NPS Form 10-900-b
(Jan. 1987)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

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This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Agriculture in the Cuyahoga River Valley, 1797-1930
- Early Settlement and Pioneer Farming: 1797-1827
- Canal Era and Agricultural Expansion: 1827-1850
- Railroads, Industrialization and Scientific Farming: 1851-1913
- Agricultural Decline and Economic Diversification: 1913-1930

C. Geographical Data

The geographical area encompassed by the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area located in Summit and Cuyahoga Counties in northeast Ohio.

See attached site map.

[X] See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Barbara Power — 12-21-92
Signature of certifying official — Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Beth L. Savage — 3/12/93
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register — Date

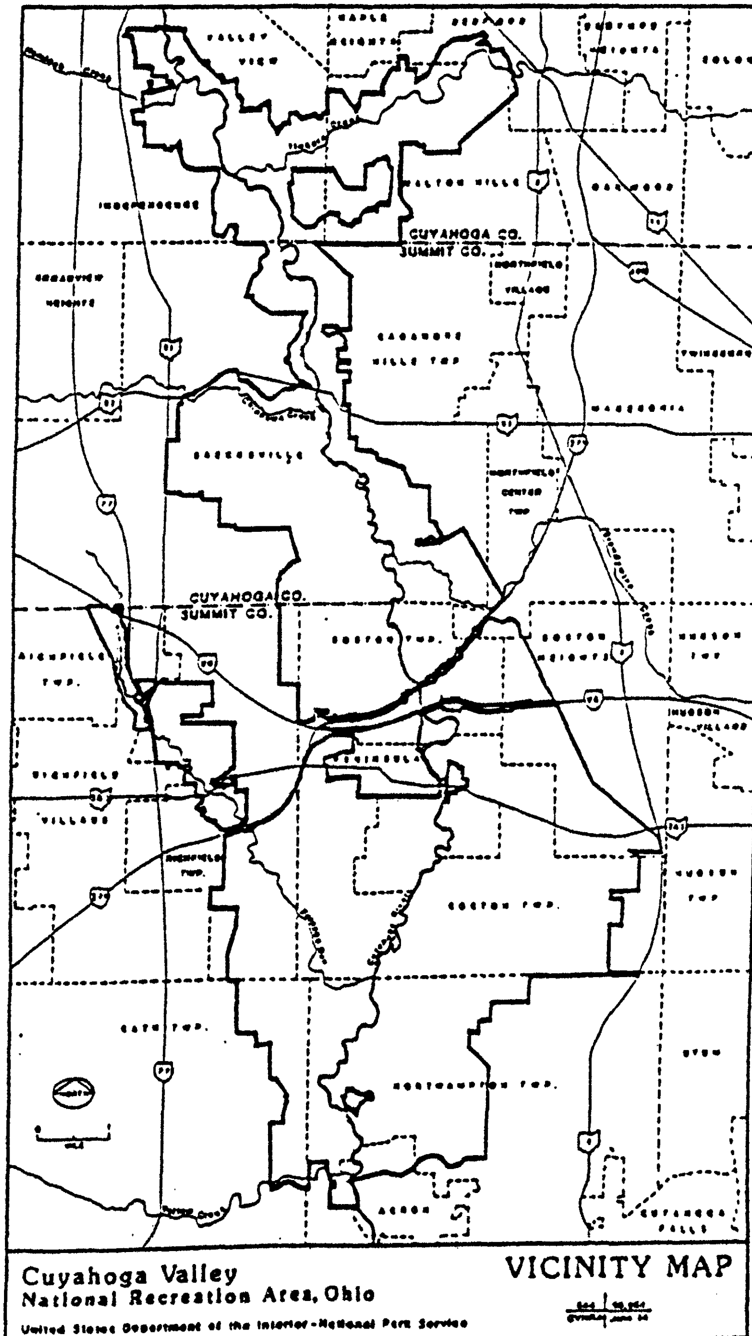
NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number C   Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley
Page #1



E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Agriculture in the Cuyahoga Valley

Introduction

To Thomas Jefferson "farming was not simply a matter of grubbing a living from intractable soil, it was a way of life ordained by God for his 'Chosen People,' the school of 'substantial and genuine virtue...the focus in which he [the Creator] keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth.'"[1] Virtue aside, farming was the backbone of the American frontier. The men and women who forged their living from the soil, then as now, are a courageous, hardworking people who have left an indelible imprint on the nature and character of American life. As individuals, however, they remain anonymous--their lives came and went, and most did not leave a lasting mark on the history of America. Nonetheless, we still have a window through which to catch a glimpse into the everyday lives of these men and women. Their farms survive, lasting monuments to their work and play, tucked away on rural back roads and highways.

Farming in the Cuyahoga Valley is representative of farming across the Midwestern frontier. The lands straddle a waterway, the Cuyahoga River, which first brought settlers, and then provided an outlet for their agricultural produce. Two cities, Cleveland and Akron, sprang up on the northern and southern ends of the valley. As they grew, farmers adapted their work to meet the changing demands of the urban centers. Improved transportation systems, the Civil War, the rise of industry, and the nineteenth century transition of agriculture from a family effort to a business and a science, were all positive forces which altered the nature of the profession and enabled farmers to improve their standard of living.

The twentieth century brought a series of setbacks to the Ohio farmer, however. Competition from lands in the far west, the "Great Depression," and the need to keep pace with agricultural technology caused many farmers to seek better-paying jobs in the industrialized cities. The days of the family farm were giving way to agribusiness, which is a threat to many farmers even today. Numerous farmers in the Cuyahoga Valley were able to maintain their farms well into the twentieth century, however. These surviving farms enable the onlooker to view a world very different from his or her own. The outbuildings, used for raising chickens, making apple cider, keeping butter cool, or smoking meat, no longer serve useful functions in today's world of grocery stores, refrigeration, and gas patio grills. The old barns would not support today's heavy farm equipment, nor would they house enough cows to maintain a prosperous modern dairy farm. The original portions of the houses are small, by today's standards, and recall a day when families lived, worked, and played together. The buildings are, for the most part, vernacular house types, their stylistic association limited to a few decorative elements.

As indicated in the Cultural Landscape Report of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, "The definitive history of agriculture in the area has yet to be written," yet, in order to better evaluate the significance of each of the farms, an understanding of the agricultural development of the period is vital.[2] The following historical context attempts to provide this information. The years 1797 to 1930 were selected as parameters for the history, which incorporates the beginnings of permanent white agricultural settlements in the area and includes the impacts of the closing of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which was the first of the encumbrances to stunt the further development of the agricultural community. Some background is given regarding prehistoric agriculture in the valley, and information is provided as well concerning alterations the community has undergone since the period of agricultural significance.

Background Information

The Cuyahoga River valley is contained in the modern political boundaries of Summit and Cuyahoga counties, which are located in the northeastern part of Ohio in what was historically the Connecticut Western Reserve. Summit County lies directly south of Cuyahoga County, which is bounded on the north by Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga River, which has been vital to the development of the area, flows west into central Summit County and turns north at Akron, then flows to Cleveland and into Lake Erie. The river cuts through both counties in a north/south line, forming a deep valley which rises to rolling plateaus to the east and west. Eight miles south of the river in Summit County, the Tuscarawas River enters the county from the east and turns south to eventually connect with the Muskingum. The lands in this southern part of Summit County are broader and flatter than those farther north, and have traditionally been devoted to wheat cultivation.[3]

The remainder of the two counties have supported a variety of crops--mainly wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes. The majority of the dairy and sheep farms were located on the upland plateaus, which contained soils suitable for pasture land. The sandy soils along Lake Erie to the north once supported one of the largest grape productions in the state of Ohio, producing more than 12 million pounds in 1910. The region has also supported a variety of orchard products, including apples, peaches, and strawberries.[4]

Agriculture in Cuyahoga and Summit counties began as early as circa 700 A.D. The aboriginals of this period were only minimally engaged in the cultivation of the land, however, and depended more upon the area's natural resources for their subsistence. Archeologists have determined that about 1350, the aboriginals relied to a greater extent upon maize, beans, and squash. Close to 1500 A. D., agricultural villages began to maintain year-round occupancy, suggesting an even greater reliance on agriculture.[5]

Historical documentation tells of a nation of Eries who lived in the Cuyahoga Valley at least as early as 1600. These Indians, like their predecessors 250 years before, planted beans, corn, and pumpkins. In 1654 the Eries were either exterminated or driven out of the valley by another Indian nation, the Iroquois.[6] The Iroquois were not able to maintain a stronghold over their Ohio land, however, since the French laid claim to it following La Salle's explorations of 1669. At this time, Ottawas and Senecas came to the valley, and so, to a lesser extent, did Delawares, Mingoes, Oneidas, Cayugas, Massanges, Shawnees, and Chippewas.[7]

Because of French claims, and because the Cuyahoga Valley was the center of an Indian transportation network, most of the area's Indian population during this period was migratory.[8] There were, however, a few Indian settlements. One of these was a village of Ottawas, located north of the present-day town of Boston, Ohio. The village was called Ponty's Camp by white settlers, after Pontiac, the chief of the nation. Little is known about this village, but mature apple trees were found here in the early 19th century by white settlers, indicating the prior existence of a permanent village, and, more importantly, providing evidence of the continued practice of agriculture in the area by indigenous peoples.[9]

Title to the lands of the Cuyahoga Valley, which are today encompassed by Summit and Cuyahoga counties, was acquired by the United States from the Indians in three transactions. The land west of the Cuyahoga River was procured under the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, signed January 21, 1785, and the Treaty of Greenville, signed more than ten years later, on August 3, 1795. The Treaty of Fort Industry, signed in 1805, secured the lands east of the Cuyahoga River.[10]

Even before the land was officially obtained from the Indians it was purchased by a group of speculators from the East. On September 2, 1795, the Connecticut Land Company gained title to the lands on both sides of the river. They did not, however, begin selling land to settlers until their surveys were completed--in 1797 for the lands on the east side of the river, and in 1807 for the lands to the west. Cuyahoga County was formed in this year.[11]

The first white settlers arrived in the Cuyahoga Valley in May and June of 1797. Lorenzo Carter and his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Hawley, settled in Cleveland, while James Kingsbury and his family settled in Newburg.[12] Settlement was slow at first due to the area's poor reputation; the land surveyors had returned to Connecticut with disparaging stories of ague and water-borne fevers.[13] A few settlers decided to brave the dangers, however, and made the trip.

Jason Hammond and his family were among these pioneers. In 1810 they moved with family friends, Jonathan and Mercy Hale, to a township which the land surveyor had dubbed Wheatfield several years before. Hammond, probably because he had purchased more land than his co-settler friend Jonathan Hale, had the privilege of renaming the township Hammondsburgh, although it was changed to Bath shortly thereafter.[14]

Early Settlement and Pioneer Farming: 1797-1827

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.[15] 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.[16] Some settlers were fortunate enough to find some of this work done for them by men and women whom they found squatting on their land. Usually, these squatters were driven away, sometimes receiving compensation from the landowners for their cabins and other improvements. Some squatters may have remained on the land as tenants, while others undoubtedly moved farther west in search of more "free" land.[17]

Jonathan Hale and Jason Hammond were two settlers who found their work begun for them by squatters.[18] In an 1810 letter to his wife, Hale describes the land as it was left to him:

> Wheatfields all ready to harvest of excellent wheat all falling to the ground and some growing as it stands up. The land here is much better than I had expected [,] the farm that I shall have of one Hundred and fifty acres is full equall [sic] to our Onion Garden (except in a few places) & Mr. Hammonds is still better if possible.[19]

Like the squatters who planted Hale's first crop, many of the early settlers planted wheat. Concern with soil exhaustion, crop rotation, and fertilization did not become widespread until later in the century, so farmers simply grew what they needed or wanted, rather than what was best for the soil. The most important crop in the pioneer period, however, was corn, as archeological evidence has revealed, and most farmers raised swine rather than cattle. Other crops included oats and potatoes, along with garden plants and vegetables such as tobacco, onions, turnips, and cabbages. Farmers also planted apple trees, as the Indians had before them.[20]

The pioneer farmers brought with them the farming methods they inherited from their forefathers in New England. These combined earlier European methods which probably dated to the Middle Ages with the agricultural techniques of Indians on the eastern seaboard.[21] Pioneer farmers thus 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.[22] 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. Also 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.[23]

Farmers had few livestock at first, because they were difficult to transport over the primitive roads from the East.[24] The area soon became the home of a great number, however. Like much of the land in the Western Reserve, the valley's fairly rugged terrain and clay soils proved to be difficult to farm. As one Western Reserve farmer noted in 1844, "the soil is generally far from being light and easy to work with. Below the tilled surface, an impervious subsoil retains the water....Grass is at present the only certain and abundant product of this region, generally."[25]

Dairying became one of the major productions of the valley in the uplands away from the Cuyahoga, especially in Summit County. At first, cheese was hand-made on the farm with cheese hoops, and butter was made at home in churns. The women on the farm were primarily responsible for these tasks, as well as for milking the cows.[26] 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.

According to most historians of the Cuyahoga Valley, prior to the completion of the Akron to Cleveland section of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827, farming offered little more than a hand-to-mouth existence. Agriculture during the pioneer period has usually been described by historians as "subsistence farming," "self-sufficient," or "self-sufficing."[27] Robert Leslie Jones, a recent historian of agriculture in Ohio, makes a good case against these views, however. Jones describes farming--even in its earliest phases--as dependent upon market forces. In addition, he points out that all farmers required at least some cash to purchase items which could not be manufactured at home. He explains that even

> ...the squatter who lived miles in advance of consolidated settlement had to have tinware, cutlery, axes and other tools, gunpowder, salt, spices, and calomel. When he killed pigs or manufactured potash, he needed a cauldron or two. His economically "upwardly mobile" successor [the settler] required, in addition, building materials, harness, rope, implements, and a host of household items--some of them requisites such as churns or cast-iron stoves, other amenities reflecting a rise in the standard of living, such as a cabinet or two, some china, a brussels carpet, or (in the 1860s) kerosene lamps. The farmer at every stage,

furthermore, had to put aside money for his annual taxes.[28]

In addition, a pioneer trade local to the Cuyahoga Valley is known to have existed.[29] Whiskey was the main medium of exchange, although cash was obtainable from some sources.[30] P. P. Cherry, a historian of the area, 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."[31] How active a local trade existed is uncertain, however, one legend indicates that it must have been slow: "the land would produce nothing but corn, but as there was no market for the corn, they made it into whiskey, and as they could not sell the whiskey, they drank it."[32] What is more likely is that they sent their produce by wagon to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where it was shipped to markets in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.[33] If cash were still too short at the end of the year to pay the annual taxes, farmers also hunted and trapped for animals.[34] It would seem, then, that Jones' argument against "self-sufficiency" is a valid one, although his opponents also have a valid point to make.

House types that existed in this portion of Ohio during this early period were simple structures, such as single pen, double pen, or hall and parlor types. Early single-pen type houses were often built of log and regarded as temporary dwellings. As farms prospered these buildings were sometimes incorporated into larger structures and clad with wood siding. A barn type prevalent to Ohio during this period was the English or Three-Bay Barn. Prior to 1830, this type consisted of a double crib separated by a wide runway plan. No house or barn types associated with this period in the Cuyahoga Valley have been identified in the Cultural Landscape Report or Historic Structures Inventory.

Canal Era and Agricultural Expansion: 1827-1850

The Ohio and Erie Canal, which was completed between Cleveland and Akron in 1827, and to the Ohio River five years later, brought changes to the farmers lives and agricultural practices of the Valley.[35] The Ohio and Erie Canal is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Thematic Group, 1979) as having state significance. Six watered miles in the northern section were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1982. As Charles William Burkett noted in 1900, this was when the "real

agriculture" began, for "accessibility to market induced every landowner to pay greater attention to the cultivation of the soil."[36] The canal thus made it worthwhile for farmers to reduce their production of corn, while increasing production of wheat, a crop which required more tender loving care. They also began to raise cattle, which had to be milked daily and housed in the winter, instead of swine, which could run free. The promise of profits became a more realizable dream.[37]

At first, local farmers were recruited to work on the canal.[38] Soon, however, Irish laborers from the East replaced the inexperienced farmers, who then profited by providing the canal workers with the necessities of life. One Brecksville farmer sold 4,000 bushels of potatoes to the Irishmen.[39] The Irish canal workers who came to the valley changed the demographic character of the previously New England population, since many of them remained as permanent settlers when the canal was completed.[40] The canal also provided an easier passage for future settlers, who had previously come on foot or in wagons across primitive turnpikes.[41] Germans came at this time as well, seeking jobs in the growing cities. Many of these Germans, also, would eventually find themselves tilling the soils of the Cuyahoga Valley.[42]

The canal also opened up more markets for the area's agricultural products--small towns like Peninsula and Boston, larger ones like Cleveland and Akron, and far-off cities along the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal.[43] Prior to the construction of the canal, farmers had to take their produce by wagon to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to be shipped to larger markets. The trip by wagon had been expensive and slow. Often, a farmer's produce would spoil on the way to Cleveland,[44] or, since boat schedules were irregular, the produce would rot while left on shore waiting for a delayed boat.[45] In addition, goods shipped along the unreliable river had been charged high freight rates, which meant that the farmer received a low price for his goods. Wheat, which brought the farmer fifteen cents per bushel during earlier pioneer days, thus brought him a dollar per bushel when the canal was completed.[46]

The canal changed the landscape as well, as it attracted additional settlers and industry to the area. Also, as farmers became more prosperous, they were able to replace their original farmhouses with wood-frame structures derived from the styles with which they were familiar from their previous homes. Only a few built houses out of brick and fewer still built them of stone.[47] Houses from this era that

reflect the New England heritage of the Valley include the New England One-and-a-Half and the Upright-and-Wing. The One-and-a-Half type is characterized by a side gable orientation, symmetrical facade arrangement, typically five bays, and modest Greek Revival elements. The Upright and Wing is a two-story gable front with an eave-oriented, one or one and a half story side appendage. This house was a dominant 19th century type in Connecticut's Western Reserve and Firelands regions of Ohio.

A barn type associated with this period and reflecting the need to house livestock is the Raised Bank Barn, which combined the function of crop storage and animal shelter. These barns are usually banked into a hill or have an earthen ramp located on the side to provide access to the second floor. This barn type continued to be popular in Ohio throughout the 19th century.

During the 19th century, barns were usually constructed on-site by the farmer or by local builders. These mortise and tenon, braced framed structures were constructed with either the Scribe or Square Rule method. A Scribe Rule barn is one where each framing piece is fitted to the piece it joins. Square Rule barns were constructed of framing that was laid out and cut, and not assembled until the barn was raised.

The canal also spurred the growth of farm-related industry in these towns. Cheese factories, which used milk curd from local dairy farms, began to spring up along the canal in the late 1840s, and the number of grain mills also increased. Private homes were built, and small towns grew--all in proximity to the canal.[48]

An indirect impact of the canal was the formation in 1840 of Summit County from townships previously belonging to Portage, Medina, and Stark counties. The new county, with Akron as the county seat, provided political cohesiveness for the lands bordering the canal south of Cuyahoga County.

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Railroads, Industrialization, and Scientific Farming: 1851-1913

The Eighth Census of the Unites States in 1860 revealed that between 1850 and 1860 the New England and Middle States experienced a slight decrease in the production of staple crops such as wheat, rye and corn. However, Western States, which included Ohio, experienced a dramatic increase in the production of staple crops. An example of this is the number of bushels of wheat produced in these states, which jumped from 46,076,318 in 1850 to 102,251,127 by 1860.

The 1860 agricultural census figures indicate that Ohio was a national agricultural leader. Ohio ranked 2nd in the country in cash value of farms, and 3rd in acres of land in farming. The crop production rankings for Ohio were in the top four for such staples as wheat, indian corn and oats. Cuyahoga and Summit counties had approximately 175,000 acres in improved farmland, which was a typical figure for Ohio counties.

The advent of railroads helped make farming more profitable in Ohio, and in the Cuyahoga Valley. Clevelander Alfred Kelley, who had been instrumental in the building of the canal, also helped to push through the valley's first iron road, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, in 1851. In 1852, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh opened Summit County to railroad traffic.[49] Also, in 1852, the Cleveland, Akron & Zanesville was built to connect with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. These railroad lines supplied links, for both freight and passengers, between Cleveland, Akron, and agricultural markets to the East.[50] By 1860, consolidation of midwestern railroads with eastern trunk lines, resulted in standards gauges. Fewer cargo transfers made rail transportation a more efficient operation.

The Valley Railroad, which ran, appropriately, through the Cuyahoga River valley, was completed in 1880, and provided a more direct connection between Cleveland and Akron. It offered residents of the valley faster transportation to these cities than had been available on the canal.[51] The railroads further opened up Cuyahoga and Summit counties to industrialization and modernization, and furnished advantages over the canals. The railroads were cheaper, faster, and gave more dependable service because they were not subject to freezing and flooding, which caused lengthy delays characteristic of seasonal shipping.

The railroads made possible the development of Cleveland and Akron as booming industrial centers, and many of these new industries were farm-related. The C. Aultman & Co. of Canton, Ohio, which manufactured a popular harvesting machine called the Buckeye, opened up a branch factory in Akron in 1863. The machine was patented by Lewis Miller of Green Township, and was so successful that in 1865 the Akron factory was reincorporated as Aultman, Miller & Co.[52] Also in 1865, and then in 1880, John F. Seiberling began production of mowers and reapers of his own invention--the Excelsior and the Empire, respectively. By 1890 Seiberling's company, the Empire Mower and Reaper Works, was one of the largest manufacturers of harvesting machines in the world.[53]

These, in addition to iron, match, sewer pipe and rubber factories, flour mills, and oat mills, helped attract an ever-growing number of people to Cleveland and Akron who came in search of work. The combined population of Summit and Cuyahoga counties increased more than 400 percent between 1870 and 1910, increasing to 745,678 in 1910, from 166,684 in 1870. Available statistics for 1900 and 1910, the first to distinguish between the urban and rural populations, show that the rural areas grew only slightly, while the cities increased by nearly one-third during the ten-year period.[54] The farmers in the valley appear to have adapted their crop production to meet the demand produced by the growth of these nearby cities.

Market garden produce, for instance, increased in value from $63,000 in 1860 to almost $2,000,000 in 1910. The value of orchard products also increased, though at a less dramatic rate of from $90,000 to $700,000. The amount of milk sold by valley farmers also skyrocketed--nearly tripling between 1870 and 1910. This is a misleading figure, however, because the number of dairy cows in the valley decreased.[55]

The discrepancy is due to several factors. Most important was the introduction of cheese factories into the area at mid-century. Cheese had previously been manufactured at individual dairies. The factories, which purchased unprocessed milk from the dairies, virtually eliminated home manufacture. Also, with the more reliable transportation provided by the railroads, farmers were able to ship milk to the growing consumer markets in Cleveland and Akron with reduced risk of spoilage. Finally, as farmers chose improved breeds of cattle, fed them with specialized grains, and kept them in barns in the winter instead of letting them fend for themselves on the barren hillsides, milk yields per cow

increased. Census data, as well as data collected by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, also reveals the growing efficiency of agricultural methods between 1860 and 1910. The introduction of new farm machinery was part of a larger trend toward making agriculture more efficient. Farmers saw a greater potential for profits through the expanded markets created by improvements in the transportation system. By the 1880s, large metropolitan area food markets stocked goods from as many as 40 different states.

Improved transportation networks also gave farmers easier access to products which could help them improve their farms. The Cuyahoga and Summit county agricultural societies, both founded in 1849, were made possible by improved transportation networks. Farmers could bring their best produce and home manufactures to the county fairs to compete for cash premiums, and manufacturers of farm implements and fertilizers could hawk their wares to all the farmers in the area over the course of several days. Also, farm experts were brought in to deliver lectures on farm techniques, the new products, the new markets, and the everyday concerns of farmers and their families.[56]

The fairs encouraged a more scientific approach to farming, rather than simple reliance upon tried, but less-than-true, inherited agricultural practices.[57] The aims of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society were typical of societies throughout the state:

> 1st. To induce a higher standard of education in the different branches of industry in which we are engaged.
>
> 2nd. By improving the breeds of Domestic Stock, and rearing only those animals which are best of their respective kinds.
>
> 3rd. By a more thorough cultivation of the soil, thereby increasing its fertility.
>
> 4th. By the more general introduction of improved implements of husbandry, so as to enable the agriculturist to realize greater results from his labors, with less expense.
>
> 5th. By growing only those roots, grains, grasses and fruits which are the most nutricious [sic] and productive.

6th. By pursuing that particular branch of industry which gives the strongest probabilities of success, all things considered.

7th. By making the business of farming attractive to all who are engaged in it.[58]

The shift to scientific farming was not an isolated event, but gained momentum throughout the nineteenth century. In 1882 the Agricultural Experiment Station was established in Wooster, Ohio, to continue efforts to improve agriculture through scientific research. The station has continued to the present its work analyzing soils, testing fertilizers, and breeding plants.

The fairs and the Farmers Institutes also addressed other issues in the rapidly-changing industry. With expanding markets, new machinery, and potential for increased production through the use of fertilizers, farming was, of necessity, becoming a business.[59] As more money was required to maintain a viable farm, the farmer also had potential to realize increased profits. For the farmer to maintain his competitiveness, he needed information on the markets, on the new implements, and on how to maintain an accurate record of his own finances. Eugene Cranz, an innovative farmer who owned and operated Mount Tom Farm on Ira Road, offered his own expertise on "The Keeping of Farm Accounts" at the Summit County Farmers Institute in February 1901. His paper indicated the need for careful record-keeping--a fundamental requirement of any business.[60]

In spite of all these advances, farmers were slow to abandon practices which their forefathers had used with few changes for hundreds of years. Again, the county fairs, as well as the farmers institutes, served in an educational role--to reduce fear of change and to encourage innovation. In an 1852 address before the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, Dr. Eber W. Hubbard explained:

> Much, indeed, may be expected from science, but its general application to agriculture must be gradual. There are prejudices to overcome--old and venerated paths that must be abandoned, and a new order of things established.[61]

Indeed, the change was slow to come about. It was not until the Civil

War that agricultural improvements began to take hold. The labor supply shrank as men, including farmers and their sons, were sent off to war. Historians believe that farmers replaced this lost labor with technological innovations, since crop production, rather than decreasing with the lost labor, increased during the war.[62] The new machines did save time. Threshing grain, for example, was previously performed with the use of a flail, or was trampled by horses or oxen. The introduction in the 1850s of the thresher, popularly known as a separator, enabled a farmer to thresh a ten-acre field in a day or two, a task that would have taken most of the winter with a flail.[63]

In spite of these and similar improvements, however, farmers were still slow to adjust to the changes. As late as 1918, in a survey conducted by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, W. A. Lloyd and his associates noted many remnants from the "pioneer period" of agriculture throughout Ohio:

> the log cabin, the ox team, the drop and cover method of planting corn, the primitive brush harrow, the grain cradle; and even the sickle, the flail, the spinning wheel and the loom were met with in the survey.[64]

The war also opened a large new market as soldiers left their homes for the battlefield. It was during the war, for example, that Ferdinand Schumacher's rolled oat business became a viable operation in Akron. The Union forces, as it turned out, provided Schumacher with an outlet for his new product. Further, many farmers took advantage of the high prices which Schumacher, a valley resident, offered for their locally-grown oats. His business, which later became the Quaker Oats Company, subsequently provided a new market for farmers in Summit and Cuyahoga counties.[65]

Popular house types from this period continue to include the Upright and Wing, but also include vernacular houses that have Italianate features, such as vertical massing and hip roofs, and Queen Anne features, such as irregular massing and intersecting gable roofs.

Raised Bank Barns continued to be built, along with new types-- the Gambrel Roof and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. As Scientific farming improved yields, the self-supporting lumber truss gambrel roof barns provided more storage space for crops. Many English barns were modified

with this improved roofing system.

As dairy farming became more productive, new barn types were developed that were better suited to this industry. The Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin developed a dairy barn that was long and narrow, contained rows of windows, and often had roof ventilators. The Wisconsin Dairy Barn was designed to improve lighting and ventilation.

Outbuildings that directly reflect the Scientific Farming period include silos and milkhouses. The silo was invented in Europe and further developed in the United States through Agricultural Experimentation Stations. They provided a means for storing green fodder and are associated with dairy farms in Upstate New York and the Upper Midwest. Milkhouses are a reflection of the State Sanitation Laws of 1881, another outgrowth of Scientific Farming.

Agricultural Decline and Economic Diversification: 1913-1930

In spite of the benefits offered by the railroads, the canal continued operation into the twentieth century. In the spring of 1913, however, torrential rains came sweeping through Ohio flooding everything in their path--including the Ohio & Erie Canal. The waters from the canal and from its adjoining rivers flooded the cities. "To lessen the danger," historian Karl H. Grismer relates, "the canal locks were dynamited." Although the canal had served the valley for 86 years, it was not rebuilt.[66] The remains of the canal are visible today--in many places the earthworks, towpath, aqueducts, and locks are discernible. A six-mile portion of the canal in Cuyahoga County is watered, and has been designated a National Historic Landmark.[67]

The Valley Railroad, too, survived the turn of the century, though it was sold to the Baltimore & Ohio in 1889. Service continued on the railroad, which eventually became part of the Chessie System, until 1985.[68]

The end of the canal marked the end of an era for agriculture in the Cuyahoga Valley. The industrial boom experienced by Cleveland and Akron in the early twentieth century lured farmers into the city in search of higher wages. Moreover, developments in agriculture in other parts of the state and country made farming far more profitable elsewhere.

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. The horizon-to-horizon wheat production of the western plains' "Bonanza" farms is reflected in the 1900 wheat production of Minnesota. While Ohio ranked third that year with 50 million bushels, 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.

Improvements in transportation regulations in the early 20th century helped make western farming more profitable. In 1906, Congress passed the Hepburn Act, designed to eliminate flagrant and long-standing abuses in railroad transportation and storage. In 1916, Congress approved the U.S. Warehouse Act, authorizing licensing, bonding, and inspection of public warehouses storing agricultural products. Western states' agricultural production expanded their already large national and worldwide markets.

The draining of the Black Swamp in northwest Ohio resulted in farmlands that contained 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 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 valley's most prosperous farms on the best soils survived this period.[69] Some farms, such as the Cranz farm on Oak Hill Road and the Duffy farm on Quick Road, were able to diversify. Walter Cranz sold gravel from glacial deposits found on the back of his property, while the owners of the Duffy farm operated a roadside fruitstand.[70] Some

farms were used as weekend homes, reflecting the growth of recreational opportunities in the Valley, and leased out the farm fields for truck farming.

The farmhouses in the Valley that reflects this period of agricultural decline and economic diversification reflect Bungalow or Craftsman influence. Some of the farms that continued to prosper during this period built new houses or modified existing ones to reflect contemporary designs. The Bungalow style is characterized by low sloping gable roofs with large shed dormers, exposed rafter ends, squared porch posts, and horizontal bands of windows. Craftsmen houses contain such features as low roof pitch, projecting eaves, large porch columns, and horizontal bands of windows.

During the 1920s Round Roof or Gothic Roof barns and metal barns became popular in the Midwest. Laminated and glued rafters, which gave these structures the distinctive rounded roof profile, were manufactured off-site and distributed through local lumber retailers. Some of these barns were covered with corrugated sheet metal, metal being thought of as a more sanitary and fire-proof cladding material than wood. Ventilation was also a chief concern in barn design from this period. Large metal rooftop ventilators with systems that regulated air-flow using dampers became typical.

Manufacturers of these barns, such as the Jamesway Manufacturing Co., aggressively marketed their products through agricultural journals, informational bulletins, and even radio programs. One farm in the valley has a Jamesway barn and Jamesway barn with attached quonset hut chicken coop. Although these structures do not have the round Gothic arch profile, they exhibit laminated barn rafters, elaborate rooftop ventilators, and the Jamesway Manufacturing Co. logo.

Outbuildings that date from this time period reflect truck farming practices. Fruit stands and greenhouses were built as a result of truck farming. Garages became part of the farmstead during this period. Early garages were considered outbuildings, and were grouped with other farm outbuildings. Some garages were mail order buildings and others were probably converted from former farm outbuildings. Fruit stands and garages are frame construction and typically covered with novelty siding. Garages have paired double doors with upper glazed panels. The one greenhouse in the context area is a low sloping, gable roofed, glass

structure on a masonry foundation.

The increased mobility provided by the automobile threatened to suburbanize the valley as populations increased in Cleveland and Akron. This suburbanization peaked in the 1950s and 1960s, however, and failed to gain a firm foothold. The area's unstable glacial slopes and wet, clay soils have helped to buffer the valley from extensive development. Virtually no landscape remains untouched from modernization, however, and the Cuyahoga Valley is no exception. Some industrial and commercial properties appeared in the valley, as well as utility power lines, microwave towers, and Interstate highways.[71]

Many of the small family farms of the valley have disappeared. Older houses and barns were allowed to deteriorate and eventually were removed to make way for modern structures. Many other structures were modified to accommodate twentieth-century concepts of interior living space and to satisfy modern stylistic tastes. Much of the farmland has been subdivided and many of the fields which were allowed to lie fallow have fallen victim to successionary woodland growth. Other fields were purposely reforested, or have been converted into well-manicured lawns.

In spite of these changes, however, a sufficient number of farms in the valley retain their historic character and evoke the area's nineteenth-century agricultural heritage. Today,

> The crops are the same though the methods have changed. Small farms and gardens remain. Larger farms exist with pasture land for grazing on the uplands and on the floodplain truck farms grow corn and other produce to sell in the nearby markets of Akron and Cleveland and in traditional roadside stands.[72]

The Cuyahoga Valley NRA came under the control of the National Park Service six weeks after December 27, 1974, when Congress authorized Public Law 93-555

> For the purpose of preserving and protecting for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural and recreational values of the Cuyahoga River and the adjacent lands of the Cuyahoga Valley for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to the urban environment....[73]

The act further provided for the acquisition of land and the administration of the area, and set up an advisory commission to oversee the first decade of the development of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. The park today encompasses approximately 32,000 acres between Cleveland and Akron.[74]

The 1987 Cultural Landscape Report for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area ascribes primary importance to the preservation of former farm fields, as well as the historic structures associated with them. The report is part of the larger planning process for preserving and protecting the rural historic landscapes in the Cuyahoga Valley. The current plan for managing structures and sites (including farms) within the recreation area includes plans to

> Preserve and protect, in an appropriate manner, the natural and cultural resources within the recreation area, for purposes of observation, discovery, use, and enjoyment by the visitor.[75]

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Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley
Property Types

Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Types: Farmstead
II. Description

A farmstead is defined as a group of buildings that are associated with a historic agricultural function. Farmsteads in the Cuyahoga Valley may contain only two buildings (house and barn) or as many as 11 buildings (house, barn, and outbuildings). In addition to buildings and structures, fields that are historically associated with the farming activities should be considered contributing sites. The spatial relationship between the contributing resources that make up a farmstead should convey the sense of a functionally related unit.

The 1987 National Park Service Cultural Landscape Report identified farmsteads in the Valley that are significant to the historic theme of agriculture. Survey information on these farmsteads was used to determine the building types and stylistic influences associated with the historic context.

Farmhouses

Dominant house types and styles that emerge from the survey information are typical of those associated with modest Midwestern rural residential architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Styles that are evidenced include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Craftsman/ Bungalow.
The Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Craftsman/ Bungalow residences in the Valley include high style representations.
The Greek Revival style is represented by houses that include full cornice entablature, symmetrical fenestration pattern, and entrances marked by full entablatures and pilasters. Gothic Revival elements include a steep roof line, vertical board and batten siding, and molded label lintels. Craftsman/ Bungalow houses are characterized by eave oriented roofs pierced by large shed dormers, exposed rafter ends, and squared porch posts, and horizontal bands of windows.

The houses associated with Queen Anne and Italianate styles are vernacular interpretations. High style architectural movements tend to influence modest structures either through the basic elements of design, such as massing and roof profile, or applied decoration. The Queen Anne houses that are part of farmsteads in the Valley are typified by intersecting gable roof lines and irregular massing. Some houses have applied decorative features associated with the Queen Anne style, such as spindle work, but their massing and fenestration pattern is not consistent with the style. Italianate features that are represented in the inventoried farmstead houses include segmental arch windows, hip roofs, and vertical massing.

Several distinct house types associated with regional and national trends in vernacular architecture are found on Valley farmsteads. Vernacular architecture, as opposed to high style architecture, was more influenced by building traditions of distinct cultural groups, available materials, and climate. Prior to the 1880s, most examples of vernacular architecture had regional associations. With the distribution of pattern books and trade journals in the late 19th century, vernacular building types became popularized and could be found in many parts of the country.

Many of the building types represented by Cuyahoga Valley farmhouses reflect the building traditions of the New England/ New York area. These types include Four-over-Four, New England One-and-a-Half, and the Upright-and-Wing. A building type associated with the context that had a national distribution is the Gabled Ell, which was a popular rural house after the 1880s.

Four-over-Four dwellings are 2-2 1/2-story structures with 2 rooms paired on either side of a central hallway. Chimney stacks are located at the gable ends and facades are symmetrically arranged. The New England One-and-a-Half types in the context area are characterized by eave-orientation, frieze windows, symmetrical facade arrangements, and typically, frame construction. Some examples in the area include Greek Revival details, such as pilasters and return cornices. Upright-and-Wings are characterized by a 2-story, 2-3-bay wide gable orientated section with a lower eave oriented appendage. Examples in the Valley include earlier versions, with entries in both sections, and the later type distinguished by only one entry door located in the wing section.

Gabled-Ell houses are characterized by a half I-house form attached to a perpendicular wing with gable ends. What distinguishes this type from the Upright-and-Wing is that the cross gable is at the same height as the "Upright" section. Another common feature is a porch located on the half I-house section.

It is important to note that many of these houses represent both architectural styles and vernacular house types. When describing individual houses, both associations should be discussed if both are applicable.

Barns

There are three dominant types of historic barns on farmsteads in Cuyahoga Valley: English 3-Bay Barns, Raised Bank Barns, and to a lesser extent, Gambrel Roof Barns.

The English Barn is a rectangular gable roofed structure that is 3 bays wide. Traditionally the ratio of length to width is 2:1. The central bay usually contains doors that open to the breezeway area used for winnowing and threshing. The Raised Bank Barn is the dominant barn type found on Valley farmsteads. The most distinguishing feature of this type is its setting; the barn is either banked into a hillside or has an earthen ramp built on one of the eave oriented elevations. The basement area of the barn is usually accessed from the side opposite that of the ramp or embankment and used to house livestock. Some of the barn's basements are of masonry construction, but most are wood frame. Width of this barn type in the Valley varies from 3-5 bays. Less dominant barn types include the Gambrel Roof Barn and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn, both with a double pitch roof. The Gambrel Roof type is characterized by lumber truss systems that created more storage space. The Wisconsin Dairy Barn typically features a long, narrow plan, numerous windows, and/or cupolas for ventilation. Twentieth century barns found in the context area are constructed of laminated rafters and have dominant metal rooftop ventilators.

Outbuildings

The construction methods and materials used for secondary structures reflect their utilitarian purpose and the availability of inexpensive materials. Farm outbuildings found on the surveyed

farmsteads include storage sheds, corncribs, privies, cottages, carriage houses/horse barns, smokehouses, milkhouses, silos, granaries, spring-or pumphouses, and chicken sheds or coops.

Storage sheds were built in a variety of materials, reflecting what was cheap and available at the time. Easy to construct and move, wood board and batten sided sheds were almost ubiquitous farmstead features. During the late 19th century, mass produced construction materials, such as molded concrete block, glazed hollow tiles, and novelty siding became more frequently used for shed construction. Sheds found in Cuyahoga Valley farmsteads are rectangular structures with shed or gable roofs.

Other large farm outbuildings (cottages, carriage houses/horse barns, and granaries, summer kitchens and bull pens) are typically of frame construction with gable roofs. Horse barns/ carriage houses are distinguished by Dutch doors--doors with 2 separate leaves arranged vertically. Granaries typically have wagon doors in the gable end and are raised on blocks to keep rodents out. Summer kitchens are usually 1-story in height and distinguished from other farm outbuildings by a fireplace and chimney. The one bull pen in the Valley is of frame construction, has a gable roof and two interior stalls.

The most dominant small scale outbuilding found on Cuyahoga Valley farmsteads are corncribs. Most corncribs are of rectangular frame construction, and have shed roofs and sloping vertical slat walls for ventilation. Like granaries, these structures are elevated on blocks. Some larger corncribs have gable roofs and vertical rather than sloping slat walls. A hexagonal shaped corncrib with a conical roof found in the Valley deviates from this description.

Other small scale outbuildings include privies, smokehouses, milk houses, silos, chicken coops, and spring-or pumphouses. Privies found on farmsteads are typically rectangular frame, vertical sided, one room structures with gable roofs. Smokehouses are constructed of masonry and have air vents located above a single door in one of the gable ends. Milkhouses are small gable roof structures, often built from hollow tile or concrete block.

Silos are easily identified by their cylindrical shape and conical caps. Early silos were wood stave construction with concrete, hollow tile and steel silos being built after 1910. Chicken coops or sheds are of frame construction with vertical board siding and shed roofs. The south facade typically has several windows and doors for lighting and ventilation. Springhouses or pumphouses were small scale buildings constructed over the water source to provide protection from animals and encroaching vegetation.

Twentieth century outbuildings found on farmsteads include garages, fruit stands, and a greenhouse. Garages from this period are single bay frame structures with double doors typically with some top glazing. The one fruit stand found in the area is a gable roof frame structure with novelty wood siding. The one greenhouse in the context area dates from within the period of significance and is a rectangular glass structure on a masonry foundation with a very low sloping gable roof and entry located in the gable end.

Fields and Pastures

Fields and pastures were located adjacent to farmsteads and delineated according to the grid system, although this is difficult to distinguish due to the rugged terrain and irregular drainage of the valley. The preferred spot for fields in the Valley was the uplands, because they were well drained. The rich soils of the floodplain, however, were also tiled. Late 19th century photographs indicate that the wooded valley walls were cleared to be used as pastures.

III. Significance

Farmsteads in the Cuyahoga Valley are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic places under Criterion A for association with agricultural development in the Valley; Criterion B if associated with a person(s) significant for their work in agriculture; and Criterion C for architectural significance.

Criterion A, Agriculture

Farmsteads potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A for agriculture typically represent more than one phase of agricultural development. Farming practices were changed by market forces, which were greatly impacted by technological developments, demographic changes, and improvements in transportation. As dynamic built environments, farmsteads often responded to these forces by changing existing barns or outbuildings, or by adding new structures. It is highly unlikely that a farmstead will be made up of buildings only associated with one particular phase of agricultural development. It is also important to remember that traditional agricultural practices often continued well into periods of agricultural progressivism. As stated in the context, many farmers were slow to change.

Farmsteads significant to the development of agriculture in Cuyahoga Valley must have had an agricultural function during the context's period of significance. The agricultural significance of a property should be discussed in terms of how the agricultural period of development represented by the farm impacted development in the context's geographical area.

Farmhouses

The farmhouse is usually the farmstead building located closest to the road. The front facade presents a public image of the farmstead, but the front door doesn't function as the primary access. The back door, which leads to other farm buildings, is the most often used entrance. A farmhouse's proximity to farm buildings and fields communicates one of the most dominant characteristics of American farmsteads: an isolated or semi-isolated setting.

The surveyed farmhouse types and styles are associated with specific periods of the Valley's development, which was dependent on agriculture. Pre-railroad residential structures reflect the New England heritage of the area, vernacular building traditions being limited largely to regional distribution. These farmhouses are either associated with the canal-era period of agriculture or represent building traditions from this time period that were continued. Expanding markets and improved transportation not only

effected farming practices, they also changed the types of houses that farmers built. With the advent of the railroads and the Civil War, vernacular building traditions become nationally distributed by means of plan and pattern books, trade journals, and mass production. During this time period, farmhouses that were built in popular architectural styles indicate a certain level of prosperity needed to follow contemporary fashions.

Barns

Barn types are a more direct reflection of agricultural practices that occurred in the Valley. English Barns are associated with pioneer farm methods that settlers brought with them from New England. This barn type, like the pioneer farming methods can be traced, back to the Old World.

The transition from English to Raised Bank Barns coincided with the advent of the canal. As farmers began to raise cattle, instead of swine, they needed a place to house livestock. The lower, or bank level, of the new barn provided this needed space.

Scientific farming and growing urban markets increased the supply and demand for agricultural products in the Valley. As a result, Gambrel Roof and Wisconsin Diary Barns were built, or previously constructed barns were converted to gambrel roof structures. This barn type was developed at the University of Wisconsin's Agricultural Experiment Station, reflecting its association with the Scientific Farming movement. This additional space was needed for the increased yields associated with this period in agriculture.

Gothic roof or laminated arch barns placed emphasis on light weight construction, sanitation, and ventilation. The laminated rafters were mass produced and distributed by local retailers. The use of concrete and metal was thought to create a more sanitary and safe structure, and large metal rooftop ventilators attest to the concern for air-flow. Companies as diverse as Sears & Roebuck, and as specialized as Jamesway Manufacturing Co., distributed barn plans. Jamesway would even send out a field representative to talk about your farm building needs. Scientific farming had turned the barn, long thought of as a symbol of heritage and craftsmanship, into a mass-marketed and produced utilitarian structure.

Outbuildings

Many of the agricultural outbuildings found in the context area are common to 19th century farmsteads. Such structures as storage sheds, privies, smokehouses, springhouses and carriage houses/ horse barns, and summer kitchens pertain more to the lifeways of the farmers and their families than to particular phases of agricultural development. After 1915 many of these structures became obsolete due to modern conveniences such as electricity and refrigeration. These structures are part of the historic landscape and should be counted as contributing buildings. It is required that they be dated to be considered contributing, according to National Register guidelines.

Some outbuildings have direct association with specific agricultural practices. Granaries, corncribs, and chicken coops (or sheds) and bull pens convey information about the types of livestock or crops. Silos and milkhouses not only convey this information, they are direct outgrowths of the Scientific Farming Movement and have a high degree of association with this period. Milkhouses were a result of the State Sanitation Laws of 1881 that required that milk be stored away from the livestock. Typically these structures are located adjacent to the dairy barn. The silo, used to preserve green fodder crops, was a German invention that was perfected by a Frenchman, and then popularized in America through such journals as the American Agriculturalist. The silo is associated with dairy farming and is concentrated in New York and the Upper Midwest.

Outbuildings from the early 20th century are associated with the decline of traditional agriculture and subsequent economic diversification of that occurred after 1913. The greenhouse and fruit stand are associated with truck farming, agriculture geared toward supplying local retailers and wholesalers with fresh produce. Garages built prior to the 1930s were regarded as outbuildings. They did not reflect the design of the residence and were typically mail order structures or converted farm sheds or barns.

Fields and Pastures

Fields and pastures historically associated with a particular farmstead are contributing sites. The well drained uplands were the most extensively farmed areas in the Valley. Much of the valley walls were cleared for pasture lands. Historic photographs indicate that only the steepest areas remained wooded. Conditions such as heavy clay soils, perched water tables and soil erosion contributed to the abandonment of these farmlands. Later conservation farming remedied some of the effects of this intensive land use. Other abandoned farmland converted back to woodlands, recalling the landscape encountered by early settlers. The small open field pockets that remain in tillage help to convey the sense of unfolding open space associated with the period of agricultural development in Cuyahoga Valley.

Criterion B: Agriculture

Farmsteads eligible under Criterion B must show association with a person(s) significance in the area of agriculture during the context period. The person(s) must have been considered important to "the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants".(NR Bulletin 16) Those individuals who were leading agricultural producers or who's innovations impacted the practice of agriculture in the context area would be considered important to this area of significance. Properties associated with leading agriculturalists Lewis Hammond or agricultural innovator Eugene Cranz would qualify under Criterion B. It must be demonstrated that properties nominated under B were directly associated with the significant individual's productive life. Also, any other known properties associated with the individual during their productive life should be discussed in terms of integrity and level of association.

Criterion C: Architecture

Farmsteads can also be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Properties eligible under C must represent distinct characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. Farmsteads consisting of building types and styles described in the F-I Associated Property Types section would qualify under C for architecture if the individual properties retained the architectural elements

necessary to communicate the style or type. Houses and barns that represent transitions between styles or have additions made during the context period, would also be eligible. Outbuildings should also be discussed in terms of the elements that constitute the respective building types. Primary buildings on farmsteads, (residences and barns), should be discussed in terms of how the style or type is important to building practices within the context area, and how it is represented within the context area. Farmsteads with a relatively high number of resources may be considered districts under Criterion C, if the farm contains noncontributing resources.

IV. Registration Requirements

In order for farmsteads to convey significance under Criterion A for agriculture, they must retain a rural agricultural setting. The grouping of buildings that make up a farmstead should read as a functionally related group. Fallow lands, if considered a contributing site, should not be overgrown to the extent that their function as field or pasture land is not apparent. Important materials and basic design features of built resources discussed in the property type description section should be evident.

Registration requirements for farmsteads nominated under Criterion B for agriculture are the same as those for Criterion A, agriculture.

For farmsteads to be considered under Criterion C for architecture, contributing resources should retain integrity of materials and design. Wood is the dominant building material used for structures associated with the context, although some stone, brick, concrete block and hollow tile block structures exist. These materials should also be intact and exposed. Important features of a building's architectural style or associated building type should be intact. For buildings that represent a certain style, decorative elements, associated with the style need to be intact. For example, Greek Revival is typically evidenced by full entablature cornices, cornice returns, and pilasters. Buildings that represent vernacular types need to retain key elements of the floor plan, roof profile, massing, and facade fenestration pattern. Farmsteads being nominated under Criterion C should retain an

agricultural setting, as the historic function of the structures relates to the immediate environment.

I. Name of Associated Property Type: Farmhouse
II. Property Description

Several farmhouses associated with the agricultural theme in the Valley are the only built resource that remain of former farmsteads. These residential structures, like those on extant farmsteads, represent popular architectural styles and building types during the context period. The same house styles and types listed under property type F-I, Farmsteads, are represented in this group-- with a few exceptions.

One exception is a variation of the Upright-and-Wing, known as the "Hen and Chick." This type has wings on both sides of the upright section and the wings have a parallel instead of perpendicular orientation. This arrangement produces an overall basilica effect. Another variation is a simple gable front house with central entry. A name recently popularized for this type is the "Homestead House."

III. Significance

Farmhouses can be eligible under Criterion B for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. This property type is not eligible under Criterion A for agriculture. Although these buildings functioned as farmhouses, because there are no other buildings left from the former farmstead, these properties cannot convey association with a historic agricultural function. The styles and types represented by these buildings were not limited to farm residences.

Criterion B: Agriculture

In order for a farmhouse to be listed under Criterion B for agriculture it must have strong association with the productive life of someone considered important to the development of agriculture in the local context. If other properties associated with the person's productive life are extant, these should be discussed and compared to the nominated property in terms of degree of association and integrity.

Criterion C: Architecture

These buildings indicate how architectural trends were represented in the context area during the period of significance. Houses nominated under Criterion C for architecture should be a style or building type associated with the context. The style or building type should be discussed in terms of how it represents building practices in the Valley and how it is associated with the historic development of the area.

The two individual farmhouses found in the survey that represent types not mentioned in the farmstead significance section, also represent building practices associated with the context. The "Hen and Chick" type is a Great Lakes Region adaptation of New England cultural area building traditions. The "Homestead House" was a type popularized by pattern books and trade journals of the late 19th/ early 20th century. The simple 2-story gable roof structure was designed to get as much space as possible under one roof. The type was first popularized in rural areas, but because of its narrow plan soon became a very prominent house type in the rapidly expanding urban areas of the time period.

IV. Registration Requirements

For farmhouses to qualify under Criterion B for agriculture the property must still be on its original site. The surrounding area should be rural and the historic materials and features of the design should be intact. Farmhouses nominated under Criterion C for architecture should retain the distinctive features of their style or type. Elements important to stylistic associations include decorative elements, roof profiles, and massing. Building types need to be represented through intact massing, fenestration pattern, materials, and floor plan.

Additions or alterations are permitted if they occurred within the context period. Farmhouses with later modifications are not acceptable if the modifications obscure the original building style or type.

I. Name of Associated Property Type: Barns
II: Description

A few isolated barns remain as the only evidence of former farmsteads. Barn types represented by this group include Raised Bank Barns and Gambrel Roof Dairy Barns. The features that comprise these barn types are described in the Property Type F-I, Farmsteads, Description section.

III: Significance

Barns can be eligible under Criteria A and B for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion A: Agriculture

Barns have direct association with periods of agricultural development in the Cuyahoga Valley. The English Barns represent an adherence to traditional methods used during the early settlement period. Bank barns reflect the switch to dairy farming and the agricultural prosperity of the canal era. Gambrel Roof Dairy Barns are associated with the Scientific Farming era, utilizing technology developed in the University of Wisconsin's Agricultural Experiment Station. The barns had greater storage space, needed for the increased yields associated with this period of agricultural development. Gothic or laminated arch barns represent the mass marketing of many scientific advances made by university affiliated experiment stations.

Criterion B: Agriculture

Barns may be eligible under Criterion B for agriculture if associated with the productive life of a person significant to agricultural practices in the context area. Other extant properties associated with the person's productive life should be noted and discussed in terms of degree of association and integrity.

Criterion C: Architecture

Barns eligible under Criterion C for architecture must contain the architectural elements necessary to communicate a specific barn type as identified in Property Type F-I, Farmsteads, Description section. Each barn type should be discussed in terms of the importance of the type to the building practices of the Valley and how the type is associated with the development of the area.

IV. Registration Requirements

Barns eligible under Criterion A for agriculture must retain a rural setting that shows evidence of an agricultural land use. These buildings should also be in their original location and retain the physical features that communicate their association with a particular barn type. The same registration requirements apply to barns being nominated under Criterion B for Agriculture.

In order for barns to be nominated under Criterion C for architecture, a barn's integrity of design, materials and setting are the primary considerations. Additions and alterations are acceptable if they occurred within the context period or are minor and don't sacrifice the typological association through inappropriate scale, massing, height, roof profile, fenestration pattern or materials.