape include a light pillar with address sign at the driveway entrance, a stone horse mount at the end of the house's east walkway, and contemporary information sign. (Photos 5, 9) Commemorative donor pavers compose walkways around the house and to the driveway in several locations.

The surrounding area beyond Barlow Farm Park consists of single-family housing constructed in the 1960s and 1970s on former farmland to the north and west. To the east is the Sagamore Companies of Hudson, 2001 Barlow Road, a landscaping business. To the south are scattered corporate and industrial facilities including Little Tikes Inc., 2180 Barlow Road. The Case-Barlow Farm is 2.3 miles south of the Hudson city center (NR #73001542 & 89001452) and east of the main north-south corridor of Darrow Road (State Rt. 91). It is approximately six miles east of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Recreation and Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS; Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS) and Peninsula Village Historic District (NR #74000346 & BC10000974).

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### **Narrative Description**

The following describes resources located on the Case-Barlow Farm. All buildings and structures below maintain historic integrity in design, materials, craftsmanship, materials, location, feeling, setting and association contributing to the significance of the property within the period of significance from 1831 to 1947, with exception of the noncontributing 2013 corn crib.

**1 Case-Barlow House, 1831, & ca. 1845, ca. 1880, ca. 1930 Wing (Photos, 1-9, 26-32) (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 9, 10, 12-16)**

The two-story Federal style 1831<sup>3</sup> Case-Barlow house is a good example of a Classic I-House type with gable-end chimneys<sup>4</sup> resting on an ashlar course sandstone foundation, constructed by

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<sup>2</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Clayton Woodworth. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

<sup>3</sup> The Franklin S. Barlow *Research Report*, prepared in 1985, references Portage County tax duplicate records noting "the first reference to the present house appears in the tax record of 1832 with the notation 'Brick house', value \$500," indicating the house was constructed in the previous year of 1831. Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report Case-Barlow House 1931 Barlow Road*, 12 September 1985, unnumbered.



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owner Chauncey Case. The five-bay symmetrical façade is composed of white painted brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with central entry flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. A stone walk leads from the road to the stone stoop. The front entrance was replaced ca. 1945 with a Colonial Revival style front entry with six-panel door framed by divided rectangular sidelights with single panel knee wall and divided light transom.<sup>5</sup> The door surround is composed of fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature. (Photos 3, 4, 8) Historic images dating 1880-1940 show a full width front porch with entry composed of paired wood panel doors with half-light arched glazing; the porch was removed and entry replaced between 1940 and 1945. First-floor façade 1/1 windows replaced three-lite glazed double doors, evidenced by historic images and brick infill below sills and above lintels. (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 10, 12, 14) The second-floor is comprised of 2/2 windows with painted stone sills and jack arch lintels at each bay below a simple wood frieze band. Windows have wood storm windows affixed with upper hinges and clips. (Photo 3) Historically, all windows had shutters. (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7)

Side elevations are two bays in width, exhibiting 2/2 windows with painted stone sills and jack arch lintels at the first and second floors. Paired arched 1/1 attic windows with stone sill and carved lintel are centered on the gable end. (Photos 4, 5, 8) A rear elevation single door entry with glass divided light transom remains on the east, but is nailed shut. Above this rear entrance exists a second-floor 9/6 window which is mirrored on the west side second-floor. (Photos 6, 7) The terra cotta tile roof with lateral interior red brick ridge line chimneys at east and west ends was installed between 1910 and 1940, as noted by historic images. (Photo 4) (Historic Images, Figures 6, 7, 12, 14) The terra cotta roof was likely influenced by descendent James Ellsworth's efforts to renew the Village of Hudson in the early 1900s. He encouraged homeowners to paint their houses white and roof them with red clay tile, which he would provide.<sup>6</sup> The brick appears white as early as ca. 1880 based on historic images, which exhibits a white wash like appearance

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Available at Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Portage County tax duplicate records prior to 1840 are no longer retained by the Portage County Auditor's Office, Portage County Archives or Summit County Fiscal Office; The 1831 Asahel Kilbourne house, 1213 Barlow Road was built with bricks from the Chauncey Case kiln, giving credence to the 1831 Case-Barlow house building date. Newkirk, 76; Lora Case, son of Chauncey and who helped build the house, states it was built in 1833. However, the house is on the tax duplicate in 1832. Case, Lora. "Hudson of Long Ago," *The Hudson Independent*, 1897. Republished by The Hudson Library and Historical Society, 1963, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992, 78, 128.

<sup>5</sup> The Franklin S. Barlow *Research Report* refers to notations in his mother's (Isabel Sackett Barlow, wife of Henry Case Barlow) records "copied by Anna Gross in 1925" with no source from which she copied. It states that the house originally had a fan light door. Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report*, unnumbered; No evidence of the fanlight remains or appears in known historic images; Barlow, Dennis. *The House Part I Video*, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

<sup>6</sup> Newkirk, ed. *Hudson A Survey of Historic Buildings in an Ohio Town*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989, 22.

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to the brick. (Historic Images, Figure 6) Lime for white wash was readily available at the limestone mines in Summit County. The basement cellar<sup>7</sup> is accessed through ground level hatch double doors at the east elevation.

Centered on the Federal style house is a rear one and one-half story wood frame wing with clapboard siding resting on a brick and stone foundation. Based on tax duplicate records, the wing was added in ca. 1845,<sup>8</sup> with east entrance composed of four paneled door protected by a small shed roof supported by turned posts with spindle balustrade. Photographic images show the porch was remodeled after 1982. Architectural evidence, historic images and floor plans suggest that the ca. 1845 wing was expanded to the rear with a ca. 1880 bay window reminiscent of the Italianate style. (Historic Images, Figure 7) There appears to be an additional ca. 1930 wing expansion to the rear comprised of remaining bays composed of 12/12 and 2/2 windows with simple wood surround. The north elevation consists of reconstructed rear porch supported by spindle balustrade and chamfered columns, which provides ADA accessibility by a ramp located on the west side. A 12/12 window is centered on the rear elevation gable end. (Photos 6, 7) The west elevation is composed of four bays of 2/2 windows. Frieze band windows with triple divided lights are exhibited on east and west elevations demonstrating the Greek Revival architectural influence common in the Western Reserve. (Photos 5-8) The roof is a 2013 grey standing seam metal roof with central red brick chimney.

The interior I-house plan for the Federal style brick portion of the house is composed of central hallway flanked by originally two large rooms; a living/sitting room with fireplace mantel replaced after 1981<sup>9</sup> to the west (Photo 27) and later divided bedroom and bathroom (formerly winter kitchen<sup>10</sup> and now office) to the east. First-floor façade windows have been wood infilled below the sill where paired fully glazed doors were replaced at an unknown date. Wood stairs with black walnut turned spindle balustrade and newel post (Photo 30) lead to the second-floor composed of hallway with flanking bedrooms, two on each side. (Photo 31) A four-panel door closes off a narrow wood staircase leading to third-floor attic space. The wing is entered from the central hallway (Photo 26) in the brick portion of the house into a dining room and kitchen on the first floor. (Photos 28, 29) It connects at the rear of the second-floor bedrooms in the brick

<sup>7</sup> Maher, Joan May. *Interview with Harold Edmund Barlow*. 29 September 1997, unnumbered. Harold refers to the potato cellar under the brick part of the house.

<sup>8</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. The Barlow Report references Summit County tax duplicate records valuing the brick house at \$250 situated on lot 17 composed of 110 acres valued at \$569 (total \$819) in 1841, one year after Hudson became part of the newly formed Summit County. The 1847 tax duplicate values show a value of \$1,890 indicating the wood frame addition was likely constructed ca.1845.

<sup>9</sup> Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm. 1981 Photo of original mantel.

<sup>10</sup> Barlow, Dennis. The House Part I Video, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

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portion of the house with sloped ceiling, formerly “hired men” living space.<sup>11</sup> (Photo 32) Wood plank floors, painted plaster walls, and vertical panel wood doors are exhibited throughout both portions of the house with painted trim and molding at baseboards, and around doors and windows.

2

**Bank Barn, 1890 (Photos 1, 2, 10-14, 33, 34) (Historic Images, Figures 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 21)**

The 1890<sup>12</sup> bank barn is a New England type with wood frame truss system. The red bank barn is rectangular in plan oriented lengthwise to the east-west on flat land with a sloped earthen bank at the north elevation supported by sandstone block retaining walls on either side leading to large sliding barn doors allowing second level access for farm machinery. (Photos 1, 2, 10-13) The barn is approximately four and one-half stories in height measuring approximately 8’x104’<sup>13</sup>, composed of red painted vertical wood plank siding resting on a sandstone foundation. Gable end ground level entry for livestock at the west elevation off the gravel drive defines it as a New England type bank barn.<sup>14</sup> The west elevation is composed of three bays with single sliding door entry flanked by paired six pane windows, and, single four pane window and man door, and 2/2 window with carved lintel at the gable end. (Photo 10) The east elevation is defined by ground level slider and a contemporary painted wood stair, added after 1997 to provide a second means of egress from the main barn floor. An inset window remains above ground level and 2/2 window at the gable end with carved lintels. (Photo 14) A connecting gable roof wood frame barn used for machine storage and a pig pen<sup>15</sup> measuring 94’x 47’, and 12’-18’ in height was moved to the site in 1957 when property on the south side of Barlow Road was sold,<sup>16</sup> and later demolished after 1997.<sup>17</sup> A 1910 historic image exhibits a covered paddock in this location. (Historic Image, Figure 9) The south elevation ground level is composed of seven bays of paired vertical double paned windows with simple wood surround, connected at the lintels by a horizontal wood band. A sliding barn door is centrally mounted above the ground level to correspond with the bank barn entry on the north elevation; allowing for loading/unloading and

<sup>11</sup> Maher, Joan May. *Interview with Harold Edmund Barlow*, unnumbered.

<sup>12</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 594. This resource states that Henry Case “erected, just prior to his death [1890], a very substantial modern barn.”; Summit County Tax Duplicate records show a barn in 1895 valued at \$570.

<sup>13</sup> *Appraisal of Real Property Located at 1931 Barlow Rd., Hudson, OH 44236*. Prepared for Donald Barlow by Bradford E. Charnas & Assoc., Inc., 30 May 1995.

<sup>14</sup> Vissar, Thomas Durant. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997, 76.

<sup>15</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, undated. Available at Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection, 19.

<sup>16</sup> Newkirk, 78.

<sup>17</sup> Rogers, Rebecca M. *Historic Case-Barlow Farmstead Outbuilding Survey Prior to Demolition, Repair and Relocation of Structures*. 1 May 1997. Available at Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, 30.

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air flow. Two 1/1 windows with carved lintels are situated above the sliding door. The horizontal band and window trim are painted white in color. A single pane window peeks out at the west end corresponding with the interior hay loft. (Photo 11) The north elevation is composed of central bank with ground level windows with simple surrounds providing ventilation for livestock. Central sliding barn door trim at the upper level bank and window trim are painted white. (Photo 12) A single 1/1 wood window is located just east of the silo. Door openings at the ground level and upper floor once connected the barn to the silo at the northwest corner. The asphalt shingle roof features a central wood and asphalt shingle pyramidal cupola with louvres. A lighting rod is mounted at the tip with four equally distributed along the ridge line. A roof gutter system connects to a large brick cistern located to the east of the bank measuring 7'6" in height and 18'9" in depth.<sup>18</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 21)

The interior of the barn is composed of exposed timber beams supported by square wood columns with concrete base at the first level with exposed wood under decking. (Photo 33) The first level livestock area exhibits a concrete floor with remnants of mechanical gutter cleaner,<sup>19</sup> milking equipment piping, and demising walls. A straight run stair leads to upper floors with wood truss system (Photo 34), open to the ceiling housing the threshing and hay storage areas. A stair leads to a contemporary elevated loft platform at the east end.

**3 Concrete Stave Silo, 1910 (Photos 12-14, 35) (Historic Images, Figures 9, 18, 19)**

The 1910<sup>20</sup> painted concrete stave silo is cylindrical in shape measuring 44'3" in height from the ground to the underside of the roof and 15'9" in diameter,<sup>21</sup> resting on a masonry foundation. (Photo 14) It is composed of pre-cast concrete stave interlocking masonry units approximately 24-30" long, 10" wide, and 2.5" thick. Staves are vertically stacked and secured with round steel strapping and turnbuckles, reinforcing the silo against outward pressure. (Photo 35) The conical asphalt shingle wood roof is divided into 12 segments with venting towards the tip and exposed rafter tails. (Photo 12, 13) A gabled dormer with paired doors on the northeast side provides access allowing ensilage to be delivered to the silo. To the south is a chute running the length of the silo with entry door at the base and wood access shed at the roof. (Photo 14) Following the design of the era, the inside of the silo is likely sealed with a thin layer of concrete.<sup>22</sup> (Historic

<sup>18</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 2.

<sup>19</sup> Vissar, 98.

<sup>20</sup> Case-Barlow Farm image showing silo under construction. (Historic Image, Figure 9) *Atlas of Summit County Ohio*. Rectigraph Abstract & Title Co., Akron, Ohio, 1910. Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

<sup>21</sup> Rogers, 27-29.

<sup>22</sup> Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 125-139; Bauer, Barbara Perry "About Silos" TAG Historical Research, 21 February 2015; Gordon, 157.

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Images, Figure 19) An access shed connecting the silo and barn at the ground level was removed after 1997.<sup>23</sup>

**4 Wagon Barn, ca. 1915 (Photos 16, 18-20, 36) (Historic Images, Figures 9, 11, 17, 18)**

The one and one-half story wood frame side gabled wagon barn is comprised of two sections with former granary<sup>24</sup> to the west and wagon storage to the east. (Photo 19, 20) A 1910 Historic Image shows a two-story front gable granary building which appears to have been altered and incorporated into the west end of the wagon barn, after a fire.<sup>25</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 9) The building is composed of drop siding painted red with white corner boards, resting on a stone foundation. White paint outlines the single man door entry to the granary at the first bay and trio of paired double doors, replaced in 2013.<sup>26</sup> The west elevation is composed of wood shingle with two six-pane windows at the first floor and 1/1 window at the gable end with a Y-shaped gutter system tying into a brick cistern installed in ca. 1916. (Photo 18) A “ditch was dug and pipe laid to the house” at the same time from the cistern across the back yard and connected to a storage tank installed in the basement of the house.<sup>27</sup> The east elevation exhibits a 2/2 window at the gable end. (Photo 16) The standing seam metal roof was replaced in 2013.<sup>28</sup>

The interior of the west granary portion of the building is composed of wood floor with open wood stairs leading to the upper floor storage area. The east portion exhibits an open central area with gravel floor to accommodate vehicle height, flanked by upper wood floor lofts. (Photo 36)

**5 Corn Crib, 2013 (Photos 15, 16, 17, 18) (Historic Images, Figure 17) Noncontributing**

The 2013 Corn Crib is a reconstruction of the ca. 1915 corn crib<sup>29</sup> previously located on the property, using new materials.<sup>30</sup> The one-story front gabled wood frame building is rectangular in plan and designed as a drive-in crib. Outward sloping walls are composed of unpainted vertical plank boards spaced apart below the roof line to allow for air circulation, to protect corn from rainfall, and discourage rodents from climbing. The Corn Crib is composed of two separate cribs each with single door entry on the east elevation flanking a center gravel aisle, allowing for

<sup>23</sup> Rogers, 28.

<sup>24</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>25</sup> OHI SUM-00863-05 Residence Don Barlow, Barlow Farm, undated (approx. 1987). OHI states shed at driveway replaces in 1915 an earlier carriage house that burned.

<sup>26</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>27</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 2.

<sup>28</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Wagon Shed.

<sup>29</sup> Rogers, 20.

<sup>30</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website, Corn Crib.

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wagon access or vehicle storage. Each crib rests on a foundation of four large sandstone blocks. The gable ends are unpainted wide vertical plank board below a grey metal standing seam roof.<sup>31</sup>

Corn cribs became part of farm buildings in the mid-nineteenth century when growing “Indian” corn became popular. Storing the corn on the cob in well ventilated corn cribs allowed the kernels to dry without spoiling. The distinctively shaped corn cribs with slanted side walls became common by the 1860s. Corn cribs are typically set high above the ground on wooden or stone posts. Inverted Metal pans or pie plates are sometimes laid on top of posts to deter rats, mice and other small animals.<sup>32</sup>

**6 Milk House, ca. 1920 (Photos 10, 22, 37) (Historic Images, Figure 18)**

The ca. 1920 milk house is square in plan. The building is composed of white glazed block with six pane steel case with upper sash awning windows on the east, west, and south elevations, resting on a concrete foundation with hipped asphalt shingle roof. (Photo 22) A single wood panel door entry faces the southwest corner of the barn and ground level livestock entry. The interior is composed of concrete floor, glazed tile block, and flat panel ceiling. (Photo 37) Exterior and interior block exhibits areas of delamination and crackling.

**7 Garage, ca. 1920 (Photos 20, 21)**

The ca. 1920 front gabled single bay two-car garage is composed of white painted manufactured rock faced concrete block, with asphalt shingled gable ends and roof. The wood overhead garage door is contemporary and composed of four sections of 2/3 paneled wood topped with six panes of glass. Paired 1/1 windows comprise the rear west elevation.

**8 W.P.A. Privy ca. 1940 (Photos 15, 16, 17, 38) (Historic Images, Figures 20a, 20b)**

The ca. 1940 W.P.A. concrete vault sanitary privy is 2”x 4” wood frame construction composed of painted horizontal flush bead board siding with vertical corner boards and framed mesh vents on side and rear elevations. A board and batten single door at the façade is mounted to the left with steel hinges. The building measures 4’ x 4’3” with interior roof height 6’6” from foundation to roof height at the front and 5’5” in height to the rear with 45 degree flat asphalt shingle roof and framed overhanging eaves with 1x6” fascia boards.<sup>33</sup> The interior features a wood commode with wood hinged seat with square wood base mounted at a 45 degree corner angle on a concrete riser and slab connected to a below ground vault. (Photo 38) The building follows W.P.A. State of Ohio Department of Health Division of Sanitary Engineering Specifications. (Historic Images, Figures 20a, 20b)

<sup>31</sup> Sloane, Eric. *An Age of Barns*. Stillwater Minnesota: Voyageur Press, Inc., 2001, 76-77; Gordon, 152.

<sup>32</sup> Vissar, 128-129; Gordon, 152.

<sup>33</sup> Rogers, 23-25.

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While no archaeological investigation has taken place on the Case-Barlow Farm, there is potential for locating historic archaeological resources. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate historic sites that have yet to be identified. Below ground structural evidence may survive from nineteenth and early twentieth century farming and domestic activity which would enhance an understanding of agricultural practices from this time period. In addition, there is always potential to encounter unrelated historic and prehistoric archaeological resources.

### INTEGRITY

The Case-Barlow Farm demonstrates some minor deterioration and modifications, while retaining historic architectural integrity for a compilation of farm buildings that was home to one of the early settler families of the Western Reserve, supporting six generations of family farmers who were active members of the community. Integrity of **Design** is exhibited in both exterior and interior architectural elements of the eight contributing historic buildings and structures. The brick 1831 Federal style house with wing and ca. 1920 Garage demonstrate the fashionable trends of a rural house over the course of 188 years. The ca. 1890 bank barn, ca.1915 wagon barn and ca.1940 W.P.A. privy demonstrate the retention of historic fabric, **Materials**, and **Craftsmanship**, representing the level of care taken to preserve wood buildings and structures that exhibit the growth of the farm over 150 years. The 1910 silo and ca.1920 milk house demonstrate the technological advances of both agricultural and dairy industry. The buildings remain in their historic **Location** since the beginning of the construction of the farm buildings in 1831 and the architectural language retains the historic **Feeling** and **Association** as noted in historic images of the farm buildings in their original historic **Setting** along Barlow Road in Hudson Township.

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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.

Returned

#### 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.)

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

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

**Period of Significance**

1831-1947

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

**Significant Dates**

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

Returned

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Case, Chauncey

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

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Case-Barlow Farm is significant under **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement** as representative of early settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve with the migration of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case from Granby, Connecticut, to Hudson Township and construction of the 1831 Case Barlow Farm house with wing; and, **Social History** for its association with their son Lowry “Lora” Case and the anti-slavery movement as a stop on the Underground Railroad. In addition, the Case-Barlow Farm is significant under **Criterion C: Architecture** as a compilation of farm buildings and structures representing the Federal style Classic I-House with gabled-end chimneys as well as utilitarian farm building types from the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

The **period of significance begins in 1831** with construction of the Case-Barlow Farm house and **ends in 1947** when Kent Road, the road running past the farm, leading from Hudson to the city of Kent was re-named Barlow Road, in honor of the Barlow family and their long, local history as descendants of early settlers and owners of the farm.

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

#### Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

##### The Great Migration to the Western Reserve

Settlement of the Western Reserve began with the formation of the Connecticut Land Company in 1795, whose ownership encompassed an estimated three million acres of un-surveyed and undivided Ohio territory spreading 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania state line and south of Lake Erie.<sup>34</sup> The State of Connecticut released the majority of their western land claims by 1786, but retained or “reserved” these Western Reserve lands west of the Pennsylvania state line.<sup>35</sup> It was not until the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, which removed the threat of Indian attack from the Reserve, that Connecticut was motivated to legislate a plan for the survey and sale of this land. Seven directors were chosen to manage the newly formed Connecticut Land Company including Moses Cleaveland, Oliver Phelps, Samuel Johnson, Ephriam Kirby, Samuel Mather Jr., Roger Newberry and Henry Champion, II.<sup>36</sup> Surveyors and agents were then hired to set out and explore the new Connecticut Western Reserve territory

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<sup>34</sup> Hatcher, Harlan. *The Western Reserve The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1991, 14-15, 20, 56.

<sup>35</sup> Hatcher 10-11, 56.

<sup>36</sup> Whittlesey, Col. Charles. *Early History of Cleveland, Ohio*. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., Printers, 1867, 168; Hatcher, 14-15.

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dividing it into townships and ranges ready for sale.<sup>37</sup> Assigned to the task, Moses Cleaveland as a Director and Superintendent for the Connecticut Land Company, led the first surveying party as they headed west in 1796 with the goal of making it to the Cuyahoga River to set up the first city in the Reserve.<sup>38</sup> Moses Cleaveland and his party arrived to the mouth of the Cuyahoga at Lake Erie on July 22, 1796. From there, the City of Cleveland was founded with the remainder of the Western Reserve divided into five-mile square townships and ranges of land in preparation for sale.

Settlement of the Reserve lands did not proceed in an organized fashion, largely because of the numerous and diverse investor land holdings, and scattered sales throughout the Reserve.<sup>39</sup> Entire townships were purchased by lottery, with a numbered certificate picked from a box designating a specific township.<sup>40</sup> Henry Howe in his *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio* relays the story of hardships among the early settlers of the Reserve:

The settlement of the Reserve commenced in a manner somewhat peculiar. Instead of beginning on one side of the county, and progressing gradually into the interior, as had usually been done in similar cases, the proprietors of the Reserve, being governed by different and separate views, began their improvements wherever their individual interests led them. Hence we find many of the first settlers immured in a dense forest, fifteen or twenty miles or more from the abode of any white inhabitants. In consequence of their scattered situation, journeys were sometimes performed of twenty or fifty miles for the sole purpose of having the staple of an ox-yoke mended, or some other mechanical job, in itself trifling, but absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of business...The want of mills to grind the first harvests was in itself a great evil. Prior to the year 1800 many families used a small handmill, properly called a *sweat-mill*, which took the hard labor of two hours to supply flour enough for one person a single day... The difficulties of procuring subsistence for a family, in such circumstances, must be obvious.<sup>41</sup>

Historian Harlan Hatcher further describes the pattern of settlement,

“We sweep our eyes over the 3,000,000 acres, across the 120-mile stretch of wilderness; we see the short rivers running down to the lake as the chief highways into the land; we see Indian trails crossing it; and we see these few hundred families set down miles apart in little oases hacked out of the woods in scattered

<sup>37</sup> Hatcher, 22.

<sup>38</sup> Hatcher, 25.

<sup>39</sup> Hatcher, 49.

<sup>40</sup> Izant, Grace Goulder. *Hudsons's Heritage*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1985, 34-36.

<sup>41</sup> Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vol. I. Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 682, 683.

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townships, isolated, lonely, trying in many instances desperately to keep alive and advance the station of themselves and their children.<sup>42</sup>

During the early years of the nineteenth century, the Reserve was advertised as “the fabled region of the West,” “the garden of America”, and “an earthly Paradise, where everything which is considered a luxury, might be had almost without care, labour or exertion.”<sup>43</sup> In response, it was reported that after closure of the War of 1812 and a particularly harsh New England winter of 1816-1817, by the summer of 1817 a “stampede towards the Reserve hits Connecticut,” as one of the largest and homogeneous mass migrations in American history.<sup>44</sup> Two routes led from New England to the Reserve with some travelling by way of the Mohawk Valley, crossing New York to Buffalo and entering Ohio by boat, making their way over the land trail through Erie to Conneaut and down the town lines to their chosen place of settlement. Others crossed Pennsylvania, climbed the mountains and came down to Pittsburgh, following the pack train trails across Youngstown and into the Reserve from the southeast.<sup>45</sup> Those who could afford a horse and covered wagon loaded it with all their personal effects and travelled in relative luxury, with often a father, mother, and children, from six to up to a dozen, setting out. Others travelled by oxcarts, walking all the way through deep wagon ruts and mudholes, up steep mountainsides and down slopes. Samuel Goodrich, who saw the trek of 1817, wrote:

In several instances I saw families on foot - the father and boys taking turns in dragging along an improvised hand-wagon loaded with the wreck of the household goods - occasionally giving the mother and baby a ride. Many of these persons were in a state of poverty, and begged their way as they went. Some died before they reached the expected Canaan; many perished after their arrival, from fatigue and privation; and others, from the fever and ague, which was then certain to attack the new settlers<sup>46</sup>

After arrival, settlers endured relative isolation and slow development over the following three decades suffering from ill health, lack of trade routes, markets and cash with no consuming public in the Reserve to absorb local products. There could be little exchange because everyone produced the same thing - chiefly grain, pork, and cheese.<sup>47</sup> The early settlement years were rugged.

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<sup>42</sup> Harlan, 56

<sup>43</sup> Hatcher, 56-58.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Hatcher, 58-59.

<sup>46</sup> Hatcher, 59-60.

<sup>47</sup> Hatcher, 62.

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**Hudson Township**

The original proprietors of what would become Hudson Township, Township 4 Range 10 of the Connecticut Western Reserve, were “well-to-do” farmer Nathaniel Norton of Bloomfield, New York, along with wealthy merchant brother Birdseye Norton and farmer David Hudson, both of Goshen, Connecticut.<sup>48</sup> The established routes into the Reserve crossed Indian Trails and lakes by way of Buffalo Creek to Cattaraugus, Presque Isle, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Grand River, and Chagrin River to the Cuyahoga River. In early 1799, three years after the arrival of Moses Cleaveland and his party to the mouth of the Cuyahoga at Lake Erie, the Hudson party gathered provisions and set out for the Western Reserve beginning in Bloomfield, New York. They travelled on to Albany, Schenectady, Fort Schuyler, and Onondaga bringing them to the Indian trail at Buffalo which led them to the eastern boundary of the Reserve. They followed township lines south for forty miles and then west crossing the Grand and Cuyahoga Rivers, striking the Salt Spring Indian Trail near the southeastern corner of Ravenna. After an arduous journey and six days searching for the Township 4 survey markers, they arrived on June 17, 1799. David Hudson brought his wife and six children to Hudson along with a larger party the following year in 1800.<sup>49</sup> In 1802, the Commissioners of Trumbull County, sitting in the county seat of Warren, named “Hudson” Township. Twenty early residents gathered at the home of David Hudson to begin the business of organizing and electing trustees, Postmasters, Supervisors of Highways, Constables, Appraisers, designating David Hudson as Chairman and Justice of the Peace.<sup>50</sup> A public square was laid out as the geographic center. The earliest road led to the boat landing to the west along the Cuyahoga River in Boston Township. In 1802, Edward Payne laid out the Old State Road from Painesville to Chillicothe, the state capital, passing through Hudson. The north-south road from Cleveland to Canton through Hudson, and Ravenna Road was laid out in the same year of 1802.<sup>51</sup> In 1807, Hudson Township became part of Portage County with its creation out of parts of Trumbull County.

**Chauncey and Cleopatra Case**

Before the end of the War of 1812 and in 1814, the Chauncey & Cleopatra (Hayes) Case and Gideon & Dorothea (Hayes) Mills<sup>52</sup> families with a combined 12 children migrated from Granby, Connecticut, to Hudson Township, as early settlers of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

<sup>48</sup> Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County: With an Outline Sketch of Ohio*. Chicago: Baslan & Battey Historical Publishers, 1881, 411-14.

<sup>49</sup> Perrin, 412-17; Howe, Henry. *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*. Vols. II. Norwalk, Ohio: The Lansing Printing Company, Public Printers, 1896, 627.

<sup>50</sup> Perrin, 430.

<sup>51</sup> Perrin, 431.

<sup>52</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 595; Perrin, 827; Dorothea Hayes Mills was the sister of Cleopatra Hayes Case. Gideon and Dorothea Mills had seven children by 1814; Ohio Find A Grave Index 1787-2012, Gideon Mills.

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Lora Case (1811-1897), son of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case, recalls his journey and early life as recorded in 1897 by the local newspaper *The Hudson Independent*,

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1814, my father and mother, Chauncey and Cleopatra Hayes Case, with five children, of whom I was the youngest, started from Granby, Connecticut, for Hudson, Ohio in a two-horse covered wagon, with a cow hitched on behind to supply us on the road with milk. We reached Zina Post's in the Northwest part of Hudson on the Fourth of July, all well, stayed with him that night and on the 5<sup>th</sup> moved into a log house two miles Southeast of the center of town... The house was built, but not finished, and stood near the middle of the lot [17] from East to West, on the South side of the road. When we moved in, the house had neither floor, doors, windows, nor chimney in it. I was only about two-and-a-half years old at that time, but I remember distinctly how it looked; it was quite large and logs were hewn outside and inside... On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August my brother Edward was born.<sup>53</sup> It [the log house] was finished none too soon. There were five children born to my parents in that log house, making a family of ten children, five boys and five girls.<sup>54</sup>

Portage County deed records indicate Chauncey Case did not purchase Lot 17, encompassing 160 acres and on which his log house was situated, until 1818. He was, however, living in Hudson Township at the time and likely on Lot 17.<sup>55</sup> In November 1819, Chauncey sold 50 acres of the west side of the lot to Dr. Moses Thompson, with his farm now composed of 110 acres.<sup>56</sup>

In 1820, Chauncey Case is listed in the U.S. Federal Population Census in Hudson Township, Portage County, as "engaged in agriculture." Lora relays the skills of his father as a game hunter

<sup>53</sup> The grave marker of Edward Case, who is buried in Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas, dates his birth as August 15, 1815, not 1814, U.S. Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Available at *Ancestry.com*; His death in indexes and family histories varies from 1814-1816. The obituary of Dorothea Hayes Mills (Hudson, 1869, *ancestry.com public member stories*) states that the family moved to Hudson Township with seven children in 1814, supporting the Lora Case date. Lora, as son of Cleopatra was told that brother Edward was born in the August after the family's Fourth of July arrival, which may have been in 1815 instead of 1814.

<sup>54</sup> Case, Lora. "Hudson of Long Ago," *The Hudson Independent*, 1897. Republished by The Hudson Library and Historical Society, 1963, 1.

<sup>55</sup> Lora Case states that "[m]y father, before leaving Connecticut, had bought the whole of Lot 17 in Hudson of Dr. Moses Thompson." Case, Lora, 1; Portage County Deed records indicate Chauncey Case did not purchase Lot 17 until 1818, from the Estate of Birdseye Norton, but he was living in Hudson Township at the time. Portage County Deed, Executors of Will of Birdseye Norton of Goshen, Litchfield County, CT to Chauncey Case of Hudson, Portage County, OH, Vol. 5, 46, signed 25 August 1818, recorded 1 December 1819.

<sup>56</sup> Portage County Deed, Chauncey Case to Moses Thompson, Vol. 5, 131, signed 19 November 1819, recorded 30 March 1820.

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to provide food. His mother baked rye and Indian bread and cooked potatoes. Wheat, crops and oats were grown on the farm, maple sugar procured and butter noted as a scarcity.<sup>57</sup> The girls of the family wove wool and linen for winter and summer clothes, with the boys wearing buckskin pants to church tanned by their father. The boys helped braid the straw for the women to sew summer hats.<sup>58</sup>

In order to support his family, Chauncey and his children took on jobs outside of working the farm. Lora Case recollects working on the roads with his father who in ca. 1825,

took the job of making two-and-one half miles of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh turnpike [State Rt. 14], commencing at the northwest corner of the town and running through the locality which now requires three names to identify it – Streetsboro corners, Jesse and Moran. There was no road or clearing on that road in Streetsboro then and the only building the one my father put up at Streetsboro corners to live in while doing the work... the men slept on ticks filled with straw, laid on the floor, and a little room was partitioned off for my sister, Clarinda, who cooked for the men and taught school in the same house.<sup>59</sup>

Lora states that after this road job was complete, Chauncey took on another mile-and-a-half of road in the southeast part of the township. Lora recalls doing the principal farm work at home except haying and harvesting, while his father worked on this strip of road.<sup>60</sup>

In addition, Chauncey and Lora Case worked the construction of Western Reserve College and Preparatory School (NR #75001539), established February 7, 1826, later becoming Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Lora recalls helping his father with an ox team to grade the grounds and haul lumber and materials for the college, gaining in return one scholarship for the benefit of John Case, relationship unknown.<sup>61</sup> Lora recalls the last work he did with his father was “building a dam at Lake Pipin [likely Lake Phippen, Franklin Township, Kent] as a reservoir for the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal.”<sup>62</sup> The Ohio and Erie Canal (NR #66000607) was constructed beginning in 1825 and completed in 1832.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Case, Lora, 2, 6.

<sup>58</sup> Case, Lora, 15-16.

<sup>59</sup> Case, Lora, 6.

<sup>60</sup> Case, Lora 6; Portage County deed records support this with Chauncey Case owning 155 acres of land in Lot 44, Streetsboro conveyed to the Commissioner of the Cleveland & Ohio Turnpike in 1827 and acquiring another 159 acres from the Commission in Streetsboro on Lot 79 in the same year.

<sup>61</sup> Case, Lora, 26.

<sup>62</sup> Case, Lora, 8.

<sup>63</sup> Gieck, Jack. *A Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era*. Kent: The Kent State University Press, 1988, 1992, xv-xvii.

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The women worked outside the home as school teachers in log houses situated throughout Streetsboro. Daughter Laura taught in the first school in 1824, daughter Clarinda taught in the second school in 1826, and daughter Parintha taught the third school in 1827. The salary was \$1.00 a week, with scholar parents paying the bill according to the number of children sent. Some were too poor to pay money and instead paid with a cherry chest or yearling heifer which was given over to father Chauncey.<sup>64</sup>

**Case-Barlow Farm Houses, Growth of Summit County and Hudson**

The Case family lived in the 1814 log house (demolished) on the south side of Barlow Road for 17 years. The two-story Federal style Case-Barlow Farm house, which is part of this nomination, was completed in 1831, constructed of brick fired in a kiln on the Case property. The family history states that a mason was brought from Pittsburgh to oversee the brickmaking.<sup>65</sup> Lora Case recalls his father Chauncey making the brick, which Lora helped carry from the table where they were molded in the yard then placing them in the kiln fired by wood he helped cut and draw. Lora “slacked the line and sifted it and the sand with a small hand sieve, made and carried the mortar, and my two younger brothers Lucian and Henry carried the brick for three masons to build the walls which were two stories high. I made the mortar and carried it for two masons to plaster every room in the house.”<sup>66</sup> The brick yard serviced the construction of another building in the same year, the Federal style 1831 Asahel Kilbourne house at 1213 Barlow Road.<sup>67</sup>

Hudson Township became part of Summit County upon its formation in 1840, leaving its early Trumbull and Portage County roots behind. In 1846, Hudson had about 600 inhabitants and was on the stage coach road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh. It contained two Congregational, one Episcopal, and one Methodist Church, along with four stores, one newspaper printing office, two female seminaries, and was home to Western Reserve College described as “situated on a beautiful and spacious green, in an order similar to the edifices of Yale.”<sup>68</sup> The Case family regularly attended the Congregational Church, organized in 1802 for which Cleopatra is noted for skill with her hands having “spun from flax the line used in measuring the timbers and its construction.”<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Case, Lora, 6.

<sup>65</sup> Case, Lora, 8, footnote 14.

<sup>66</sup> Case, Lora, 8.

<sup>67</sup> Newkirk, 76.

<sup>68</sup> Howe, 630.

<sup>69</sup> Van Rensselaer Wickham, Gertrude, ed. *Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve*, Woman’s Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, 1896, 115.



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As the town of Hudson became further established, the Case-Barlow Farm house was expanded with a one-and one-half story ca. 1845 wing to the rear. In 1850, nine people lived in the house: farmer Chauncey Case (age 75) and wife Cleopatra (age 71); son Henry (age 27), his wife Mary (age 22) and son Nelson; along with Congregational Church Clergyman Elezur Hale (age 29), his wife Harris (age 20) and daughter Violi (age 6 mos.); and laborer James Homewood (age 20).<sup>70</sup> The family had a demonstrated connection and devotion to the Congregational Church by housing clergy.

The farm grew from 110 to 272 acres by 1856, as part of the growing agricultural economy of Summit County. It was owned by Chauncey and Henry Case, composed of parts of the original family Lot 17, as well as Lot 27 to the north and Lot 28 to the east.<sup>71</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 1) The population of Hudson Township in 1856 had more than doubled over the past decade to 1,433 people, consuming 158,901 “improved acres.” The 1856 Summit County Business Directory listed 5,789 horses, 1,670 working oxen, 97,591 sheep, and 17,066 swine. Agriculture product in bushels included: 325,642 of wheat; 356,762 of Indian corn; 225,998 of oats; 11,535 of rye; 3,013 of barley; 10,136 of buckwheat; 99,927 of Irish potatoes; 466 of sweet potatoes; along with products in pounds: 101,525 of butter; 1,225,826 of cheese; 58,647 of maple sugar; and 4,943 of beeswax & honey.<sup>72</sup> Interestingly, there is no accounting of cows or milk. Considering the large cheese and butter production, there were likely large herds.

**Henry Case Takes Over the Case-Barlow Farm (Second Generation)**

Chauncey Case passed away in 1863 (age 88 years) and Cleopatra in 1867<sup>73</sup> (age 87 years). Son Henry and wife Mary Case lived on the farm where they raised 10 children between 1848 and 1868.<sup>74</sup> They were loyal parishioners of the Congregational Church.<sup>75</sup> Henry expanded the farm to 419 acres, acquiring additional acreage in parts of Lots 27 & 37 to the north and including the land of his brother John G. Case on Lot 26 to the west. (Historic Images, Figure 3)

In 1880, Henry and Mary Case lived in the house with four of their children and one laborer, Charles Kirby.<sup>76</sup> They likely expanded the rear wing of the house in ca. 1880 to ease living

<sup>70</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1850.

<sup>71</sup> Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856.

Available at Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

<sup>72</sup> Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856. Business Directory and Agriculture. Available at Akron-Summit County Public Library, Special Collections.

<sup>73</sup> Ohio Find a Grave Index 1787-2012. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>74</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1860, 1870; *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 594.

<sup>75</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 593.

<sup>76</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1880.

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conditions with seven people in the house. In ca. 1880, Henry must have decided he needed additional help. He traveled 40 miles by horse and buggy to Mentor to interview and hire trained farm hand Franklin Fletcher Barlow. Franklin had served a farmer apprenticeship in New York before coming to Ohio where he worked on the railroad “being constructed along Lake Erie, east of Cleveland.”<sup>77</sup> The hired help was short lived when in 1883, he married daughter Hattie<sup>78</sup> bringing the Barlow name into the family. Hattie and Franklin moved from the farm to Nebraska as homesteaders, where their son Henry Case Barlow was born in 1885 and Harley Edmund Barlow in 1887.

In 1890, Henry oversaw the building of the large bank barn on the farm accomplished by a Mennonite crew.<sup>79</sup> This may have been the farm’s first venture into dairy cattle with construction of a barn to house livestock and feed. Henry died suddenly in October of the same year of 1890. At the request of his widow and Hattie’s mother Mary, Franklin and Hattie returned from Nebraska in 1891 to run the farm.<sup>80</sup> Mary lived on part of the farm with her daughter Clara Hood.<sup>81</sup>

**The Franklin & Hattie Barlow Family Returns—Daily Life on the Farm (Third Generation)**

Although Franklin & Hattie Barlow began operating the farm in 1891, it was not until 1897 that land was conveyed to them by deed. Henry Case died intestate with the estate transferring to Henry Case’s wife Mary and then the children. Hattie’s brother John Case retained his 76.25 acres on Lot 26, sister Clara Case Hood held 105.24 acres on Lots 27 & 37 and husband Franklin paid \$1,600 for the remaining 237.45 acres on Lots 17, 27 & 28 which encompassed the total 419 acre farm.<sup>82</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 4)

Franklin and Hattie had another child in June 1891, daughter Clara Barlow, followed by son Harley Edward’s death in 1894 at age 7 years.

Hattie kept a diary of daily life on the farm documenting the calendar year, plantings, and chores, from January 17, 1897 until a few months before her death in November 1898, at the age of 37 years.<sup>83</sup> Her diary describes life on the farm, sewing, quilting, baking, cooking dinner, canning,

<sup>77</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, undated. Available at Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection, 14.

<sup>78</sup> Ohio County Marriages 1789-1994. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>79</sup> Barlow, Dennis. The CBF Farm, undated. Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection.

<sup>80</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy, 14; Diary of Hattie Case Barlow 1897-1898*, Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm.

<sup>81</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 593.

<sup>82</sup> Summit County Deed John and Josephine Case to F.F. Barlow, 21 September 1897.

<sup>83</sup> Summit County, Ohio, Death Records, 1866-1908.

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cleaning, washing, sweeping, laundry, ironing, papering, and painting. Stormy winters, a depressing March and hot summers were recorded. Church was a regular Sunday event, attending the Congregational Church.<sup>84</sup> She describes the chores of milking cows and chopping of wood. She refers to Will Lahmere a hired hand who frequently assisted her. In January she is cutting up sausage from butchered pigs, making head cheese, and putting it away. The trees were tapped for sap in February and March and boiled down for maple syrup. In early April potatoes were planted and oats were sown. Fields were plowed for corn planted in May, while Hattie sowed pansy seeds and transplanted chrysanthemums. In June, the men are mowing the yard. By Fourth of July the men are haying the fields and cutting wheat. Son Henry picked four quarts of raspberries. Oats are cut and stacked in August and the men are threshing wheat, "they finished 603 bushels and over 600 bushels of oats in one day, moving from neighboring farms to help each other out." The big barn and house were painted in late August and early September by an outside crew, and the fields are plowed. In October the children are digging potatoes, she is canning tomatoes, and the men are husking corn. In November she made soap. She talks of treating sick children and family with a bout of measles, family visits and trips to Kent and Cleveland. She notes the installation of a windmill in 1897,<sup>85</sup> which appears in historic images, but no longer remains. (Historic Images, Figure 7) The windmill was an integral part of the water system on the farm. It pumped water to fill reservoirs for the barn, for the watering troughs for the horses and cattle, and to pump to the kitchen sink.<sup>86</sup>

After Hattie's death in 1898, Franklin remarried school teacher Cynthia Bell Fenn in 1900 and they later moved into the village.<sup>87</sup> Franklin died in 1910, leaving the farm to his son Henry Case Barlow.

### **Henry Case Barlow (Fourth Generation)**

Henry Case Barlow attended Ohio State Agricultural School for two years<sup>88</sup> and took over full operation of the farm in 1910 after his father's death.<sup>89</sup> He married Isabel Sackett in the same year, and they had three children, Franklin, Harold, and Donald. All three children left narrative histories of their life on the farm, which their father oversaw until retiring in 1941.

<sup>84</sup> *A Portrait and Biographical Record of Portage and Summit Counties, Ohio*, 595.

<sup>85</sup> *Diary of Hattie Case Barlow 1897-1898*, Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm.

<sup>86</sup> Barlow, Harold Edmund, unnumbered.

<sup>87</sup> Ohio, County Marriage Records, 1774-1993; U.S. Population Census 1910; Barlow, Franklin S. *Research Report*, unnumbered.

<sup>88</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 5

<sup>89</sup> Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>.

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Franklin recalls the farm hands, of which his father usually had two or three, including Clayton Woodworth, who worked for his grandfather Franklin, his father Henry, and his brother Don.<sup>90</sup> Farm life had become mechanized with improved threshing machines. Early on the family had a horse and buggy which Isabel drove to town before the family purchased a car, and for trips to Tallmadge, Kent, or Akron. In addition, the horses were used to pull the milk wagon, originally to the station in Hudson when the farm milk was shipped to Cleveland and later to a stand on Rt. 91 when the milk was trucked to Akron. Franklin recalls the seeding of corn, wheat, and oats done during the school year, so children were not involved in the task. The garden and potatoes were planted during the summer months. The threshing of wheat and shocking of corn was a job for the men and cutting hay with sickle mowers was considered too dangerous for boys. Once the hay was cut and dried, the boys would be located on a side delivery rake which rolled the hay into windrows, ready to be elevated into the wagons or hay racks by the hay loader using a conveyor. The loaded wagons were then hauled to the barn to be unloaded and “mowed.” The procedure was for his father Henry to drive the hay fork into the center of the front quarter of the load. The fork was attached to a block and tackle suspended from a trolley on a track which ran the length of the barn under the ridge pole. The rope attached to the fork by a system of pulleys which ran down to the door of the barn where it was attached to a doubletree hitched to a team of horses. By driving the team down the bank of the barn, a quarter of the load would be elevated to the trolley and thence conveyed along the track of the mow, tipped from the fork, and mowed away by the hired hands. Franklin recalls being the one to drive the team “and heaven knows how many thousands of times I made that trip.”<sup>91</sup>

Franklin further recalls harvesting ensilage and field corn. The ensilage was identified by its long heavy stalks and placed in the silos each fall to provide food for the cows through the winter. He recalls a corn harvester drawn by three horses, which went down the rows one at a time gathering bundles, tying them with binder twine and dripping them to the ground. These were later gathered with teams hitched to wagons and pickers picking the bundles off the ground. This along with threshing, usually required the help of neighbors. The field corn was then taken to where the ensilage cutter was mounted – which was a simple machine consisting of a trough with conveyor belt which delivered the corn bundles to a large enclosed rotary fan with knives. The knives cut the corn and the fan drove the cut product up a pipe to the top of the silo. There it was directed to a distribution pipe from whence it fell by gravity into the silo. Franklin recalls being enlisted to “tramp” the corn down inside the silo to ensure even distribution.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 7.

<sup>91</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 8-9, 15-17

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*

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The Case-Barlow Farm was first and foremost a dairy farm, with 30 or more head of milking cows producing 100 or more gallons per day, along with 10-20 dry cows. The cows were milked by hand and then later by using electric milking machines, but Henry always milked by hand. Franklin recalls his father subscribing to a milk tester service to monitor production of the cows. He recalls a traumatic time when due to the discovery that tuberculosis was communicable from cows to humans through milk, all cows would require TB testing beginning in ca.1917.<sup>93</sup> Those infected would be slaughtered, with the test of suspicious reliability. Of the 50 cows on the farm, all but a dozen had positive results, which worked out in the end to only 6-8 animals being slaughtered. The Federal government made some remuneration to farmers, but overall it was a staggering loss. Areas that the cows had contact with were presumed infected. He remembers his father tearing out and burning all the mangers, stanchions etc. and scrubbing and painting all the walls and ceilings in the stables, and tearing up and replacing the floors. He then proceeded to replace the lost portion of his herd. The farm also had pigs kept on the south side of the road in a small pasture, with a pig barn and storage shed for machinery. Maple sugar was tapped each winter and wood cut to fire the sugar house (demolished) which was located on the south side of the road behind the pig barn in the "south woods."<sup>94</sup> A team hitched to a sledge on which was mounted a tank was used to gather sap. In addition, the family sold off a portion of the north woods of the farm for timber.<sup>95</sup>

Henry Case Barlow added buildings and structures to the farm including the 1910 silo, ca. 1915 wagon barn, ca. 1920 milk house, ca. 1920 garage, ca. 1930 expansion of the wing to the house, and ca. 1940 W.P.A. privy. He continued to operate the farm until 1941, which in 1930 was composed of 341 acres owned by Henry Case Barlow, Clara Case Hood, and Hattie & Franklin Barlow. (Historic Images, Figure 4)

**Donald Barlow (Fifth Generation)**

Donald Barlow and his wife Emily continued to farm beginning in 1941 with the property conveyed to Donald in 1946, using his education at the Ohio State University Agricultural School.<sup>96</sup> In 1955, he cared for 60 head of cattle and the entirety of the 350 acres of farm land, with most of the farm used to raise food for the cows. Each year about 90 acres of hay was raised, 35 acres of oats, 25 acres of wheat, and 25 acres of corn. He relayed his day caring for the farm ended at about 8:30 PM with long hours of work despite modern equipment including milking machines, grain dryer, mechanical gutter cleaners, forage harvester, and tractors. In

<sup>93</sup> Good, Margaret, Douwe Bakker, Anthony Duignan, Daniel M. Collins. "The History of In Viv Tuberculin Testing in Bovines: Tuberculosis, a 'One Health Issue,'" *Veterinary Science*, 9 April 2018.

<sup>94</sup> Barlow, Harold Edmund., unnumbered.

<sup>95</sup> Barlow, Franklin S. *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm Boy*, 8-9, 15-21; Barlow, Donald, unnumbered.

<sup>96</sup> Summit County Deed from Henry and Isabel Barlow to Donald C. and Emily Barlow, 23 November 1946.

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addition, the Barlows engaged in cattle breeding, raising most of the cows on their farm with others to sell. The Barlows remained interested in organizations furthering farming interests including Summit County Soil Conservation District, Darrow Street Grange, and Summit Co. Dairy Service Cooperative.<sup>97</sup> Kent Road leading from Hudson to the city of Kent was re-named Barlow Road in 1947, in honor of the Barlow family owners of the farm.<sup>98</sup>

In 1957, Donald sold a portion of the land south of Barlow Road to General Motors for the Terex Plant. After retiring, he served as Mayor of Hudson for 12 years. The Donald and Emily Barlow children, Janet, Dennis, and Raymond, were the sixth generation to live on the farm for a total of 181 years of Case-Barlow family members caring for the farm, since its establishment by Chauncey and Cleopatra Case in 1814.

Don Barlow conveyed the remainder of the farm to the First Congregational Church of Hudson to which his family had been a member for five generations. The Case-Barlow Bicentennial Farm Inc. non-profit corporation purchased the 4.202 acre farm parcel with farm buildings in 1996 for use as an educational and cultural center and continues to operate the property today, and is the subject of this nomination.<sup>99</sup> The remaining 59 acres of the Case-Barlow Farm were conveyed to the city of Hudson as Barlow Park.

**Criterion A Social History**

**Anti-Slavery in Hudson**

While families settled in Hudson Township, social tensions related to the anti-slavery movement simmered with the First Congregational Church of Hudson and Western Reserve College at the center of the controversy during the first half of the nineteenth century. Two anti-slavery positions emerged: those who supported the *abolition* of slavery and immediate emancipation; and, those who supported *colonization* and believed a wrong could be righted by transporting freed slaves to their ancestral home on the west coast of Africa.<sup>100</sup> The anti-slavery community became divided, a struggle which cast both Hudson and Western Reserve College into the national spotlight. The controversy rose to a peak when Beriah Green, professor of Sacred

<sup>97</sup> "Farming is a Family Affair at the Don Barlows," 4 March 1955. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript File. Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH.

<sup>98</sup> Newkirk, 71.

<sup>99</sup> Summit County QC Deed from Helen Barlow to The First Congregational Church of Hudson Endowment Fund 23 May 1995 (4.202 acres); Purchase and Sale Agreement between Seller, First Congregational Church of Hudson Endowment Fund and Buyer, Case-Barlow Bicentennial Farm dated 15 October 1996 (4.202 acres). Agreement between Case-Barlow Bicentennial Farm, the City of Hudson and The First Congregational Church of Hudson Endowment Fund assigning Option Agreement from City to Case Barlow dated 9 February 1996 (4.202 acres). Both available at Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH.

<sup>100</sup> Izant, 157.

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Literature at Western Reserve College and an abolitionist preached four sermons in the chapel building on the campus in 1832.<sup>101</sup> The sermons were subsequently published in the first abolitionist newspaper in America, the *Liberator*.<sup>102</sup> He declared that the colonizationists were hypocrites since those not for emancipation were for slavery and could not be classed as Christians. He siphoned off students and faculty from the local Congregational Church by requiring attendance at the college chapel. The village was in an uproar with physical fights and heated arguments. Academic life was disturbed as students and faculty were away lecturing on abolition. With the growing confusion, parents began to remove their sons, and donors refused to honor pledges. At this juncture, Oberlin College emerged and was founded in 1833, inviting black persons and women to enroll.<sup>103</sup> Owen Brown, abolitionist leader and father of John Brown, removed his financial support and resigned from the board of Western Reserve College to help form Oberlin.<sup>104</sup>

John Brown (1800-1859) arrived to Hudson in 1805 with his family. Father Owen Brown instilled the abolitionist spirit in his son. Lora Case recalls being present at a prayer meeting at the First Congregational Church when John Brown<sup>105</sup> spoke his pledge in 1837 “with God’s help that I will devote my life to increasing hostility towards Slavery”.<sup>106</sup> The pledge was in response to getting the news that the pro-slavery mob had shot Elijah Parish Lovejoy, abolitionist and editor of the religious publication *Alton Observer*, Alton, Illinois. Lovejoy was shot and killed on November 7, 1837, while the mob demolished his press.<sup>107</sup>

In 1842, Owen Brown split from the First Congregational Church and formed the Free Congregational Church, which supported abolition and became known as the “Oberlin Church.”<sup>108</sup> An oath against slavery was required for admission. Lora Case recalls John Brown and others believed that “if the American churches can be brought to dethrone and excommunicate slavery, then shall we expect to see a speedy, safe, and peaceful termination of evil”<sup>109</sup> John Brown gained national attention with his raid on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry on Oct 16, 1859, as an effort to free slaves, and his subsequent execution on December 2,

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<sup>101</sup> “Anti-Slavery Sentiment at Western Reserve College in Hudson Ohio,” Wilbur H. Siebert Collection. Ohio Memory, A Collaborative Project of the Ohio History Connection and the State Library of Ohio, undated.

<sup>102</sup> Case, Lora, 51.

<sup>103</sup> Izant, 157-159.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> The John Brown Farmhouse 1842 Hines Hill Road (NR# 77001088).

<sup>106</sup> Case, Lora, 53-54.

<sup>107</sup> Case, Lora, 53, footnote 8.

<sup>108</sup> Case, Lora, 31.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

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1859.<sup>110</sup> Lora recalls seeing him at the train in Hudson a short time before his ill-fated raid at Harper's Ferry.<sup>111</sup> The last letter John Brown wrote before execution was to his friend Lora Case.<sup>112</sup>

As part of rallying the call for anti-slavery, Hudson was an active participant in the Underground Railroad providing freedom to enslaved persons.

### **Underground Railroad**

The "Underground Railroad" came to describe the way pre-Civil War anti-slave America helped enslaved people escape from the south through the northern states to Canada. The pre-Civil War U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2 stated "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor be due." Those who owned slaves were given the right to get them back, with the only route to freedom an escape to Canada. Even though states such as Ohio were totally "free" based on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the people of free states were not exempt from the requirement that slaves be returned to their owners without trial. In 1793, Congress passed a Fugitive Slave Law, putting a penalty of \$500 on anyone caught hiding a fugitive slave, and allowed southern slaveowners to sue anyone helping a slave escape. In addition, states including Ohio enacted a series of "black laws" in 1804 requiring that a black person produce a certificate to show their freedom before they could be employed. The State of Ohio fined those who aided fugitive slaves up to \$50, half of which went to the informant and half to the state. If aid was given to a black person lacking a certificate of freedom, the person providing help was fined \$1,000. Subsequent laws were passed in 1807 where the penalties were stiffened, and bounty hunters appeared looking for fugitive slaves. These laws caused resentment in areas of Ohio that were anti-slavery, including the Western Reserve and Hudson.<sup>113</sup>

The Underground Railroad emerged with "conductors" who helped organize ways to move slaves to the north. Schedules and established routes often worked differently each day. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required law enforcement and citizens in non-slave areas to help bring slaves back to the south. It set up commissioners who had the authority to force other legal

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<sup>110</sup> "Hudson and the Underground Railroad," Friends of Freedom Society, Ohio Underground Railroad Association, Historical Marker on Hudson Green.

<sup>111</sup> Case, Lora, 55.

<sup>112</sup> Case, Lora, 52; This letter is part of the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library. Case, Lora, Chapter XI footnote 6.

<sup>113</sup> Caccamo, James F. *Hudson, Ohio and the Underground Railroad*. Hudson: Friends of the Hudson Library, Inc., 1992, 1-13.



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officers and judges to help commissioners retrieve slaves. If a lawman refused to help, he would be fined \$1,000. If the fugitive escaped, the officer would have to pay the slave owner's full market value of the slave. It also allowed officers to form a posse and force citizens to cooperate. This placed pressure on Underground Railroad conductors and stations, who could be fined \$1,000, sentenced to a six-month federal jail term, and pay \$1,000 for each slave they helped to escape. Secrecy was imperative with no records kept, in case they could incriminate. For this same reason it is unlikely that sites on the Underground Railroad were marked as a place of safety. As well, few conductors went to the expense of creating secret rooms, especially when slaves stayed often for less than a day. There were good hiding places for short periods of time including barns, sheds, fields, and especially woods. Much of what is known about the Underground Railroad is from oral histories.<sup>114</sup>

By 1826, records show that town founder David Hudson was hiding runaway slaves at his home at 318 South Main Street.<sup>115</sup> Early settler Owen Brown and his family helped organize the Underground Railroad in Hudson as a "stationmaster." Hudson was part of the Underground Railroad circuit not only because of the people, but the geography. Hudson is ideally situated along some of the main north-south roads in Summit County including the two main routes of Darrow Road/Main Street/State Rt. 91 from Canton to Lake Erie, and Hudson Drive linking Akron through Cuyahoga Falls and then Darrow Road/Main Street. The route encircled Case-Barlow Farm on three sides. (Historic Images, Figure 5) Lora Case was a conductor on the Underground Railroad operating from his 1837 log house at the southeast corner of Stone Road and Streetsboro Rd, just across the Hudson line in Streetsboro.<sup>116</sup> He recalls,

We inherited an interest in the Underground Railroad at that time with the privilege of running a passenger train from our log cabin depot to the next station. It was a rare thing that a passenger attempted it or got through on our road. The peril they were in, and we in helping them, required the greatest secrecy and care to keep the track clear so as to carry them through safe...In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law not only forbidding us to carry passengers on our train to freedom but also requiring us under a heavy penalty to assist Uncle Sam in carrying Uncle Tom back to slavery. That led to some of us to double our diligence to get and help passengers though on our train and, with the help of God, we more than doubled the passenger traffic on the Underground Railroad.<sup>117</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>115</sup> Caccamo, 21.

<sup>116</sup> Caccamo, 34.

<sup>117</sup> Case, Lora, 9.

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### **Lora Case and Case-Barlow Farm - A Stop on the Underground Railroad**

Case-Barlow Farm was an Underground Railroad stop, officially designated with an Ohio Historic Underground Railroad marker in 2000 by the Friends of Freedom Society, Ohio Underground Railroad Association. This is substantiated based on Underground Railroad routes which circled the property on three sides, the devotion of the family to the First Congregational Church of Hudson which was the epi-center of the abolitionist movement, Lora Case's association with John Brown, and Lora's narrative history. Family oral history from Lora Case states that slaves were frequently sheltered hidden in the tree lot at the back of the property and that the farm was the site of abolitionist meetings, in addition to John Brown being a frequent guest at the house.<sup>118</sup>

### **Criterion C Architecture**

#### **Case-Barlow Farm House**

The 1831 Case-Barlow Farm house represents the Federal style Classic I-House with gabled-end chimneys composed of brick with wood frame wing to the rear. The Classic I-House type is characterized by a five-bay façade and center doorway, with a two room over two room central hallway plan revealing a growing trend towards privacy when compared to earlier log homes.<sup>119</sup> The front brick portion of the Case-Barlow Farm house displays Classic I-House plan characteristics with a slight variation of one large living room to the west with two rooms (possibly divided at a later time) to the east used initially as bedroom and winter kitchen on the first floor. A central hallway and stair leads to the second floor with two rooms on each side front and back serving as bedrooms. Federal style elements include Flemish bond brickwork at the façade, remnants of 9/6 windows on the rear elevation, stone sills and jack arch lintels. Shutters are noted in historic images, but absent today.

#### **Bank Barn, 1890**

The 1890 bank barn is a New England type with wood frame truss system. Although often designed for naturally sloped areas, farmers frequently built earthen ramps to provide access to upper stories even on flat terrain.<sup>120</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm bank barn is defined by the sloped earthen bank built on flat terrain with stone retaining walls at the north elevation providing access to the upper floor for farm machinery. Gable end ground level entry for livestock at the west elevation off the gravel drive identifies it as a New England type bank barn.<sup>121</sup> The first floor south and north elevation exhibit livestock stall windows.

<sup>118</sup> Pelster, Mae. *Abolitionists, Copperheads and Colonizers in Hudson & the Western Reserve*. Charleston: The History Press, 2011, 38-39; Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

<sup>119</sup> Gordon, 78, 127, 128.

<sup>120</sup> Gordon, 144.

<sup>121</sup> Vissar, Thomas Durant. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover: University

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By the early twentieth century the availability of mechanized power, the desire to improve sanitation, and the development of concrete as a common building material improved barn design. With the discovery that bacteria for tuberculosis can pass through the digestive system of a cow and remain active in the airborne dust of manure, agriculturists looked for ways to improve cleanliness. This called for improved lighting to help reduce bacterial growth and poured concrete floors with mechanical gutter cleaners to ease cleanliness and reduce dust.<sup>122</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm barn likely received the existing concrete floors and the mechanical gutter after the TB bovine testing mandate in ca. 1917.<sup>123</sup>

It became apparent that ventilation was an important component of barn design. The breath from cattle, together with manure resulted in often the underside of the roof dripping with moisture during the winter months. Louvred cupolas helped solve the problem. Cupolas often became embellished with decorative patterns beginning in the Victorian era.<sup>124</sup> Some farmers chose to express themselves with an individualized design.<sup>125</sup> The Case-Barlow Farm bank barn displays a louvred cupola centered at the roof ridgeline.

**Concrete Stave Silo, 1910**

The 1910 Case-Barlow Farm cylindrical stave silo is representative of silo design popular at the beginning of the twentieth century using concrete as a new material. Patterned after the wood stave silo, the concrete stave silo was introduced to ease construction and lower cost. Staves are usually 28"-30" in length and 10" in width; either cast on the site, or shop cast to allow for curing under ideal conditions. Generally, each stave carries a lug on the top with corresponding recess on the bottom forming a lock for the lateral joints, with vertical and horizontal mortared joints. The silo is held together with outside reinforcing metal hoops, often placed closer together at the bottom to provide for the greater strain with the space gradually increased. The circular shape minimized the problem of spoilage in corners. To protect against moisture, the interior was sometimes plastered or coated with cement.<sup>126</sup>

The Case-Barlow silo is composed of pre-cast concrete stave interlocking masonry units approximately 24-30" long, 10" wide, and 2.5" thick with vertically stacked pre-cast concrete staves. The staves are secured with round steel strapping and turnbuckles, reinforcing the silo

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Press of New England, 1997, 76.

<sup>122</sup> Vissar, 97, 98.

<sup>123</sup> Good, Margaret, unnumbered.

<sup>124</sup> Vissar, 45-47.

<sup>125</sup> Sloane, 88.

<sup>126</sup> Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 125-139; Gordon, 157.

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against outward pressure. A historic image shows the silo under construction in 1910. (Historic Images, Figures 9, 19)

**Milk House, ca. 1920**

To help prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases, state regulations by the early twentieth century mandated that a sanitary milk storage room be separated from areas where cows were milked or stabled. To comply, many farmers added small shed roof or gabled roof milk houses to their barns for storing milk. Others built small free-standing buildings, typically 10'-12' on each side with a square or rectangular footprint. Milk houses were often sited in an accessible location close to cold spring water. Inside, buildings often had concrete cooling tubs or were trenched on one side, where cold flowing spring water would cool the milk in cans. In the 1930s and 1940s, many farmers added electrical refrigeration units to the insulated cooler rooms. Milk houses provided a space to store and cool fluid milk before it was transported to market, store milk cans not in use, and to wash and dry containers.<sup>127</sup>

The ca. 1920 Case-Barlow Farm milk house is characteristic of milk house design of the era with a square plan composed of white glazed block for sanitation resting on a concrete foundation with hipped asphalt shingle roof. A single wood panel door entry faces the southwest corner of the barn and ground level livestock entry for ease of access.

**W.P.A. Privy ca. 1940**

With the need for employment and demand for improved sanitation, the rebuilding of outhouses in rural America became an accomplishment of the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) between 1933 and 1945, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The government set out crews of workers throughout the country to rebuild outhouses that were salvageable and build new ones where existing models did not measure up to federal standards. Improved sanitary one-hole privies were designed with concrete bases, airtight seat lids and screened ventilators to control flies. Most production was local where timber was available. In lumber towns, the new manufactured privies were mass produced and stacked as far as the eye could see, awaiting shipment on government subsidized trains. Citizens who could afford it paid \$5.00 for a ready to paint privy. Those who could not filled out federal forms and received a free privy. The privy became known as the "Eleanor" or the "White House" due to Eleanor Roosevelt's support for the project.<sup>128</sup>

<sup>127</sup> Vissar, 115-117: "Milk House," Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 2015. Available at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/field-guide/milk-house.html>

<sup>128</sup> Barlow, Ronald S., 21-22; Bowen, Sue. "Pondering the Privy," *Lancaster Farming*. 12 November 2015.

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The ca. 1940 Case-Barlow Farm privy exhibits W.P.A. State of Ohio Department of Health Division of Sanitary Engineering Specifications (Historic Images, Figures 20a, 20b) with concrete vault, 2"x4" wood frame construction composed of painted horizontal flush bead board siding with vertical corner boards and framed mesh vents. A board and batten single door at the façade is mounted to the left with steel hinges. The building measures 4' x 4'3" with interior roof height of 6'6" from foundation to roof height at the front and 5'5" in height to the rear, with 45 degree flat asphalt shingle roof and framed overhanging eaves with 1"x6" fascia boards.<sup>129</sup> The interior features a wood commode with wood hinged seat with square wood base, mounted at a 45 degree corner angle on a concrete riser and slab connected to a below ground vault. This replaced an earlier three-hole outhouse "located about 75 feet from the backdoor" of the house.<sup>130</sup>

### Comparative Farms

Summit County retains seven (7) early settlement era farms established by pioneers of the Connecticut Western Reserve that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>131</sup> Four (4) farm houses are wood frame construction exhibiting the Greek Revival style or elements of the style built between ca. 1830-1844, with additions and outbuildings reflecting modernization over time. The **George Stanford Farm, 6095 Stanford Road, Peninsula (NR# 82001874)** is composed of ca. 1830 Greek Revival wood frame house, barn, spring house, garage, corn crib, smoke house, and chicken coop on 3 acres. George was the son of James Stanford, who was a member of the 1806 survey party to Boston Township acquiring the land in the same year and reputedly suggesting the name. The farm is significant for its long association with the prominent Boston Township Stanford family with outbuildings and rural environment illustrating Boston Townships agricultural heritage as an intact nineteenth century farm, and as a fine example of the Greek Revival style farm house architecture. The **William and Eugene Cranz Farm, 2401 Ira Road, Bath Township (NR# 93000078)** includes an 1833 vernacular Four-over-Four type wood frame house, two bank barns – one of which was constructed ca. 1885, a chicken house, ca. 1910 smokehouse, ca. 1910 cider house and ca. 1860 carriage house along with Ira Cemetery and open field site on 41.3 acres. The farm is significant for agricultural development of the Cuyahoga Valley, association with agricultural innovator Eugene Cranz who experimented with horticulture and conservation efforts, and for Associated Property Type: Farmstead of the Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR# 64500474). The **Brown-Bender Farm, 3491 Akron-Peninsula Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Boundary Increase (NR# 93000076)** is composed of ca. 1840 Greek Revival wood frame house, 1886 bank barn, grave marker, 1930 greenhouse, vineyard orchard area and farmland site on 37.5 acres. The

<sup>129</sup> Rogers, 23-25.

<sup>130</sup> Barlow, Franklin S., *Reminiscences of a Hudson, Ohio Farm*, 1.

<sup>131</sup> Information is obtained as of the date of each National Register Nomination.

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farm is significant for the successful conversion of the farm from dairy and grain to truck farming marketing fruits and vegetables. The **Luther B. Ranney Farm, 6484 Old Route 8, Boston Heights (NR#88002749)** includes an 1844 wood frame vernacular house influenced by Greek Revival style and New England building traditions with massive central chimney, along with five shed and well house outbuildings on 4.19 acres. The farm is significant for Greek Revival farmhouse architecture and was part of the original 60 acre farm settled in 1820 by early pioneer Comfort Ranney, father of Luther.

The remaining three (3) early Connecticut Western Reserve settlement era farms include Federal style side gabled brick farm houses and outbuildings including Case-Barlow Farm, the subject of this nomination. The **Johnathan Hale Homestead, 2686 Oak Hill Road, Bath, Ohio (NR #7300258) (HABS 77-IRA 1-, June 1936)** with 1825 Federal style brick house is the centerpiece of the Hale Farm and Village Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society, who acquired the property by gift of great-granddaughter Clara Belle Ritchie in 1956.<sup>132</sup> The farm is composed of 32 historic buildings and structures on 90 acres within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The Hale House was constructed by brick maker Johnathan Hale, and underwent extensive interior alterations and exterior masonry repair and replacement in the 1930s. Historic buildings from surrounding communities slated for demolition were later moved to Hale Farm and restored to enhance the living museum experience demonstrating everyday pioneer and farm life. The **Isaac & Marla Ozmun Farmstead, 6928 Olde Eight Road, Boston Heights (NR #00001556)** includes the 1827 Federal style brick house with 1980 wood frame wing, along with ca. 1810-1830 well, privy, smokehouse, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century pig house, chicken coop, and windmill, and ca. 1955 garage on 8 acres. The farm is significant as an example as a “center for a crossroads community where the residence has served as a neighborhood gathering place of occupancy by the Ozmun family,” who resided on the property from 1808 to at least 2001. It is significant as a well preserved and rare example of brick early center hall Federal style architecture in Summit County constructed by owner Isaac Ozmun, retaining early nineteenth century outbuildings including a privy, storeroom/smokehouse.

The Case-Barlow Farm is representative of the early settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve with the migration of Chauncey and Cleopatra Case from Granby, Connecticut in 1814 to a log cabin (demolished) on the farm and later constructing the 1831 Federal style brick farm house with outbuildings through 1940. It is one of seven known early settlement Connecticut Western Reserve Farms in Summit County. It is one of three known examples of early Federal style farm houses in Summit County, composed of bricks made by owner Chauncey Case from

<sup>132</sup> Biography of the Jonathan Hale Family. Jonathan Hale Family Papers. Manuscript Files 3115. Western Reserve Historical Society.

Case-Barlow Farm

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clay harvested from the property and outbuildings representative of modernization in farming life from 1831 to the 1940s.

### **Conclusion**

The 1831 Case-Barlow Farm house and accompanying farm buildings evolved over five generations of the pioneer Case-Barlow family. Its location along the southern route of the Underground Railroad and the association of Lora Case with abolitionist John Brown, further represented the antislavery movement and pre-Civil War social history in America. In addition, the Case-Barlow Farm is significant for its architecture as a compilation of farm house buildings and structures representing the Federal style Classic I-House with gabled-end chimneys as well as utilitarian farm building types from the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The Donald and Emily Barlow children, Janet, Dennis and Raymond, were the sixth generation to live on the farm for a total of 181 years of Case-Barlow family members continuously caring for the farm, since its establishment by Chauncey and Cleopatra Case in 1814. The family retained devotion to the First Congregational Church of Hudson with Donald Barlow donating the remaining farm to the church in 1995.

Returned

Case-Barlow Farm  
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**National Register Nominations**

Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500474)

Brown-Bender Farm, 3491 Akron-Peninsula Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Boundary Increase (NR# 93000076)

Brown, John Farmhouse 1842 Hines Hill Road (NR #77001088)

Cranz, William and Eugene Farm, 2401 Ira Road, Bath Township (NR #93000078)

Hale, Jonathan Homestead, 2686 Oak Hill Road, Bath, Ohio (NR #7300258)

Historic and Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio MPD (NR #64500479)

Ohio and Erie Canal (NR #66000607)

Ozmun, Isaac & Marla Farmstead, 6928 Olde Eight Road, Boston Heights (NR #00001556)

Peninsula Village Historic District (NR #74000346 & #BC100000974).

Ranney, Luther B. Farm, 6484 Old Route 8, Boston Heights (NR #88002749)

Recreation and Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPS (NR #64500486)

Stanford, George Farm, 6093 Stanford Road, Peninsula (NR #82001874)

Western Reserve Academy (NR #75001539)

Case-Barlow Farm  
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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: Hudson Library and Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** OHI SUM-00863-05 Residence Don Barlow, Barlow Farm, undated (approx. 1987)

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 4.202 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.216744 | Longitude: 81.425002 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |

**Or**  
**UTM References**

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Name of Property

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Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 464373 | Northing: 4562693 |
| 2. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is situated in the City of Hudson, County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio. The boundary of the historic Case-Barlow Farm follows Summit County Parcel #3009030.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the current parcel with house, farm buildings and farmyard associated with the historic Case-Barlow Farm. Larger acreage associated with the farm fields has been subdivided or put into new, nonagricultural use and has not been included in the boundary.

Returned

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wendy Hoge Naylor, Diana Wellman  
organization: Naylor Wellman, LLC  
street & number: 92 East Washington Street  
city or town: Chagrin Falls state: OH zip code: 44022  
e-mail: naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com  
telephone: 440-247-8319  
date: June 15, 2018

Case-Barlow Farm  
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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

#### Photo Log

**Name of Property:**

**City or Vicinity:** Hudson

**County:** Summit

**Photographer:** Diana Wellman & Wendy Naylor

**Date Photographed:** April 2018

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

1. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0001): Farm, camera direction NW.
2. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0002): Farm, camera direction NW.
3. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0003): House, Façade, camera direction NE.
4. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0004): House, Façade & East Elevation, camera direction N.
5. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0005): House, East Elevation, camera direction NW.
6. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0006): House, East & Rear North Elevations, camera direction W.

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7. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0007): House, West & Rear North Elevations, camera direction S.
8. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0008): House, Façade & West Elevation, camera direction E.
9. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0009): House, Façade & East Elevation, camera direction NW.
10. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0010): Barn, South & West Elevations, camera direction E.
11. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0011): Barn, South Elevation, camera direction NE.
12. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0012): Barn, North Elevation, camera direction SW.
13. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0013): Farm, camera direction W.
14. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0014): Barn & Silo, camera direction W.
15. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0015): Wagon Shed, Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction W.
16. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0016): Wagon Shed, Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction W.
17. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0017): Corn Crib & Privy, camera direction S.
18. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0018): Farm, camera direction S.
19. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0019): Wagon Barn, camera direction NE
20. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0020): Wagon Barn & Garage, camera direction NE
21. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0021): Garage, camera direction N.
22. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0022): Milk House, camera direction E.
23. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0023): Wood Silo Foundation Remnants, camera direction SW.
24. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0024): Well House, camera direction NE.
25. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0025): Dog House, camera direction N.
26. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0026): House, Interior First Floor Hallway, camera direction SW.
27. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0027): House, Interior First Floor Living Room, camera direction SW.

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28. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0028): House, Interior First Floor Dining Room, camera direction W.
29. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0029): House, Interior First Floor Kitchen, camera direction W.
30. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0030): House, Interior Second Floor Stair, camera direction SW.
31. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0031): House, Interior Second Floor Bedroom, camera direction NW.
32. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0032): House, Interior Second Floor, camera direction SW.
33. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0033): Barn, Lower Level, Interior, camera direction NW.
34. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0034): Barn, Upper Level, Interior, wood truss system, camera direction NW.
35. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0035): Shed, Detail, camera direction SW.
36. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0036): Wagon Shed, Interior, camera direction NE.
37. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0037): Milk House, Interior, camera direction S.
38. (OH\_Summit\_Case-BarlowFarm\_0038): W.P.A. Privy, Interior, camera direction NW.

**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.

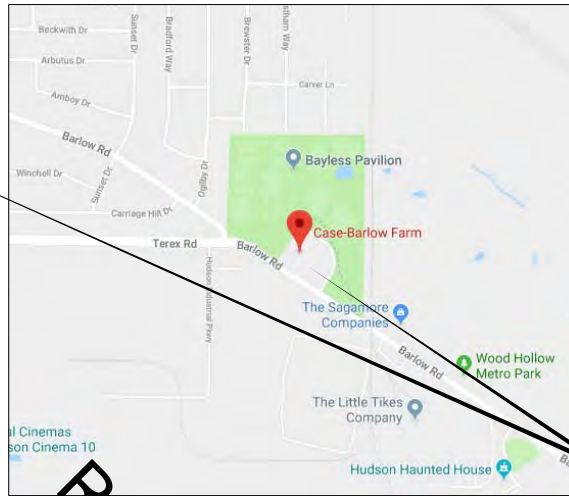


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**Case-Barlow Farm**  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

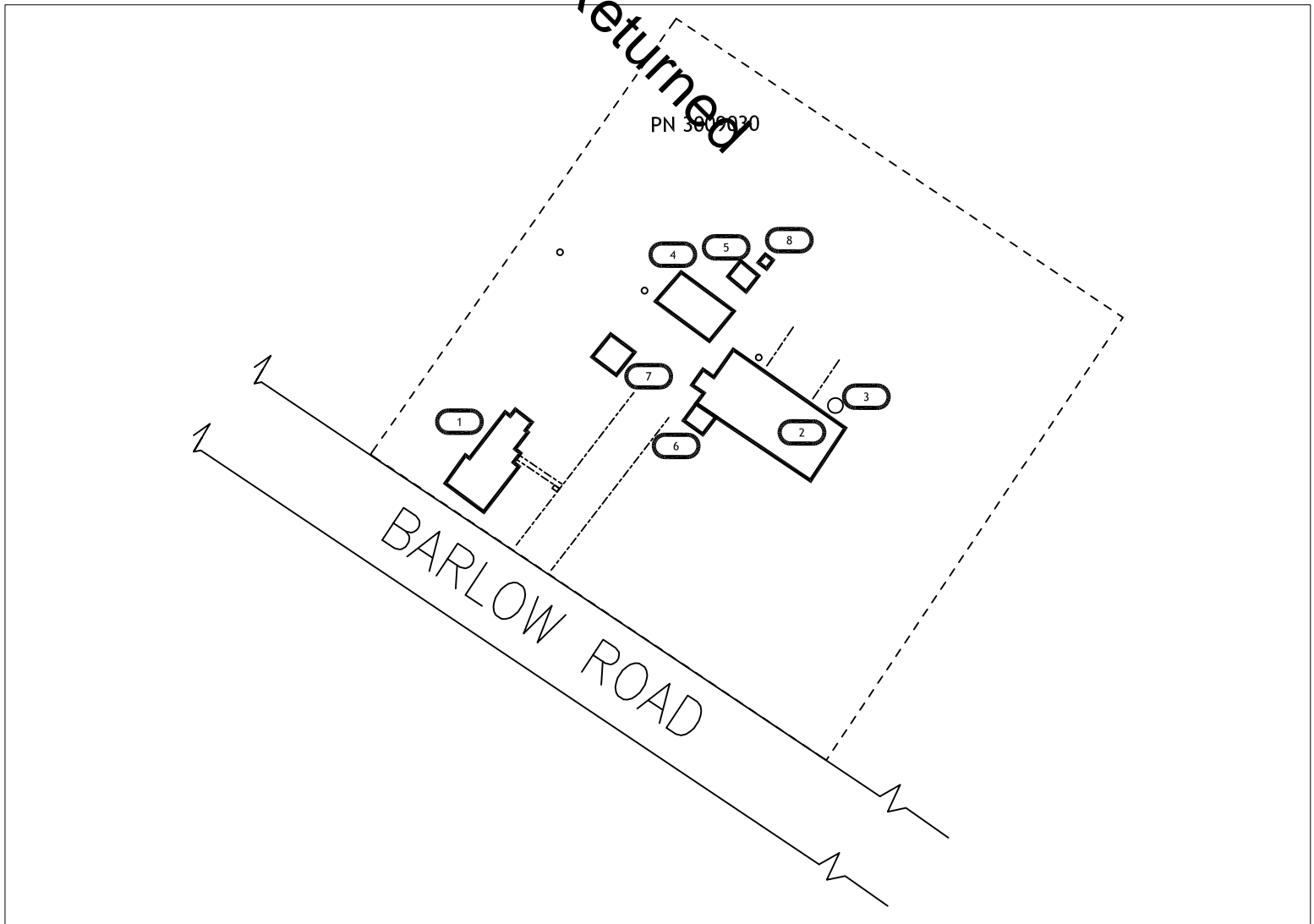
Section number Additional Documentation - Location and Boundary Map Page 1



**LEGEND**  
Not to Scale

- RESOURCE
- RESOURCE NUMBER
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- PN = xxxxxxxx PARCEL NUMBER
- SITE FEATURES
- OBJECT & STRUCTURES

LOCATION MAP








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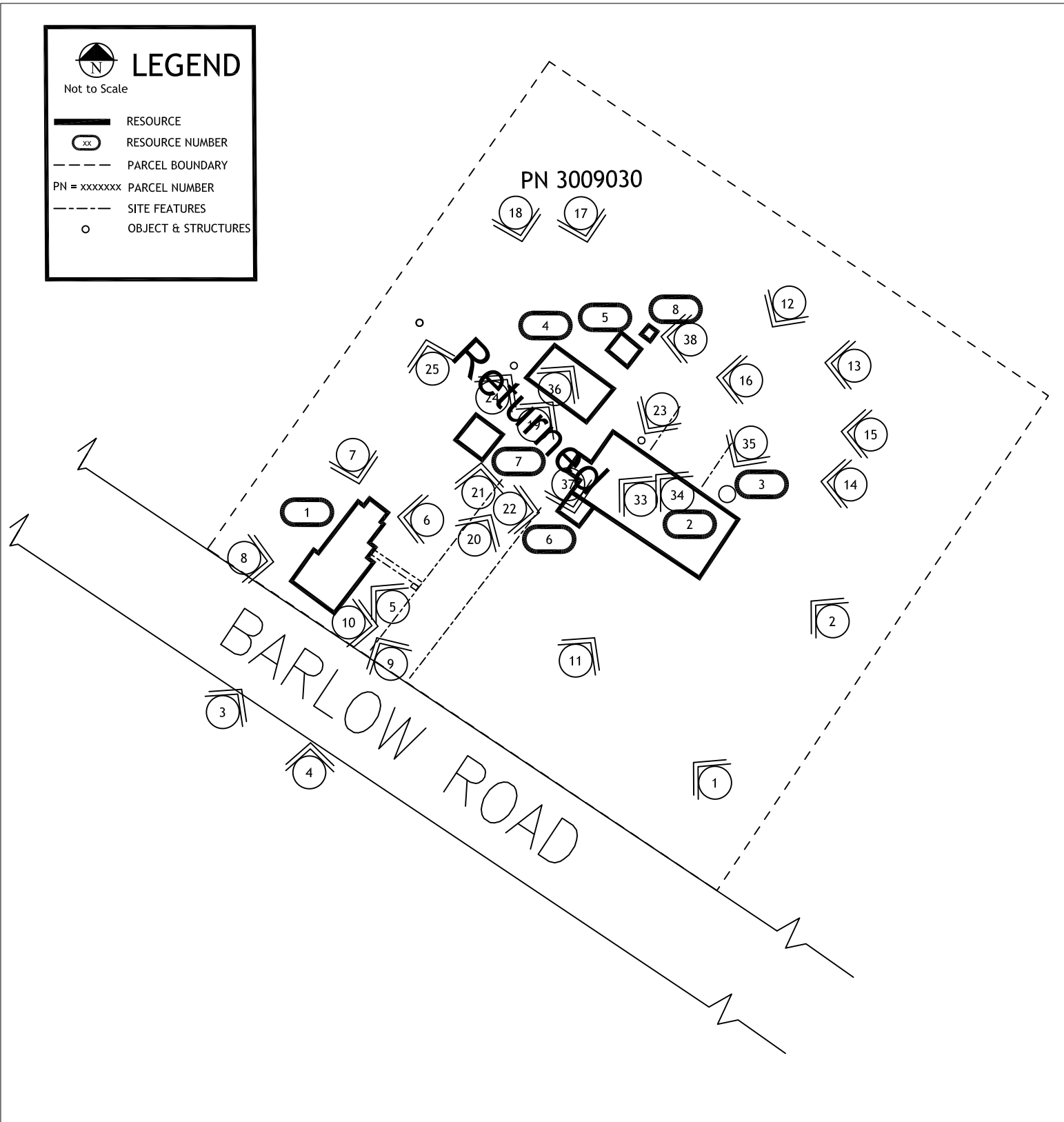
**Case-Barlow Farm**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - Photo-Key Page 2

**LEGEND**  
Not to Scale

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-  RESOURCE NUMBER
-  PARCEL BOUNDARY
- PN = xxxxxxxx PARCEL NUMBER
-  SITE FEATURES
-  OBJECT & STRUCTURES

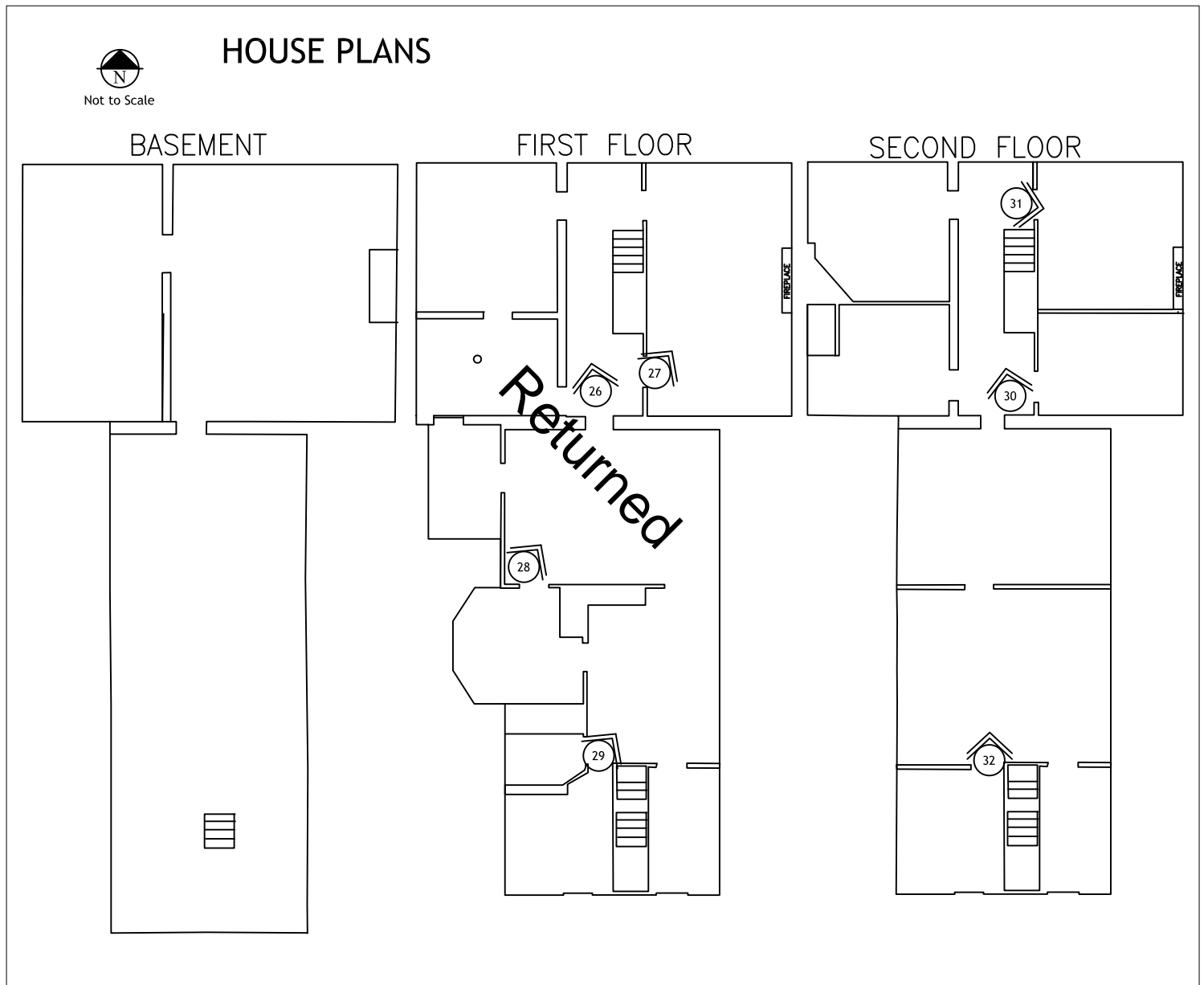


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National Park Service

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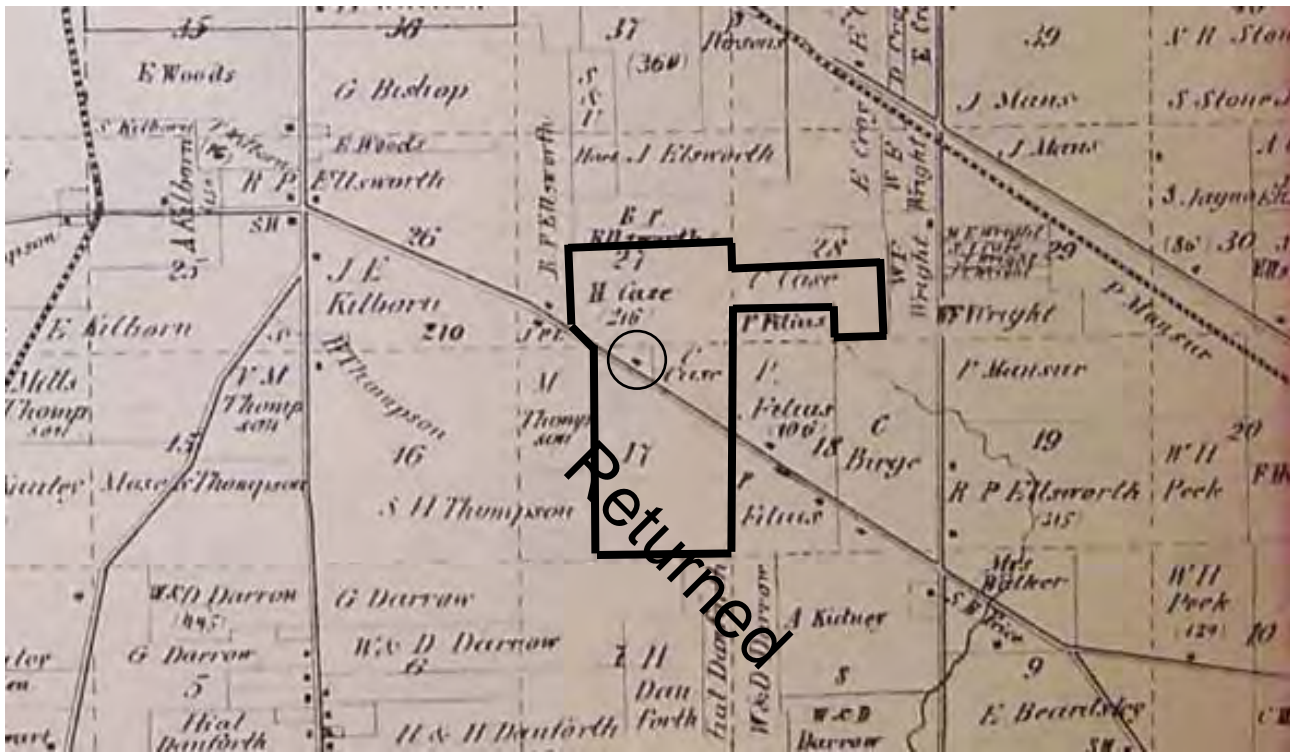
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**Figure 1. Case-Barlow Farm, 1856.**  
**Boundary of 272 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27 & 28 owned by Chauncey and Henry Case outlined in black, Case-Barlow Farm house circled**

**Source:** Map of Summit County, Ohio, Cuyahoga Falls. Philadelphia: Matthews & Taintor, 1856. Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

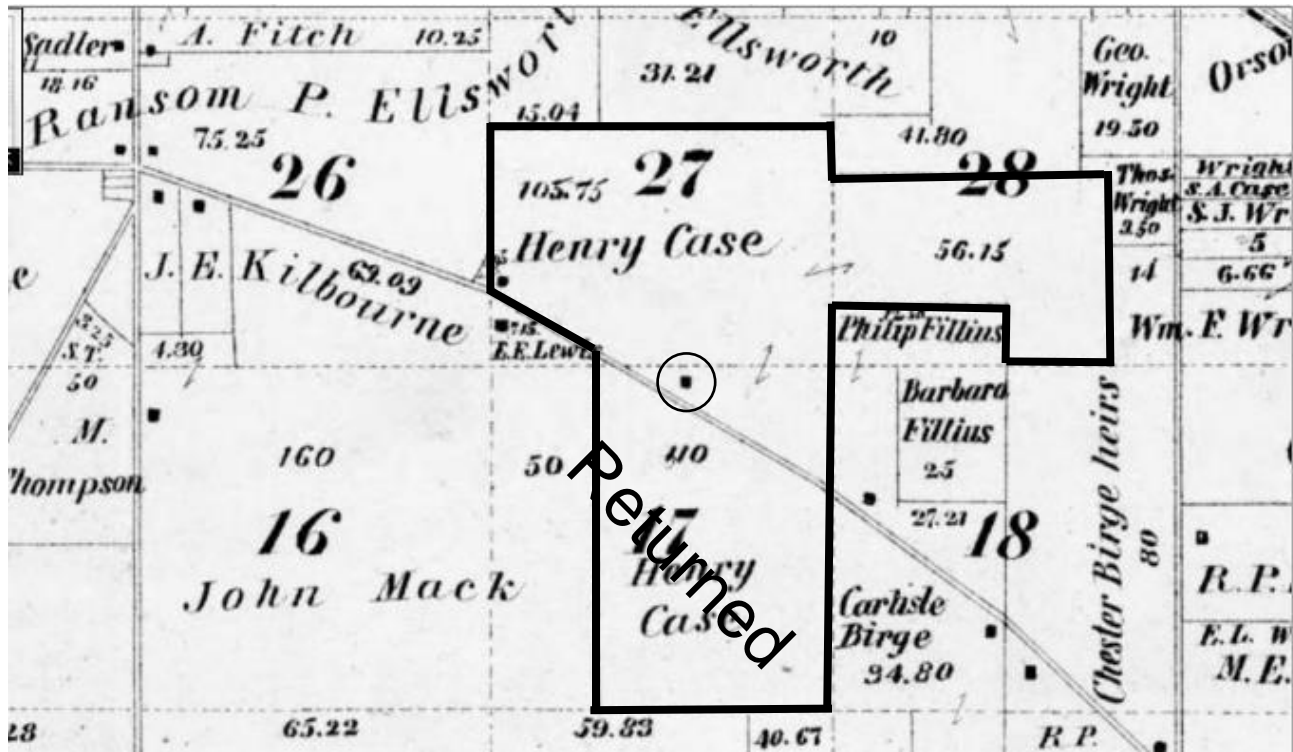
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**Figure 2. Case- Barlow Farm, 1874**  
Boundary of 272 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27 & 28 owned entirely by Henry Case outlined in black, Case-Barlow Farm house circled

**Source:** Combination Atlas Map of Summit County 1874 Tackabury, Mead & Moffett (Philadelphia, PA)

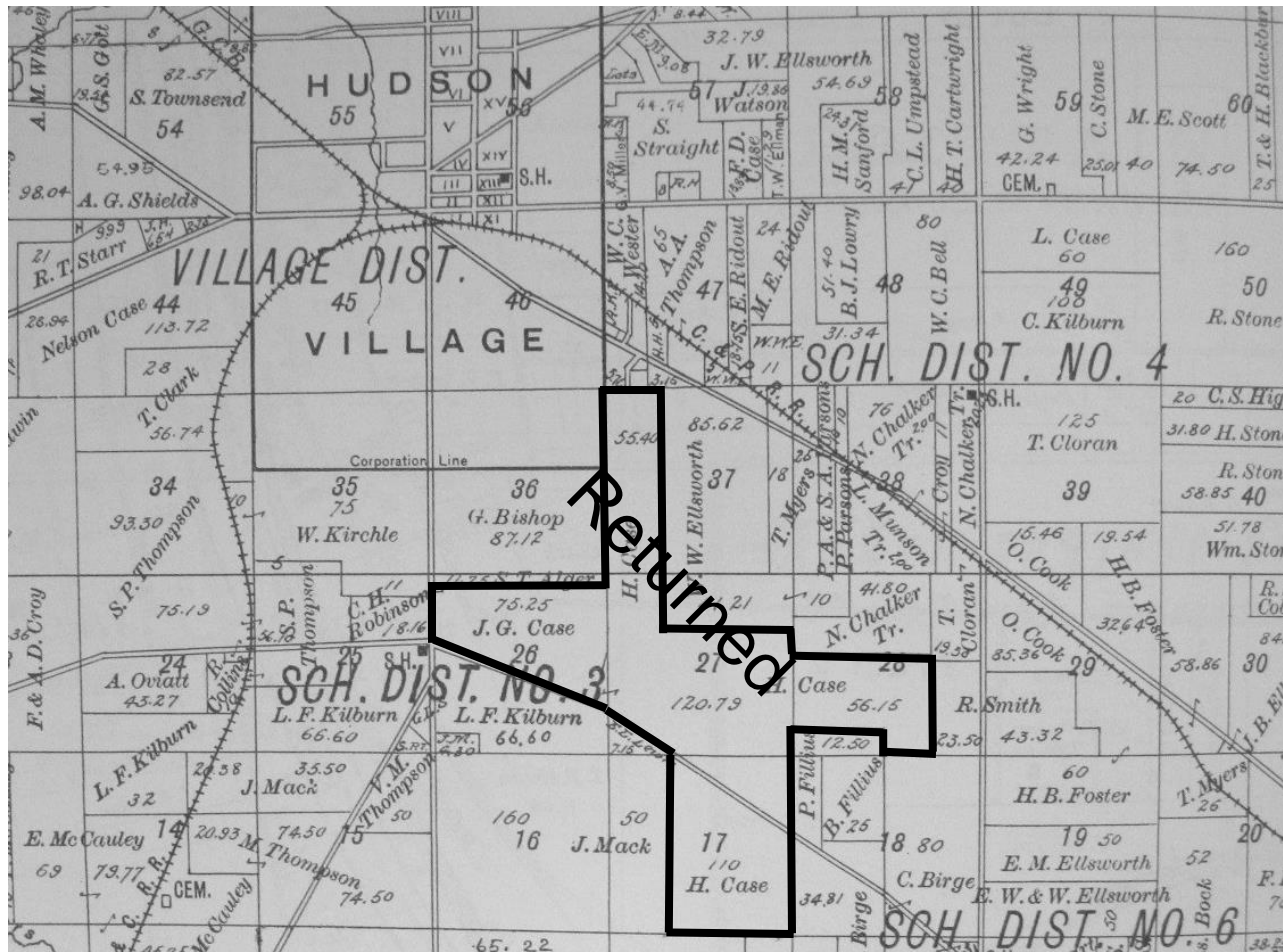
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Case-Barlow Farm  
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**Figure 3. Case Barlow Farm, 1891**  
Boundary of 418.59 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 26, 27, 28 & 37 owned by brothers Henry and John Case outlined in black

**Source:** Illustrated Summit County Ohio. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891. Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

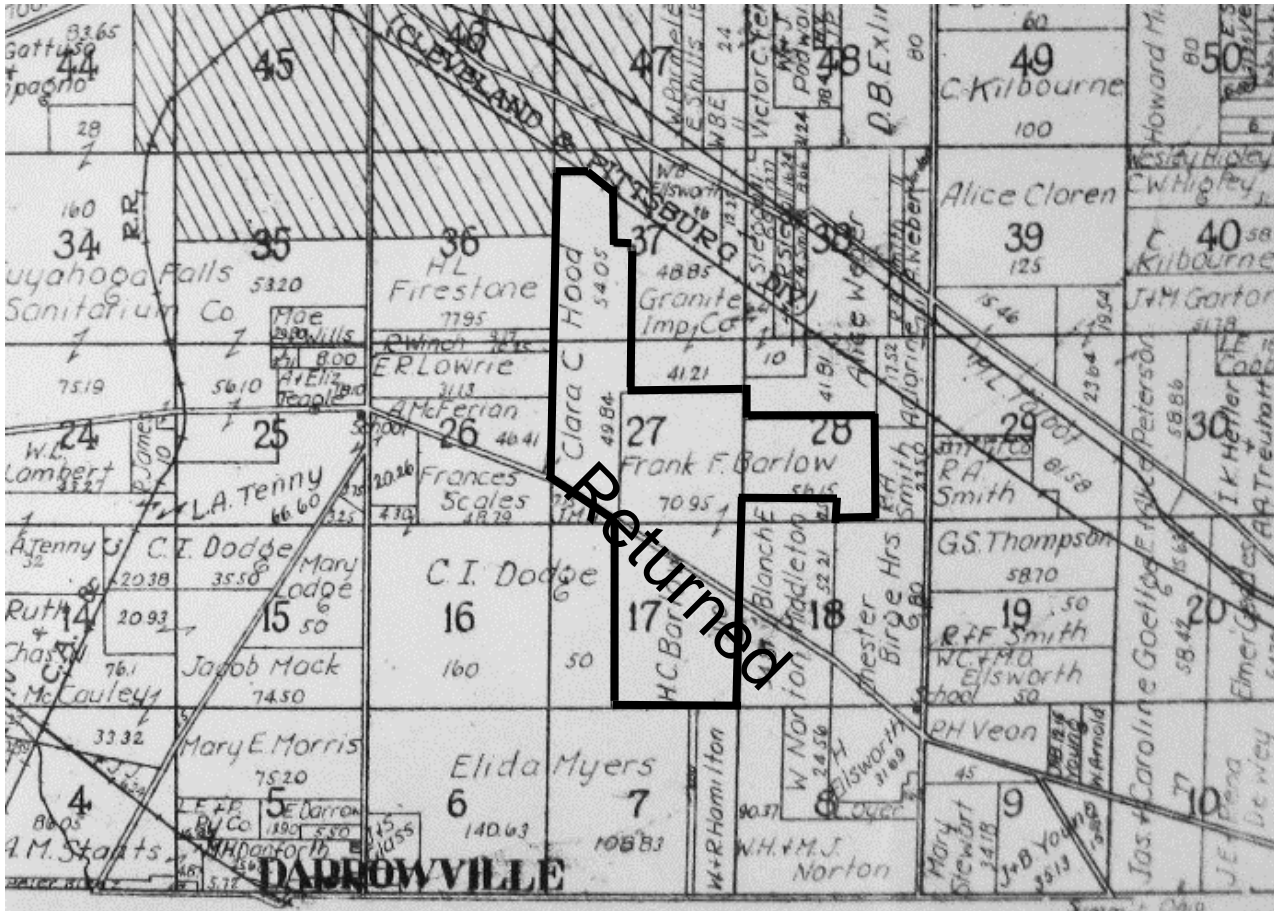
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Case-Barlow Farm  
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**Figure 4. Case-Barlow Farm, 1930**  
 Boundary of 340.99 acre farm on parts of Lots 17, 27, 28 & 37 owned by Clara Case Hood, sister Hattie Case & Franklin Barlow, and Henry Case Barlow outlined in black

**Source:** Plat Map of Summit County, Hudson Township, 1930. Cleveland Public Library Map Collection

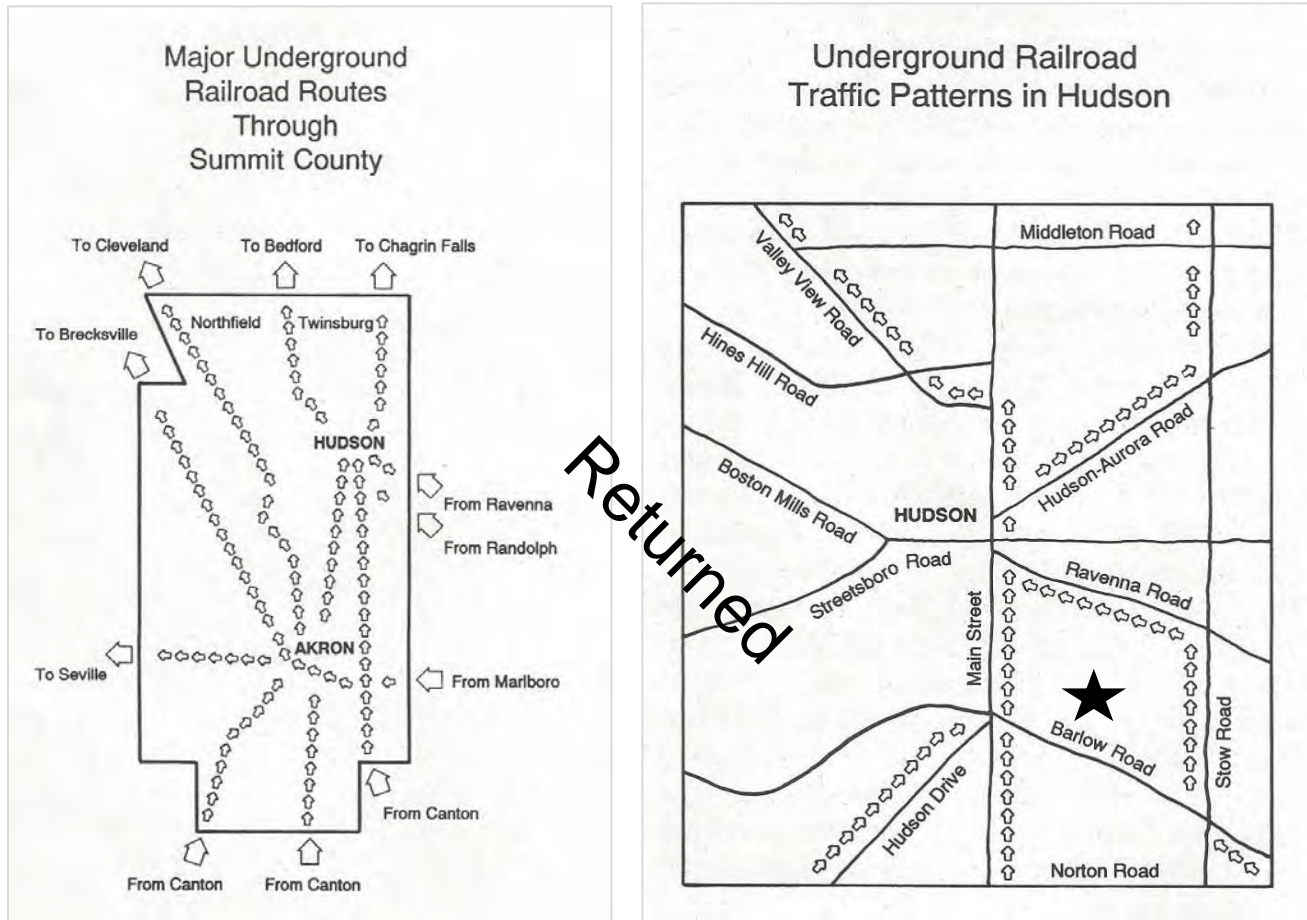
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**Figure 5. Underground Railroad Routes & Traffic Patterns, Summit County & Hudson Case-Barlow Farm indicated with star**

**Source:** Caccamo, James F. *Hudson, Ohio and the Underground Railroad*. Hudson: Friends of the Hudson Library, Inc., 1992, 14,16.



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**Figure 6. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo ca. 1895**

**Half-light double doors flank the entry with covered porch**

Mary Case (1829-1902), is seated in the background at the right. Grandson Henry Case Barlow (1885-1958) is with horses in the front, and granddaughter Carla May Barlow Carpenter (1891-1932) is young girl in the background.

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH; Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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**Figure 7. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo ca. 1900**

**Source:** Hudson Library, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files; Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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Figure 8. Case-Barlow Farm Bank Barn, Photo undated, ca. 1900

Source: Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 9. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo 1910**

**Concrete Stave Silo under construction, indicated by arrow**

**Source:** *Atlas of Summit County Ohio*. Rectigraph Abstract & Title Co., Akron, Ohio, 1910.  
Available at Cleveland Public Library, Map Collection.

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Figure 10. Front entry of Case-Barlow Farm House, with hired man Clayton Woodworth (worked on farm from 1916-1972) who served in World War I, Cavalry. Photo ca. 1916.

Source: Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

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**Figure 11. Henry Case Barlow family with Bank Barn and Wagon Barn, ca. 1918**

Henry (1885-1958) & wife Flora Isabel (1889-1963), sons Franklin (1912-1996), Harold (1914-2002), Donald (1915-2001)

**Source:** Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

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Figure 12. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo ca. 1940

Source: Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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Figure 13. Case-Barlow Farm House, east side and north rear elevation showing addition,  
Photo 1940

Source: Case-Barlow Farm Photo and Archive Collection. Case-Barlow Farm Collection



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Figure 14. Case-Barlow Farm House, front and east elevation showing addition,  
Photo ca. 1945

Source: Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH. Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 15. Case- Barlow Farm House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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**Figure 16. Case-Barlow Farm House, Photo 1952**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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**Figure 17. Case Barlow Farm, Photo June 1959**  
**View facing south, with wood silo at northwest corner of barn**

**Source:** Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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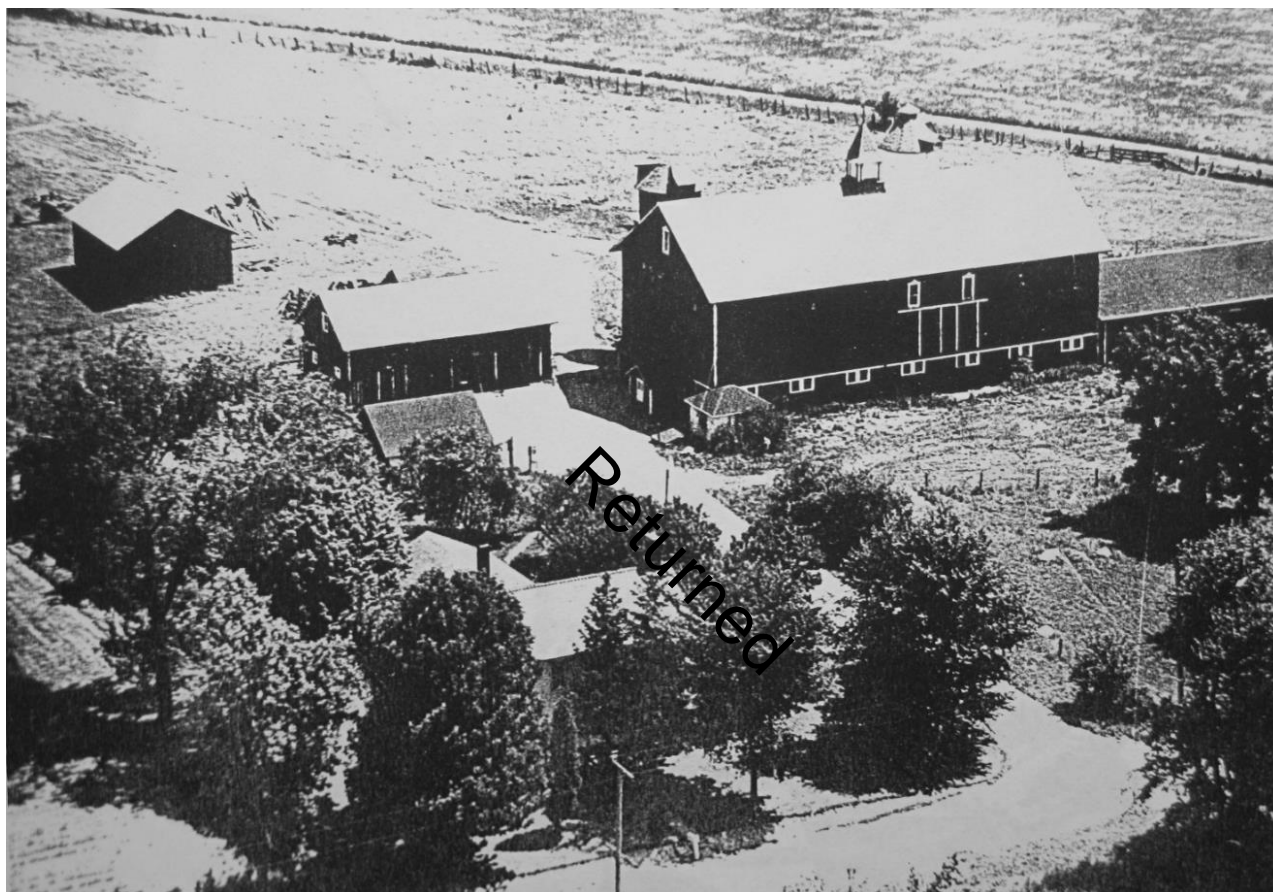


Figure 18. Case-Barlow Farm, Photo 1966

Source: Hudson Library and Historical Society Central Library, Hudson, OH, Case-Barlow Farm Manuscript Files

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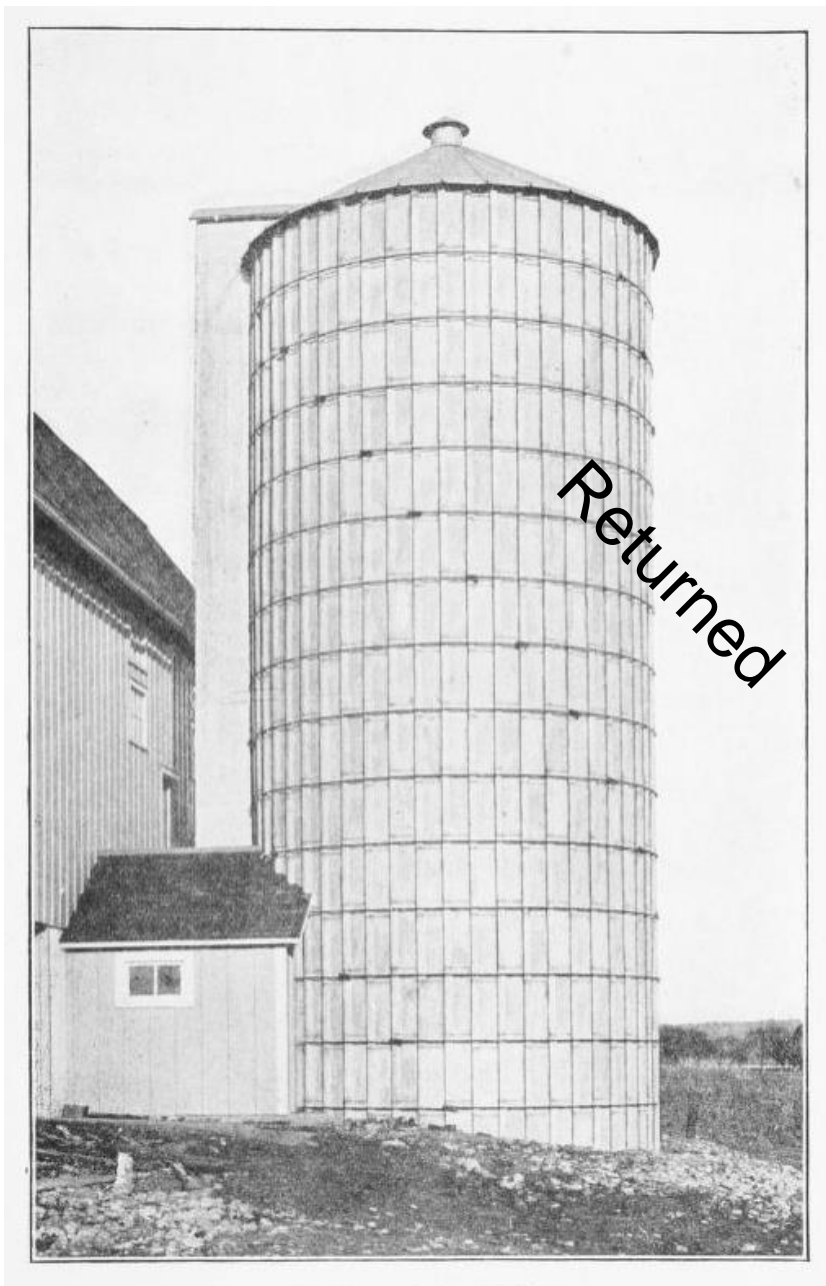


Figure 19. Example of Concrete Reinforced Stave Silo, 1916

Source: Hanson, E.S. *Concrete Silos Their Advantages Different Types How to Build Them*. Chicago: The Cement Era Publishing Company, 1916, 133.

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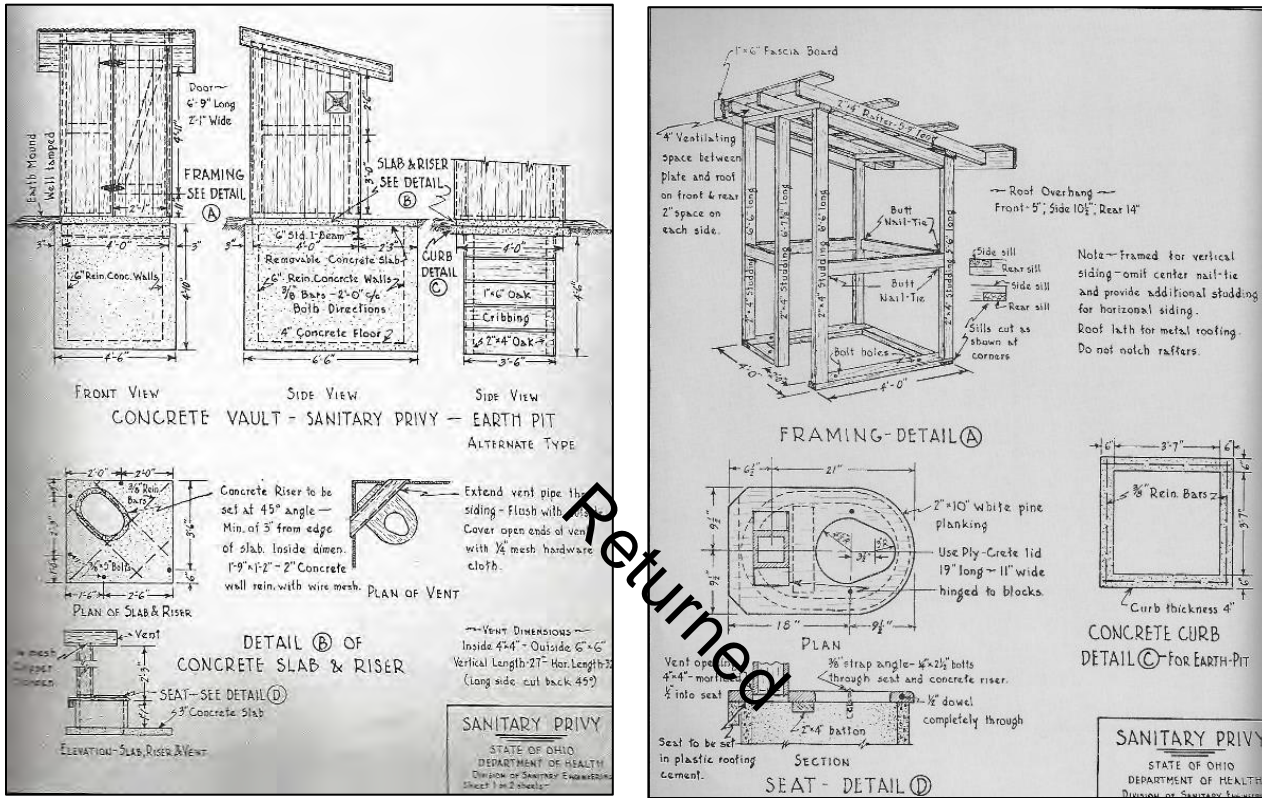


Figure 20a. W.P.A. (1933-1945) Sanitary Privy State of Ohio, Department of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering Drawings, undated

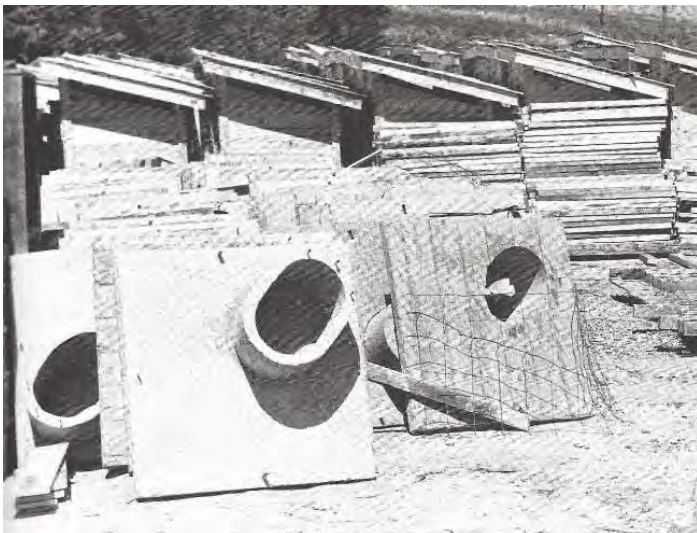


Figure 20b. W.P.A. Concrete Privy Slab & Riser

Source: Barlow, Ronald S., The Vanishing American Outhouse, New York: Viking Studio, Penguin Putnam Inc., 1992, 21, 23-24

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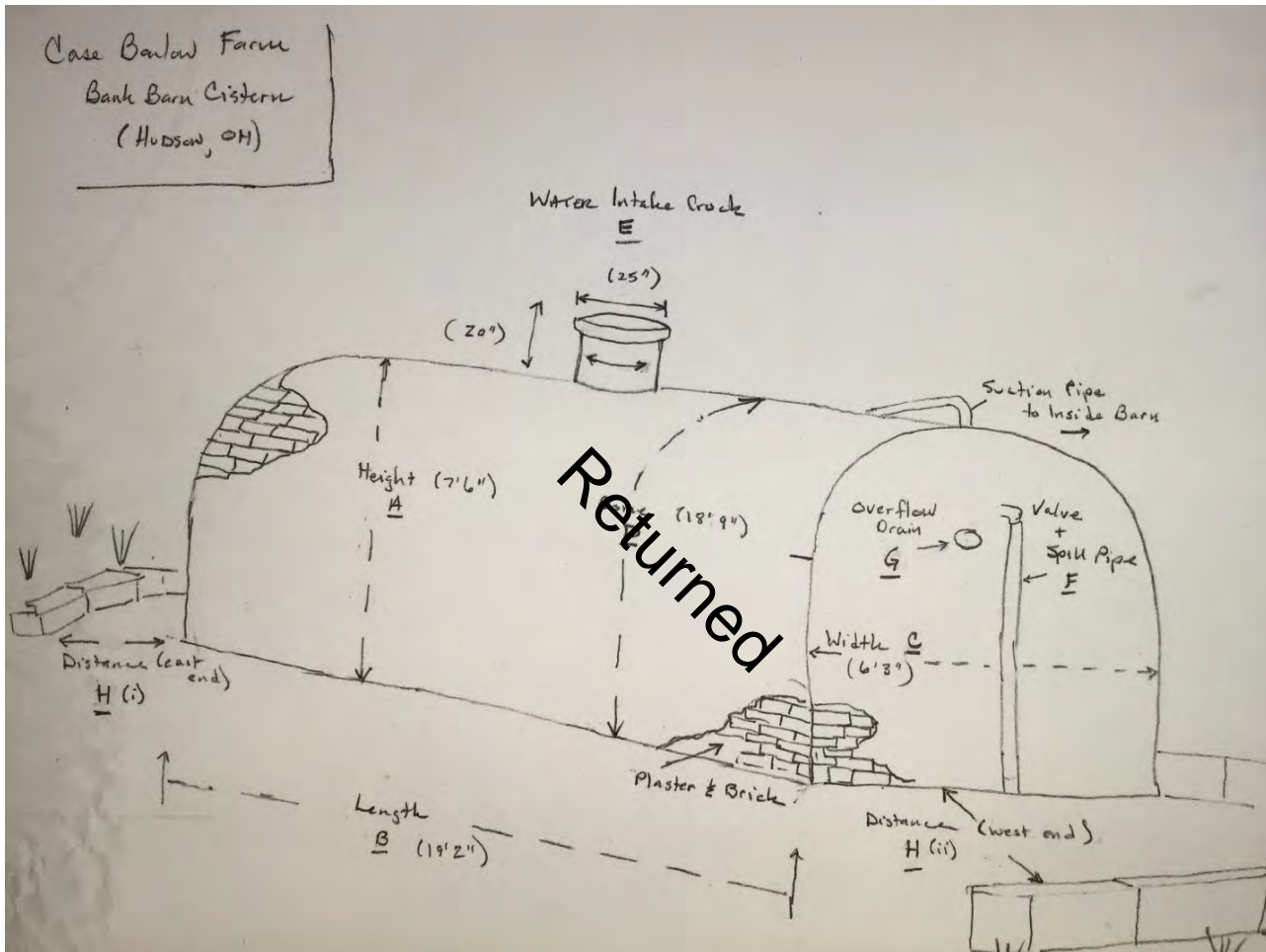
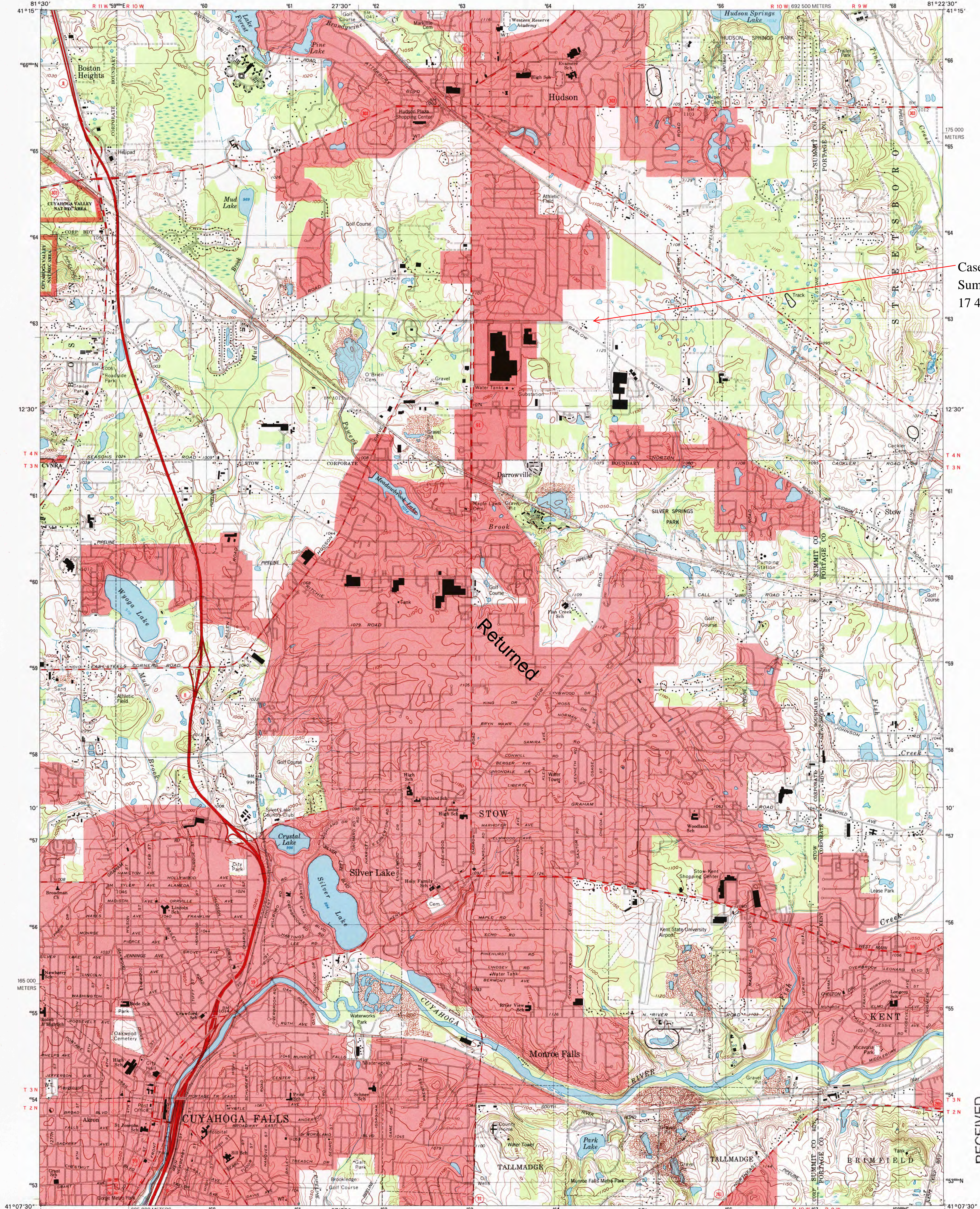


Figure 21. Case-Barlow Farm, Bank Barn Cistern, Diagram by Mason John Burnell

Source: Case-Barlow Farm website. Available at <http://www.casebarlow.com/>

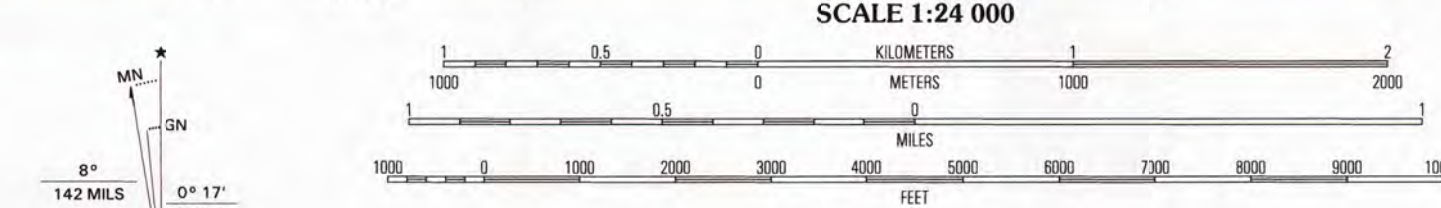




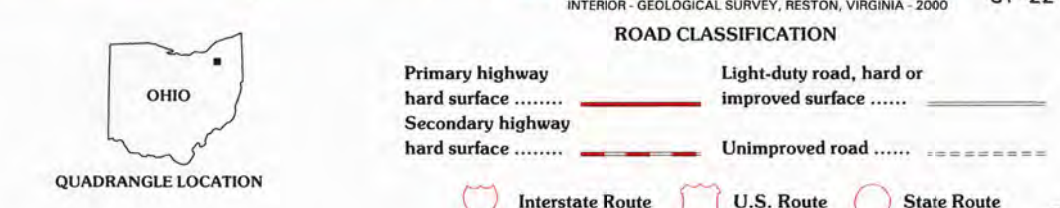
Case-Barlow Farm  
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17 464373 4562693

SCALE 1:24 000

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1953. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1963.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2 500-meter ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Landmark buildings verified 1963.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Table with 3 columns and 3 rows showing grid coordinates for the Hudson, OH quadrangle.

HUDSON, OH  
1994

NIMA 4766 III NW-SERIES V852

RECEIVED

APR 3 0 2001

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Case-Barlow Farm

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: OHIO, Summit

Date Received: 2/1/2019      Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019      Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019      Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100003498

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years         |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      3/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Section 7 and 8 issues.  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation/  
Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date 3/15/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : yes No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Comments  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

**Property Name:** Case-Barlow Farm  
**Property Location:** Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio  
**Reference Number:** SG-3498  
**Date of Return:** 4/3/19

**Nomination Summary**

The Case-Barlow Farm is being returned for substantive and technical issues. The property is being nominated under Criteria A and C in the areas of significance of settlement, social history, and architecture. The period of significance is 1831-1947.

Reason for Return

The arguments for significance under Criteria A and C have not been adequately made to understand the significance of the Case-Barlow Farm within its period of significance. The information provided only minimally applies to the stated areas of significance. The nomination includes extraneous biographical material that is insufficient for addressing significance and there is no architectural or agricultural context and no comparative analysis of this farm with others within the local area. Further, the farm's involvement in the Underground Railroad has not been sufficiently addressed. While the nomination does provide information on the early settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve, it is missing an analysis of how the Case farm fits within the larger picture of early farm settlements in the Hudson community and how this farm made important agricultural contributions associated with the broad patterns of our history.

A National Register nomination must be well-researched and adequately documented to address the National Register Criteria and justify areas of significance. It is recommended that the nomination preparer consult the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form*, pages 45-50, for guidance on completing Section 8. Statement of Significance.

**Section 8. Criterion A. Settlement/Agriculture**

The Case-Barlow Farm is significant for the Chauncey and Cleopatra (Hayes) Case family as early settlers within the Connecticut Western Reserve area of Ohio. The Case family (later Case-Barlow) became active members in the Hudson community and farmed for over 181 years. While the

nomination documents the 1814 Case family migration, the text evolves into a collection of extraneous facts, family genealogy, and parcel lots without a synthesis of how it relates to this farm. The nomination would be better served by refocusing on agriculture in documenting the history of the Case-Barlow family contributions. The summary statement and supporting paragraphs need to be much stronger and describe the agricultural significance of the farm's production and its development throughout the period of significance. For example, what were some of the important impacts on farm and dairy production throughout its history? How did the farm change to accommodate a growing agricultural property? Using agricultural census data, how does the Case-Barlow farm production compare with other Summit Co. farms?

#### Social History – Underground Railroad

Further documentation is needed to make the case for significance of this farm and its association with the Underground Railroad. Currently the connection is based solely on the family oral history of Chauncey and Cleopatra's son, Lora Case. While Lora was actively involved in anti-slavery work, further corroborating documentation is needed to establish that the "farm [house?] was the site of abolitionist meetings." While the Case-Barlow Farm is noted in the NPS "Historical and Architectural Resources of the Underground Railroad in Ohio," it cites the same information and still requires corroboration.

#### Criterion C. Architecture

The case has not been made for the architectural significance of this farmstead. The current text is primarily a repeat of the narrative description of the property resources with little discussion as to why these resources are significant. Please revise and provide a stronger case for the significance of the Case-Barlow farmhouse and the ancillary farm resources within the context of northeastern Ohio vernacular architecture. Information from several of the NR nominations listed in the Bibliography could be useful in developing this historic context and to use for comparative analysis.

#### Technical Issues

The nomination needs additional editing for grammar and punctuation. Please revise. For readability, using left text alignment is preferred over justified text in formatting a nomination.

Since the National Register is a planning tool to evaluate and document *historic places*, extraneous genealogical information on the various Case-Barlow family members would be better placed under a heading, "Additional History," at the end of the Section 8 documentation.

Please contact me if you have any questions or require any sample agricultural resource nominations to use for guidance.

Lisa Deline, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
Lisa\_Deline@nps.gov



July 17, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed is the revised National Register nomination form for the **Case-Barlow Farm, Summit County, Ohio**. The nomination was returned to the State Historic Preservation Office for additional information. The revised nomination addresses the substantive review questions raised by Lisa Deline.

We are requesting a shortened review period for this resubmission. The property owners are applying for a grant requiring that the nomination is listed by **September 4, 2019**.

Thank you for your attention to this request for expedited review. If you have questions or comments about the nomination, please contact the Barbara Powers in the State Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000 or [bpowers@ohiohistory.org](mailto:bpowers@ohiohistory.org).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Barbara Powers".

*for* Lox A. Logan, Jr.  
Executive Director and CEO  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: CD with revised NR nomination form



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on July 17, 2019  
For nomination of the Case-Barlow Farm to the National Register of  
Historic Places: Summit County, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form = Revised Nominated
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Previously submitted to NPS in the first/original nomination.

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: Nomination was returned by NPS reviewer to SHPO.