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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
National Park Service
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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Introduction

The preservation of the historic and scenic values of the Cuyahoga River and the adjacent lands of the Cuyahoga Valley is one of the principal purposes of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. This unit of the National Park System includes approximately 32,000 acres of land between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. Although surrounded by substantial residential development along its sides and by intensive industrial and urban areas at its ends, the Cuyahoga Valley has retained a remarkable degree of its rural agricultural qualities of over a century ago. So pervasive are its historic cultural resources, that early versions of the enabling legislation of this recreation area referred to it as: Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. This report was developed to identify the cultural landscape of the recreation area and to recommend methods of protecting this important historic and scenic value of the Cuyahoga Valley.

The cultural landscape of any area can be broadly defined as places which have been settled, controlled, mainipulated, or altered for many generations. The most important cultural landscapes are those which include components, use patterns, and structures of historical significance and physical integrity. In evaluating a cultural landscape, primary consideration is given to the way in which cultural factors have interacted, over time, with the natural landscape. The cultural landscape is a tangible manifestation of human actions and beliefs which have been set against and within the natural landscape.

At Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, the following six primary themes establish the parameters for evaluating its cultural landscape: prehistory, settlement, transportation, agriculture, industry, and recreation. A number of archeological sites and many more historic structures have been previously documented in the recreation area. This report takes a larger look at the land which supported these prehistoric and historic sites and at the ways in which previous human actions have affected the spaces between these sites. The recommendations contained in this report address the preservation of these sites and their associated land. Of special importance is the preservation of former farm fields. Unlike historic structures, natural succession can take over an abandoned farm field with brush in five years; partial canopy develops in fifteen years. In fifty years, a dense second-growth woods will develop. Since agriculture in the Cuyahoga Valley ceased being profitable on a wide scale in the 1930s, much of the nineteenth century farmscape is irretrievably lost; only remnant fields remain. These fields need to be carefully studied to determine which must be kept open to evoke the rural character for which the recreation area was created, in part, to preserve.

Objectives

The following objectives were formulated to evaluate the principal cultural themes and sites of the Cuyahoga Valley.

1. Identify those structures which are significant to the area and should be preserved and protected as part of the historic scene. In addition, those structures which do not contribute also will be identified.

2. Identify the settings of structures and other man-made landscape elements which have historical significance and integrity as an ensemble.

3. Establish linkage to other planning efforts, such as the Statement for Management, General Management Plan, Historic Resource Study, Transportation Plan, Resources Management Plan, Building Utilization Plan, and Land Protection Plan.

4. Provide general background information for future nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, of districts and/or individual sites and structures.

5. Suggest management options and practices which preserve and protect the cultural landscape of the recreation area, while removing (or otherwise minimizing the effect of) intrusive elements.

This report is intended primarily as a management tool; it is neither a research paper nor a plan. It seeks to explore policy and to present management alternatives, rather than to solve the potentially endless list of site-specific problems associated with hundreds of historic properties in every type of condition. This report establishes objective comparisons of integrity and significance while presenting a range of management actions.

Project Methodology

To meet these objectives and to complete a useful document, the following project steps were followed to produce a systematic and thorough report:

A. Develop task directive and objectives.

B. Develop sample site inventory form:
   (1) Significance and condition criteria.
   (2) Sample fieldwork test.
   (3) Divide recreation area into 35 sub-units.

C. Examine all tracts of land within the recreation area.

D. Attend training in evaluating the cultural landscape.

E. Prepare resource summary sheets:
   (1) Sort data by tract, resource type, degree of significance, etc.
   (2) Map all resources that contribute to, are neutral to, or detract from the cultural landscape.

F. Compile maps illustrating evolution of, condition of, and recommendations for historic sites and buildings.

G. Draft report text, analyze fieldwork recommendations, and review research of previously documented historic farmsteads.

H. Circulate draft report for review by area staff, and by regional cultural resources management staff.

I. Revise, finalize, and implement recommendations of approved report.

NOTE: After initial approval in May, 1987, this report was revised in August, 1987 to expand the documentation to justify the removal of structures which detract from the cultural landscape. See Appendix III.

Planning Context

In the ten year history of the recreation area, a number of specific planning efforts have been completed; the following documents are among those which address the management of cultural resources:

Year	Document
1977	General Management Plan
1981	Archeological Survey by Cleveland Museum of Natural History
1983	Transportation Plan
1984	Resources Management Plan (updated biennially)
1984	Historic Structure Report - Ohio and Erie Canal (historic data)
1984	Statement for Management
1984	Land Protection Plan (updated biennially)
1984	Building Utilization Plan (updated biennially)
1984	Historic Structure Report - Everett Road Covered Bridge
1985	Historic Structure Report - Locktender's House
1985	Historic Resource Study
1985	Outline of Planning Requirements (updated annually)
1986	Historic Structure Report - Jaite Company Town
ongoing	List of Classified Structures
ongoing	Cultural Resource Inventory/Building Index

As the completion dates of these various planning documents indicate, the General Management Plan (GMP) was prepared in advance of much detailed research of the cultural resources of the recreation area. Therefore, as its name implies, it provides only general guidance for the management of the area. While the policies of the GMP are sound, this plan is presently scheduled for revision. The Cultural Landscape Report, together with the detailed documents that have been completed subsequent to the original GMP, will help to provide greater specific direction in the management of cultural resources in the planned revision of the General Management Plan.

The Statement for Management includes the following management objectives which set the stage for comprehensive management of the culturally significant sites and structures covered by this report:

1. Preserve and protect, in an appropriate manner, the natural and cultural resources within the recreation area, for the purposes of observation, discovery, use, and enjoyment by the visitor. Specific goals include:

    a. Combine management of natural and cultural resources to reflect their inextricably close relationship throughout the recreation area.
    b. Inventory natural and cultural resources with monitoring procedures which will provide information necessary to determine further courses of action to protect those resources.

c. Prevent damage to significant natural and cultural resources on non-Federal lands through inspection, monitoring, and cooperation.

2. Preserve significant historic and prehistoric sites, scenes, and structures. Specific actions include:

a. Stabilize, preserve, and restore significant historic structures and sites integral to the primary themes of the recreation area.
b. Lease appropriate historic sites and structures under applicable guidelines.
c. Perpetuate the distinctive historic scene and open spaces of the valley. The Land Protection Plan closely examines the non-Federal land within the recreation area and recommends the level of Federal acquisition necessary to protect the natural, scenic, historic, and recreational values found on these lands. Together with the Building Utilization Plan, which contains recommendations for preserving these values on Federal lands, these documents provided extensive background material on the cultural resources of the recreation area. Other specific resource inventories and studies helped to complete the cultural resource profile that was available to the team preparing this report.

Related Agreements

Various existing land use agreements affect, to a greater or lesser degree, the preservation of the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley. Most of the residentially and agriculturally improved lands which were acquired by the Federal Government were subject to the retention of the use and occupancy of these improvements by their sellers.

At the end of these periods of use and occupancy (fixed terms up to twenty-five years or life estate) these properties will become available for public use. Many of the features which contribute to the cultural landscape are found on these lands. However, the terms of these use and occupancy agreements seldom address the preservation of cultural resources.

DOCUMENTARY DATA

The Cultural Landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley

The Cuyahoga River is relatively small and short compared to most American rivers. The valley and drainage pattern was established in its present form by successive waves of glaciation, the last of which melted away about 10,000 years ago. Therefore, compared to the terrain of much of the rest of the nation, the valley is a relatively young landscape. From the air, it appears as a distinct physiographic unit, walled in by steep, unstable wooded slopes; an "island of green" in the urbanizing Cleveland-Akron metropolitan area. The longest human occupation of the valley -- that of Native Americans -- has left the faintest trace. The vast majority of evidence of human use and occupation has only occurred in the short two centuries since 1800.

Each of the cultural themes -- prehistory, settlement, transportation, agriculture, industry, and recreation -- for which the valley is noted (and for which the national recreation area was established) can be considered in terms of land use. It is the physical evidence of these interactive layers of human activity that forms the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley. Even before humans settled in the newly-formed valley, natural forces rushed in to seed the bare earth and to colonize the rich, exposed mineral soils. First a boreal forest (similar to those now found in southern Alaska), and later a mixed deciduous forest, became the dominant natural community. Located at the western edge of the Appalachian Plateau, within the rain shadow of Lake Erie and characterized by unstable, eroding slopes constantly revealing new soil, the valley became rich in both plant and animal life. Even today, this richness is evidenced by one of the greatest diversities of plant species and soil types in Ohio.

The prehistoric chronology of the valley is not well known, although certain broad patterns of occupation have been ascertained from the archeological record. These closely resemble the regional prehistoric periods (Archaic, Woodland, Late Woodland, European Contact). In the centuries just preceding European settlement, the lower Cuyahoga Valley principally served as a north-south transportation route and hunting ground, connecting the Lake Erie shoreline to the Ohio River via the Portage Path, which passes today through the city of Akron. The river and the portage formed part of the western boundary of the United States, from 1785 to 1805, as a result of the Treaty of Fort MacIntosh. Since so much has yet to be learned from the prehistoric materials in the ground, all possible care should be taken to protect those known and potential sites which may yet help reveal that story.

In 1786, the state of Connecticut retained the "Western Reserve" from its western claims dating from 1630; the rest of those claims were ceded to the United States by Connecticut and by other states. The history of this land venture is well described in The History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Johnson, pp. 30-32). The Western Reserve was surveyed between 1796 and 1798 by Moses Cleaveland and his surveying party, based generally on the township and range system established by Congress in 1785. The starting point of this survey -- the first public land survey in the United States -- is located at the intersection of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania and is designated as a National Historic Landmark. This grid system set the pattern of all future American settlement of "the west" apart from the irregular, more European-like farm and village patterns of the eastern colonies (Stillgoe, pp. 99-107). On flat land, the gird is clearly visible today, as in northwestern Ohio. But, when the surveyors encountered rugged terrain and irregular drainage (such as that of the Cuyahoga Valley), they ran into great difficulty. Although

lot lines and township boundaries still follow these original survey lines, they are invisible to the casual eye at ground level. The lower Cuyahoga Valley became something of an anamoly from the very beginning of the Western Reserve; there, settlement tended to favor the higher, better drained uplands to either side. The movement of people followed along the old north and south Indian trails, exploring the new land from the coastline of Lake Erie to the north and the rapidly developing Ohio River corridor to the south.

Following the Cleaveland survey, settlers and squatters began to occupy the wilderness. Contemporary accounts paint a picture of hot, humid, close summers; devastatingly cold, bleak winters; ferocious animals; and occasional Indian raids. Like all pioneers, the early settlers lived to accomplish a dream by laying a foundation for their descendents. None of the earliest buildings nor settlements survive; they were only ephemeral, temporary first steps. Much of the land was held by absentee Connecticut landowners and was bought and sold many times before it was settled. Unlike the earlier pioneers of New England, however, many of the white settlers of the Western Reserve were restless, moving further west as new lands opened up. Therefore, the settlement pattern of the valley was never as coherent nor as permanent as that of the eastern colonies. The first two generations of whites practiced self-sufficient agriculture, since transportation to market was nonexistent and currency in the new republic was scarce. Land speculation stagnated until the completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which made market agriculture profitable.

Following the success of the Erie Canal in New York, the Ohio legislature embarked on an ambitious program of canal building to open up the interior of the state of Ohio to outside markets. By 1847, this program created over 800 miles of "artificial waterways". Most major cities of Ohio today can trace their early growth to these canals. Barges on the longest of these canals, the Ohio and Erie, provided transportation for up to 80 tons of cargo along the 308 miles between Cleveland on Lake Erie and Portsmouth on the Ohio River in four days. The first section of this canal passed through the Cuyahoga Valley and connected Cleveland and Akron in 1827. As soon as it opened to boat traffic, farms prospered, permanent homes were built, villages appeared, and the remaining woodlands were felled for easy floating to the ships, stores, and smelters of Cleveland. The earliest physical traces of white settlement which remain today in the valley (the Hale and Frazee houses, canal structures, early roads) date from this period. It was an era when the valley was transformed from a predominantly wooded wilderness to a bustling agricultural landscape of fields and pasture. Out of a hostile wilderness, the canal created a corridor of commerce, funneling the wealth of the region into Cleveland.

The Ohio and Erie Canal operated until 1913, when most of it was destroyed in a record flood. The canal era, which peaked in the 1850s, witnessed the rise and fall of agriculture and a similar rise and fall of industry in the valley. After 1913, the valley became melded into the background of the suburbs of Cleveland and Akron, yet it remained rich in the remnants of an earlier history which marked it with a distinctive historical character.

The definitive history of agriculture in the valley has yet to be written. Contemporary accounts and building records indicate spurts of prosperity paralleling peaks in the general economy of the nation. The rich floodplain soils attracted early settlers and continue today as the most profitable farmland. The steep, unstable valley walls were cleared of timber and appear in late nineteenth century photographs as pasture land. The near-level uplands all appear to have been cleared and plowed well into the twentieth century. However, heavy clays, perched water tables, and soil loss by erosion slowly forced their abandonment. Further impediments to profitable agriculture included more lucrative

factory jobs in nearby cities, more competitive farmlands further west, the Depression of the 1930s, and the higher value of the land for housing and industry. The most revealing traces of this agricultural period are the remaining farm buildings. These structures span a variety of stylistic periods from the Greek Revival of the early Western Reserve to Victorian eclectic. Many of the humbler ones are vernacular adaptations of popular architecture motifs. Barns date principally from the end of the nineteenth century, when larger structures replaced the more temporary shed-like barns of earlier years. These larger barns reveal a general trend to dairy farming, away from diverse self-sufficiency and toward market-oriented agriculture. Such specialized farming becomes vulnerable to competition and economic downturns. Although some 75 barns remain, no person survives who remembers a barn raising.

Before the canal, the only known local industrial center was at Brandywine Falls, where the Wallace brothers began milling in 1814. At its peak (about 1850), the four mills at Brandywine Falls brought prosperity enough for the Wallace Family to own 3,000 acres of land. With the coming of the canal, additional industrial operations appeared, especially sandstone quarries in Peninsula and Independence. Mills along the canal were common, using the power of falling water between the canal and river, and capitalizing on the proximity of the canal for shipping raw materials and finished goods. Boston, Peninsula, and isolated milling and manufacturing sites (such as Alexander's Mill in Valley View) became prosperous, small scale reflections of the truly momentous industrial growth in the second half of the nineteenth century in nearby Cleveland and Akron. Water power was supplemented with and ultimately replaced by steam. By 1880, the Valley Railway provided faster and more reliable transportation of freight and passengers than did the canal. This railroad was later acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio and ultimately became a part of the Chessie System; service was discontinued in 1985. In the early twentieth century, two large paper factories were built in the valley: the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company in Boston and the Jaite Mill in Sagamore Hills. Both have since closed as their technology, source of labor, supply of raw materials, and market changed.

Northeast Ohio has historically been home to the heavy industry which supported automobile manufacturing in the United States. Many of these founding rubber, steel, petroleum, engine, chassis, bearing, valve and other related manufacturers remain in the region. The early road system of the valley largely used existing horse and wagon routes. The notable exceptions are the reinforced concrete bridges and brick-paved streets, dating from the 1920s and 1930s. The topography and other natural features of the valley imposed a north-south orientation on early modes of travel. Transportation on the river, canal, and railroad all followed this discipline. Automobile traffic and improvements in bridge technology, however, expanded this directional system to include major east-west routes and other, diagonal highways which linked the major population centers of the state without regard to the limitations dictated by nature.

The Cuyahoga Valley was spanned by the deep steel truss bridge which carries the Ohio Turnpike (I-80) in the early 1950s. Interstate 271 followed with a plate girder bridge. Both of these high-level, twin-span bridges are located in close proximity to each other in the central portion of the recreation area. The north-south Interstate 77 is built on the upland plateau to the west of the recreation area; its eastern border is roughly followed by the newly-improved State Route 8. The major bridges of the Interstate highways are the most recent structures in a collection of bridges in the valley which dramatically illustrate progressively more efficient methods to span the river, ravines, and streams.

This collection includes stone abutments from canal aqueducts, stone culverts from the 1832 road, a heavy timber covered bridge, metal truss road and railroad bridges, steel plate girders on stone and reinforced concrete piers, monolithic reinforced concrete spans and small, rustic stone and wood culverts and bridges built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The most dramatic historic structure remaining in active use is the reinforced concrete parabolic arched bridge which carries State Route 82 across the valley between Brecksville and Sagamore Hills.

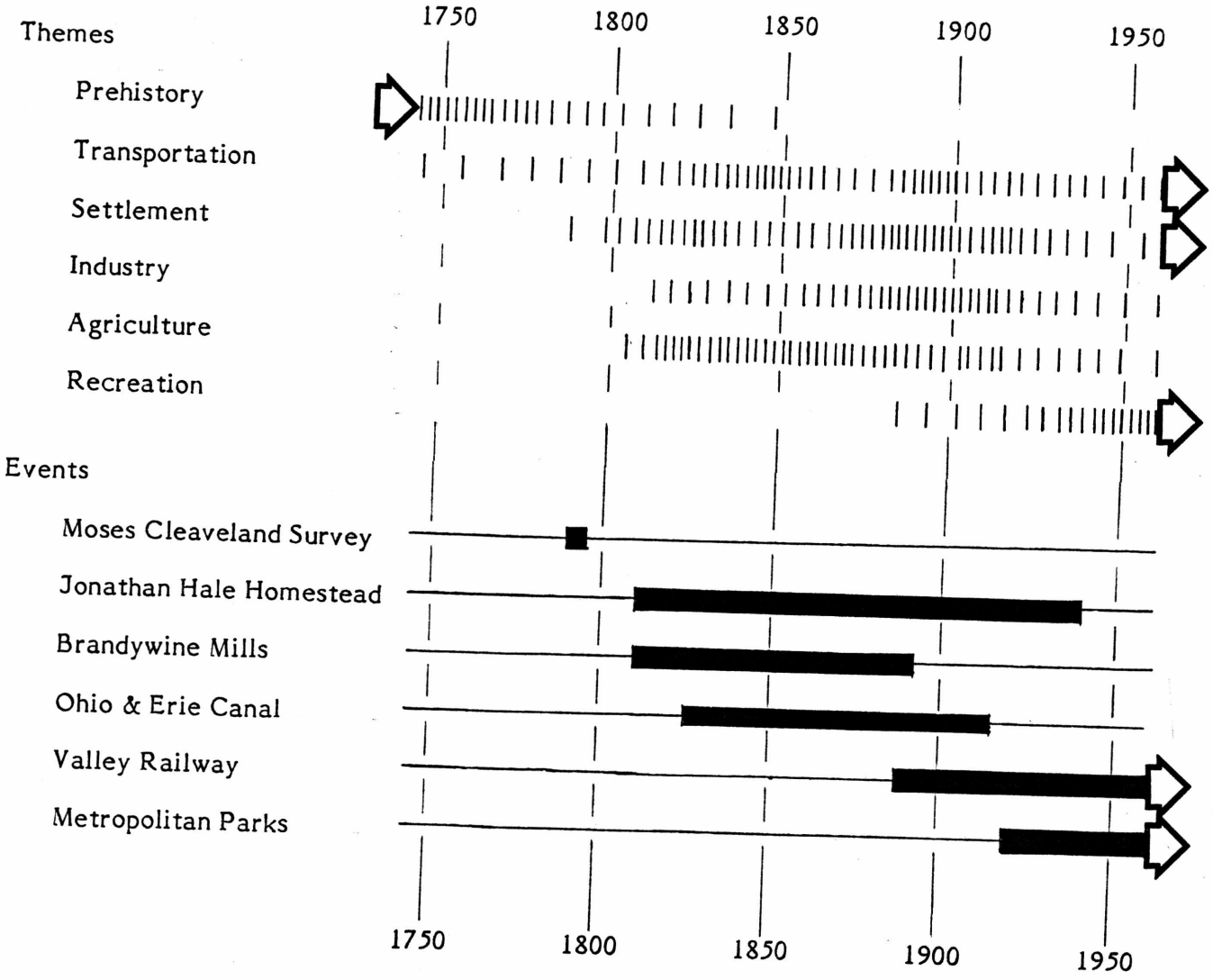
As Cleveland and Akron prospered in the early twentieth century, the first documented recreational use of the valley appeared; this rural oasis offered motoring and hiking tranquility. Large areas of the valley were set aside to protect its scenic and natural beauty. Under far-sighted parks legislation of 1917, Ohio established the authority for locally operated metropolitan park districts. Both the Cleveland and Akron park districts acquired or established units of their systems in the valley. The Olmstead Brothers of Boston, Massachuesetts, perhaps the leading landscape architectural firm of the time, visited the Cuyahoga Valley and believed that much of it should be preserved. In 1925, this firm prepared the master plan for the Akron Metropolitan Park District. The master plan for the Cleveland Metroparks System resembled the Olmstead plan for Boston's parks and parkways; in fact, the Cleveland System is also referred to as the Emerald Necklace. Recreational facilities in the valley capitalized on the available abandoned farmland and the perception of remoteness in an area so close to urban populations. Scout camps, golf courses, and private carriage trails were all operating in the valley before the Depression. A Cleveland industrialist -- Hayward Kendall -- amassed the 423-acre Virginia Kendall Park, named in perpetuity for his mother. In 1926, it became a state park, operated by the Akron Metropolitan Park District; it is now a unit of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation area.

During the Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed these already established park units. From 1932 to 1939, thousands of young men worked to build roads, trails, bridges, picnic shelters, lakes, and utility systems in the popular rustic style, capitalizing on the widely available recently blighted American Chestnut wood and local sandstone. These structures remain today, generally well preserved, and establish a high standard for future recreational development in the valley.

During and since the 1930s, many of the larger farm tracts were subdivided and numerous single-family houses were built fronting on the country roads. Small industrial workshops littered the valley. Country estates and summer homes sprouted around farm ponds and overlooking scenic vistas. Remarkably, the valley continues to evoke a unique historic character with which local inhabitants strongly identify and which visitors immediately notice.

After 10,000 years as the site of numerous Native American settlements, the Cuyahoga Valley has witnessed further waves and mixings of distinct human cultural groups. The early white settlers and landowners were New Englanders, bringing the traditions of that region with them. With the construction of the canal, Irish and Scottish canal workers arrived, many to settle. The canal opened the valley up to a great mix of settlers, although there is no documentation of any sizable Black American settlements. In the 1920s through 1940s, with the decline of agriculture and the passing of the early families, newly prosperous central and southern European immigrants in the nearby cities moved to the valley and established small farms and housing estates. The mix of both current valley residents and remaining structures reflect all of these cultural streams.

In summary, the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley can be seen as the interplay of six themes over time.



Today, it is a landscape distinctly influenced by the disturbances and activities of man. Like a fly in amber, this pattern is frozen in time by the establishment of the recreation area. From a great height, the valley appears as an "island of green" with few large open pockets. From just overhead, it appears as a mosaic of small openings, wooded ravines, and twisting road, railroad, river, and canal corridors. On the ground, the valley becames an endlessly unfolding complex of old fields, cross-valley views, farm scenes, suburban communities, and wild wooded natural ravine lands. Most of the valley has been cleared repeatedly; probably every acre with a slope of less than eight percent has been farmed. Fences and farm roads are still discernable in almost every woodland. Old quarries, excavations, and foundations are everywhere. It is a remnant landscape of an intricate history. Those elements which create this historic character deserve recognition and preservation.

> The memory of landscape heightened by the enduring keepsakes shapes attitudes as well as space and structure. Much of the contemporary American love of landscape derives, of course, from the Christmas-card-like advertisements repeatedly presented on television and in magazines. But the advertisements succeed in selling products partly because viewers and readers react favorably to the landscape vestiges that decorate them. Gristmills, orchards and meadows, main streets, and especially barns still connote the "good life" that once created landscape. Surviving vestiges of landscape, and repeated attention directed at them, reinforce old, traditional American values concerning the man-made environment. (Stillgoe, p. 344)

Significance of the Landscape

"The district with its components illustrates, reveals, recalls, and/or characterizes specific events, patterns of development, persons, lifeways, or architectural types recognized as important in our understanding of local, regional, state, or national history." (Melnick, 1984, p. 35)

This statement applies broadly to the entire lower Cuyahoga Valley, the vicinity generally covered by the national recreation area. Much of the uniqueness and significance of the valley is a result of the interaction of several cultural themes, creating a complexity of resources. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places which result from this report will focus on those areas of greatest significance. The eligibility criteria for listing on the National Register are listed below, followed by a narrative on the resources of the cultural landscape which relate to each criteria. At the present time, twenty nine individual properties and districts within the recreation area are listed on the National Register. These resources are of national, regional, state, and local significance.

Association with events from broad patterns of nation's history

Numerous historic features in the valley remain from four broad patterns of national history: (1) post-Revolution survey and settlement, (2) early nineteenth century canal development, (3) late nineteenth century agriculture, and (4) the early twentieth century parks and recreation movement. In addition, the Cuyahoga River served as the nation's western boundary, marking the edge of "Indian country" for twenty years (1785 to 1805). Each of these themes has left physical evidence, much of it remarkably intact.

The period of original survey and early (pre-canal) settlement is indicated by township and lot lines which are still recorded today. Many of these have become roads, hedgerows,

and tree lines, gently structuring the subsequent settlement pattern. Buildings from this period are scarce, limited to two brick structures: the Hale and Frazee houses. The valley has been a transportation route for thousands of years. Its most distinctive transport feature, however, is the remains of the Ohio and Erie Canal, built in 1825-27, and closed to navigation in 1913. Today, over 70 years after its closing, a six-mile section generally retains its historic appearance and is designated as a National Historic Landmark. In its heyday, America's canal era spawned over 2,700 miles of such waterways (Stillgoe, p. 116). With so many associated structures still standing (Alexander's Mill, Locktender's House, Knapp House, Gleason Farm, and the Boston Company Store), the canal in the valley retains much of its original character to evoke its historic appearance.

Nineteenth century agriculture has left the most widespread evidence of human culture the length and breadth of the valley. The evolution of farmhouses and barn construction (particularly from 1850 to 1910) can be easily traced in hundreds of extant buildings. Fields, which once must have occupied all but the steepest areas, now are cleared on only the best soils. Even so, they create a scenic diversity and sense of unfolding open space which recalls the agricultural period of the valley. Several farms are still privately operated, providing a clear continuity of land use.

The agricultural decline of the valley and the industrial rise of neighboring cities coincided with the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and the conservation movement of the early twentieth century. Several natural preserves in the valley (such as the Brecksville Reservation and Virginia Kendall park) were set aside at that time, to then be developed as parks in the rustic-style craftsmanship of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Dozens of miles of roads and trails were constructed; today over a dozen major picnic shelters and numerous privies and support structures (of wormy chestnut and local sandstone) remain in four separate park units.

The reforestation of the 1930s has now matured into handsome wooded park environments of the 1980s. The continuous protection and sensitive development of parklands in the area from 1900 on now provides more park acreage per resident than any other metropolitan area in the United States. Evidence of all phases of this recreational development can be seen throughout the Cuyahoga Valley.

Association with significant historic figures

Several significant historic figures are associated with components of the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley. The Moravian missionaries Heckewelder and Zeisberger established their camp, Pilgerruh, in the north end of the valley from the summer of 1786 through the spring of 1787. The significance of Pilgerruh stems from the fact that it was the first town established by caucasians in northeast Ohio, some nine years prior to the mapping of Cleveland by the Connecticut Land Company. The journals kept by these missionaries provide descriptions of the Cuyahoga Valley during its pre-settlement period.

Moses Cleaveland, for whom the city of Cleveland, Ohio, is named, was the general agent for the Connecticut Land Company. It was Cleaveland who was responsible for devising the system of describing and for supervising the actual survey of the Western Reserve. In addition to establishing ownership, the range lines and townships of this survey, begun in 1796, directed the pattern for land development and political subdivision in northeast Ohio. These features of Cleaveland's survey remain today.

David Hudson was the first white settler to arrive through the Cuyahoga Valley. In 1799, Hudson disembarked at the confluence of the Cuyahoga River and Brandywine Creek. From this location, adjacent to the present day Jaite Paper Mill, he walked the few miles east to the township that he founded and which bears his name. The route he walked is known as the David Hudson Trail. An early settler of the Cuyahoga Valley is Jonathan Hale, who arrived from Glastonbury, Connecticut, on July 4, 1810, to claim his land in the southwest portion of the national recreation area. His house and the land which he farmed are preserved as part of the Hale Farm and Village, a property of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

In 1905, Charles Jaite established the Jaite Mill, one of the eariest and most substantial industrial operations in the valley. It was at this mill, in 1928, that the Jaite Mill successfully manufactured the first multi-wall cement bag, which later came into general use.

There are several significant figures associated with the recreational theme of the Cuyahoga Valley. The landscape design firm of the Olmstead Brothers prepared a master plan for the Akron Metropolitan Park District in 1925. This plan called for the preservation of a portion of the lower Cuyahoga Valley. Also in 1925, Harold S. Wagner became the first director of the Akron Metropolitan Park District and was instrumental in bringing the Civilian Conservation Corps to the Cuyahoga Valley. William A. Stintchcomb, county surveyor and first director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, conceived of the "emerald necklace" which rings the Cleveland metropolitan area and links the reservations of this park district.

Distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction (including a distinguishable entity where components may lack individual distinctions)
In the Cuyahoga Valley, construction technique and style are principally found in two areas: the earthwork and masonry of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and the evolving agricultural architecture of the valley. The canal segment through the valley --linking Cleveland and Akron -- was built between 1825 and 1827. Sandstone was quarried locally (Deep Lock Quarry reveals this industry today) and earth was drawn from as nearby as possible.

The evolution of the residential and agricultural architecture in the valley in the nineteenth century reflects the diverse origins of its settlers and the constantly changing tastes of the period. The earliest white settlers came to the valley directly from New England and brought with them the clean lines of Federal and Greek Revival architecture, casting a distinct flavor over the Western Reserve, evident today in its many small villages and farmsteads. Gothic Revival structures are rare; only two remain in the valley. However, after the Civil War, most other styles of the Victorian period are well-represented: Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, and even Dutch Colonial. The most common style, however, are vernacular adaptations or combinations of these national styles. A blend of Federal and Greek Revival (locally referred to as "Western Reserve") is particularly popular. Most are frame, although several fine brick houses remain and a few stone ones can also be found. Some architectural details were in fashion a very short time, while others persisted for decades. The wood dwellings evolved from a heavy-timber, mortised post-and-beam structure with wide plank infill which gradually yielded to frame infill and finally to a complete light frame structure. One particularly

distinguished structure is the Knapp House; its principal structural system is composed of wide, vertical planks which are pegged together and support the entire building; there are no vertical posts or studs.

Barns also evolved, tending to remain small and dispersed (e.g., James Wallace Barn) until about 1880, when they mushroomed into large bank barns, usually designed for cattle and dairying (e.g., Gleason and Stanford barns). Post-and-beam construction is the norm (see Stillgoe, pages 154-157). Although the practice and tradition of community barn raising is now extinct (even in the oral tradition), the need for barns in the agriculturally viable areas continues, as evidenced by modern pole and metal barns.

Although other intact farmsteads are also found in other parts of Ohio and throughout the Midwest, the distinction of the remnant built environment of the Cuyahoga Valley lies in the diversity of styles over time. It is a full catalogue of the evolution of Midwestern agricultural buildings from the mid-1840s onward.

The evolution of agricultural land management is much more difficult to distinguish, due to the rapid natural succession which occurs when agriculture or mowing stops. Early twentieth century photographs show few trees, principally pasture on the hills and crops in the bottomlands. Since stone walls were never a feature for marking boundaries here, more ephemeral wood fence posts and rusting barbed wire have generally disappeared as farming gradually died out. Overgrown hedgerows and sudden changes in tree size remain the key on-site indicators of former field patterns.

Besides these two principal categories of craftsmanship -- the canal and farms -- minor themes of note include the slow, marginal growth and decline of canal towns (such as Everett and Boston) and the introduction of specially designed recreational structures. The latter appear in the 1930s and culminate in the architecturally and structurally innovative Blossom Music Center. In every case, the unique resources of the valley (water, arable land, commerce, or wooded tranquility) attracted people who capitalized on those resources in special ways.

Important source of information about prehistory or history

A valley-wide study by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History (Brose, 1981) not only lists the scores of known sites which have yielded prehistoric cultural material, but attempts to predict -- through computer modeling -- areas of high probability for future study. Given the protected status of the Federal lands of the Cuyahoga Valley, they may turn out to be one of the richest sources of information about prehistoric cultures in Ohio. Recent investigations by the museum have uncovered well-preserved village and fortification sites. Most surrounding areas near the valley have been urbanized, excavated, or otherwise disturbed to greatly reduce the chances of finding significant prehistoric materials. The steep valley walls, slow development, and inaccessibility of the Cuyahoga Valley have protected it, its soil, and its subsurface cultural remains.

The areas of highest probability (strongly reinforced by the existence of actual settlement sites in similar conditions) for prehistoric cultural material are well-drained river terraces and knolls above the floodplain, but near the mouths of tributaries. Easily defended knobs overlooking the valley are common prehistoric fort sites. Local tradition is full of accounts of arrowhead collections, uncovered burial sites, and the possible sites of Ponty's Camp and Pilgerruh (the late eighteenth century Moravian encampment). Many questions about prehistoric and early historic resources remain unanswered until archeological

investigations address them. Historic period archeological values are usually associated with the numerous historic sites present in the valley. Archeological values are not limited to the prehistoric period but are complementary to historic period structures and other remains.

The valley contains a proven wealth of cultural remains, only a tiny fraction of which has been studied so far. Both the historic and prehistoric period archeological resources should be evlauated and protected.

Evaluation of Integrity

The physical condition of the individual historic features of the Cuyahoga Valley covers the entire range, from fully maintained to completely deteriorated. However, the area as a whole retains enough distinguishing physical characteristics to fully represent the six cultural themes that describe the landscape of the valley. The intricate topography and distinct physiography of the valley help to distinguish it from the neighboring countryside and suburban communities.

While some of these individual cultural themes (prehistory, settlement, agriculture, industry) may be represented elsewhere; nowhere else does their interacting spatial distribution create such diversity in a rural setting. The representation of historic transportation and recreation in the Cuyahoga Valley is unsurpassed. The intimate, fine-grained topography of the valley creates the opportunity for rich diversity; at the same time its wooded slopes frame this complex of features into a distinguishable entity, a pocket of history set apart.

Location
The valley has been paradoxically both a major prehistoric and historic transportation corridor and a remote, inaccessible rural pocket. The rise and decline of its canal, milling, agriculture, and town life reflect both its proximity to major cities and the fact that other locations (or technologies) made these functions obsolete. The valley now provides an ideal location for rural receation within reach of the millions nearby, enriched by the evidence of commerce and subsistence from earlier eras.

Design
Designed features of the Cuyahoga Valley landscape are few, but important, spanning its entire history: the original 1796 grid of township range lines, the 1827 Ohio and Erie Canal, the 1880 Valley Railway, numerous bridges, the 1930s CCC rustic-style park shelters, and the 1970s Blossom Music Center pavillion. Each designed feature is characteristic of its period in form, materials, and craft. Equally remarkable are the "undesigned" features: roads, farmsteads, mill sites, villages, cemeteries, and fields. Although often less substantial and permanent than the designed features, these are the more pervasive, typical, and charming points of the cultural landscape.

Certain forms characterize many of the cultural resources of the Cuyahoga Valley. The early farmsteads are of similar scale and density. Houses were not sited with the sophistication and sensitivity that characterize earlier New England or Pennsylvania settlement; most were set on or near the geographical center of the farm parcel, and as close to a spring as possible. Roads run along ridges, at lot lines, or as much above the floodplain as possible along higher terrace formations. Frugality squelches innovation, so that old fashioned road-making, barn-raising, and field-clearing techniques persisted well into the twentieth century.

Setting
Every valley is naturally framed in by the surrounding horizon of its rims. The topography of the Cuyahoga Valley includes numerous side tributary ravines as well. The valley and ravine sides have generally been wooded, forming a steady, soft backdrop to the evolution of the valley floor. Even when most of the valley's landscape was cleared for agriculture and pasture, the remaining wood lots and hedgerows created a series of "rooms", separating the valley into distinct compartments. This woodland-framed setting is visible in late nineteenth century photographs and is still characteristic today. For example, with a little imagination, a canoeist on the river today can see the same wooded floodplain margin -- punctuated by isolated fields -- that the first settlers saw.

Materials
Until the mid twentieth century, the preponderance of cultural materials were of local origin, including stone, brick, timber, and fence construction. Occasional items such as hardware, decorative stone, roof slates, lightning rods, and barbed wire were brought in from other parts of Ohio or the nation. Before the opening of the canal in 1827, commerce in goods (other than what settlers could carry in or produce) was almost impossible. During the course of the nineteenth century, commerce improved steadily, so that at its end, entire buildings (such as the Schumacher Barn) could be shipped in from other states. Yet in the 1930s, recreational structures were constructed largely from locally quarried stone and locally milled wood.

By and large, most houses and all the historic barns are frame. Foundations, until about 1910, are generally cut or rubble stone, including the brick houses. Then come periods where tile, then heavy cast concrete, and then concrete block were used. In the nineteenth century, almost all of the roofs were sawn shingle, until about 1885, when slate became popular for both houses and barns. Wooden clapboard is by far the most common siding for houses, while vertical boards were most often used on barns. In the 1830s and 1840s, as structures grew, the transition from plank-and-beam to frame construction can be seen, as at the Locktender's and Stanford houses.

Certain plant materials also characterize local settlement. Hedgerows of osage orange were probably planted, while those of native "weed trees" (ash, cherry, red maple) sprang up along untilled property lines. One distinctive custom only still visible at a few farms are "coffin trees." According to local legend, a pair of pine trees was planted in front of a newlywed couple's farmhouse. When the couple died, the trees were to be used for their coffins. Sometimes native white pine was used; elsewhere (and probably more recently) unusual Austrian or Japanese pines were planted.

Workmanship
Craft, form, and other, more subtle characteristics distinguish the various eras of prehistoric settlement. Changing settlement patterns, house styles, diet, and other differences are apparent in the prehistoric record. The development of agriculture, and new technologies such as the introduciton of ceramics and the bow and arrow are evident in the prehistoric cultures of the area. Changes in pottery, stone tools, other artifact styles, and community structure offer the archeologist evidence for placing the occupations in time. Absolute dating techniques (carbon 14 and thermoluminescence) are the primary tools for placing the artifacts in appropriate temporal parameters.

In the historic period, workmanship exhibited by structures and landscape features varies greatly in the Cuyahoga Valley. One test of workmanship is durability -- and the 150 year-old lock chamber walls and early farm foundations attest to the surprising skills of the early nineteenth century masons. Workmanship tended to reflect economic prosperity; the outstanding examples are associated with periods of general economic prosperity (1850s, 1890s, and 1920s) or individual wealth (George Stanford, Jonas Coonrad, and Daniel Tilden). An exception to this are public works projects which took place in lean times, but left behind lasting, well-built structures such as the projects funded and constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

At the other end of the gradient of workmanship are farm structures and roads which illustrate frugal ingenuity. Some farmhouse foundations include tile, stone, brick, earth, and wood, all probably scavenged or bartered. Those few lucky farmers who worked the rich floodplain fields became prosperous; the rest struggled on steep hills and heavy clays. Numerous farmhouses are small, often only one and one-half stories in height. Many early farmers found prosperity only by selling off frontage lots, farm land, or vacation property, so the original house now blends into the surrounding suburban settlement.

Feeling

Bounded by its wooded valley rim along the sides, with a city at either end,the Cuyahoga Valley exhibits a distinct character that has set its residents apart since the first American settlement here. Even current residents, especially descendents of early settlers, have a strong sense of the place and its past. They see it as a kind of haven -- less disturbed by industrialization, more rich in streams and wildlife -- from the neighboring districts. Its isolation and relative inaccessibility reinforce this contrast.

The wealth of historic valley features is sufficiently great to have the name "Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area" proposed in early legislation. Enough remnants and signs of the past remain to clearly understand its history and to distinguish the valley from surrounding areas. One can almost feel a genius loci (spirit of the place) made up of the accumulated struggle of Native Americans, canal families, farmers, millers, and young CCC workers facing the grandeur and challenge presented by the natural qualities of the Cuyahoga Valley: the definition of the cultural landscape. Each group left evidence which, combined with the distinct natural features of the valley, creates a special feeling of place. Although waves of different land use have swept over the valley, enough remains of each to make it special.

Association

Many of the cultural features of the valley have sufficient integrity to enable their historic origins and uses to be understood. The earlier ones (notably prehistoric and early settlement) are less intact than the later, more durable nineteenth century features. Except for the canal, many of the transportation components (railroad, roads, and bridges) are still used as intended. The industrial sites are now defunct (the most recent to cease operations was the Jaite Paper Mill in 1984), but enough remains (including old photographs) to clearly reveal the industrial process. Some of the agricultural lands are still so used, especially in the southern and southeastern sections of the valley. Many remnant farmsteads remain where the fields have grown back to brush or woods. The historic recreational facilities are the areas most consistently used today for their original purposes, and the best maintained.

Old photographs reveal how much the valley has changed since its most active canal and farming days. Natural succession has brought back forests which may be similar to what the early white settlers saw. This natural continuum cannot be stopped, but it can be controlled to preserve those important cultural resources which otherwise would be obliterated by this successional process. The prevalence of farming in the nineteenth century -- characterized by vast clearing -- is now the most visually difficult to recreate. Yet, despite continuing change, the valley does retain the distinct identity and essential characteristics (spatial forms of open fields and woodland, isolated farm buildings, clustered villages, and linear transportation elements) for which it is important.

In its present form, would the valley be recognizable to prehistoric inhabitants, to early settlers, to Victorian farmers, to travellers on the Ohio and Erie Canal, to the CCC workers? In many places, yes -- for each era. Time has taken a toll in neglect, change, and alteration, however, canoeists on the river see a scene very similar to that which Indian travellers and early settlers saw. Similarly, overlooks (such as from Virginia Kendall Ledges), give view to a magnificant panorama generally unblemished by obtrusive modern structures. Farmers would wonder why the fields and pastures are so poorly kept, but could easily recognize many of their former homesteads. Along the canal in Valley View and Pinery Narrows, few detractions mar a scene little different from what it was 100 or 150 years ago; all that is missing is the lively shipping with mules and barges, operating locks, and the associated canalside life. Mill workers at Brandywine would instantly recognize the falls that inspired the mills where they worked, but only the barest mill foundations remain. Proudest of all are the CCC workers whose handiwork has been well kept since the 1930s; the areas they built and transformed into parks remain used and beloved today.

FIELD SURVEY DATA

Field Methodology

The aim of this report is to highlight those elements of the Cuyahoga Valley which affect its cultural landscape. Those resources which contribute to the understanding and preservation of the cultural themes of prehistory, settlement, transportation, agriculture, industry, and recreation are identified and evaluated. Elements which detract from or are neutral to the cultural landscape are also identified. This data will be used as the basis for future nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The fieldwork for this report was conducted in two stages: one for open spaces and one for culturally significant elements of all types. The open space fieldwork was conducted first. That fieldwork and analysis included the following steps:

1. Mapping of open spaces (1983-1984).
2. Staff committee formed to address concern about loss of fields and vistas (August, 1984).
3. Staff assignments by management unit to examine the landscape and make recommendations for management (October, 1984).
4. Preliminary analysis and group review in the field (December, 1984).
5. Development of justifications for and alternatives of management actions.
6. Mapping of open fields by ownership, condition, and recommended action (Spring, 1985)

The product of this Open Space Analysis is contained in the following maps: 1) Condition and Vistas, 2) Agricultural Capability, 3) Ownership, and 4) Recommended Actions.

Justifications for managing fields and other open spaces are not based solely on historical association, but also include (a) association with scenic roads, (b) soil restoration, (c) enriched wildlife habitat, (d) future visitor use, (e) vista, and (f) screened buffers.

The other fieldwork program endeavored to inventory every one of the 1200 parcels of land which comprise the recreation area, to identify contributing historic elements, and to explore visual relations between these features. The progress of work generally followed these steps:

1. Development of field worksheet (January, 1985).
2. Testing of field worksheet (February,1985).

3. Preparation of revised worksheet (February,1985).

4. Division of the five management units of the recreation area into thirty-five sub-units. Each sub-unit was intended to be all or part of one day of fieldwork.

5. Site inspections (March - April, 1985)
   (a) Preliminary transfer of Land Protection Plan and tract file information about building dates and addresses.
   (b) Field research, with photography as appropriate.
   (c) Summary evaluation of each sub-unit.

6. Compilation of summary data sheets by sub-unit.

7. Development of records processing program to store summary data as large spreadsheet for manipulation, correction, and retrieval by various topics.

8. Records processing input, correction, and print out (see appendices).

The products of this inventory and analysis are shown on the following maps of this report:
Cultural Landscape Overview
Contributing Sites and Structures by Theme and Age
Barns of the Cuyahoga Valley

Analysis and Summary of Field Data

Based on the summary evaluations of the thirty-five sub-units of the recreation area (see appendices), it is clear that the valley today is a landscape which contains the remains of several interlocking cultural themes. Most of the contributing acreage represents nineteenth century agriculture, while the single most significant feature is the Ohio and Erie Canal (1825-1827). Prehistoric Native American village sites, canal farm settlement, various industrial, quarry, and railroad sites, and a remarkable wealth of recreational facilities complete the wide range of contributing features.

Most of the contributing elements are well screened or buffered from nearby detracting elements by neutral successional woodlands. The detracting features consist, for the most part, of mined areas, highways, oil wells, tank batteries, and unscreened modern houses.

Primary Contributing Components

The following table shows the primary cultural features of the landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley arranged by management unit and by theme. Those already listed on the National Register of Historic Places are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Management Unit	Prehistory	Settlement	Transportation	Agriculture	Industry	Recreation
Canal	Various sites "Soldat Site	Knapp House* "Ulyatt House* Frazee House* Cemetery	Ohio & Erie Canal* Valley Railway* Locktender's House* 2 RR viaducts 3 truss bridges Route 82 bridge* Station Rd. Bridge*	Gleason Farm* S. Wallace Farm Packard House* "Hrabak" Farm	Alexander Mill* Quarries Worker's houses	Bedford Res. 2 golf courses
Jaite	Various sites	Boston Mills Cemetery	Valley Railway* Ohio & Erie Canal*	Snow Farms* Coonrad Farm* Stanford Farm* J. Wallace Farm* Lockart Farm	Jaite Mill* Company Town* Brandywine Mills*	Brecksville Res. Carriage Trails Willis Cabin 2 ski areas
Kendall	Various sites	Cemetery	Valley Railway* Ohio & Erie Canal*	Garvey Farm Cull Barn Richardson Farm		Virginia Kendall Scout camps Golf course
Oak Hill			Valley Railway* Ohio & Erie Canal*	Tilden House* Gilson Farm Waterman Farm Vowles Farm Noland Farm Viall Farm Ozmun Farm	Deep Lock Quarry*	Furnace Run Park Oak Hill Day Use Area
Everett	Everett Knoll Various sites	Everett Village	Covered Bridge* Valley Railway* Ohio & Erie Canal Steel truss bridge	Hale Farm* Jim Brown Farm* Hammond Farm Wetmore Farm Howe Farm Waite Farm Point Farm Shumacher Farm Steels Corner Road Farms		Camp Mueller Blossom Music Center

The great majority of contributing acreage and structures are related to agriculture; they are spread throughout the recreation area. Transportation comes next with the Ohio and Erie Canal and Valley Railway (as well as numerous bridges and viaducts). Industrial and prehistoric sites are scattered and are generally in a remnant form. The settlement theme focuses on the unincorporated villages of Everett and Boston and isolated non-agricultural structures near the canal. The twentieth century recreation theme is typified by the shelters, roads, walls, and culverts built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in four park units. A fair percentage of these features (although often without the land base necessary to support the structures) have already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an indication of the importance of the cultural themes and resources of the valley.

All of these features, whether large or small, evoke the past. The visitor of today is often intrigued enough to ask about farm life 100 years ago, or life of the early settlers, or how the canal was built. These features are clues that have remained despite significant economic and societal change. The valley contains such a concentration of these touchstones to the past, that it takes on a special quality as a whole; the valley has become both a natural and historical refuge.

Threats to Cultural Resources

Like all man-made features, the historic and prehistoric features of the Cuyahoga Valley are subject to change and deterioration. In the ten years since the establishment of the national recreation area, the National Park Service has documented several threats to these resources; the following concerns relate specifically to those elements of the valley which contribute to its cultural landscape.

Inaction

Whether through neglect, a lack of trained staff, insufficient personnel time, an inadequate understanding of the resource, or an absence of funding, inaction is the most pervasive threat to cultural resources. This report is, in itself, an attempt to develop a greater understanding of the cultural landscape and to develop a program for its preservation. While this document cannot generate the funds and personnel necessary to implement its recommendations, it can help to establish priorities and to identify alternative programs (such as leasing and volunteerism) so that the limited Federal funding and personnel which are available can be used as wisely as possible.

Changes in the agricultural economy

Nationwide, the viability of the small family farm is increasingly threatened. Rugged topography, small fields, increasing land prices, the lack of farm supply services, and competition from more productive farming areas elsewhere all contributed to the decline of the farming way of life of the Cuyahoga Valley. Additionally, changes in agricultural technology eliminate the need for many of the barns, silos, and scattering of outbuildings which greatly enhance the cultural landscape. Specialized, modern farms do not require the complement of smoke houses, privies, well houses, corn cribs, chicken coops, hen houses, etc, which predominated the historic diversified family farm. Older dairy barns do not readily accommodate the larger size and heavier weight of modern tractors and other equipment used in hay and corn fields.

As the single land use which helps to preserve so many of the values which the recreation area was established to protect, the National Park Service must take an active role in preserving those remnants of farming which remain in the valley. Historic agricultural buildings which remain should be rehabilitated; their associated farm fields should be leased for agricultural production or, at the minimum, be regularly mowed to keep them open. Nearby urban markets, a large volume of seasonal visitors, a high demand for hay and pasturage, and some previous experience with leasing create favorable conditions for retaining some of the most significant and visually critical farm scenes.

Vigorous natural succession

Northeast Ohio enjoys a temperate climate (cold winters and warm summers) with rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year. Plant growth is vigorous. Old fields left untended will turn to brush in four to six years and develop small trees in ten years. Second-growth canopy can be established in twenty-five to thirty years, and the full appearance of woodland can be created in fifty years. Turn of the century photographs reveal few woodlands in the valley; it had been repeatedly timbered and all relatively level areas were in crops or pasture. Today, only small open field pockets remain, while the steep valley walls are completely forested.

Fields that are to be kept open must be mowed and brushed out at least once every six years. Haying, pasturage, and tilling are preferred methods of field maintenance, since they evoke the nineteenth century rural character of the valley. Brush-hogging and mowing can also be used, if the other alternatives are not practicable.

Urbanization and scenically disruptive technology

One of the visual characteristics of American cities today is the dominance of high-tension powerlines, microwave towers, and other parts of the modern utility infrastructure. The suburbs of Cleveland and Akron which encircle the valley are laced with these elements. In addition, oil and gas drilling is noticeable throughout northeast Ohio. All of this is necessary to modern society, but detrimental to preserving an earlier, less technologically sophisticated era. When powerlines span across a 150-year old farmstead or oil wells and tank batteries punctuate a scenic hayfield, the visual integrity of the area is destroyed.

Many units of the National Park System were established before such intrusions were evident. For recent areas, like Cuyahoga Valley, existing powerlines and wells are difficult to relocate or even control. New water towers, microwave towers, radio towers, and as yet unimagined technological structures of the future will continue to affect the overall scenic quality of the valley. Careful, coordinated planning will help to assure the provision of critical technologies while preserving the significant features of the cultural landscape.

Intrusive commercial development and disruption of the valley rim

The Cuyahoga Valley lies within one hour's drive of five million people in the Cleveland-Akron-Canton metropolitan corridor. Near it three major interstate highways intersect, while along its rim on both sides major arterial highways spawn suburban residential and commercial facilities. Large-scale trucking depots, motels, office buildings and industries adjoin the recreation area. Residential development (up to three stories in height) seldom presents a major concern since it is easily screened by woodland growth. Only structures rising above the treeline or located in large cleared areas are scenically obtrusive.

Although local communities have varying powers of zoning under Ohio law (depending on whether they are townships, villages, or cities), such zoning seldom prevents well-financed, large-scale development. The most notable local example (which predates the establishment of the recreation area) is the Richfield Coliseum. It is clearly visible along the valley rim from many areas within the recreation area.

As with utility intrusions, careful planning, effective involvement with local governmental entities, public education, gentle persuasion, and the cooperation of developers will prevent the degradation of the scenic horizon line of the valley.

Changing recreational tastes

The activities Americans enjoy out-of-doors change constantly. Recreational taste earlier in the twentieth century focused on passive, scenic enjoyment. Today, new popularized types of recreation (dirt bikes, rock climbing, and down hill skiing, for example) tend to rely on the changing fashion of even more sophisticated equipment. Few people today take the time to enjoy exploring out-of-the-way farm roads when they could be gardening or watching television. Hiking is popular, but with a relatively narrow segment of the population. The Cuyahoga Valley lends itself to passive recreational enjoyment. The General Management Plan envisions farmsteads and rural scenery to be explored on foot or by car. Yet the preferred recreational demands of the public today tend to be more intense mechanized activities (swimming pools, ball courts, rally courses, etc.). Although many appreciate it, only few actively lobby for the perpetuation of the historic scenes of the area.

Vandalism, arson, or looting

Vacant buildings are easily prone to damage by people who remove materials or destroy an entire structure. Empty, seldom-patrolled buildings are easily destroyed by fire accidentally or intentionally. More than a dozen historic farm buildings in the Cuyahoga Valley have been burned beyond repair over the last ten years. Dozens of historic structures have been damaged by vandalism, while looting of significant archeological material also has been documented.

Several types of action can help minimize these problems: keeping building shells in good repair, mowing grass regularly around historic structures, leaving lights on and curtains in the windows, increasing ranger patrols, and installing fire detection and intrusion alarms. Keeping the exact location of significant prehistoric sites out of the public domain also lessens the threat of artifact poaching.

Modernization of Roads

Most of the rural roads in the valley date from before 1840. Some follow early survey lines, while others follow ridges or river terrace edges. Over the years they have been improved for automobiles; almost all are now paved. Few, however, have adequate subbases or drainage and therefore deteriorate easily. When the roads are upgraded to meet contemporary engineering standards (changes in vertical and horizontal alignment and the installation of modern guardrails, concrete bridges, wide shoulders, etc.) their earlier rural character is altered.

Although a network of these roads is slated for improvement as scenic park roads in the Transportation Plan, other roads should be left in their existing condition to allow visitors to experience this important component of the early transportation scene in the valley. All improvements to the roads in the Cuyahoga Valley should be designed to enhance the

character of its cultural landscape. Where possible, special local details should be incorporated into the designs of new guardrails, drainage structures, and bridges instead of automatically installing standard, uniform replacements.

Nonhistoric, altered, or deteriorated structure

A number of nonhistoric or deteriorated structures are located throughout the Cuyahoga Valley. When isolated in natural, agricultural, or historical settings, these structures detract from the cultural landscape of the valley and should be removed. When located in developed residential neighborhoods, individual nonhistoric structures are less disruptive and have a neutral effect on the cultural landscape. Older, deteriorated or nondescript structures -- particularly when isolated from other development -- detract from the cultural landscape and should be removed.

Structures over fifty years of age were evaluated for their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, either on their individual merit or as a distrcit. Those structures which were so severely deteriorated or altered that they now lack physical integrity detract from the cultural landscape and are recommended for removal. Similarly, structures which are sound but which lack architectural distinction, noteworthy craftsmanship, historical association, or research potential also detract and are recommended for removal. Structures which detract from the cultural landscape, and the criteria by which they detract, are listed in the appendix of this report entitled "Property which Detract from the Cultural Landscape." Other structures, which neither clearly contribute nor detract are listed in the appendix entitled "Property which is Neutral to the Cultural Landscape." The entries in this latter appendix will either remain in place or will be researched further for preservation or removal.

Some of the above concerns are within the control of the National Park Service, however, most will require the cooperation of and coordination with private property owners, local governments, and utility companies. Working together will create a positive atmosphere to resolve the concerns of the several affected parties while preserving the distinguishing qualities of the valley which initially attracted these parties to it, and removing those elements which detract from these qualities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

> The concept of resource upgrading and preservation, the cornerstone of natural resources management at Cuyahoga, applies equally well in planning for management of the park's numerous historic and archeological features. The Cuyahoga Valley contains important cultural resources that reflect and can effectively illustrate human activity in this area over a period spanning 10,000 years. The significant era of westward expansion and commercial growth in United States history is well represented by the remaining canal structures and the villages along the banks of the river. The rural character of America is readily communicated in the agricultural landscapes that have survived to the present day. These and other valuable resources suggest both careful preservation and imaginative interpretation to ensure that they become an integral part of the Cuyahoga environment. (General Management Plan, page 35)

Rural Historic Districts

Many management strategies are available for preserving cultural landscapes. To obtain recognition and certain types of funding, however, the inclusion of rural districts on the National Register of Historic Places is necessary. After identifying and evaluating all of the contributing historic features of the Cuyahoga Valley, this report concludes that many of the cultural resources of the lower Cuyahoga Valley -- particularly within Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area -- may be eligible as such a district.

The most likely nomination to meet the criteria for such a rural historic district would be an area roughly covering the Cuyahoga Valley bottom, the entire length of the recreation area. This is a visually cohesive physiographic unit highlighting a number of historic transportation routes, structures, farms, and villages. In addition, two thematic districts of discontinuous properties may also be nominated: one covering the four park areas developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration, (Bedford and Brecksville reservations, Furnace Run Metropolitan Park, and Virginia Kendall), and the other covering various historic farm properties which are not presently listed on the National Register.

Management Alternatives

All park managers are faced with balancing available funds, personnel, and material with the mission of the agency and the needs of the individual area being managed. Increasingly tight budgets and limits on personnel force managers to concentrate on the most important and significant projects, and to develop innovative uses and funding sources in accomplishing their responsibility for managing cultural resources. The discussion of management actions in this report attempts to identify, prioritize, and discuss the cost implication of various management actions cncerning the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley.

Individual site-specific actions need overall conceptual direction. The following strategies regarding the management of the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley present a continuum from little (or no) action to the fullest possible preservation program.

Strategy A - No landscape preservation
Only significant individual buildings and their surrounding grounds would receive historic preservation treatment. Isolated fields, vistas, and other historically documented open space would be allowed to grow up as woodlands.

Strategy B - Preserve only National Register properties
Properties now listed on the National Register (and any others which are eligible for listing) would be preserved as appropriate, with some action taken to preserve open fields and other areas visually associated with those sites and structures. Other fields and sites which are not eligible for the National Register would be neglected and/or removed.

Strategy C - Recreate the nineteenth century historic scene
All contributing elements would be protected and preserved. Old fields would be restored to agricultural use, while second growth woodlands, as appropriate, would be cleared in places to more fully illustrate the nineteenth century appearance of the valley.

Strategy D - Preserve all significant contributing historic elements
Fields, structures, and sites which contribute to the cultural landscape would be preserved, with priority action given to the most significant features. Vista clearing, field management, leasing, and other specific management actions would perpetuate -- to the greatest extent possible -- the six themes previously identified as characterizing the cultural landscape of the valley. Properties which detract from the Cultural Landscape would be removed.

Analysis of Strategies

Strategy A (no landscape preservation) is unacceptable because it violates both the essence of the enabling legislation for Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and the policies of the National Park Service. While Strategy B does call for preserving the individually significant structures of the valley, it gives no recognition to the interconnectedness and collective significance of prehistoric sites, historic farmsteads, fields, transportation systems, industry, and recreational facilities; this is counter to the principles of cultural landscape preservation developed in this report. Strategy C is an ideal which over-emphasizes the historic resources of the valley to the detriment of important natural and recreational values.

Strategy D gives both the most realistic direction and the greatest flexibility. It recognizes that the historic features of the valley vary in significance, and that some of them may not be eligible for the National Register but are nevertheless important and evocative parts of the cultural landscape. At the same time it recognizes that the clock cannot be turned back and that now-lost scenes cannot be recreated. The broad ranges of management actions and preservation treatment presented in the remainder of this report are offered to guide the implementation of this strategy.

Preferred, Compatible, and Incompatible Uses

Given the diversity of the cultural resources of the Cuyahoga Valley, the range of potential uses is enormous. Land uses, if at all possible, should resemble the historic ones. Buildings, however, can be adapted to many different modern functions without introducing anachronistic or incompatible elements. Because both the range of resources and potential uses is so enormous, it is impossible to anticipate all future uses and

determine their degree of compatibility to current policy. The standards listed in the National Park Service cultural landscape guidelines (Melnick, 1984) should be used as a checklist in evaluating all proposed actions and uses affecting the cultural resources of the valley. The following table indicates some of those uses which are preferred, compatible, and incompatible.

EVALUATION OF USES

Action/Use	Preferred	Acceptable	Incompatible
General characteristics of use	Fully meets guideline standards	Mainly meets standards	Does not meet guidelines
	Perpetuates historic character of place	Evokes historic character	Alters or destroys historic character
	Historically accurate land use	Preservative land use	Intrusive land use
	Full, authentic preservation	Partial preservation as feasible	Unnecessary neglect and destruction
Agriculture	Pastures, crops, gardens, farmsteads, animal teams	Mowing, haying, small farm machines	Truck farming, greenhouses, topsoil mining
Commercial	Small shops, bed & breakfast inns, dispersed offices, rental housing	Retail farming	Large-scale operations, large traffic volumes, environmental degradation
Housing	Single-family farmsteads	Single or multi-family	Nonhistoric, deteriorated, or altered structures.
Parking	Removed from historic resource area	Dispersed and well-screened	Large, unscreened paved lots
Detracting Activities	Removed	Well-screened	Dominant

Levels of Use, Visitation, and Density

In the General Management Plan, annual visitation is estimated at about eight million people after the recreation area is fully developed. Present visitation is approximately five million, one million of which is to Federal facilities; the bulk of the balance of this visitation is to the large scale recreation facilities such as the Bedford and Brecksville reservations, Blossom Music Center, and the ski areas. Sensitive to the unstable soils, rough topography, and lack of utility infrastructure in the valley, the General Management Plan advocates dispersed visitor use. Opening up the widespread diversity of the cultural sites to visitor use is clearly consistent with such dispersal. The Transporation Plan outlines a network of roads which help visitors move from the many entrances of the recreation area to the various existing and proposed visitor use facilities. Traffic will not be concentrated, except for special, infrequent, large-scale events.

The following table suggests optimal and peak use levels for the different types of cultural resources of the valley. Each situation should be analyzed individually in the field, since some properties are much more adaptable and durable than others.

OPTIMAL AND PEAK LEVELS OF VISITATION AND USE OF CULTURAL SITES

Type of Contributing Element	Optimum Use Level	Peak Use Level
Fragile prehistoric sites	None	None
Durable prehistoric sites	25 people / site	50 people / site
Canal and towpath	50 people / mile 1 boat / mile	500 people / mile 4 boats / mile
Farmsteads	50 people / site	500 people / site
Isolated houses	20 people / building	50 people / building
Farm fields	1 cow-calf unit / 1½ acres 1 bull / 2 acres 1 horse / 5 acres 4 sheep / acre	1 cow-calf unit / acre 1 bull / acre 1 horse / 2 acres 5 sheep / acre
Remnant fields and/or barns	30 people / site	200+ people / site
Small village	30 people / acre	80 people / acre
Recreational park land	30 people / developed site	250 people / site

Design Guidelines and Maintenance Standards

The following guideline standards are adapted from The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (NPS, 1981), Standards for Managing Historic Rural Landscape Districts (Melnick, pages 49-50), and the "Standards for Managing Cultural Resources" (Melnick, pages 64-65).

-- Establish NPS regional review of all undertakings affecting cultural resources.
-- Develop park-wide historic preservation guidelines, as well as guidelines for individual and unique sites.
-- If possible, re-establish historic land uses and appearance.
-- Do not destroy distinguishing qualities or character.
-- Do not remove or alter distinctive historic material or important natural features.
-- Retain historically associated landscape features (steps, walks, benches, guard rails, lampposts, mounting blocks, stone edging, etc.).
-- Carefully analyze the impact of code requirements (for fire stairs, handicapped access, etc.) on sites and structures. If such requirements destroy historic fabric and otherwise compromise resource integrity, seek alternatives and/or waivers to code.
-- Minimize modern alterations.
-- Repair rather than replace. If replacement is necessary, match former components in composition, color, design, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement should be based on accurate duplications, not on conjecture.
-- Design new alterations and additions to be compatible with significant natural or cultural components, not to impair the essential form and integrity of the landscape.
-- Mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources through burial, screening, and displacement. (For example, screen parking areas with plantings, install utilities underground, and remove overgrown plants endangering buildings.)
-- Treat more significant sites and structures with more sensitivity and care. Less significant properties may be treated with greater flexibility.

Treatment Recommendations

Numerous physical and administrative actions can be taken to preserve and perpetuate the cultural landscape features of the Cuyahoga Valley. Some are recurring, while others only happen once; some affect the entire recreation area, while others are site-specific; and some mitigate threats to resources, while others enhance resource values. They are discussed below, broken out onto park-wide and site-specific actions. The appencices of this report list all Federally owned resources which contribute to the cultural landscape and indicate which actions apply to each resource. The costs and timing discussed below are based on this analysis.

Park-wide actions

1. Complete inventories of sites and structures, including the List of Classified Structures, the Cultural Resources Inventory, and the Building Index. Ideally, these might be combined into one computer-stored master list with informational categories which satisfy the needs of the various offices which require this resource data. In addition, some historic sites will need to be researched.
2. Protect significant prehistoric sites by inspecting them regularly and by opening certain durable, easily accessible ones for interpretation.

3. Expand resource monitoring patrols, using volunteers if necessary, to inspect all extant cultural features on a regular basis, noting deterioration, vandalism, improvements, and adjacent threats.
4. When interests in properties including resources which contribute to the cultural landscape are acquired by the Federal government, the terms defining the easement or retention agreements should make clear protective responsibilities by both the occupant and the National Park Service so that resources are not unnecessarily lost or damaged.
5. Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places the various properties which contribute to the cultural landscape as rural historic districts.
6. Promote the historic leasing program with revenues used to preserve the leased property, or other eligible properties requiring rehabilitation.
7. Promote other types of leases, lease-backs, and sell-backs for properties not included in the historic leasing program.
8. Establish an agricultural program of haying, pasture, and crops, with regular monitoring of agricultural areas, maintenance of hedgerows and fencelines, and other associated farm tasks.

Site-specific actions

1. Foster appropriate agricultural use of farm fields. Encourage farmers to use the associated farmsteads, barns, and outbuildings. In future acquisition, endeavor to keep farmsteads united with associated fields; do not acquire fields separate from the associated dwellings.
2. Continue stabilization of deteriorated contributing structures to ensure their future survival. Roofing and siding replacement, foundation repair, exterior painting, and yard care go far in preserving these structures until appropriate uses are found.
3. Analyze the possibility of three minor boundary adjustments to protect outstanding agricultural lands immediately adjacent to the recreation area. These sites are: (a) Farmland overlooking Canal Road, the Alexander (Wilson's) Mill, and Frazee House. Access is from Alexander Road. If not protected, this land will soon be developed for housing or industry. (b) Farm and farmland at the corner of Chaffee Road and State Route 82. Already full of oil wells, this prime location is an important intersection in the scenic road system of the recreation area. (c) Farmland along the east side of Revere Road, north of Wheatley Road. This prominent location is visible from many locations across the valley and may be soon lost to housing and/or oil drilling.
4. Maintain old fields with a mowing program to keep out woody plants (mowing every 1-6 years, depending on species and visual effect desired).
5. Maintain lawn areas with bi-weekly or monthly mowing.
6. Clear vistas to open up visual relationships between contributing features, and linking them to the valley corridor.
7. Prevent sheet and riverbank erosion by planting shelter belts and wooded buffers at field edges.
8. Minimize the visual intrusion of detracting features by establishing screen plantings and other buffers.
9. Remove non-contributing features (structures and plantings) as they become available, concentrating on those which detract.

Costs and Timing

The appendices of this report include an analysis of the management actions by segment and tract for all contributing features and discuss costs and timing. The top priority projects (Category A) should be addressed and started as soon as possible, with the others progressing as funds are available. Volunteers are available to mow and to clear fields, as well as to conduct research and inspect sites. Private, foundation, and corporate gifts can be solicited to stabilize and to adapt historic structures.

The largest cost category is the stabilization of structures (well over $1 million) while the land management should generate enough income to offset mowing and clearing costs. Using average local acreage rental rates, income from 675 acres of agricultural lands (pasture, hay, and crops) will total about $20,000, while periodic mowing of 277 acres of old fields will cost about $4,000 annually. The more agricultural lands included in the historic leasing program, the more this income can be invested in land and structure management in the recreation area.

Further Study:

The following areas of further study, listed in order of importance, have been identified during this project.

-- A Cultural Sites Inventory, as outlined in NPS-28.
-- Ascertaining the historic names of buildings and sites now only known by the name of the former owner.
-- Continued building of the collection of historic photographs, documenting both general landscape scenes and details.
-- A mapping of valley land-use at 10 or 20 year intervals from 1800 to the present, showing the growth and decline of agricultural and other changing land-use patterns.
-- Continued archeological inventories and surveys of critical sites.
-- Research into the thematic history of the valley, exploring lifestyle, work habits, land use, and other characteristics of the cultural traditions of the valley.

APPENDIX I

SUB-UNIT SUMMARY EVALUATIONS

During the field work for this report, the recreation area was divided into thirty-five sub-units to create manageable work units. The original field data sheets are on file, by sub-unit, at the headquarters of the recreation area.

1. North End Canal Corridor

The most significant historic feature of this sub-unit is the Ohio & Erie Canal corridor and related nineteenth century structures, especially Locktender's House, Gleason Farm, Locks 38 and 39, and the Ulyatt and Knapp houses. Related fields and wooded valley walls are important to preserve, especially since they contrast to adjacent commercial, industrial, and residential development. Modern houses adjacent to and above the canal detract.

Other miscellaneous historic features include three metal truss bridges, a cut sandstone bridge over Hemlock Run, an old oil derrick, four workers houses, overgrown sandstone quarries, and several prehistoric sites. Somewhere in this sub-unit was located the Pilgerruh Morovian Settlement. Various highland bluffs offer excellent views over the valley. The major scenic detraction is large-scale industrial development within (e.g. Haydite) and next to this sub-unit. The numerous suburban housing lots to the west of the river are neutral.

2. Tinkers Creek Road Corridor

This sub-unit is typified by numerous, relatively new frontage houses, which establish the suburban character of this area which was formerly agricultural, however, several old houses and barns remain, (including tracts 125-61, 127-05, 127-06, 127-07, 127-08, 127-27, 127-94, and 127-99). The wooded hills, the flat valley bottom, the roadside screen plantings, the small outbuildings, and the gardens and horse pastures help to perpetuate the rural character.

The "Terra Vista" knoll seems devoid of historic and prehistoric materials, except for the old cemetery on tract 127-72. Lands at the eastern end of the corridor are purely recreation-oriented and relate more closely to the adjoining Bedford Reservation than to the rest of the corridor. The most evocative, but also most inaccessible area, includes the "Soldat Site" and portions of the Mahoning Trail.

3. Bedford Reservation

Dominated by the Cleveland Metroparks System's Bedford Reservation, this sub-unit is generally woods and includes the magnificent Tinkers Creek Gorge, a National Natural Landmark. Within the reservation, a number of retaining walls, scenic drives, and other structures exemplify CCC construction in the 1930s. Other parcels along the edge of the reservation are generally vacant old fields, along the old New York Central railroad embankment. Residential structures are modern in character and generally neutral to the historic scene.

4. Wildlife Wetlands

This sub-unit centers around a large open floodplain area which was once used for topsoil mining and is now a thriving wildlife area. Views out in all directions are framed by wooded valley walls. The area is characterized by post-agricultural disturbance and/or abandonment.

The only significant historic feature is the Packard/Doubler House. (The barn burned down in the late 1970s). Although fields remain, adjoining houses detract from the original scene. Two proposed large residential subdivisions, along Riverview Road between Fitzwater and Brookside roads, will irrevocably destroy the agricultural character of this area and the historic scene of the Packard/Doubler House. Other scattered features include the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad, the partial remains of an Indian signal tree, and the Fitzwater Road truss bridge.

Major detracting elements are the eroding hillside north of Pleasant Valley Road along the western boundary of the recreation area and the County Engineer's depot and dump. Most of the newer residences neither detract nor contribute.

5. Sagamore Creek Corridor

The western end features the O & E Canal and two historic buildings, the Alexander Mill and the Frazee House (and their relatively intact settings). The eastern end features the Bike and Hike Trail (former railroad corridor) with a dramatic earthen viaduct over Sagamore Creek. No other historic structures are apparent; although some fields help evoke former agricultural uses. Most of the land is wooded.

6. Fawn Pond Wetlands

These wetlands form the core of a bowl at the center of this sub-unit. The only historic elements are the Hrabak Farm and two small houses (the former Samuel Wallace Farm) west of Riverview Road. The wetlands opposite these former farm houses were once fields, but became flooded due to the railroad embankment cutting off drainage in the 1880s. Otherwise, this sub-unit is generally wooded, with almost no scenic distractions visible except nearby modern houses.

7. Chaffee Road Corridor

Principally made up of fingers of woods and fields forming a serrated valley wall east of the canal, this area has lost most of its previous agricultural character due to suburban residential development. Isolated fields still evoke an agricultural era. The most dramatic ensemble of farm and farmland lies east of Chaffee Road outside the recreation area and is being actively drilled for oil and gas. Most suburban houses neither detract nor contribute.

8. Brecksville Reservation

The Brecksville Reservation was set aside in the early twentieth century by concerned local citizens who appreciated its wild, scenic beauty and wanted to preserve it for future enjoyment. In 1917, it was incorporated into the Cleveland Metroparks System. Recreational development occurred principally in the 1930s when thousands of CCC workers were stationed throughout the area, transforming a park dream into reality.

This reservation still contains most of the original CCC-era improvements: roads, stone culverts, overlooks, bridges, trails, and forest plantations. The picnic shelters were constructed by the WPA. All of these contribute to the cultural landscape. Undeveloped parts of the reservation, as well as adjoining wooded, or settled properties, are neutral.

9. Whiskey Lane -- Parkview Road Corridor

These properties, lying along the southern edge of the Brecksville Reservation, are generally wooded. There are no long-distance views or farm fields remaining. None of the structures are historically significant; most are typical of 1950s and 1960s residential development. Whiskey Lane itself dates back to before 1874 and should be retained as a trail when it is no longer required for vehicular traffic.

10. Marshall Estate -- Greenwood Village

The generally wooded valley wall and ravines form a neutral backdrop to canal ruins which lie at the bottom of the slope (including Lock 35). Large-scale topsoil excavation on tracts 105-62, 70, 71, 72, and 74 is a temporary disturbance which will quickly heal by flood sediment and natural plant succession. Well hidden houses are generally neutral to the historic scene, while large powerlines detract.

11. Riverview Overlook (Greenhouse Hill)

This oval-shaped knob features a series of farm fields which have been altered by suburban and commercial development. The only historic structures left are 3 three farmhouses (107-04, 106-03, and 106-05) and two barns (106-03 and 107-11). Relative to the subsequent recreational theme of the valley, the Willis Cabin has a unique rustic setting. The outstanding features of this area are the hilltop views in three directions and the enclosed "corridor" of evergreens along both sides of Riverview Road. Some of the small "pocket" fields could be used for wayside exhibits or roadside picnic sites along this section of the proposed scenic park road.

12. Snowville Road Corridor

This road corridor focuses on the two historic Snow family farmsteads, one on each side of the road. A less significant historic house (HS-412) is mostly hidden from view. Fields associated with the Snow farms should be kept open. Long-distance views from the road into the valley are dramatic, but somewhat marred by roadside power poles, high-tension powerlines to the south, and the bare slopes of the Brandywine Ski Area across the valley.

13. Jaite

The Jaite paper mill and associated company town contribute to the historic industrial theme of the valley--including the large remnant floodplain old fields that evoke the earlier nineteenth century agricultural land uses. The only farm buildings left are at the Coonrad Farm. The wooded floodplain is neutral, while the intrusive powerlines (which bisect this sub-unit) detract.

14. Brandywine Gorge

Basically wooded, this sub-unit features the dramatic Brandywine Falls and associated mill sites and the Wallace House. Good views to the west characterize the area. All residential properties neither detract nor contribute to the historic scene. The Lindley Barn and fields also relate to the nearby Stanford farmlands.

15. Columbia Road -- North Side

The western end of Columbia Road features excellent long-distance views north and northeast to the horizon ten to twelve miles away. The only significant historic property is the remodeled Lockhart House and its red barn (visible from several points on the east side of the valley). The other remaining buildings are all suburban-type houses, mostly dating from the 1930s or 1950s, plus one well-screened contemporary residence.

The fields and orchards are almost all overgrown with brush. Much of the area is second-growth woods: The ravines and rear lots are forested. West of the boundary of the recreation area, along Columbia and Dewey roads, extensive oil and gas drilling is now underway and may soon be extended into this sub-unit.

16. Columbia Run Drainage

The core of this sub-unit is a large forested complex of ravines devoid of both historic structures and any traces of agriculture. Around the edges, fronting onto Columbia, Riverview, and Boston Mills roads, are a number of houses, remnant farms, and other properties which, like the woodlands, tend to be neutral to the historic scene.

Those landscape features which contribute to the historic landscape include the upland fields and barn of tracts 108-27 and 109-09 and the remnant barn on tract 109-03. The principal detracting features are the non-historic houses close to the roads, powerlines, the interstate highway bridges, and the Ohio National Guard station.

17. Stanford Farm Area

This low-lying river terrace focuses on the outstanding Stanford Farm, surrounded by many original fields. Few powerlines or other intrusions destroy the historic feeling of this area. Some modern houses detract, while most are neutral. The canal ruins in this unit are wooded.

18. Boston Mills

Most of the structures of this area contribute to its historic theme and character, especially those properties directly associated with the canal. The cemetery, railroad, and bridge abutments help suggest the prime state of the area. Peripheral areas, including houses and vacant lands, are neutral. Detracting intrusions include a junkyard, obtrusive houses, and a gas station. The overall scene is also impacted by the nearby high-level, twin-span bridge of Interstate 271 across the valley.

19. Triangle Between the Highways

Almost the entire area consists of wooded ravine land between two interstate highways. Contributing elements are limited to two 1850s farmhouses. Detracting features are also few, and include miscellaneous houses, a huge dump site, and various oil wells and powerlines. Adjoining highways create noise intrusion.

20. Stumpy Basin -- Pine Lane

This area focuses on the "bowl" formed by the river's S-curve just north of Peninsula. The outstanding historic features are the canal ruins, Stumpy Basin, and the open fields in tract 118-32. The rest of the sub-unit is generally wooded and therefore neutral. Isolated contributing sites include the Garvey Farm and the brick surface of old S.R. 303. Most upland areas are successional old fields well along to woods.

21. Boston Mills Road Highlands

This gently rolling plateau land -- once farmed -- is now almost all in successional old field or woodland. The only remaining historic property is the Richards (Cochran) Farm at the corner of Boston Mills and Akron-Peninsula roads. Suburban residences that are well screened, or set back from roads, are neutral to the historic scene; while close up, unscreened houses, powerlines, and oil wells detract. Certain fields reveal long cross-valley views. The Richardson (Cochran) Farm is a natural focal point, with a scenic vista backdrop and should be preserved.

22. Virginia Kendall Park Area

The distinguishing characteristic of this sub-unit is recreational, including the former Virginia Kendall State Park, a golf course, and two Boy Scout camps. Many structures in these facilities were built by the CCCs in the 1930s and now deserve historic recognition. Other contributing elements include isolated farmsteads, remnant fields, and prehistoric sites. The wooded ravine lands provide a neutral backdrop, while detracting elements include commercial operations like Brittain Square Sound and Empire Wood Products. Most recent residences (unless poorly screened) are neutral. Certain sites provide excellent cross-valley views.

23. Wetmore Corridor

Characterized by steep wooded valley walls and ravines, with extensive pastures and fields in both highland and floodplain areas, this area is generally neutral, with the fields, pastures, and related farm buildings contributing to the agricultural heritage of the valley. Many of the farm buildings are isolated (generally the houses have burned or been removed), but several complete and intact farmsteads remain and should be preserved (such as tracts 119-53, 119-34, 115-42, and 119-54). Utility lines and related structures tend to detract, while most modern residences are well enough screened or in isolated locations to be neutral.

24. Major Road Corridor

Much of the area still clearly evokes the agricultural heritage of the valley, including the evolution from subsistence farming to the "gentlemen farming" of today. Wooded areas and hidden residences are neutral. Additional contributing features include Deep Lock Quarry and the O & E Canal. Detracting elements are few and are limited to powerlines, unscreened modern houses close to roads, and a large open field recently planted out in evergreens.

25. Oak Hill Plateau

Most of the plateau is a complex of remnant old fields punctuated by three remaining farmsteads: Ozmund, Gilson, and Robinson. Hedgerows, fencelines, and ponds add further interest. Wooded valley walls, a new recreational day-use area, and well-screened houses are neutral; while an occasional modern house close to the road detracts. On the east side, the railroad and canal corridors contribute. No powerlines or gas wells interrupt this pastoral scene.

26. Wheatley Road Corridor

Wooded ravine land and valley walls are almost all neutral in relation to the historic character of the valley. Several isolated residences detract, a few contribute, and two have historic cores are so modified and altered as to be considered neutral. No powerlines or other modern intrusions spoil the generally rustic character of the area. The upland field and barn between Revere Road and the park boundary are recommended for future inclusion in the recreation area in order to protect one of the most scenic high spots in the valley. This red barn is visible for miles around.

27. Furnace Run

Generally wooded ravine lands on both sides of Furnace Run, north of I-271, include few significant traces of the historic scene. Some highland open fields, one farmhouse on Brush Road, and the CCC-built Furnace Run Metropolitan Park reflect the agricultural and recreational themes of the valley. The rest of the sub-unit is neutral. Powerlines and neighboring highways all detract.

28. Hale/Hammond/Wetmore Farm Cluster

The principal feature of this sub-unit is the largest concentration of nineteenth century farmsteads in the valley, clustered around the Hale Farm and reconstructed "village". All associated fields and farm buildings contribute, while the wooded valley walls present an important (but neutral) undisturbed backdrop. Only isolated contemporary houses detract; most are neutral. There are no powerlines or highways to mar the bucolic scene. Appropriate vegetative screening, relocated visitor parking, and fuller use of farm fields would go far in providing even a fuller sense of the prime agricultural era.

29. Howe Farm -- Oak Hill Road Cluster

Except for large open fields and associated structures (e.g. Howe Farm and Special Events Area), the rest of the area has no historic integrity or relationship to the cultural landscape. Wooded terraces, well-screened nonhistoric residences, and minor remnant agricultural buildings are generally neutral, providing a suitable natural backdrop to the noted Hale Farm and Village.

30. Trailer Court Wetlands

The most significant historic feature in this sub-unit is the Ohio and Erie Canal ruins. Most of the rest of it (woodlands, wetlands, and remnant old fields) is neutral to the nearby historic agricultural areas. However, several modern houses and a residential trailer court in the middle of the study area detract from this part of the historic character of the valley.

31. Everett Village

Active agriculture, canal ruins, the Valley Railway, and the lack of major scenic intrusions all help to reinforce the historic integrity of this area. Although largely defunct by the 1950s, this area contains structures dating from the early settlement period. Szalay's Farm and highly visible fields highlight the agricultural importance of the valley.

32. Camp Mueller Area

Generally neutral wooded ravine land, this area is punctuated by the Point Farm and associated fields (agriculture), Camp Mueller (recreation), and a another farm on Northampton Road. Some modern residences detract, while others are neutral due to screening.

33. Blossom Music Center

This sub-unit features the unique feature of Blossom Music Center; the pavillion, buildings, and frontage farmstead all contribute to the cultural landscape. The other outstanding contributing feature is the Jim Brown (Bender) Farm, near the corner of Ira and Akron-Peninsula roads; it is one of the few farms still active in the valley and features an outstanding 1850s house and a conspicuous Victorian barn. A few remnant farms are found, but most settlement is of the twentieth century and is either neutral if well screened or detracting if visible from the road.

34. Steels Corners Farmland Plateau

The dominant theme of this sub-unit is agriculture: fields, ponds, and occasional old farmhouses provide credible accents. Many tracts also enjoy magnificent views of presently undisturbed horizons. Some old fields could be recleared to enhance this effect. Wooded ravines at the center of the sub-unit form a neutral backdrop, while modern frontage housing tends to detract, as do oil wells and small trucking companies.

35. Yellow Creek -- Ira

This sub-unit is dominated by wooded ravine lands, including O'Neil's Woods, a unit of the Akron Metropolitan Park District. Major agricultural features are on highland areas (tracts 116-26 to 28 and 116-32) which are difficult to see from the roads. Railroad and canal features along Riverview Road contribute, and the wooded floodplain and valley wall provide an appropriate, undisturbed backdrop for them. Some individual houses detract, while others are neutral.

APPENDIX II

FEATURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The following list indicates those features, by tract, which were evaluated during the spring, 1985, fieldwork as contributing to the cultural landscape of the valley. A definition of terms follows:

Tract: Land parcel numbers shown on the Segment Maps, (101-127), for Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, revised up to 1984.

Management Unit: CN - Canal Unit
EV - Everett Unit
JT - Jaite Unit
OH - Oak Hill Unit
VK - Virginia Kendall Unit

Sub-Unit: 1 through 35.

Resource Type: Self-explanatory. Where two or more significant resources with differing characteristics occur, each is separately listed with the same tract designation.

Building or Historic Structure (HS) Number: The 3-digit numbers are for historic structures on the List of Classified Structures. The 4-digit numbers indicate listings in the Building Index.

Ownership: Self-explanatory.

Primary Theme: preh. - prehistory
set. - settlement
trans.- transportation
agric.- agriculture
ind. - industry
rec. - recreation

Significance Criteria:

2 if exhibits historic character
3 if unique, seldom, or occasional
4 if some integrity of setting remains
5 if historic continuity remains
6 if over 50 years old

Similar lists are also available at the recreation area showing those elements which are neutral to and detract from the cultural landscape of the valley. These lists were too lengthy for inclusion here.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
101-15	CN	1	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5	Floodplain farm fields
101-20	CN	1	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5,	
101-27	CN	1	house	125	federal	trans.	2,3,4,6	Locktenders House faces Canal (future Canal Visitors Center)
101-28	CN	1	woods		federal	trans.	4	Canal edge
101-30	CN	1	woods		federal	trans.	4	Canal edge
101-32	CN	2	field		federal	agric.	2,4,	
101-36	CN	1	house	335	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Catherine Green House
101-38	CN	1	fields		CEI	agric.	2,4,5	Floodplain farm fields
102-03	CN	3	park	220-224	CMS	rec.	2,6	Bedford Reservation
103-41	CN	6	wetland		federal	preh.	2,4	
103-42	CN	6	house	1549	ret.88	set.	2,5,6	Backs up to wetland
103-53	CN	6	farm	1226-32	federal	agric.	2,4,6	Hrabak Farm: suggest boundary adjustment to protect adjoining fields.
103-54	CN	7	fields		federal	agric.	2,4,5	Scenic NRA entrance
103-72	CN	6	wetland		federal	agric.	2,4	
103-75	JT	10	canal	117	Ohio	trans.	2,6	Includes Lock 35
103-76	CN	6	wetland		federal	agric.	2,4	
103-89	CN	6	outbldgs.		private	set.	2,3,5,6	Excellent views east
103-93	JT	8	park	201-19	CMS	recr.	2,5,6	Brecksville Reservation -- includes numerous CCC-built roads, shelters, culverts, etc. (powerlines detract)
103-93	JT	13	fields		CMS	agric.	2,4	Powerlines detract
103-94	CN	6	house		private	set.	2,3,5,6	May date from 1830s
104-05	CN	7	woods		federal	trans.	2,4	Backdrop to Station Road Bridge

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
105-81	CN	7	field		private	agric.	none	Active oil and gas drilling.
105-82	CN	7	field		private	agric.	none	
105-83	CN	7	field		private	agric.	none	
105-84	CN	7	fields		private	agric.	2,4	Farmstead outside park
105-85	CN	7	fields		private	agric.	2,4	
105-86	CN	7	fields		private	agric.	2,4	
105-87	CN	7	fields		private	agric.	2,4	
106-02	JT	11	barn	359	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Waszak Barn and outbuildings.
106-02	JT	11	cabin	1153	federal	rec.	2,3,4,6	Willis Cabin.
106-03	JT	11	house	358	ret.86	agric.	2,4,6	Waszak House (garage #1300).
106-05	JT	11	house	1422-23	ret.93	set.	6	
106-09	JT	12	house	412	federal	set.	2,4,6	Langmeir (Sczcudlo) House
106-17	JT	12	field		federal	agric.	none	
106-26	JT	12	field		federal	agric.	none	
106-42	JT	12	oldfield		federal	agric.	4	Formerly part of Holland Snow Farm.
106-43	JT	12	farm	441,452+	private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Holland Snow Farm.
106-44	JT	12	farm	440, 450	private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Russ Snow Farm.
107-04	JT	11	house	1415-16	ret.88	agric.	2,6	
107-11	JT	11	field		federal	agric.	2,3,5,6	
107-16	JT	13	scrub		federal	preh.	6	
107-17	JT	13	co. town	305-313	federal	indus.	2,3,4,6	Jaite Company Town
107-30	JT	13	houses	314-16	federal	indus.	2,3,4,6	Jaite Duplexes
107-31	JT	13	farm	324,431	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Coonrad Farm

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
107-35	JT	14	barn	1068-69	federal	agric.	2,6	Lindley Barn
107-55	JT	17	field		federal	agric.	4	Backdrop to Canal
107-56	JT	17	oldfield		federal	agric.	none	Associated visually with Lindley Barn.
107-57	JT	17	field		AMPD	agric.	4	(Woods are neutral)
107-59	JT	17	house	1262	ret.98	agric.	2,3,4,6	Built 1873 (Shueren Farm)
107-59	JT	17	barn	1263-64	ret.98	agric.	2,3,4,6	Built 1918 (Shueren Barn).
107-61	JT	17	house	447	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Alexander Mackey House.
107-67	JT	11	barn	415	federal	agric.	2,3,5,6	Merkle (Fabbeo) Barn. Nice views south and east.
107-76	JT	17	woods		federal	agric.	4	Backdrop to Canal.
107-89	JT	14	farm	461,498	federal	indus.	2,3,4,6	Wallace Farm and Brandywine Mills Site.
107-97	JT	14	house	448	private	set.	6	House converted from schoolhouse.
107-99	JT	14	woods		federal	agric.	none	Ruins of Robert Wallace Farm.
107-115	JT	13	sheds	302-303	federal	trans.	2,3,6	Jaite Railroad sheds.
107-116	JT	13	canal	109	federal	trans.	6	
107-117	JT	13	mill	301	federal	indus.	2,3,4,6	Jaite Paper Mill
108-03	OH	24	Farm	499,1247-53	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Daniel Tilden Farm: powerlines and highway edge detract.
108-22	OH	27	field		federal	agric.	4	
108-24	OH	27	field		private	agric.	4	
108-27	JT	16	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,5	Magnificent views NE.
108-27	JT	16	barn	1153	federal	agric.	2,3,5	Magnificent views NE, Prusak Barn.
108-28	JT	16	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,5	
108-65	OH	27	park	246-253	AMPD	rec.	2,3,4,5,6	Brushwood Park, Furnace Run Unit (built by CCC).
108-76	JT	15	oldfield		private	none	none	Beautiful long views NE.
108-77	JT	15	oldfield		private	none	none	Beautiful long views NE.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
108-78	OH	27	house		private	agric.	2,5,6	Early 20th c. outbldgs; House c1908.
108-79	OH	27	field		private	agric.	2,5,6	Woodlands neutral.
108-81	JT	15	farm		private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Lockhart Farm, nice fields and views.
108-82	JT	15	field		private	agric.	4	Back field of Lockhart Farm.
109-03	JT	16	farm	1631-3	ret. 93	agric.	2,6	Only barn contributes, other bldgs. less than 50 yrs. old.
109-09	JT	16	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,5	
109-10	JT	16	barn	1158	federal	agric.	2,3,5	"Kurowski" Barn.
109-37	JT	17	field		federal	agric.	2,6	Stanford Farm fields.
109-39	JT	17	house	462	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Clayton Stanford House.
109-52	JT	19	house	501	ret. 85	agr.	2,3,6	Alcott-Horton (Krecji) House.
109-66	JT	17	farm	442-446	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	George Stanford Farm.
109-67	JT	17	field		federal	agric.	2,6	Stanford Farm fields.
109-73	JT	17	fields		federal	agric.	2,6	Stanford Farm fields
109-80	JT	18	house	490	federal	set.	2,3,5,6	Boston Village: S&H Wiesneans House.
109-82	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village:
109-83	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village:
109-85	JT	18	house	484	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: McLaughlin House
109-86	JT	18	house	483	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: Arthur Dickinson House
109-87	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village:
109-88	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village:
109-91	JT	18	cemetery	485	public	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Moral Cemetery (operated by Boston Township)
109-92	JT	18	woods		?	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village:

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
109-93	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village:
109-94	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village: M.B. Brady House
109-95	JT	18	house	482	private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village:
109-96	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village: Canal-side house near site of early brewery
109-97	JT	18	house	481	private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village: A.P. Brady House
109-98	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village:
109-99	JT	18	house	480	private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village: R.E. Wise House
109-100	JT	18	store	497	private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village: "Trifles & Treasures"
109-102	JT	18	woods		private		none	Boston Village:
109-103	JT	18	house	493	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: J. Barnhart House
109-106	JT	18	house	492	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: S.P. Conger House
109-107	JT	18	farm	486,87	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: Savacoal House
109-108	JT	18	house	491	private	set.	2,5,6	Boston Village: Conger and Jackson House
109-109	JT	18	field		private	set.	2,5,6	
109-111	JT	18	house		private	set.	2,4,5,6	Boston Village:
109-112	JT	18	church		private	set.	2,3,4,6	Boston Village:
110-04	JT	19	fields		private	agric.	2	Oil wells and powerlines detract.
110-05	JT	19	farm	1504-06	LE	agric.	2,3,6	Foster Farm.
110-14	VK	21	field		federal	agric.	2,4	
110-15	VK	21	field		federal	none	none	(Oil wells detract).
110-26	VK	21	farm	1056-59	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Mary Richardson (Cochran) Farm, dramatic views west.
111-24	OH	24	house,barn		private	agric.	6	Huge hidden barn.
111-44	OH	26	house	356,1031	federal	set.	2,3,4,6	James Dunn House, with "snow-capped"peaks.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
111-57	OH	25	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	
111-58	OH	25	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Includes Goosefeather Pond.
111-61	OH	24	house,barn		easement	agric.	2,6	
111-62	OH	24	house,etc.	347-51	private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Burrill Viall (Rausch) Farm.
111-63	OH	26	farm	1718-22	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Carter Farm--should be removed due to severely deteriorated condition.
111-67	OH	25	field		federal	agric.	4,5	
111-70	OH	25	fields		federal	agric.	4	
111-72	OH	25	house		easement	agric.	4,5	Core of house dates to 1870s.
111-75	OH	25	farm	351-52	easement	agric.	2,3,4,6	Ozman Farm.
111-88	OH	25	field		ret.86	agric.	4,5	
111-91	OH	25	fields		easement	agric.	4,5	Valley's largest farm field. Nice views west.
112-16	OH	24	field		easement	agric.	2,4,5	Woods neutral, nice views NE.
112-18	OH	24	farm	426	private	agric.	2,4,6	Thomas Mackey Farm.
112-24	OH	24	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,6	
112-25	OH	24	farm	425	ret.93	agric.	2,3,6	Noland Farm (barn needs emergency stabilization).
112-27	OH	24	oldfield		federal	agric.	4	
112-28	OH	24	farm	423-24	private	agric.	2,3,6	Vowles Farm
112-37	OH	24	field		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	
112-38	OH	24	field		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	
112-39	OH	24	farm		private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Grover Miller Farm.
112-40	OH	24	field		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	
112-41	OH	24	field		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
112-46	OH	24	quarry		AMPD	indus.	2,3,6	Deep Lock Quarry.
112-46	OH	25	Canal		AMPD	trans.	2,6	
112-46	EV	31	field		AMPD	agric.	2,4,5,6	Scenic field adjoins covered bridge.
112-47	OH	24	house	459-60	federal	set.	2,3,4,6	Boerstler (Fox) House in Peninsula.
112-54	VK	22	golf crse		private	rec.	5	Brandywine Golf Course.
112-54	OH	24	fields		utility	agric.	2,4,5	
112-62	EV	35	railroad		private	trans.	2,4,5,6	Cuyahoga Valley Railroad.
112-65	OH	24	farm	325-27	private	agric.	2,3,6	Allen Welton Farm.
112-78	OH	24	farm	328-29	easement	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Lawson Waterman Farm.
112-80	OH	24	woods	420-22	private	agric.	2,3,6	Horace Beers Farm.
113-01	VK	22	house, etc.	1586,87	LE	agric.	2,3,6	William H. Cassidy (Holland) Farm.
113-02	VK	22	house,etc.	1004-06	federal	agric.	2,3,6	"Homestead" - woods neutral.
113-04	VK	22	field		federal	agric.	2,5	
113-17	VK	22	field		federal	agric.	2,5	
113-21	VK	22	fields		federal	agric.	2,4,5,6	Farm fields north of SR 303.
113-23	VK	22	camp		private	rec.	2,4,5,7	Camp Manatoc (BSA)
113-23	VK	22	camp		private	rec.	4,5,6	Camp Butler
113-23	VK	22	farmstead		private	agric.	2,6	Farm at entrance to Camp Butler
113-28	VK	22	cemetery	228	private	set.	2,3,5,6	Mater Dolorosa Cemetery
113-45	VK	22	fields		federal	agric.	2	
113-45	VK	22	trace		federal	trans.	6	
113-54	VK	22	road trace		utility	trans.	2,5,6	Original brick surfacing along SR 8.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
114-21	EV	21	fields	414	federal	agric.	2,4	Woodlands and quarried area are neutral, Includes Point (Biro) Barn.
114-41	EV	31	school	479	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Everett Schoolhouse.
114-45	EV	31	woods		public	preh.	3.6	Site of Hopewellian artifact find.
114-46	EV	31	canal	105,106	AMPD	trans.	2,3,6	Includes Furnace Run Aquaduct
114-47	EV	31	house	477	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Nettie Johnson House
114-48	EV	31	house	476	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Everett General Store
114-49	EV	31	house	474,475	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Walter Hawkins House
114-50	EV	31	house	473	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Perry Hardy House
114-51	EV	31	house	1111	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Matthews House
114-52	EV	31	store	1109-10	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Johnnycake Store
114-53	EV	31	house	470	ret.88	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Alanson Swan House
114-54	EV	31	house	469	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Chamberlain House
114-55	EV	31	house	1167-68	federal	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Everett Ranger Station
114-56	EV	31	house		ret.95	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: severely modified lockkeeper's house.
114-57	EV	31	house	471	ret.87	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Osborne House
114-62	EV	32	house	413	ret.85	agric.	2,4	Point (Biro) farmhouse.
114-63	EV	32	fields		federal	agric.	2,4	
114-64	EV	32	fields		federal	agric.	2,4	
114-66	EV	32	scrub		federal	agric.	2,4	
114-71	VK	23	fields		federal	agric.	2,4,6	Contains remnant stone walls and foundations of Robinson farmhouse.
114-72	EV	31	house	472	ret. 88	set.	2,4,6	Everett Village: Barney Duncan House
114-72	EV	31	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5	
114-73	EV	31	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5	

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
115-11	VK	23	fields		federal	agric.	2,5	Visually associated with Robinson Barn.
115-33	VK	23	farm	1764-68	federal	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Alexander Dickinson Farm (wooded areas neutral).
115-34	VK	23	field		federal	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Alexander Dickinson Farm
115-35	VK	22	farm	1409-12	LE	agric.	2,5,6	Duffy Farm
115-36	VK	22	fields		ret. 88	agric.	4	Oil wells detract
115-37	VK	22	field		federal	agric.	4	
115-42	VK	23	fields		federal	agric.	2	
116-01	EV	35	fields		federal	agric.	none	Includes 2 Indian mounds.
116-02	EV	35	woods		federal	trans.	none	Former Canal turning basin.
116-18	EV	35	house	357, 1167	federal	agric.	2,6	Hine House
116-26	EV	35	farm	1713-14	private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Shoemaker Farm.
116-27	EV	35	field		federal	agric.	2,4,6	Shoemaker Farm (long views northeast).
116-28	EV	35	field		federal	agric.	2,4,6	Shoemaker Farm (long views northeast).
116-30	EV	33	field		federal	agric.	4	Associated with Jim Brown House.
116-32	EV	35	house,etc.		private	agric.		Includes archeological site (woodlands neutral).
116-41	EV	35	barns		AMPD	agric.	2,6	All associated fields long overgrown, O'Neil Woods includes excellent views east from Lone Pine Picnic Area.
117-28	EV	34	house		private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	House appears c.1850, nice fields.
117-32	EV	34	house, etc.		private	agric.	4	
117-33	EV	34	field		private	agric.	4	
117-37	EV	34	house,barn		private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	House dates from 1920s.
117-38	EV	34	field		private	agric.	4	Wooded areas neutral, oil wells detract; nice views west.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
117-39	EV	34	house, etc.		AMPD	agric.	2,3,4,6	Adam Farm, excellent views west.
117-45	EV	34	house,barn		private	agric.	2,4	Overgrown fields neutral.
117-97	EV	34	house,barn		private	agric.	4	
118-04	OH	24	house		private	set.	none	Architecturally unique 1950's house.
118-30	JT	18	houses	429	private	indus.	2,3,4,5,6	"Zielinski Court" (wooded areas are neutral).
118-32	VK	20	barn,field	1097,98	federal	agric.	2,4,5,6	"Cull" Barn and fields, including hexagonal corncrib.
118-34	VK	20	house		easement	rec.	2,4,6	Cull House.
118-39	VK	20	field	113	Ohio	trans.	3	Stumpy Basin.
118-42	VK	20	field		federal	trans.	3	Bottomland adjoins Stumpy Basin.
118-51	VK	20	house,etc.	1626-29	ret.02	agric.	2,3,5,6	Garvey House.
118-61	VK	20	canal	110	Ohio	trans.	2,6	Canal ruins.
118-64	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-66	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-64	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-66	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-69	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-69	JT	16	house		private	indus.	2,5,6	
118-77	JT	18	house		private	agric.	2,6	Johnson Farmhouse.
118-79	JT	18	barn	488-9	federal	agric.	2,4,6	Johnson Barn and corn crib, (south part of site is neutral).
118-80	JT	18	store	430,496	federal	trans.	2,3,4,6	Boston Company Store -- lies alongside Canal.
119-24	VK	23	field		AMPD	agric.	2,4	Field at corner of AP and Quick Rds.
119-24	VK	23	fields		AMPD	agric.	2	

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
119-26	VK	23	field		federal	agric.	2,4	
119-27	VK	23	field		federal	agric.	2,4,6	
119-32	VK	23	field		federal	agric.	2,4	
119-34	VK	23	farm	1757-63	federal	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Wilke (Pittinger) Farm:woods neutral. Excellent views west.
119-42	OH	25	farm	416	ret. 86	agric.	2,3,4,6	Gilson Farm, converted barn is neutral.
119-43	OH	25	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Includes Meadowedge Pond.
119-45	OH	25	house	332-34	LE	agric.	2,3,6	William Robinson (Whitman) House
119-47	VK	23	fields		federal	agric.	3,6	
119-47	VK	23	barn	416	federal	agric.	3,6	Robinson Barn.
119-53	VK	22	fields		federal	rec.	3,4,5,6	Kendall Hills.
119-53	VK	22	shelter	237-45	federal	rec.	2,3,4,5,6	Kendall Lake and Shelter.
119-53	VK	22	shelters	229-36	federal	rec.	2,3,4,5,6	Ledges and Octagon shelters.
119-53	VK	22	visitor ct.	226	federal	rec.	2,3,4,5,6	Happy Days Visitor Center.
119-54	EV	32	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5,6	Powerlines and tank battery detract.
119-54	VK	23	farm		private	agric.	2,3,5,6	Powerlines detract.
119-54	VK	23	fields		private	agric.	2,4,6	
119-54	EV	31	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5	
119-54	VK	22	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5	
120-33	EV	28	farm	1524-30	ret.04	agric.	2,3,4,6	Cranz (Springer) Farm.
120-35	EV	28	farm,etc.		WRHS	agric.	2,3,6	Hale Farm and Village.
120-38	EV	28	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5	Adjoins Hale Farm.
120-46	EV	28	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5	Across road from Hammond Farm.
120-49	EV	28	field		federal	agric.	2,4,5	Across road from Hammond Farm.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
120-55	EV	28	farm	338-341	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Hammond Farm
120-69	EV	28	cemetery	331	private	set.	2,4,5,6	Ira Cemetery
120-70	EV	28	farm	1037-42	federal	agric.	2,3,6	Wetmore/Schumacher Farm
121-04	EV	29	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5	Associated with Szalay's (originally Waite) Farm - now delapidated. Oil wells detract.
121-04	EV	29	woods		private	preh.	2,6	Includes known archeological site partially
121-05	EV	31	farm	1091-94	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Martha Hunt Farm
121-06	EV	31	fields		federal	agric.	2,4	
121-07	EV	31	fields		federal	agric.	2,4	
121-08	EV	32	fields		private	agric.	2,4,5,6	Powerlines and tank battery detract
121-09	EV	32	camp		private	rec.	2,3,4,5,6	Camp Mueller: Wooded ravine land is neutral
121-15	EV	29	fields		federal	agric.	4	Camp Mueller:
121-28	EV	33	pavillion		private	rec.	3,4	Blossom Music Center (woodlands are neutral).
121-28	EV	34	fields		private	agric.	4	
121-29	EV	29	barn	1101	federal	agric.	2,6	Richard Howe Farm (includes tracts 121-30 and 31).
121-35	EV	29	field		federal	agric.	2,6,	Part of Howe Farm.
121-48	EV	29	field		federal	agric.	2,6	Part of Howe Farm.
121-55	EV	33	fields		federal	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	
121-56	EV	29	field		federal	agric.	2,6	Part of Howe Farm.
121-57	EV	34	canal		Ohio	trans.	none	
121-57	EV	35	woods		Ohio	trans.	none	Site of Botzum turning basin, power lines detract
121-59	EV	29	house	1100	federal	agric.	2,6	Howe Farm House -- (includes tracts 121-60 and 61).
121-62	EV	33	farm	318-19	private	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Jim Brown (Bender) Farm

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
122-02	EV	32	farm		private	agric.	2,6	Remnant farm associated with new houses and trucking company.
122-39	EV	33	house		private	agric.	2,6	Renmant farmhouse.
122-45	EV	33	farm	466-68	private	agric.	2,4,6	A.W.Rogers Farm.
123-03	CN	1	farm	403-07	ret.89	agric.	2,3,4,5,6	Gleason Farm - Valley's largest barn.
123-08	CN	1	farm	1561-63	ret.03	agric.	2,3,6	Old farmhouse faces Canal.
123-19	CN	1	house	409	LE	agric.	2,3,6	Ulyatt House, faces Canal.
123-23	CN	1	field		private	agric.	2,6	
123-24	CN	1	house		private	agric.	2,6	Screens subdivision behind.
123-25	CN	1	house		private	agric.	2,6	Screens subdivision behind.
123-26	CN	1	field		private	agric.	2,6	
123-27	CN	1	field		private	agric.	2,6	
123-54	CN	1	house	411	federal	set.	2,3,4,6	Knapp House, faces Locktenders House.
124-07	CN	1	offices		public	rec.	2,3	Independence Land Laboratory (former Nike site).
124-28	CN	1	houses	433-37	private	indus.	2,3,6	Haydite workers houses (only 2 remain).
124-62	CN	1	farm		private	agric.	2,5,6,	Small 1920's farm.
124-74	CN	1	woods		private	indus.	3,6	Contains overgrown sandstone quarries.
125-28	CN	5	mill	120	private	industry	2,3,4,5,6	Alexander Mill.
125-29	CN	5	field		private	agric.	2,3,4	Pasture valley wall.
125-30	CN	5	field		private	agric.	2,3,4	Pasture valley wall.
125-43	CN	5	house	401,1135	federal	set.	2,3,4,5,6	Frazee House opposite Canal.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: Features Which CONTRIBUTE

Tract	Mgmt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg. or (HS) No.	Ownership	Primary Theme	Significance Criteria	Comments
125-57	CN	2	trace		federal	preh.	2,3,6	Trace of Mahoning Trail, excellent views, poor access.
126-02	CN	1	farm		private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Retricted access -- 1850s farmhouse visible across valley.
126-18	CN	4	fields		private	agric.	none	
126-27	CN	4	field		private	agric.	none	
126-31	CN	4	field		federal	agric.	6	Open space counterpoint to setlands across road.
126-32	CN	4	house	410	federal	agric.	2,3,4,6	Packard Farm, dramatic views N and E.
127-05	CN	2	house,barn		private	agric.	2,4,6	
127-06	CN	2	house,barn		private	agric.	2,4,6	
127-08	CN	2	farm	455	private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Sophia Franz Farm.
127-18	CN	2	farm		private	agric.	3	Handsome pastures.
127-26	CN	2	house		private	set.	2,3,4,5,6	
127-27	CN	2	house		private	set.	2,3,5,6	Unusual Victorian House.
127-29	CN	2	farm		private	agric.	2,3,6	
127-31	CN	2	house		private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Possible tenant house to Gleason Farm.
127-55	CN	2	farm		private	agric.	2,5,6	
127-72	CN	2	cemetery		public	set.	2,4,6	Valley View Cemetery.
127-75	CN	2	golf crs.		private	rec.	2,4	Astorhurst Golf Course.
127-90	CN	3	railroad		private	transp.	2,3,6	
127-94	CN	2	farm	438-39	private	agric.	2,3,4,6	Christopher Green Farm.
127-99	CN	2	house		private	set.	2,3,6	Handsome 1880's suburban house.

APPENDIX III

PROPERTIES WHICH DETRACT FROM THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The following list indicates those properties, by tract, which have been determined to detract from the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley. A definition of terms follows:

Tract: Land parcel numbers shown on the Segment Maps (101 - 127) for Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Management Unit: CN - Canal Unit
EV - Everett Unit
JT - Jaite Unit
OH - Oak Hill Unit
VK - Virginia Kendall Unit

Sub-Unit: 1 through 35, as summarized in Appendix I.

Resource Type: Self-explanatory. Where a property contains different resource types, that which best describes the detracting resource is given.

Building or Structure Number: The 3-digit numbers are for structures on the List of Classified Structures. The 4-digit numbers indicate listings on the Building Index.

Ownership: Self-explanatory. Retentions (ret.) or life estates (LE) indicate that the former owner elected to continue to use and occupy the improvements on the property.

Criteria: The following criteria (or combination thereof) indicate the particular reason why a property detracts from the cultural landscape:

2 if less than 50 years of age
3 if not architecturally distinctive
4 if not historically significant
5 if substantially altered
6 if deteriorated

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Features Which Detract

Tract	Mgmnt Unit	Sub Unit	Resource Type	Bldg or HS No.	Ownership	Criteria	Comment
103-048	CANAL	06	HOUSE, SHED	1566, 1567	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
104-012	JAITE	11	MAINT BLDGS	1199-1201	FEDERAL	2,3,4	INTERIM USE AS CMA UNTIL PERM FAC DEV
104-013	JAITE	11	HOUSE	1425	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
105-066	JAITE	10	HOUSE		PRIVATE	3,4,6	HOUSE/ACCESS INTERFERE W TOWPATH TRAIL
106-011	JAITE	12	HOUSE	1795	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
106-016	JAITE	12	HOUSE	1688	RET TO 1998	2,3,4	
106-019	JAITE	12	QUARRY		FEDERAL	5	
106-046	JAITE	12	POWERLINES		UTILITY	5	
107-042	JAITE	14	HOUSE, SHED	1797, 1798	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
107-060	JAITE	17	HOUSE, SHED	1361, 1364	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
107-061	JAITE	17	HOUSE	447, 1070	FEDERAL	5,6	BUILDING DAMAGED BY FIRE (ARSON)
108-003	OAK HILL	24	HOUSE	1247	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
109-002	V K	19	HOUSE, GARAGE	1035, 1096	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
109-031	JAITE	18	OFFICE, SHEDS	1780-88	FEDERAL	2,3,4,	
109-120	JAITE	15	HOUSE, ETC		RET TO 2006	2,3,4	
109-121	JAITE	15	HOUSE, ETC		RET TO 2006	2,3,4	
110-009	JAITE	21	HOUSE, GARAGE	1615, 1616	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
111-004	OAK HILL	25	HOUSE, SHEDS	1020-1022	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
111-044	OAK HILL	26	HOUSE	356, 1031, 1465-68	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
111-063	OAK HILL	26	FARM	1718-1722	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
111-069	OAK HILL	25	SCHOOLHOUSE	355	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
112-002	V K	20	HOUSE	1009-1011	FEDERAL	3,4,5	
112-007	OAK HILL	24	HOUSE, GARAGE	1413, 1414	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
112-076	OAK HILL	24	HOUSE	1799	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
114-003	OAK HILL	25	HOUSE	1189	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
114-046	EVERETT	31	HOUSE	1117, 1118	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
114-053	EVERETT	31	HOUSE	470	FEDERAL	5,6	BLDG COLLAPSED
115-004	EVERETT	32	HOUSE		LIFE ESTATE	2,3,4	
116-007	EVERETT	35	HOUSE		RET TO 2003	2,3,4	
116-031	EVERETT	33	SUBSTATION		UTILITY	5	
116-036	EVERETT	35	HOUSE, ETC	1313-1315	RET TO 1994	2,3,4	
116-046	EVERETT	35	HOUSE, SHEDS	1673-1676	FEDERAL	4,5	
117-007	EVERETT	33	PUMP STATION		PUBLIC	5	
117-010	EVERETT	33	HOUSE, GARAGE	1325-1326	RET TO 2004	2,3,4	
117-011	EVERETT	33	HOUSE		LIFE ESTATE	2,3,4	
117-012	EVERETT	33	HOUSE	1327-1328	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
117-018	EVERETT	33	HOUSE, GARAGE	1337-1338	LIFE ESTATE	2,3,4	
117-019	EVERETT	33	HOUSE, GARAGE	1342-1343	RET TO 1998	2,3,4	
117-027	EVERETT	34	HOUSE		FEDERAL	3,4	
117-030	EVERETT	34	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	PASTURE-HAY/PROPOSED INFO-ORIENT CTR
117-036	EVERETT	34	HOUSE, BARN		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
117-040	EVERETT	34	HOUSE	1014-16	FEDERAL	3,4,5	
117-072	EVERETT	33	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
117-073	EVERETT	34	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4,5,6	
117-074	EVERETT	34	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4,5,6	
118-026	JAITE	16	HOUSE, SHEDS	1510, 1789-1792	FEDERAL	3,4,5,6	
118-033	V K	20	HOUSE	1774-76	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
119-030	V K	23	HOUSE	1685	RET TO 1988	2,3,4	

121-055	EVERETT	33	HOUSE		RET TO 2003	2,3,4	
122-002	EVERETT	32	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	REMNANT FARM/NEW HOUSES/TRUCKING CO
122-002	EVERRETT	32	HOUSES		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
122-015	EVERETT	32	HOUSE		PRIVATE-EASE	2,3,4	
122-016	EVERETT	32	HOUSE		PRIVATE-EASE	2,3,4	
122-033	EVERETT	33	HOUSE, GARAGE	1333, 1334	RET TO 2004	2,3,4	
122-034	EVERETT	33	HOUSE, GARAGE	1335, 1336	RET TO 2001	2,3,4	
123-004	CANAL	01	VISITOR CENTER	1136	FEDERAL	2,3,4	INTERIM USE UNTIL LOCKTENDER'S AVAILABLE
123-006	CANAL	01	HOUSE	1177, 1178	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
123-017	CANAL	01	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
123-018	CANAL	01	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
123-022	CANAL	01	BUILDING	1777	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
123-041	CANAL	01	HOUSE		PRIVATE-EASE	2,3,4	DETRACTS FROM CANAL SCENE
123-042	CANAL	01	HOUSE		PRIVATE-EASE	2,3,4	DETRACTS FROM CANAL SCENE
123-046	CANAL	01	HOUSE		PRIVATE	2,3,4	DETRACTS FROM CANAL SCENE
124-017	CANAL	01	SHELTER	1796	FEDERAL	2,3,4	
124-018	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
124-019	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
124-020	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
124-021	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
124-023	CANAL	01	SHED	1793	FEDERAL	2,3,4,5,6	
124-029	CANAL	01	QUARRY		PRIVATE	5	HEYDITE MINE
124-030	CANAL	01	QUARRY		PRIVATE	5	HEYDITE MINE
124-031	CANAL	01	QUARRY		PRIVATE	5	HEYDITE MINE
124-032	CANAL	01	QUARRY		PRIVATE	5	HEYDITE MINE
124-033	CANAL	01	QUARRY		PRIVATE	5	HEYDITE MINE
124-078	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
124-088	CANAL	01	INDUSTRY		FEDERAL	2,3,4	
125-003	CANAL	02	POWER LINES		UTILITY	5	
125-032	CANAL	05	HOUSE	1558, 1559	FEDERAL	2,3,4,5	BLDG SITE TO BE USED FOR FRAZEE PARKING
126-004	CANAL	01	POWERLINES		UTILITY	5	
126-019	CANAL	04	HOUSE	1557	RET TO 1991	5,6	BLDG BURNED
126-029	CANAL	04	FIELD		FEDERAL	5	
127-053	CANAL	02	PARTY CENTER		PRIVATE	2,3,4	
127-056	CANAL	02	POWER LINES		UTILITY	5	
127-073	CANAL	02	TAVERN		PRIVATE	2,3,4	COMMERCIAL USE INTRUDES ON RES SCENE
127-077	CANAL	02	HOUSE		FEDERAL	2,3,4	
127-101	CANAL	02	QUARRY		FEDERAL	5	PART OF FORMER SAND & GRAVEL OPERATION

APPENDIX IV

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY TRACT

This chart lists the Federal properties (including life-estates and term-retentions) which contribute to the cultural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley. The eleven types of action are derived in part from the fall, 1984, open space analysis. The codes used in this chart have the following definitions:

Tract:

Letters following tract numbers indicate one of several fields within one tract. Maps showing such field subdivisions are available at the headquarters of the recreation area.

Building on historic structure numbers:

The three-digit numbers are for historic structures on the List of Classified Structures. The four-digit numbers indicate listings in the Building Index.

Significance criteria

2 if exhibits historic character
3 if unique, seldom, or occasional
4 if some integrity of setting remains
5 if historic continuity remains
6 if over 50 years old
7 if detracts

Action priority

A critical
B preferred
C low priority
D already underway
E no action

Action type (as listed)

Comments

Nonhistoric ownership names are shown in quotes, (e.g. "Waszak" Farm).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY TRACT

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
101-15	field	10.0		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: crops	
101-20	field	8.0		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: crops	
101-27	house		125	2,3,4,6	D	Adaptive use underway	Locktenders House
101-27	lawn	0.4			D	Lawn	
101-28	old field	4.0		4	B	Mow every 1-3 yrs.	Canal-side meadow
101-30	old field	2.0		4	B	Mow every 1-3 yrs.	Canal-side meadow
101-32	field	1.8		2,4	B	Mow every 4-6 yrs.	
101-36	house		335	6	B	Remove structure	Burned House (Green)
101-36	scrubland	11.6		none	E	No Action (succession)	
103-41	wetlands	26.6		2,4	E	No Action (succession)	Some vista clearing may be desired
103-42	house	0.9	1549	2,5,6	E	No Action (succession)	Retention to 1988
103-53	farm		1226-1232	2,4,6	C	Stabilize structures	"Hrabak" Farm
103-53	fields	13.0			C	Agriculture: crops or hay	
103-54A	fields	23.0		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: crops	Valley View Rd NRA entrance
103-54B,C	old fields	21.3			E	No Action (succession)	
103-72	wetland	21.8		2,4	E	No Action (succession)	
103-76	wetland	0.5		2,4	E	No Action (succession)	Mow access trails to pond
104-05	woods	4.2		2,4	E	No Action	Backdrop to Station Rd Bridge
106-02,03	farm		358,359	2,3,4,6	A	Stabilize structures	"Waszak" Farm
106-02	fields	2.1			B	Agriculture: haying	
106-02	cabin		1153	2,3,4,6	A	Stabilize structure	Willis Cabin
106-02	meadow	3.5			A	Mow every 1-3 yrs.	
106-05	farm	6.0	1422-1423	6	C	Nonhistoric leasing	Retention to 1993
106-09	house	1.3	412	2,4,6	B	Biweekly mowing	Langmeir (Sczcudlo) House
106-17	field	1.8		none	E	No Action (succession)	
106-26	field	6.9		none	B	Mow every 2 yrs., hay	Part of Snow farms

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
107-04	house	0.8	1415-1416	2,6	C	nonhistoric leasing	Retention to 1988
107-11	field	3.0		2,3,5,6	C	Mow every 2 years	
107-16	scrubland	5.0		6	B	Mow every 2 years	Former Vaughn Farm site
107-17	company town	0.7		2,3,4,6	D	Mow biweekly	Jaite Co. Town
107-30	houses	0.8		2,3,4,6	D	Mow biweekly	Jaite Duplexes
107-31	farm	28.5	324,431	2,3,6	A	Mow every 2 yrs (or haying)	Coonrad Farm
107-35	barn		1068-1069	2,6	A	Stabilize structures	"Lindley" Barn
107-35	fields	20.7		2,6	A	Mow every 2yrs (or haying)	
107-55	field	9.5		none	E	No Action (succession)	
107-56	old field	15.5		none	B	Mow every 2 yrs (or haying)	
107-59	farm		1262-1264	2,3,4,6	A	Stabilize structures	Retention to 1998
107-59	fields	13.0		2,4,5,6	C	Haying	Retention to 1998
107-61	house	8.0	447	2,3,6	B	Undetermined	Alexander Mackey House
107-67	barn		415	2,3,5,6	A	Stabilize structure	Merkle ("Fabbeo") Barn
107-67	field	5.0		2,4,6	C	Mow every 2 yrs. (or haying)	
107-76	wetland	14.1		none	E	No Action (succession)	
107-89	farm		461,498	2,3,4,6	A	Historic leasing	George Wallace Farm
107-89	lawn	4.8		2,4	D	Mow biweekly	Includes Brandywine Mills
107-99	woods	5.4		none	E	No Action (succession)	Site of Former Robert
107-115	sheds		302,303	2,3,6	D	Undetermined	Jaite Railroad sheds
107-116	canal	4.0		6	A	Clear canal and towpath	O & E Canal segment
107-117	mill			2,3,4,6	B	Lease structure; mow grounds once a year	Jaite paper mill
108-03	farm		499,1247-1253	2,3,6	A	Historic leasing	Daniel Tilden Farm
108-03	fields	23.6		6	A	Mow every 2 yrs (or hay); Leave 50' wide successional buffers alongside highways	
108-22	field	14.7		4	B	Mow every 2 yrs. (or hay)	
108-27A	field	41.0		2,3,5	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	"High Meadow Farm"
108-27B	field	20.3		none	E	No Action (succession)	Buffer to highway noise
108-27	barn		1153	2,3,5	A	Stabilize structure	"Prusak" Barn
108-28	field	4.0		2,3,5	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
109-03	barn		1633	2,6	C	Stabilize structure	Retention to 1993
109-09	fields	9.9		2,3,5	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	Part of "High Meadow Farm"
109-10	fields	4.0		2,3,5	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	Part of "High Meadow Farm"
109-37	fields	6.2		2,3,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	Stanford Farm fields
109-39	farm		462	2,3,6	A,D	Stabilize structures	"Clayton Stanford" Farm
109-39	fields	1.3		2,3,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
109-52	house		501	2,3,6	B	Stabilize structure; nonhistoric lease	Alcott-Horton "Krecji" House
109-52B	field	4.5		4	C	Agriculture: haying	Opposite Foster Farm
109-66	farm	49.0	442-446	2,3,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	George Stanford Farm
109-67	fields	1.4		2,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	Stanford Farm fields
109-73	old field	5.6		2,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	Stanford Farm fields
109-80	house		490	2,3,5,6	C	Leaseback/Sellback	Wiesneans House
110-05	farm		1504-1506	2,3,6	C	No Action	Life-Estate
110-05	fields	17.1		2,6	B	Agriculture: haying	
110-14	field	3.7		2,4	A	Agriculture: haying	
110-15	field	20.0		none	B	Agriculture: haying	Dramatic views west
110-26	farm		1056-1059	2,3,4,6	A	Stabilize structures	Richardson ("Cochran")Farm
110-26	fields	12.8		2,4,6	A	Agriculture: pasture	
111-44	house	5.1	356,1031	2,3,4,6	B	Nonhistoric leasing	Dunn ("Snow-Capped Peaks") Hs
111-57	field	22.0		2,3,4,6	B	Mow every 5 yrs.	
111-58	field	6.0		2,3,4,6	B	Mow every 5 yrs.	
111-63	farm	6.4	1718-1722	2,3,6	B	Remove buildings (due to severe deterioration). Mow fields every 5 yrs.	Carter Farm
111-67	field	2.5		4,5	E	No Action (succession)	
111-70	field	8.4		4	A	Agriculture: haying	
111-88	field	3.7		4,5	B	Agriculture: haying	Retention to 1986

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
112-24	field	24.4		2,3,6	B	Agriculture: haying	
112-25	farm	1.5	425	2,3,6	A	Barn needs immediate stabilization	Noland Farm: Ret. to 1993
112-27	field	1.5		4	B	Mow annually	
112-37	field	2.0		2,3,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
112-38	field	2.0		2,3,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
112-40	field	1.5		2,3,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
112-41	field	1.5		2,3,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
112-47	house	0.1	459-460	2,3,4,6	D	Mow biweekly	Boerstler ("Fox") House
113-01	house		1586,1587	2,3,6	C	Revive structure when available	Cassidy ("Holland")Life-Estate
113-01	fields	2.5		2,3,6	A	Agriculture: hay	
113-02	house		1004-1006	2,3,6	D	Mow biweekly	"Homestead"
113-04	field	2.8		2,5	B	Mow every 2-4 yrs.	
113-17	field	3.0		2,5	B	Front 2/3 in agriculture: hay	
113-21	fields	20.0		2,4,5,6	A	Agriculture: haying	
113-45	fields	22.0		2	B	Agriculture: pasture	
114-21	barn		414	2,4	A	Stabilize barn	Point ("Biro") Barn
114-21A-C	fields	22.2		2,4	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
114-41	school		479	2,4,6	D	Mow biweekly	Everett Schoolhouse
114-47to57	village	5.0	(various)	2,4,6	D	Mow biweekly	Everett village
114-62	house	1.0	413	2,4,6	A	Historic leasing or visitor use	Point ("Biro") farmhouse
114-63	field	2.0		2,4	A	Agriculture: crops	
114-64	field	2.0		2,4	A	Agriculture: crops	
114-66	scrubland	1.9		2,4	A	Agriculture: hay	
114-71	fields	18.3		2,4,6	B	Agriculture: crops or hay	
114-72	house		472	2,4,6	C	Historic leasing	Duncan Hs; Ret. to 1988
114-72	fields	17.2		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: crops	

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
115-11	fields	12.3		2,5	E	No Action (succession)	
115-33	farm		1764-1768	2,3,4,5,6	B	Dickinson (Pittenger) Farm	
115-33,34	fields	20.7		2,4	B	Agriculture: pasture	
115-35	farm		1409-1412	2,5,6	C	Undetermined	Duffy Farm: life estate
115-36	fields	15.0		4	C	Mow every 1-2 yrs.	
115-37	field	33.0		4	B	Mow every 2-3 yrs.	Screen oil wells
115-42	fields	16.0		2	E	No Action (succession)	"Conway" Farm
116-01	fields	10.0		none	E	No Action (succession)	
116-02	field	11.0		none	A	Agriculture: haying	
116-18	house	0.5	357,1167	2,6	D	Biweekly mowing	Hine House
116-27	field	6.2		2,4,6	A	Agriculture: haying	
116-28	field	6.2		2,4,6	A	Agriculture: haying	
116-30	field	2.6		4	B	Agriculture: haying	Associated with Jim Brown Farm
118-32	barn,etc.		1097,1098	2,4,5,6	B	Stabilize structure	Cull ("Bender") Barn
118-32A,C	fields	45.1		2,4,5,6	A	Agriculture: crops	
118-32B	field	3.7		none	E	No Action (succession)	
118-42A-C	fields	27.2		none	E	No Action (succession)	
118-42D	field	13.6		4	B	Agriculture: haying	
118-51	farm	6.2	1626-1629	2,3,5,6	C	Undetermined	Garvey Farm: Ret. to 2002
118-79B	barn	3.0	488-489	2,4,6	A	Stabilize Barn: Mow every 1-2 yrs, leave 100' wide buffer against highway	Johnson Barn
118-80	store	0.4	430,496	2,3,4,6	D	Mow biweekly; historic leasing	Boston Company Store
119-26	field	0.5		2,4	B	Mow annually	
119-27	field	6.0		2,4,6	A	Agriculture: crops or hay	
119-32	field	0.4		2,4	B	Mow annually	
119-34	farm		1757-1763	2,3,4,5,6	A	Nonhistoric lease	Wilke ("Pittenger")Farm

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
119-34	fields	33.9		2,3,4,6	B	Agriculture: pasture	
119-45	house		332-334	2,3,6	C	Historic Lease	Robinson House: life-estate
119-47	barn		416	3,6	A	Stabilize structure	Robinson Barn
119-47	fields	58.6		3,6	B	Agriculture: pasture	
119-53	fields	62.0		3,4,5,6	D	Mow biweekly	Kendall Hills
119-53	shelter	4.4	237-245	2,3,4,5,6	D	Mow biweekly	Kendall Lake & Shelter
119-53	shelter	29.8	229-236	2,3,4,5,6	D	Mow biweekly	Ledges and Octagon Shelter
119-53	visitor ctr	11.3	226	2,3,4,5,6	D	Mow biweekly	Happy Days Visitor Ctr.
119-53	old fields	25.0		6	C	Mow every 4-6 Yrs.	
119-53	old fields	23.0		6	E	No Action (succession)	
120-30	farm		1524-1530	2,3,4,6	C	Historic leasing	Cranz ("Springer")Farm
120-38	field	21.0		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: haying	
120-46	field	6.0		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: haying	Part of Hammond Farm
120-49	field	15.7		2,4,5	A	Agriculture: haying	Part of Hammond Farm
120-55	farm	9.8	338-341	2,3,4,6	D	Biweekly mowing	Hammond Farm
120-70	farm		1037-1042	2,3,6	D	Biweekly mowing	Wetmore/Schumacher Farm
120-70A	field	11.1		2,4,6	A	Mow annually	
120-70B	field	7.3		2,4,6	E	No Action (succession)	
121-05	farm	2.2	1091-1094	2,3,4,6	D	Biweekly mowing	Hunt ("Toth")Farm
121-06	fields	2.0		2,4	E	No Action (succession)	
121-07	fields	2.7		2,4	B	Agriculture: crops or hay	
121-15A	old field	19.5		4	B	Mow every 1-3 yrs.	Indigo Lake
121-15B	old field	2.8		4	E	No Action (succession)	
121-29to31	field	44.9	1101	2,6	D	Monthly mowing	Howe Farm Special Events Area
121-35	field	1.5		2,6	D	Monthly mowing	Howe Events Area
121-48	field	23.0		2,6	D	Monthly mowing	Howe Events Area
121-55	field	23.0		2,3,4,5,6	A	Agriculture: crops	
121-56	field	2.5		2,6	D	Monthly mowing	Part of Howe Farm
121-59to61	house	3.6	1100	2,6	D	Monthly mowing	Part of Howe Farm

tract	resource type	acres	building or H.S. number	significance criteria	action priority	action type	comment
123-03	farm	4.3	403-407	2,3,4,5,6	B	Mow every 2-3 yrs.	Gleason Farm: Ret. to 1989
123-08	farm	5.0	1561-1563	2,3,6	C	Undetermined	
123-19	house		409	2,3,6	C	Undetermined	Ulyatt House
123-54	house	0.2	411	2,3,4,6	A	Stabilize structure	Knapp House
125-43	house	0.3	401,1135	2,3,4,5,6	A	Stabilize structure	Frazee House
125-57	trace	9.3		2,3,6	B	Mow every 1-2 yrs	Old Mahoning Trail
126-31	wetland	6.5		6	E	No Action (succession)	
126-32	house		410	2,3,4,6	A	Historic leasing	Packard Farm

APPENDIX V

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY TYPE

From Appendix III, the tract entries are here analyzed by action type, grouped by (a) structural work, (b) agriculture (675.5 acres or 56%), (c) mowing (277.1 acres or 23%) and (d) natural succession (251.3 acres or 21%). Although expenses for clearing and mowing fields varies widely -- as does income from field rentals and leasing -- the following annual lease and expenses were used to roughly estimate the comparitive cash flow to keep these fields open and structures stabilized.

expenses		income	
field preparation (for all uses)	$ 65/acre	cropland	$ 40/acre
annual mowing	$ 25/acre	haying	$ 30/acre
biweekly mowing	$ 475/acre	pasture	$ 15/acre

The following tables can be summarized as follows:

Agricultural income per year	(675.5 acres)	$21,170
Additional mowing	(277.1 acres)	- 3,850
TOTAL INCOME		$17,320

The estimated cost for structural stabilization would be funded by in-kind services of leases, appropriated funds, and by the above revenue.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY TYPE

Stabilize Structures

tract	priority	name	est. cost (in $1000s)	leasable
106-02,03A	A	"Waszak" Farm	60	yes
106-02	A	Willis Cabin	75	yes
107-35	A	Lindley Barn	50	yes
107-67	A	Merkle ("Fabbeo") Barn	50	yes
107-89	A	George Wallace Farm	n/a	leased
108-03	A	Tilden House	n/a	leased
108-27	A	"Prusak" Barn	50	yes
109-39	A	"Clayton Stanford" House	80	yes
110-26	A	Richardson ("Cochran") Farm	100	yes
114-21	A	Point ("Biro") Barn	40	yes
118-79 B	A	Johnson Barn	75	yes
119-47	A	Robinson Barn	70	yes
123-54	A	Knapp House	120	yes
125-43	A	Frazee House	80	yes
107-117	B	Jaite Mill	n/a	yes
109-52	B	Alcott-Horton House	n/a	yes
118-32	B	Cull ("Bender") Barn	50	yes
103-53	C	"Hrabak" Farm	75	yes

TOTAL EXPENSE $ 1,100,000

Agriculture

tract	acreage	priority	activity	annual estimate income/tract
101-15	10.0	A	crops	$ 400
101-20	8.0	A	crops	320
103-54 A	23.0	A	crops	920
108-27 A	41.0	A	crops	1,640
108-28	4.0	A	crops	160
109-09	9.9	A	crops	400
109-10	4.0	A	crops	160
109-37	6.2	A	crops	250
109-39	1.3	A	crops	50
109-66	49.0	A	crops	1,960
109-67	1.4	A	crops	60
109-73	5.6	A	crops	220
110-14	3.7	A	hay	110
110-26	12.8	A	pasture	200
111-70	8.4	A	hay	250
112-37, 38	4.0	A	crops	160
112-40, 41	3.0	A	crops	120
113-01	2.5	A	hay	80
113-21	20.0	A	hay	600
114-21 A-C	22.2	A	crops	890
114-63, 64	4.0	A	crops	160
114-66	1.9	A	hay	60
114-72	17.2	A	crops	700
116-02	11.0	A	hay	330
116-27	6.2	A	hay	190
116-28	6.2	A	hay	190
118-32 A,C	45.1	A	crops	1,800
119-27	6.0	A	crops	240
120-38	21.0	A	hay	630
120-46	6.0	A	hay	180
120-49	15.7	A	hay	470
121-55	23.0	A	crops	920
106-02	2.1	B	hay	60
110-05	17.1	B	hay	510
110-15	20.0	B	hay	600
111-88	3.7	B	hay	110
112-24	24.4	B	hay	730
113-17	2.0	B	hay	60
113-45	22.0	B	pasture	330
114-71	18.3	B	crops	730
115-33, 34	20.7	B	pasture	310
116-30	2.6	B	hay	80
118-42 D	13.6	B	hay	410
119-34	33.9	B	pasture	510
119-47	58.6	B	pasture	880
121-07	2.7	B	crops	110
103-53	13.0	C	hay	390
107-59	13.0	C	hay	390
109-52 B	4.5	C	hay	140
TOTAL	675.5 acres		TOTAL	$ 21,170

Mowing

(The current mowing contract of 195.6 acres costs $46,000 per year).

tract	acreage	priority	frequency	annual expense
106-02	3.5	A	1-3 years	$ 50
107-31	28.5	A	2 years	360
107-35	20.7	A	2 years	260
108-03	21.0	A	2 years	260
118-79 B	3.0	A	1-2 years	40
120-70 A	11.1	A	yearly	280
101-28	4.0	B	1-3 years	50
101-30	2.0	B	1-3 years	30
101-32	1.8	B	4-6 years	10
106-09	1.3	B	biweekly	610
106-26	6.9	B	2 years	90
107-16	5.0	B	2 years	60
107-56	15.5	B	2 years	200
108-22	14.7	B	2 years	180
111-57,58	28.0	B	4-6 years	140
112-27	1.5	B	yearly	40
113-04	2.8	B	2-4 years	40
115-42	33.0	B	2-3 years	410
119-26	0.5	B	yearly	10
119-32	0.5	B	yearly	10
121-15 A	19.5	B	1-3 years	250
125-57	9.3	B	1-2 years	120
107-11	3.0	C	2 years	30
115-37	15.0	C	1-2 years	190
119-53	25.0	C	4-6 years	130

No Action - Succession
(No expense)

tract	acreage
101-36	11.6
103-41	26.6
103-42	0.9
103-54 B,C	21.3
103-72	21.8
103-76	0.5
104-05	4.2
106-17	1.8
107-55	9.5
107-76	14.1
107-99	5.4
108-27 B	20.3
111-67	2.5
115-11	12.3
115-42	16.0
116-01	10.0
118-32 B	3.7
118-42 A-C	27.2
119-53	23.0
120-70 B	7.3
121-06	2.0
121-15 B	2.8
126-31	6.5
TOTAL	251.3

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