

**PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY REPORT  
FOR THE  
VROOMAN ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
PERRY AND LEROY TOWNSHIPS, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO  
(PID 5669)**

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**July 2008**

**PHASE I  
HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY  
REPORT**

**VROOMAN ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT  
PERRY AND LEROY TOWNSHIPS, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO**

**PID 5669**

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**July 2008**





# OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 12, 5500 TRANSPORTATION BLVD. GARFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO 44125-5396 (216) 581-2100

September 25, 2008

James R. Gills, P.E., P.S.  
Lake County Engineer  
550 Blackbrook Road  
Painesville, Ohio 44077

**Re: LAK-Vrooman Road (PID 5669);  
Phase I History / Architecture Survey Approval**

Dear Mr. Gills:

The Ohio Department of Transportation's Office of Environmental Services (OES) has reviewed the Memorandum Phase I History / Architecture Survey for the LAK-Vrooman Road Bridge Project and determined that based on the undertaking as planned and in accordance with Stipulation 4B of the *Programmatic Agreement Among The Federal Highway Administration, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, The Ohio Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, And The State of Ohio, Department of Transportation Regarding The Implementation Of The Federal-Aid Highway Program In Ohio (Agreement No. 12642)* executed July 17, 2006, and in compliance with 36 CFR Section 800.4(d)(1), ODOT's Office of Environmental Services (OES) has determined that "no historic properties affected."

This completes the Section 106 review and no further cultural resource investigations are required. The environmental document should include a copy of the attached IOC and note the date of this IOC for project Section 106 clearance. If you have any questions, please contact me at (216) 584-2086 or Mark Alan Carpenter, P.E. at (216) 584-2089 or via e-mail: [Mark.Carpenter@dot.state.oh.us](mailto:Mark.Carpenter@dot.state.oh.us) or [Tom.Sorge@dot.state.oh.us](mailto:Tom.Sorge@dot.state.oh.us)

Respectfully,

Thomas K Sorge Jr.  
Environmental Specialist

DAS:MAC:TKS

encl: (as stated)

c: PID 5669

**OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

CENTRAL OFFICE, 1980 WEST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OH 43223

TED STRICKLAND, GOVERNOR • JAMES G. BEASLEY, P.E., P.S., DIRECTOR

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

August 21, 2008

Mr. Mark Epstein, Department Head  
Resource Protection and Review  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
567 East Hudson Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Attn: Nancy Campbell, ODOT Review Manager, History/Architecture

Subject: LAK-Vrooman Road PID: 5669

Re: Phase I History/Architecture Survey

Dear Mr. Epstein:

The subject undertaking includes improvements to Vrooman Road from I-90 north to an area just south of the south rim of the Grand River valley in Lake County, Ohio. Several alternatives are currently under consideration. Enclosed is a copy of the *Phase I History/Architecture Survey Report for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project Perry and Leory Townships, Lake County, Ohio (PID 5669)* dated July 2008 for review and consideration.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

The area of potential effects was established to ensure all alternatives under consideration were represented.

**History/Architecture Literature Review**

The literature review of the APE did not identify any properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The bridge, SFN 4337107, a Warren pony truss, was determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as a result of the ODOT 1951-1960 historic bridge inventory and evaluation. Two properties are listed as Lake County Heritage Historical Society Homes, 5700 Vrooman Road and 5857 South Ridge Road (SR 84) by the Lake County Historical Society.

**Field Review**

The field review identified twenty-three history/architecture properties fifty years of age or older, two properties fifty years of age or older identified as Lake County Heritage House by the Lake County Historical Society, and one bridge (SFN 4337107), a Warren pony truss within the APE. Based on the results of the enclosed survey, the twenty-three history/architecture properties, fifty years of age or older, lack sufficient integrity to convey historic significance and do not meet National Register criteria. As established as a result of the literature review, the bridge (SFN 4337107) was determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP based on a previous survey. The two properties listed as Lake County Heritage Historical Society Homes, 5700 Vrooman Road and 5857 South Ridge Road (SR 84) lack sufficient integrity for inclusion on the NRHP and do not meet National Register criteria.

August 21, 2008

## Summary

On behalf of the FHWA, and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), we request your comments on the enclosed by 30 days after your receipt of this letter. If no objection is received within 30 days, in accordance with the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation's current regulations under 36 CFR Section 800.3(c)(4), FHWA and ODOT will proceed to the next step in the process based on these findings.

Respectfully,

Timothy M. Hill  
Administrator  
Office of Environmental Services

OHIO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE CONCURRENCE:

Nancy H. Campbell September 22, 2008  
(Date)

TMH:sg  
Enclosure

c: District 12, ODOT; Project File, w/att.; Reading File

## ABSTRACT

Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Baker) conducted a Phase I History/Architecture Survey and Literature Search for the proposed Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project (PID 5669), Perry and Leroy Townships, Lake County, Ohio. The Phase I History/Architecture Survey and Literature Search efforts were undertaken between March 2008 and June 2008. Cultural resources identified during this investigation were evaluated in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), as amended; and the Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, Ohio Division (FHWA), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Office of Environmental Services (OES) Cultural Resources Manual (June 2004).

The Lake County Engineer's Office (LCEO) contracted with Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Baker) Corporation to evaluate deficiencies along Vrooman Road (County Road 227) between State Route 84 and Interstate 90 in Lake County, Ohio. This project was initiated under ODOT's Major Project Development Process (PDP). However, the project has since been reclassified to follow the Minor PDP.

The improvement to Vrooman Road has been studied and examined in various forms since 1963, including the previous engineering and environmental investigation and studies initiated in the early 1990's. The project proceeded into the environmental clearance phase until, during environmental studies Native American burials were identified within the project limits. The project was then suspended. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the Homeland Security Department nominated Vrooman Road as the preferred emergency evacuation route for the Perry Nuclear Power Plant. As such, the project was revived in 2003 to satisfy Homeland Security requirements. Based on that nomination, and the burden of upkeep of the structurally deficient and functional obsolete bridge structure and deficient roadway, it became imperative for Lake County to address the deficiencies of Vrooman Road.

As part of the PDP process, two alternatives have been identified for further investigations and development. These two alternatives were developed through PDP process and from the public involvement process. Both alternatives include improvements to Vrooman Road from I-90 north to the area just south of the south rim of the Grand River valley.

**ALTERNATIVE A** – Alternative A is a high-level bridge connecting to Madison Avenue. This alternative includes intersection improvements at State Route 84 and Madison Avenue and State Route 84 and Lane Road. Along with the intersection improvements, the stretch of State Route 84 between these two intersections will need to be improved as well.

**ALTERNATIVE B** – Alternative B is a high-level bridge connecting to Lane Road. This alternative will include improvements to the intersection at State Route 84 and Lane Road. It will also include the reconfiguring of River Road access to State Route 84: either by redirecting its connection with State Route 84 east of its current location, or by turning River Road into a cul-de-sac and developing a side road for access to State Route 84.

A literature review of the files at the OHPO and the Lake County Historical Society, and a review of the Online Mapping Tools GIS database was conducted in March and April, 2008. The literature review revealed that a total of four history/architecture resources have been previously recorded within the larger literature review area, with a total of three previously recorded history/architecture resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). No historic districts have been previously recorded within the APE. The literature review revealed that no determinations of eligibility have been made by the OHPO for history/architecture resources within the APE.

Of the previously identified history/architecture resources, the APE contains

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Historical Society Heritage Homes
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigations of the APE confirmed that of the three previously identified individual history/architecture resources within the APE, all are extant. In addition, the field investigation of the APE identified an additional 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older contained within the APE.

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigation identified that the APE contains:

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Heritage Historical Society Homes
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible
- 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older

The Vrooman Road Bridge (SFN 4337107) was determined to be Not Eligible in ODOT's Historic Bridge Inventory – Phase 2 Non-Excluded Bridge Types, 1951-1960. The project may involve the removal of this structure. It is recommended that this structure does not retain sufficient integrity to convey historic significance and therefore does not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. No further history/architectural investigation is warranted for this resource.

Resources VRS-003 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by Vrooman Road roadway improvements as part of the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. Resource VRS-003 is an example of a vernacular residence with associated bank barn. Associated agricultural fields, landscape features and cultural components are no longer present. While a direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey, this resource has been identified as a Heritage Home by the Lake County Historical Society. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.



Resources VRS-020 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by Ridge Road roadway improvements as part of Alternative B – Lane Road for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. Resource VRS-020 is an example of a Greek Revival style residence with associated barn, hen house and outbuildings. Associated agricultural fields, landscape features and additional cultural components are no longer present. The resource has been associated with Charles T. Wright, one of the early settlers to the region. While a direct link to an important event or pattern was not identified during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey, this resource has been identified as a Heritage Home by the Lake County Historical Society. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.

Resources VRS-024 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by bridge and Ridge Road/River Road/Lane Road roadway improvements as part of Alternative B – Lane Road for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. Resource VRS-024 is an example of a Colonial Revival style residence. The house was previously located on the northeast corner of South Ridge and Lane Roads, and was previously the South Perry Church built in 1844. Records do not indicate when it was moved. However, the South Perry Church merged with two other churches in 1882, and was later sold to C. O. West. This resource has been moved and converted from its original use, diminishing the integrity of the resource. A direct link to an important event or pattern was not identified during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.

Of the remaining 22 history/architectural resources identified within the project's APE during the Phase I History/Architectural Survey effort, none retain sufficient integrity to convey historic significance and therefore do not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. No further history/architectural investigation is warranted for any of the 26 pre-1958 resources. If the project alternatives as defined above should change resulting in a modified APE, further history/architecture investigations may be needed.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report provides an overview of the results of the Phase I History/Architecture Survey efforts, and management recommendations. It has been prepared for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the defined Area of Potential Effect (APE), assessing the potential for cultural resources impacts as a result of the project, and to determine the level of coordination needed. The cultural resource investigations included two components: background literature research of the Project Area, and a Phase I History/Architecture Survey of the project's APE. These components were undertaken to identify previously recorded and potential cultural resources within the APE, characterize the existing setting, and identify potential cultural resources impacts.

### **1.1. Project Location and Description**

The project is located in Leroy and Perry Townships, Lake County, Ohio along the Grand River Corridor (Figures 1 - 3). The Project Area is centered along Vrooman Road and is approximately 1.5 miles long. Vrooman Road provides access to Perry and Leroy Townships, as well as southeastern Painesville from Interstate 90 (I-90). The north end of Vrooman Road is State Route 84 (S.R. 84) (South Ridge Road and Riverview Road), in Perry Township. The south end of Vrooman Road is the five-point intersection of State Route 86 and County Roads 208 (Leroy Center Road) and 210 (Huntoon Road) in Leroy Township (Figures 1 and 2). The Vrooman Road Study Corridor begins at Interstate 90, which crosses Vrooman Road east to west at a full service interchange within Leroy Township. The Grand River, designated a Wild and Scenic River, is the centerpiece of a steep-sided, narrow valley crossed by Vrooman Road north of Interstate 90, adjacent to the Indian Points and Mason's Landing Parks located just south of S.R. 84 (Figure 3).

The Project Area is located in an rural area characterized by modest post-war residential structures intermixed with small to moderate mid-nineteenth century residential properties, modern suburban residences, agricultural land, and is bisected by the Grand River and Lake County Metroparks corridors. The Project Area is bound on the east by the Lake County Metro Parks property, on the west by the Grand River, and on the south by I-90 . The area immediately north of the Project Area is comprised of mixed residential, light industrial, agricultural (nursery industry), and railroad corridors. The area in the vicinity of Madison Avenue and Riverside Drive is characterized by suburban residential neighborhoods comprised of modern residential structures and modern commercial retail. The east end of S.R. 84 is characterized by residential structures and agricultural land (nursery industry). Within the Project Area, River Road is occupied by modern residential suburban structures.

The Lake County Engineer's Office (LCEO) contracted with Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Baker) Corporation to evaluate deficiencies along Vrooman Road (County Road 227) between State Route 84 and Interstate 90 in Lake County, Ohio. This project was initiated under ODOT's Major Project Development Process (PDP). However, the project has since been reclassified to follow the Minor PDP.

The improvement to Vrooman Road has been studied and examined in various forms since 1963, including the previous engineering and environmental investigation and studies initiated in the early 1990's. The project proceeded into the environmental clearance phase until, during environmental studies Native American burials were identified within the project limits. The project was then suspended. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the Homeland Security Department nominated Vrooman Road as the preferred emergency evacuation route for the Perry Nuclear Power Plant. As such, the project was revived in 2003 to satisfy Homeland Security requirements. Based on that nomination, and the burden of upkeep of the structurally deficient and functional obsolete bridge structure and deficient roadway, it became imperative for Lake County to address the deficiencies of Vrooman Road.

As part of the PDP process, two alternatives have been identified for further investigations and development. These two alternatives were developed through PDP process and from the public involvement process. Both alternatives include improvements to Vrooman Road from I-90 north to the area just south of the south rim of the Grand River valley.

**ALTERNATIVE A** – Alternative A is a high-level bridge connecting to Madison Avenue. This alternative includes intersection improvements at State Route 84 and Madison Avenue and State Route 84 and Lane Road. Along with the intersection improvements, the stretch of State Route 84 between these two intersections will need to be improved as well. Alternative A is presented in Figures 4 and 5.

**ALTERNATIVE B** – Alternative B is a high-level bridge connecting to Lane Road. This alternative will include improvements to the intersection at State Route 84 and Lane Road. It will also include the reconfiguring of River Road access to State Route 84: either by redirecting its connection with State Route 84 east of its current location, or by turning River Road into a cul-de-sac and developing a side road for access to State Route 84. Alternative B is presented in Figures 4 and 5.

## **1.2. Research Design**

The objective of the current investigation is to identify all resources over fifty years of age within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). To accomplish this objective, the APE was delineated, and background research, historical research, and a field view of the APE were conducted. The methodology for each of the activities is detailed below or in their respective sections.

History/architectural resources 50 years of age or older that are totally within the APE or extend within the APE will be surveyed. The area in the immediate vicinity of the APE is generally characterized as an area comprised of mid to late nineteenth, and early to mid twentieth century domestic architecture with pockets of agriculture land, which is interspersed in some areas with modern residential and commercial developments. The southern end of the APE contains a few nineteenth century residential structures with some agricultural outbuildings and mid-twentieth century post-war residential structures. These resource in this area will be evaluated for connection with early settlers of the area as well as post-war settlement. The midsection of the APE contains the Lake County Metroparks consisting of two parks and a late nineteenth century



residential structure with agricultural outbuildings. This area will be evaluated for connection with the agricultural development of the area. The northern end of the APE contains mid to late nineteenth century residential structures, a mid-century cemetery, pockets of agricultural land, and interspersed in some areas with modern residential and commercial developments. These resource in this area will be evaluated for connection with early settlers of the area as well as the development of the nursery industry of the area.

### **1.3. Area of Potential Effect**

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4 (a)(1), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was previously determined and submitted and approved by ODOT. The APE is defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. An *effect* is defined as the alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register [ 36 CFR 800.16(i)].

The APE boundary was based on the project's Environmental Study Area (Figure 4). The APE encompasses the full range of potential alternatives, including proposed intersection improvements, as well as those properties adjacent to the areas of direct impact. The APE includes the existing Vrooman Road, those areas where potential direct construction impacts may occur, and those areas where potential indirect and cumulative impacts may occur.

The Project is expected to introduce new visual impacts into the area. A change in traffic patterns may occur. During the project development process (PDP), should it be determined that there is a significant change in traffic patterns resulting in additional transportation improvements, and the potential for additional areas where potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts may occur, the APE will be expanded or contracted accordingly.

The APE for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project (Figure 5) is defined as not less than the project area, the existing Vrooman Road footprint, and the proposed intersection improvements. The APE has been expanded to incorporate any potential physical, visual, and auditory impacts or alterations to cultural resources, if any such properties exist.

### **1.4. Methods**

Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Baker) conducted a Phase I History/Architecture Survey and literature review of the APE for the proposed project in 2008. The literature search included an area larger than the APE, approximately 1 km (0.6 miles) from Vrooman Road. This Study Area was used to assist in the development of an historic context and in characterizing the APE and surrounding area. In March and April, 2008, Baker conducted a file review at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), a file review of the Lake County Historical Society files, and from February to April, 2008, conducted a Phase I Survey of the APE. In addition, the OHPO's web-based Online Mapping Tools GIS Database was consulted and reviewed for previously recorded architectural resources, as well as National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) historic districts and individual resources. The specific purpose of the investigation was to identify the presence

of any history/architectural resources fifty years of age or older within the APE, to identify any previously recorded history/architectural resources within the APE, and to identify current land use.

If warranted, any identified architectural resources within the APE were keyed to a field map and a photograph was taken using a digital camera (Plates 1 to 51). In areas where architectural resources were clustered together, a streetscape photograph was taken to document the structures and setting (Plates 52 to 73). Information obtained in the field was used to determine the presence or absence of any previously recorded inventoried historic structures in or adjacent to the APE.

History/Architectural resources identified during this investigation were evaluated for integrity and eligibility for the NRHP in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), as amended; the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Office of Environmental Services (OES) Cultural Resources Manual (June 2004); and the Programmatic Agreement (No. 12642) Among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Ohio Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, and the State of Ohio, Department of Transportation.

## **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

A literature search of the larger Study Area was performed at the OHPO facilities in April 2008. This included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files, NRHP Nomination files and Determination of Eligibility files, Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files (Appendix B), the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory, ODOT's Bridge Inventory (Appendix C), Archaeological and History/Architecture Information files, and the Archaeology and Architectural Survey Report files at the OHPO. In addition, the OHPO's web based Online Mapping Tools GIS Database was consulted and reviewed for previously recorded architectural and archaeological resources, as well as NRHP historic districts and individual resources. The Lake County Historical Society's files (Appendix A) were reviewed to identify Heritage Homes within the Study Area and APE and to assist in the development of the historic context for this report.

### **2.1. Previous History/Architecture Investigations**

A literature review of the files at the OHPO and the Lake County Historical Society, and a review of the Online Mapping Tools GIS database was conducted in March and April, 2008. The literature review revealed that a total of four history/architecture resources have been previously recorded within the larger literature review area, with a total of three previously recorded history/architecture resources within the APE (Figure 6). No historic districts have been previously recorded within the larger literature review area or the APE.

Of the previously identified history/architecture resources, the larger literature review area contains

- 0 individually listed/eligible NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Historical Society Heritage Homes
- 1 OHI recorded resource
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible

The literature review revealed that no determination of eligibility for history/architecture resources have been made by the OHPO. The NRHP Criteria was not applied by the OHPO to the one history/architecture resource with an OHI form. It is assumed that this history/architecture resources was not surveyed and recorded as part of a Section 106 compliance project.

Of the previously identified history/architecture resources, the APE contains

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Historical Society Heritage Homes
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible

The field reconnaissance effort, a review of the OHI forms, and a review of the Review and Compliance files generally characterized the immediate vicinity as an area comprised of mid to late nineteenth, and early to mid twentieth century domestic architecture with pockets of agriculture land, which is interspersed in some areas with modern residential and commercial developments.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded History/Architecture Resources within the Project Study Area.**

Project Name: Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Data Collector's Name(s): Christopher Owen				Collection Date(s): March 18, 2008 PID 5669
OHI/Structure Number/ Property Name	UTM Coordinates (NAD 27)	Date(s) of Construction/ Occupation	Style and Type of Building/Structure	National Register Eligibility Status (Reference/Date)/ Current Condition
<b>Lake County Heritage Home</b>				
C. Coulter Filson House	Z17 E485281 N4618022	ca. 1826/1854	Vernacular Residence with Bank Barn	Heritage Home Listed 01/07/1975
Charles T. Wright House	Z17 E485048 N4619840	ca. 1858-1859	Greek Revival Influence Residence with Barn, Hen House, and Two Outbuildings	Heritage Home Listed 03/21/1976
<b>Ohio Historic Inventory</b>				
LAK-7-06 R. Carrel House	Z17 E485689 N4620014	ca. 1845	Greek Revival Residence	Not Applied
<b>Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory</b>				
SFN 4337107 Vrooman Road Bridge	Z17 E484672 N4619351	ca. 1952	Steel Warren pony truss with wood plank deck and metal beam guide rails	Not Eligible – 2004 Historic Bridge Survey

## 2.2. General Historic Context

Historical research was conducted to provide an overall historic context for the project vicinity and to provide historical information regarding specifically identified properties within the project's APE. To this end, county, regional, and local histories were consulted along with county records, land books, census records, and other sources. Historic maps were also used to determine the historic development of the study area. Repositories visited include the Lake County Library – Local History Room, the Lake County Historical Society, and various on-line resources.

### Exploration and Pre-settlement Era

Until the mid-seventeenth century, the Erie Nation occupied the land south of Lake Erie. Circa 1655, the Erie were defeated by the Iroquois and allied tribes of the Federated Nations near

present Buffalo. War parties roamed Erie lands until circa 1672, when the Erie were completely annihilated. From then until the 1790s, the former Erie lands in present northeastern Ohio were hunting grounds for the Iroquois and subjugated tribes, including the Delaware, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Wyandotte (Work Projects Administration [WPA] 1941:16). The land occupied by present Lake County was, at times, also claimed by France, England, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and the United States (Riddle 1878:8). The French claimed much of Canada and the western United States by right of discovery. However, fear of the Iroquois prevented the French from visiting the south side of Lake Erie or exploring the Ohio River until 1676 (Riddle 1878:17). There was, at this time, considerable ignorance as to the width of the North American continent, and the English, who were settling the North American coast in the seventeenth century, granted charters for land extending from sea to sea, thereby sowing the seeds for conflict over western land ownership. English sovereigns granted charters to individuals or companies that gave Virginia (1609), Massachusetts (1620), New York (1664), and Connecticut (1662) conflicting claims to western lands, including those lying south of Lake Erie. As early as 1726, the English made treaties with Indian Nations that ceded western lands to England that were then claimed by France. Conflict between the French and English culminated in the French and Indian War (1756-1763), which resulted in France ceding to England the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley, Canada, and other minor possessions. Present Lake County remained unsettled by the English prior to American independence. Unlike Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, or Chicago, the area was not traversed by exploratory or military expeditions, and George III forbid settlers and trappers from trespassing in the Ohio Valley by a proclamation in 1768 (Riddle 1878:17; WPA 1941:19).

After the American War of Independence, the United States government claimed western unsettled lands, arguing that this territory belonged to Great Britain's conqueror and that such land, having been conquered by the joint effort of the states, rightly belonged to the nation to be held in trust for the benefit of all citizens. Between 1780 and 1786, Congress appealed to the states to relinquish various competing claims to western lands. New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts gave up their western claims in exchange for reserved tracts of western land. Connecticut was most reluctant to forfeit its land claims to the United States, as it felt it had incurred a disproportionate amount of damage during the war. In September 1786, Connecticut agreed to relinquish its claims to western land except for a tract of land 120 miles wide lying west of Pennsylvania and between 41° and 42°2' north latitude, which came to be known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut (Riddle 1878:9). It is speculated that Congress agreed to this reservation because Connecticut was considered small and overcrowded and because the state accepted the New York and Pennsylvania boundary decisions (Lake County Historical Society [LKHS] 1964:7).

Connecticut could not proceed with surveying, selling, and settling land in the Western Reserve until title to the land had been cleared. Although Native Americans had ceded control of land east and south of the Cuyahoga River in 1785, they subsequently refused to comply with the treaty. Land east of the Cuyahoga was not freed from Indian conflict until General Anthony Wayne and 3,500 men defeated the belligerent tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in August 1794. This victory led to 1795 Treaty at Fort Greenville in which 12 Indian tribes ceded their right to land east of the Cuyahoga to the United States. The following year, the Seneca also ceded their right to land east of the Cuyahoga to the Connecticut Land Company, which had



been formed in 1795 to survey and administer the division and sale of land in the Western Reserve (LCHS 1964:4-5; Riddle 1878:9, 19). The state conveyed all lands in the Western Reserve to the Connecticut Land Company, except for a tract 500,000 acres, known as “Sufferers’ Land,” which was reserved for those who lost their homes during the revolution, and the “Salt Springs” tract of 4,000 acres, which had been sold by the state to Samuel Parsons in 1788. The Connecticut Land Company was comprised of 48 investors who paid a total of \$1,200,000 (or about 35 cents per acre) for the reserve lands. The total investment was divided into 400 shares, each valued at \$3,000 and each investor owned land proportionate with his number of shares. Land was held in common by all investors until it was surveyed into townships, apportioned, and divided among the investors Riddle 1878:9-10, 12).

### Survey and Organization

The Western Reserve lands east of the Cuyahoga were surveyed by a party of about 50 men in 1796 and 1797. Surveyors marked township and range lines at five mile intervals, yielding five mile square townships. In order to pay for the survey, the land company chose six of the best townships to be divided into 100 lots each and sold immediately to actual settlers. Three of these townships, Madison, Mentor, and Willoughby, were located in present Lake County. The remaining townships in the reserve were then divided or apportioned in a manner devised by the company to give each shareholder an amount of land commensurate with his actual investment. Thus, the four next best townships were then divided into 100 lots, yielding one lot per share invested; among these four townships was Perry in Lake County. Twenty-four townships, deemed to be next best in value, were then selected for equalizing purposes. The eight best of the remaining townships were considered “standard” townships, meaning that their value was deemed average among the reserve lands. All other townships were considered inferior, and their value was to be brought up to that of the standard townships by annexations from the 24 equalizing townships. According to this process, a total of 93 “equalized” townships were distributed in January 1798 by draft to each investor in proportion with his investment (Riddle 1878:12-14).

An investor needed 3.3 shares of company stock, or an investment of \$12,903.23 to become the proprietor of an equalized township. Perry Township, as noted above was one of the four best townships and was divided into 100 lots by the Connecticut Land Company and distributed among the various shareholders. In the draft, Leroy Township was drawn by Ezekiel Williams, Jr., who owned shares worth 30.25 percent of the township; Ebenezer Parsons, who owned 23.25 percent of the township; and Benjamin Bates, Moses Kingsley, Amasa Clapp, Samuel and James Hamilton, Benjamin Parsons, and Nathaniel Edwards, who collectively owned shares worth 46.5 percent of the township (Riddle 1878:12-14). Under the direction of these proprietors, Leroy Township was divided into 80 lots of 200 acres each; portions of Perry Township south of the Grand River were later annexed by Leroy Township because of the difficulty early settlers had in crossing the river for spring elections (Leroy Park Advisory Board 1995:4-5).

Though not acknowledged by Connecticut, present Lake County was originally part of Washington County, which was the first county set up by Ohio’s territorial governor. When settlement of the Western Reserve began in 1797, its land became part of the newly formed Jefferson County, whose seat was at Steubenville. It should be noted that Connecticut did not

relinquish its claim to civil jurisdiction over the Western Reserve until April 1800, when it agreed to do so in exchange for the United States government's release of its claim to title of Western Reserve lands as part of the Northwest Territory. In July 1800, present Lake County became part of Trumbull County, which occupied the northeastern corner of Ohio Territory and had its seat at Warren. Ohio was admitted to the union as the seventeenth state in 1803. Geauga County was created from Trumbull County in 1805, and likewise Cuyahoga, Portage, and Ashtabula counties were created from Geauga County in 1807. By 1815, the northern townships of Geauga County became more heavily settled than the southern ones, and by 1820 Painesville was the largest township in the Western Reserve, with a population of 1,257. For the next twenty years, residents pressed for either the county seat to be moved from Chardon to Painesville or for a division of the county (LCHS 1964:38). Ultimately the latter option was chosen, and Lake County was created in 1840 from Madison, Perry, Painesville, Kirtland, Concord, Leroy, and Mentor townships in Geauga County, and Willoughby Township in Cuyahoga County. The county, with only 227 square miles of land is the smallest in the state, and its boundaries were extended over Lake Erie to the international boundary so that it would have the minimal area required for a county (Riddle 1878:10, 16; WPA 1941:27).

### Early Settlement

Between 1797 and 1817, pioneers settled the various townships of present Lake County (LCHS 1964:13). The first permanent settlements in Lake County were made in 1797 by Charles Parker and Ebenezer Merry near Mentor Harbor (called the Marsh Settlement) and at Chagrin Mills, on the east bank of the Chagrin River, by David Abbott. Abbott, a lawyer, built the first grist mill in the county in 1800 and was its first sheriff and was later a member of the first State legislature (WPA 1941:30-31). John Walworth was the first to settle in Painesville Township. Walworth had spent the winter of 1798 at the Marsh Settlement and thereafter went to Connecticut to purchase 2,000 acres of land on the east side of the Grand River. Walworth returned in the fall of 1799 and made a clearing and built a cabin about two miles from the mouth of the Grand River. Walworth settled with his family on the site in February 1800. Walworth's neighbor in Aurora, New York, General Edward Paine, had traded in the Western Reserve in 1796-1797 and subsequently purchased 1,000 acres in Painesville Township near Walworth. Paine organized a group of 66 settlers from New York State and settled in early 1800, several weeks after Walworth's arrival. (LCHS 1964:18-19). Colonel Eleazer Paine (nephew of General Edward Paine) and Captain Abraham Skinner bought adjoining plots of land and laid out the town of New Market, on the Grand River, in 1803. New Market was the seat of Geauga County for a short time, but settlers did not come in spite of the stores and warehouses that had been constructed there. By 1817 the town was abandoned in favor of the present site of Painesville. Captain Skinner also laid out the town of Grandon (present Fairport) so that Painesville would have a harbor (WPA 1941:32).

Leroy Township was initially settled in 1802 when Colonel Amasa Clapp sent his sons, Paul and Elah, to his newly purchased land. The sons cleared six acres and built a cabin on Lot 6. Elah then went back to Massachusetts to retrieve his family and returned to settle on Lot 7 in 1803. Paul brought his family to his clearing on Lot 6 in 1805. Another pioneer of Leroy Township, Spencer Phelps, came from Massachusetts in 1803 and settled on Lot 8 (LCHS 1964:20; Riddle 1878:229). Paul Clapp cultivated the first wheat in the township in 1803; in 1811 he cultivated

the first orchard in the township on Lot 9. Also in 1811, the first frame house was built by Asa Gurry on Lot 9 in the extreme southern portion of the township. In 1816, a blacksmith shop was built by Jabez Smith on lot 9, and in 1826 the first store was opened by Call and Winkley on Lot 3. These and other early businesses in the township were short-lived because of the proximity of Painesville's business district. Leroy Township was organized in June 1820 (Riddle 1878:230). Figures 9 through 12 show the settlement and development of Leroy Township during the mid to late nineteenth century.

The first settler in Perry Township was Ezra Beebe, who made a clearing on South Ridge Road in 1808. Other settlers coming to Perry Township prior to 1810 were Lemuel Ellis, Elijah Hanks, David Allen, \_\_\_Bates, and the Simonds family (Riddle 1878:240). Thomas J. Wright came to Perry Township in 1810 and eventually settled on South Ridge Road on part of Lot 35. Hannah Burridge settled in Perry Township with her husband Samuel in June 1814. In early 1817, Hannah's father, Eleazar Parmly, Sr., settled in Perry Township near the lake with his wife and children. Perry Township was organized in July 1815. By the mid-nineteenth century, a village had developed at Perry Center, which was a rail shipping point. Agricultural support services, such as general stores, storehouses, and blacksmith and cooper shops also developed in Perry Center (Perry United Methodist Church n.d.:1). Figures 13 through 16 show the settlement and development of Perry Township during the mid to late nineteenth century.

### Transportation

Like many areas in the Midwest, early settlement in Lake County was hindered by the lack of an efficient transportation system. Widespread settlement could not occur until pioneers had cleared the forested land for cultivation, and developed rudimentary transportation networks. Most early settlers entered Lake County from Lake Erie, which was often crossed during the winter on sled. After the 1825 settlers could reach Lake Erie from eastern points via the Erie Canal. Settlers would enter Lake County at the mouth of the Chagrin or Grand rivers. Because the mouth of the Grand River was a better harbor, two towns, Fairport and Richmond, developed on opposite banks of the River. The federal government appropriated funds to dredge the harbor in 1820 and to build a lighthouse at Fairport in 1825 (WPA 1941:33). Richmond was laid out in 1832 by Thomas Richmond, with the hope that a branch canal would be constructed to Lake Erie along the Grand River. Ultimately, the Cuyahoga River was chosen for the canal route, and Richmond, in disappointment, destroyed his town, moving many buildings to Painesville and burning those he did not move (LCHS 1964:30-31; WPA 1941:34).

The first road in the county, known as the Girdled Road, was surveyed in 1797 by the Connecticut Land Company and laid out the following year under the direction of Simon Perkins. As an aid to early settlement, the company constructed this road from the Pennsylvania line to the Cuyahoga River; a portion of the road passed through Leroy Township. The Girdled Road was so called because a path was cut 25 feet wide through smaller growth; larger trees were to be "girdled" 33 feet wide. Bridges were to be built across non-fordable streams (Riddle 1878:21). Passage on this road was difficult, and it was reportedly overgrown from lack of use by 1813 (Kenyon and Greene 1998:22). The next road to be built in the county was know as the Old State Road, extending from New Market through present Painesville to Warren, which was the seat of Trumbull County. The third road in the county, known as Chillicothe Road, extended

from Painesville (Champion), through Mentor and Kirtland to the former state capital. Eventually east-west roads were constructed along the county's north and south sand ridges (WPA 1941:33). South Ridge Road, located in the northern portion of the project area, came in to use circa 1830 (Sivon 1966:134). The first stage line to serve the county began in 1803 and ran from Erie, Pennsylvania through present Painesville and Chagrin to Cleveland. The county's first mail route also began operation in 1803 passing from Cleveland to Warren via Unionville, Painesville, and Chagrin (WPA 1941:33-34). Inns and tavern were built in the early decades of the nineteenth century; several early examples, such as Rider's Tavern at Painesville (1818) are extant. By the 1830s, major roads were improved with corduroy pavement, which consisted of wooden poles laid crosswise. Corduroy roads tended to have a short life span because the poles rotted in the mud. Subsequently, the plank road, which consisted of poles placed lengthwise with supporting crosswise members, was popular. Some plank roads were built by private companies as toll roads; examples include the Leroy-Burton Plank Road Company (1845) and the Lake and Trumbull Plank Road (1849). In addition, townships financed the construction of plank roads with tax assessments. Leroy Township, for example, used tax dollars to build a plank road connecting its residents with Painesville markets and Fairport harbor (Kenyon and Greene 1998:23).

Two major U.S. highways in use prior to WWII ran east-west in Lake County: US 20, which follows North Ridge Road, and US 6, which follows Chardon Road and has largely been superseded by the construction of I-90 in 1962. I-90 intersects Vrooman Road at the southern limits of the project area. Its construction cut off the natural water supply to several farms along Vrooman Road, south of Grand River, causing their abandonment in the 1960s (Kenyon and Greene 1998:129). Numerous state roads provide north-south and east-west access throughout the county, including SR 84, which follows South Ridge Road in the project area. The first bridge to span the Grand River at Vrooman Road was an iron bridge built in 1879. The present two-span pony truss replaced this bridge in 1952. Originally, the path of Vrooman Road formed a "Y" north of the bridge so that one could travel either east or west on SR84 (South Ridge Road); presently, only the westbound half of the "Y" is in use (Kenyon and Greene 1998:25).

The first railroad in Lake County, and in the state of Ohio, was a short horse-car line built between Painesville and Fairport in 1835. This line was planned to be extended to Warren and Wellsville, but the enterprise failed during the Panic of 1837 before it could be expanded. The next line to be completed was the Cleveland-Ashtabula Railroad, in 1851; this line later became part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, the New York Central System, and most recently, the CSX system. In 1881, another east-west trunk line, the Nickel Plate Railroad was completed. This road, more properly known as the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad, later became part of the Baltimore and Ohio and presently the Norfolk Southern System. These two railroads carried both passengers and freight into the mid-twentieth century; they presently serve as freight lines. The third major railroad in Lake County was the Lake Erie branch, Akron division, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had its division headquarters at Painesville. This freight-only line was important because it had docking facilities at Richmond and Fairport and a maintenance shop, elevator, and warehouse in Richmond. In the early 1940s, the Baltimore and Ohio maintenance shop employed 200 men. At this time, the line was a major carrier of coal and iron ore (WPA 1941:35).

## Industrial Development

The earliest industries in Lake County were established to provide necessities to pioneer settlers. Gristmills, sawmills, carding machines, and tanneries were built along the Grand and Chagrin rivers and their tributaries throughout the county in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Mills were at first distant from each other, but in time, they were constructed at every major settlement. The first grist and sawmill was built by David Abbott on the Chagrin River in 1800, and Benjamin Bates opened a grist and sawmill in Leroy Township in 1816. Jabez Smith set up a forge in Leroy Township in 1805; the county's first tannery opened in Painesville in 1807; a turning mill was built at Pease Mills in Leroy in 1820; an iron foundry was built at Mentor by Newell and Hart in 1821; and a chair factory was built at Mentor (WPA 1941:37-38). Two important frontier industries in the county were the production of peppermint oil and potash. In addition to its culinary use, peppermint oil was valued in the nineteenth century as a medicinal herb. Potash was sent to eastern cities to be used in the production of wool, glass, soap, and medicines. Both products were lightweight and therefore easily transportable in the pre-railroad era (LCHS 1964:70). Lake County also contained shallow pockets of bog iron along its sandy ridges in Madison, Perry, Leroy, Concord, and Mentor townships. Although the ore produced was only about 25 percent iron, it was still useable for local foundry work. Local timber was used to produce charcoal for iron manufacturing. The demand among local farmers was very high for affordable iron farm implements, and iron production was an important industry in Lake County during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Subsequently, the industry declined as local supplies of charcoal and bog iron decreased. Major furnaces were the Arcole Furnace in Madison (1825) and the Geauga Furnace (near present US 20 and the Grand River in Painesville, 1824); smaller furnaces were present in Leroy Township at Blair's Hollow, Moodey Hollow, and Paine's Hollow. After 1850, the Geauga Furnace was converted to produce stoves and operated until circa 1870 (LCHS 1964:72; WPA 1941:38). Because of the importance of lake transport, shipbuilding was also an important early industry, lasting until circa 1860. Madison Dock (Ellensburg) was the most important ship building center; but Richmond and Fairport produced vessels as well (WPA 1941:39).

After the mid-nineteenth century, orchards, nurseries, and dairy farms were increasing in number, and clay tile pipes were in high demand as farmers increased their amount of cultivatable land with drainage projects. The brick and tile factory of J.W. Penfield was one of the most important industrial concerns in the county from the 1850s to the 1910s (WPA 1941:39). Subsequent industrial concerns that persisted well into the twentieth century include the Diamond Alkali Company, founded in 1912 at Fairport, which produced soda ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, and other alkali products from lake salts; the Ohio Rubber Company, established in 1926 at Willoughby, which produced running board covers, floors mats, and other rubber accessories; the Coe Manufacturing Company, founded 1852 in Painesville, which is a world-renown producer of veneer machinery; and the Cleveland Crane and Engineering Company, established in 1896 at Wickliffe, which produced traveling cranes and other mechanical transport equipment. Miscellaneous light industries included basket and box manufacturers, whose products were used by the county's various agricultural producers and exported to growers throughout the nation (WPA 1941:39-40). The Industrial Rayon Company built a plant in Painesville in 1938, which employed 1,000 (WPA 1941:40). In 1953, Avery

International built a plant at Painesville, and it subsequently opened facilities in Mentor and Concord; the firm is a leading producer of adhesives, labels, and specialty tapes (Stith 1988:116-117).

### Agricultural Development

The climate and soil of Lake County were recognized by early settlers for being exceptionally well suited for agriculture, particularly for the cultivation of fruit trees, grasses, and nursery stock. Like other areas in the Western Reserve, Lake County was a significant producer of dairy products. Dairy production peaked in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1847, the county exported 1,131,107 pounds of cheese and 308,870 pounds of butter from Fairport Harbor. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rail transportation enabled farmers to transport milk and cream to urban markets in large quantities. Although the county was not a leading producer of dairy products in the state, the quality of its livestock was exceptional, and dairying became increasingly specialized during the twentieth century (LCHS 1964:99; WPA 1941:46).

By the mid-nineteenth century, fruit and fruit products became important exports in Lake County, and the county exported 2,700 barrels of dried fruit from Fairport Harbor in 1847. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and various berries have been among the most profitable fruits in the county. The Perry cider mill of Nelson House was the largest in northern Ohio, exporting 4,000 barrels of vinegar to the East in 1876 (PCHS 1964:99). Lake County was also prominent as the first area in the state to produce onions for shipment. A.E. Vrooman (Figures 17, 18, and 19), developed an onion topper (patented 1897) and a vegetable topper (patented 1901 and 1907) and manufactured these implements in Painesville with his father W.F. Vrooman (Hillis 1912:33; United States Patent Office 1897, 1901, 1907). The Vroomans were noted as large producers of onions, onion seed, and celery. In 1901, the county produced 648,066 bushels of onions, which in proportion to acreage, was the largest amount in the state (*Painesville Republican* 1902).

The most important agricultural pursuit is the nursery industry, which has brought Lake County national and international recognition. The Lake County nursery belt is about 6 to 10 miles wide and centered at Painesville, extending for about 20 miles along the lake. The first nursery in the county—and once the largest in the world—was the Storrs and Harrison Company, which was established by Jesse Storrs in 1853 on an 80-acre farm after conducting an extensive search for the ideal location. By 1940, the nursery cultivated 1,500 acres and had 45 greenhouses and 160,000 square feet of storage space. Products included fruit trees, bushes, vines, evergreens, shrubs, roses, and perennials. Other major nursery concerns were the Cole Nursery (founded 1868); Henry Kohankie and Son (founded in 1900 and noted for ornamental trees and shrubs); Kallay Brothers (unique for its Hungarian language catalog); Call Nursery (founded 1877 and noted for its fruit trees, roses, and shrubbery); and Wayside Gardens (founded 1916 and internationally noted for its hardy perennials). Several nurserymen also specialized in seed propagation, such as M. H. Horvath who settled in Mentor in 1914 and was one of the nation's leading horticulturalists (Brandstaetter 1972; WPA 1941:47-49). Although most of these early firms were dissolved by the mid-twentieth century, the nursery industry continues to play an important role in the county's economy. In 1972, over 200 nurseries in Lake County were

registered with the State Division of Plant Industry, and over 5,000 acres were in cultivation (Brandstaetter 1972).

By the turn of the twentieth century, Lake County was a favored location for wealthy Clevelanders to construct elaborate estates. Such “gentlemen farms” were primarily located in Willoughby, Kirtland, Mentor, and Concord townships and often contained amenities such as formal gardens, and private polo fields, golf courses, swimming pools, and race tracks. Many of these farmers cultivated fruit and raised pedigreed livestock. In 1941, it was reported that the county contained about 50 such estates, which made a significant contribution to both the economy and culture of the county (WPA 1941:45).

### Recreation and Park Development

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, lake shore resorts were developed in Lake County that catered both to summer tourists and county residents. One of the first such resorts, Linden Beach, was developed on Hardy Road on the former Governor Huntington farm in 1870. In 1898, the Shore Club was built west of Linden Beach and featured a large club house and cottages. Additional resorts were developed at Salida Beach and Mentor Headlands. In 1896, the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Interurban line was opened as far as Painesville. Eventually the line was extended to connect with an interurban line from Buffalo at Ashtabula. The interurban gave both local and out-of-town residents convenient access to the shore and opened up additional land for summer cottage development. Willough beach Park was a popular early twentieth century recreation area that was serviced by the interurban line (LCHS 1964:110-111). Similarly, resort hotels were developed in the Little Mountain area, bordering Geauga County, in the mid-nineteenth century. Such resorts brought many visitors to the county, and in later years some of these visitors or their children purchased summer homes in the county (LCHS 1964:113).

As more land in the county, especially along the lake shore, became privatized and developed, townships began reserving land for public recreation. An early instance was Mentor Township, which purchased land at Hopkins Point in 1899 for a public beach. Painesville Township established a park in 1906. The Holden Arboretum in Kirtland Township traces its origins to a trust set up in 1913 by Albert Fairchild Holden. Holden’s sister donated the first 100 acres in 1931, and the institution has since grown to 2,800 acres and become nationally recognized (Stith 1988:70). Lake County Metroparks was established in 1958, and it now administers 40 parks encompassing 7,625 acres of land (Lake Metroparks 2008a). Two such parks, Indian Point and Mason’s Landing, are located in the Project Area.

Indian Point Park presently contains 408 acres and provides such amenities as picnic areas, hiking trails, and fishing (Lake Metroparks 2008b). The park contains Indian Point Fort, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 and is significant for the Native American structures built on the 100-foot ridge between Paine Creek and Grand River, approximately 0.50 miles east of the project area. Two mounds are present which have yielded many artifacts from the pre-contact era tribe that built them. The tribe has been named the Whittlesey after the archaeologist who studied them during the 1880s. In 1878, Indian Point was known as Camp Wissalohican, which was a summer military camp for high-school age boys on

property then owned by Joel Crofoot. Circa 1900, Charles Lyman purchased 16 acres from Crofoot, and he continued to run the camp until 1918. Subsequently, Lyman lived at Indian Point and constructed a home, nine-hole golf course, and gardens (Kenyon and Greene 1998:57-58). After Lyman's death in 1938, the point became a Finnish camp called Keleva Lodge (Lake Metroparks 2008b). Indian Point Park was dedicated in 1963, when Lake Metroparks made its first land acquisition for the park. The stone sauna from the park's days as a Finnish camp remained intact until the 1970s. One of the park's features is a granite totem stone, erected in 1910 by Lyman, on which names of campers were inscribed (LCHS 1964:58).

Mason's Landing Park was acquired by Lake Metroparks in 1974. The park, located adjacent to the Vrooman Road Bridge, is along a wild section of the Grand River. The park has a half-mile gravel trail and is a popular access point for fishing, canoeing, and kayaking (Lake Metroparks 2008c).

### Twentieth Century Growth

In part because of its proximity to Cleveland and in part because of the continued importance of agriculture to the region's economy, Lake county never developed any major cities in the twentieth century. However, the county did experience a major increase in population from 1940 to 1960 as the suburban footprint of Cleveland spread east. Many lake shore cottages that were originally summer homes were converted to full-time residences after the Depression. Inexpensive land and convenient railroad and highway infrastructure attracted many Cleveland companies to the county in the post-WWII years. Since the 1960s, an industrial belt has grown in along the corridors of U.S. 20 and I-90. The county's population, which was previously very gradual, increased from 50,020 in 1940 to 75,979 in 1950 and then 148,700 in 1960 (LCHS 1964:appendix). Subsequently, the county's population increased gradually to 227,511 in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau). This growth has given the county sufficient population to support suburban shopping centers in areas that were previously agricultural and sparsely populated. A comparison of maps dating from 1840 through 1915 indicates that few major changes in land division took place during this period (H.B. Strahan and Co. 1898; Lake 1874; Lake County Chapter, Ohio Genealogical Society 1978 [1840]; Mathews 1857; Stark 1915). From the 1950s to the 1970s, many homes were constructed in the Project Area, particularly along Vrooman Road and north of the intersection of Madison Avenue and South Ridge Road (Real Estate Data Inc., 1974). Particularly along South Ridge and Vrooman roads, nineteenth century farmhouses are mixed with modern homes. In the project area, historic farmhouses typically occupy lots no larger in size than their modern neighbors (typically 3-5 acres in size). Other than the area at the east end of the project area between River Road and South Ridge Road, there is no cultivated land in the immediate project area. With the exception of land cleared for yards, the remaining former farmland has reverted to forest during the last 50 years. Figures 20 through 23 show the development of Leroy Township and Perry Township in the Twentieth Century.

In spite of suburban growth, agriculture, and particularly the nursery industry, remains important to the county's economy. Even during the building boom of the 1950s, the number of nurseries doubled and the acreage devoted to nursery crops increased 50 percent (LCHS 1964:125). In general, communities west of the Chagrin River are oriented more towards urbanized and industrialized Cleveland, and those communities east of the Chagrin River are much more



agrarian (Stith 1988:96-97). Accordingly, many nurseries have moved east from the Mentor-Painesville area to the Perry-Madison area (Stith 1988:103).

### Resources in the Project Area

#### *2780 South Ridge Road (VRS-024)*

The dwelling located at the southwest corner of South Ridge, Lane, and River roads, was formally the South Perry [Methodist] Church. The ca. 1844 church was originally located on the northeast corner of South Ridge and Lane roads on land donated by Nathan Wright. Wright was a deeply religious man who settled in the section of Perry Township in 1829 (Upton 1910:1429). Perry Township's three Methodist Churches merged in 1882. At an unknown date, the property was sold to C.O. West, moved to its present location, and converted to a private residence (Perry United Methodist Church n.d.:2).

#### *Perry Cemetery, NE corner Ridge and Lane roads (VRS-022)*

Nathan Wright (d.1842) donated the land for this cemetery and the neighboring church. This cemetery contains the graves of Nathan Wright and many early settlers of Perry Township. Several families that owned land in the Project Area are buried in this cemetery including: Vrooman, McMurphy, Ford, Keener, Mason, and Reed. Graves date from the 1830 to the present (Daughters of the American Revolution n.d.).

#### *2857 South Ridge Road (VRS-020)*

Charles T. Wright (1820-1886), constructed this home in 1858 or 1859 on land settled by his father, Nathan, in 1829. This dwelling replaced the family's brick home from the 1820s, which was located about 200 feet east on the opposite side of the road. Charles' son, Hubert J., returned to the family home in 1890 after the death of his mother. Hubert made some drainage improvements to the land and pursued general farming and dairying. A granary and corn crib were built in 1895, and a chicken house was built in 1908. In 1942, presumably soon after Hubert's death, the 153 acre property was transferred to Ada C. Wright. In 1952, Ada Wright sold the house and 3.02 acres to Robert L. Sivon. The Sivon family still occupied the home in 1976 when it was nominated as a Lake County Heritage Home (Sivon and Sivon 1976).

#### *5343 Vrooman Road (VRS-016)*

From the 1920s to the 1940s, this farmhouse served as the summer home of Dr. Gerstenberger, Dean of the Medical School at Western Reserve University. After Gerstenberger's death in the late 1940s, Dr. Shirley Seymour purchased 5343 Vrooman Rd. Seymour was a member of the Lake County Planning Commission and promoted a comprehensive survey of the county, which led to the creation of the Lake County Metroparks. Seymour occupied the home until 1994, when he sold it and about 100 acres to Lake County Metroparks. This donation allowed for the connection between Indian Point and Mason's Landing parks. Other portions of Gerstenberger's adjacent land were subdivided after his death, and several homes were built on this part of Vrooman Road in the 1950s (Kenyon and Greene 1998:78, 128-129).

#### *5512 Vrooman Road (VRS-006)*

This home was originally part of the J.C. Bartholomew estate, which was comprised of about 167 acres located immediately south of the Grand River in Leroy Township. Bartholomew, a

Lake Erie Mariner, built the house sometime between 1846 and 1859. One of this home's unique features is its two front doors, a design associated with the Manx tradition. The property also contains a mid-nineteenth century outbuilding and a 1930s era barn. Dr. Gerstenberger owned 5512 Vrooman Road in the early to mid-twentieth century (likely during the 1930s and 1940s). During these years, the home was rented to a man named Bates who farmed the property (Kenyon and Greene 1998:128-129).

#### *5700 Vrooman Road (VRS-003)*

Kenyon and Greene (1998:129) report that this home was built in 1824 as a caretaker's house on the Vrooman onion "plantation," and that the Tenney family occupied the homes and worked the fields. They also report that I.W. Crofoot purchased the property from the Vrooman family prior to 1857 and that [Oliver] Tenney was able to retain the home and 21 acres at this time. This version of events does not appear to be supported by available historical documents. Deeds indicate that Oliver Tenney purchased the parcel on Lot 78 occupied by 5700 Vrooman Road in 1853 [note that Tenney also then owned much of the northern half of Lot 77 on the opposite side of Vrooman Road]. It is likely that the home was built in the mid-1850s, and an 1857 map confirms that the home had been constructed by that time (Mathews 1857). There is no indication that the Vrooman or Crofoot families owned this land, however B.F. Crofoot did purchase Tenney's land on the opposite side of Vrooman Road (Lot 77) sometime between 1874 and 1898 (H.B. Strananan and Co.1898:83-84; Lake 1874). In 1892, B.F. Crofoot reportedly built a substantial home on this portion of Lot 77, complete with a pool, gardens, and croquet area. The Crofoot family occupied the home until it was razed in 1966 (Kenyon and Greene 1998:70, 129). Likewise, there is no indication that the Vrooman family owned part of Lot 78. The nearest land the Vrooman family owned, as shown on an 1874 map, is located immediately northwest of the present Vrooman Road Bridge in Perry Township (Lake 1874). It also not likely that this land would have been devoted exclusive to onion cultivation so early in the nineteenth century. It is far more likely that the Tenney family would have cultivated a diverse assortment of crops in addition to dairying, as did many of its neighbors. Oliver Tenney sold 5700 Vrooman Road in 1883, and the home was occupied by several families until 1916 when Clifford C. Filson purchased the property. When the home was nominated as a Lake County Heritage Home in 1974, it was occupied by Filson's grandson, C. Coulter Filson.

#### *5706 Vrooman Road (VRS-002)*

This home was constructed circa 1920 as a summer residence for a Mr. Frohring, who was the owner of SMA Baby Food Corporation. Frohring's 167 acre estate contained a cottage, pool, and three-hole golf course. Frohring sold the property to a Mr. Thompson (owner of Thompson's Products) in 1938. In the early 1960s, when I-90 was built through the area originally occupied by the cottage, the building was relocated to the former site of the swimming pool and renovated. Of interest, but outside the property's period of significance, is the fact that it is now occupied by Suma Recording Studios, one of the largest studios in the state (Kenyon and Greene 1998:129).

#### *Opposite 5706 Vrooman Road (VRS-001)*

The remains of two stone archways flank the drive leading to this home, which was once the summer home of J.P. Patterson, owner of BPS Paints. Patterson built the home in the 1930s, and is said to have built an identical home in Florida. The rustic home contained many unique

features such as a dining room constructed from a barn, a sunken bar, a stone fish pond, a nine-foot-deep spring fed pool, a glass-enclosed master bedroom porch, and a large wine cellar under the garage. The property contained terraces constructed of grinding stones once used to manufacture paint. The property featured vineyards, orchards, and a separate caretaker's house (not extant). A staff of 40 was once employed to provide catering for parties and maintain the grounds. Much of the original home was destroyed by fire, and only a portion of the original kitchen remains. A new structure, not identical to the original, was built on the remainder of the original foundation. The property was purchased in 1966 by the North Ohio Diocese of Churches for use as a camp and conference center (Kenyon and Greene 1998:75-76).

### **3.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

Prior to the Phase I History/Architecture Survey in 2008, a cultural resources literature search and field reconnaissance of the Project Study Area was undertaken in 2004 to identify the presence or absence of any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Study Area, to identify any cultural resource “Red Flags,” and to define areas within the Project Study Area that appear to have potential to contain archaeological resources. This information was used in the Phase I history/architecture investigation.

The purpose of the Phase I history/architecture investigation of the Project Area is to determine the potential for cultural resources impacts within the Project Area as a result of the proposed project and to determine the level of coordination needed. The Phase I survey of the Project Area was undertaken to identify the presence or absence of previously recorded cultural resources and potential cultural resources, characterize the existing setting, define current land use, and define potential cultural resources impacts within the defined Project Area.

#### **3.1. History/Architecture Investigations**

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigation of the APE was conducted by Baker from March 2008 to May 2008. Information gathered during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey literature search was utilized as part of the visual inspection and documentation during the history/architectural resource field investigations. The Phase I History/Architecture Survey literature review identified that the APE contains:

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Historical Society Heritage Home
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigations of the APE confirmed that of the three previously identified individual history/architecture resources within the APE Area, all are extant.

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigation of the APE identified an additional 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older contained within the APE.

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigation identified that the APE contains:

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Heritage Historical Society Home
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible
- 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older

Table 2 summarizes the results of the Phase I survey effort for all identified history/architecture resources within the APE, and Figure 7 shows the location of each of these resources. The location of each of photograph is presented in Figure 8.

The field investigation effort confirmed that the APE and adjacent area is comprised of mid to late nineteenth, and early to mid twentieth century domestic architecture with pockets of agriculture land, which is interspersed in some areas with modern residential and commercial developments.

**Table 2. Identified History/Architecture Resources within the Area of Potential Effect.**

Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u> PID <u>5669</u> <b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake      Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6      15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)									
Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plate 1	VRS-001  March 19, 2008  Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485334 N 4617583	Rural Development  Lake Metroparks	Stone Wall Entrance/ Stone Wall	stone	ca. 1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the construction of Interstate 90. The stone wall entrance has been separated from the main house located on the south side of I 90 at 5811 Vrooman Road. Physical environment, setting, association, workmanship and materials have been altered due to the construction of the interstate and the driveway entrance being vacated. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u> PID <u>5669</u>									
<b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake		Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6						15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)	
Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plates 2, 3	VRS-002  March 19, 2008  5706 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484989 N 4617868	Rural Development  Paul Hamann	Residence/ Commercial Recording Studio	Tudor Revival/ Concrete Block and Stone Foundation/ Masonite and Stone Cladding	ca. 1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows, fenestration changes, the application of modern siding materials, installation of modern chimney caps, and the construction of a modern rear addition. An addition was appended to the house using the former pool as the foundation, and a cottage that once was located in the right-of-way for I-90. A three hole golf course on the property has been removed. Physical environment, workmanship, design, materials, and association have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, removal of the golf course, and the construction of a rear and side additions, and modern detached garage. This resource no longer retains integrity to reflect its association with Mr. Frohring of SMA Baby Foods Corporation. A direct link to an important event or pattern was not identified.

Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u>		PID <u>5669</u>							
<b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake		Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6      15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)							
Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plates 4-6	VRS-003  March 19, 2008  5700 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485281 N 4618022	Rural Development/ Agriculture  William H. Filson	Residence and Farm/ Residence	Vernacular/ Stone with Concrete Stucco Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding	ca. 1820/ 1857	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource is listed as a Lake County Historical Society Heritage House in December, 1974. This resource has been altered with the installation of modern storm windows, the application of vinyl siding, a change in the fenestration pattern, and the removal of a chimney from the main house and the ell. It appears that the rear porch on the left ell has been enclosed. A bank barn with concrete block foundation is present on the property, while other original outbuildings have been removed. Physical environment, workmanship, design, and materials have been somewhat altered due to the installation of modern storm windows, the application of vinyl siding, the enclosure of an ell porch, and removal of outbuildings. A direct link to an important event, or person(s) was not identified.



Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u> PID <u>5669</u>									
<b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake		Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6      15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)							
Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plate 7	VRS-004  March 19, 2008  5582 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485156 N 4618270	Rural Development  Burt L & Patricia A. Bork	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular / Brick Foundation/ Aluminum Cladding/ Brick Foundation	ca. 1920	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows, a modern picture windows, the application of aluminum siding, the enclosure of the porch, and the appendage of a substantial one story of the right elevation. A modern two-car, detached garaged has been constructed. Physical environment, design, workmanship, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a side addition and detached garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 8	VRS-005  March 19, 2008  5546 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485051 N 4618427	Rural Development  Joseph Beres Trustee	Residence/ Residence	Ranch/ concrete Block Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding/ Concrete Block Foundation	ca. 1956	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the application of vinyl siding, the installation of modern replacement windows, and the appendage of a two-car garage. Physical environment, workmanship, design, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, the application of modern vinyl siding , and the construction of an attached garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u> PID <u>5669</u>									
<b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake		Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6      15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)							
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Plate 9	VRS-006  March 19, 2008  5512 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485017 N 4618540	Rural Development  Jerald H. Mathews	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular / Gable Front /Vinyl Cladding/ Stone Foundation	ca. 1884	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the application of vinyl siding; the installation of concrete block chimney and glass block and modern replacement windows; alterations to the fenestration pattern; and the appendage of a rear, one-story addition. Physical environment, setting and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a rear addition and detached garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 10	VRS-007  March 19, 2008  5480 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484966 N 4618636	Rural Development  Sarah A. Hayes	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch/ Vinyl Cladding/ Concrete Block Foundation	ca. 1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the application of vinyl siding; the installation of modern replacement windows; and the appendage of a modern porch deck and entry, an attached two-car garage, and a rear enclosed porch. Physical environment, workmanship, design, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a rear addition and attached garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u></span> <span>PID <u>5669</u></span> </div>									
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>County: Lake</span> <span>Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6</span> <span>15'/7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)</span> </div>									
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Plate 11	VRS-009  March 20, 2008  5566 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485013 N 4618265	Rural Development  Martin John & Ethel Jean Kujala	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch/Concrete Block Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding/	ca. 1957	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This non-distinct resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows and the application of vinyl siding. Physical environment, workmanship, feeling, setting and materials have been somewhat altered due to the installation of modern windows, the application of vinyl siding, and construction of a detached two-car garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 12	VRS-010  March 20, 2008  5560 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 485075 N 4618390	Rural Development  Larry D. & Patricia Greene	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Split-Level/ Brick Foundation/ Masonite Cladding	ca. 1959	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of some modern replacement windows; the installation of modern sky-lights; and the appendage of a modern deck porch, greenhouse, and attached two-car garage. Physical environment, workmanship, design, setting, and materials have been somewhat altered due to the alterations and additions to the house and the installation of modern pole-building adjacent to the house. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

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Plate 13	VRS-011  March 20, 2008  5464 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484948 N 4618673	Rural Development  Douglas Wolf	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch /Concrete Block Foundation/ Aluminum Siding Revival/ stone cladding	ca. 1958	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This non-distinct resource has been altered with the application of aluminum siding, installation of some modern replacement windows, and the enclosing of a rear porch. Physical environment, workmanship, design, and materials have been somewhat altered due to the many alterations. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 14, 15	VRS-012  March 20, 2008  5444 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484896 N 4618721	Rural Development  Sanford & Susan Ash	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch/ Concrete Block Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding	ca. 1954	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the application of vinyl siding; installation of modern replacement windows; and the construction and appendage of numerous additions to the left elevation, which include a breezeway, 1.5 story family room addition, and one-car attached garage. Physical environment, workmanship, design, setting and materials have been substantially altered due to the many alterations and numerous additions. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

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Plate 16	VRS-013  March 20, 2008  5430 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484882 N 4618772	Rural Development  Paul D. III & Christine M. Siders	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch/ Concrete Block Foundation/ Brick and Aluminum Cladding	ca. 1954	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This non-distinct resource has been altered with the application of aluminum siding and vinyl shutters; installation of modern replacement windows; the appendage of a larger addition; and the construction of a concrete block, two-car detached garage and a modern detached two-car pole building. Physical workmanship, design, feeling, setting and materials have been substantially altered due to the alterations and additions. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 17	VRS-014  March 20, 2008  5406 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484874 N 4618863	Rural Development  Roger Barbien	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Ranch/ Brick Foundation/ Brick Cladding	ca. 1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials	This non-distinct resource has been altered with the removal of the original front stoop entry and the appendage of a substantial addition to the rear elevation. Physical environment, workmanship, and design have been substantially altered due to the removal of the front entry, and the construction of a rear addition. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

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Plate 18	VRS-015  March 20, 2008  5360 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484797 N 4618962	Rural Development  Michael A. & Sandra R. Ponsart	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Ranch/ Concrete Block Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding	ca. 1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows, the application of vinyl siding, and the addition of a two-car garage with shed roof porch on the façade. Physical environment, workmanship, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a large, attached garage. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plates 19-24	VRS-016  March 20, 2008  5343 Vrooman Road Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484888 N 4619058	Rural Development/ Agriculture  Lake County Metroparks	Residence/ Residence	Greek Revival /Stone Foundation / Vinyl Cladding	ca. 1840	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been substantially altered with the installation of some replacement windows, changes to the fenestration, the enclosure of a porch, and the construction of a large ell addition on the right elevation. An historic period barn has been altered with the addition of a three-bay attached garage. Physical environment, setting and materials have been somewhat altered due to the installation of modern windows, the construction of a side ell addition, removal of outbuildings, the appendage of a garage to the barn, and the removal of landscape features including the grass tennis court. The house once belonged to Dr Seymour a local dentist. A direct link to an important event, or pattern, was not identified.

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Plate 25	VRS-017  March 20, 2008  3026 River Road Perry Township  Z 17 E 485447 N 4619464	Rural Development  Pamella England	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Ranch / Concrete Block Foundation/ Aluminum Cladding	ca. 1958	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows, and the application of horizontal and vertical aluminum siding. Design and materials have been somewhat altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the application of modern siding materials. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 26	VRS-018  March 20, 2008  2946 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 485276 N 4619937	Rural Development  William D. & Alice Y O'Laughlin	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Front Gable/ Rusticated Concrete Block Foundation and Cladding	ca. 1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation modern replacement windows and glass block foundation windows; changes in the fenestration; the enclosure of the front porch; the application of a exterior chimney that scales the left elevation blocking two window openings; and the painting of the rusticated concrete block walls. Workmanship, design, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, the enclosure of the front porch, and the changes to the fenestration pattern. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

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Plate 27	VRS-019  March 20, 2008  2920 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 485227 N 4619883	Rural Development  Lauren Carter	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Front Gable/ Stone Foundation/ Brick and Aluminum Cladding	ca. 1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows, the enclosure of the front porch, the painting of the brick cladding, a modern wood deck, and the appendage of a rear addition with concrete block foundation and brick cladding. Workmanship, design, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, porch enclosure, and the construction of a rear addition.. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.



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Plates 28-32	VRS-020  March 20, 2008  2857 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 485048 N 4619840	Rural Development  Nancy C. Guthrie Trustee	Residence and Farm/ Residence	Greek Revival / Stone Foundation/ Weatherboard Cladding	ca. 1858	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource is listed as a Lake County Historical Society Heritage House in March 1976. This resource has been altered with the installation of some modern replacement windows and the construction of two substantial additions. A one-story addition has been appended to the rear elevation and has an entry porch on the east elevation and a large, modern deck, and recessed porch on the west elevation. A one-story addition has been appended to the left elevation. A barn, hen house, and two sheds are still extant. Workmanship, design, and materials have been altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a rear and a side addition. A direct link to an important event, or pattern was not identified.

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Plates 33-35	VRS-021  March 20, 2008  2821 River Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484988 N 4619715	Rural Development  Russell F. & Donielle R Tuttle	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular/ Stone Foundation/ Vinyl Cladding	ca. 1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of modern replacement windows and front door; the application of vinyl siding; changes in the fenestration; the appendage a shed-roof bay on the left elevation; and the appendage of a porch on the left elevation, and out-shut on the rear elevation, and modern deck on the right elevation of the rear ell. A barn has been altered with numerous concrete block additions and was converted into a garage. A modern garage has been built on the property along River Road. Physical environment, workmanship, design, and materials have been substantial altered with the installation of modern windows and doors; the application of modern siding; the construction of addition, a porch, and a deck; and alterations to the barn. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

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Plates 36-38	VRS-022  Perry Cemetery  March 20, 2008  S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484964 N 4619774	Rural Development/ Early Settlement/ Funerary  Edward L. Kozelka	Cemetery/ Cemetery	Rural Cemetery/ Wrought Iron Arch with Gate Entrance	ca. 1833	<input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource is a modest cemetery with a cast iron arch over the entrance and modest grave stones and markers dating from ca. 1929 to present. The resource does not contain any sculptures or large pieces of funerary art. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified. This resource does not merit NRHP Criteria Consideration D as it does not derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

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Plates 39-46	VRS-024  March 24, 2008  2780 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484896 N 4619659	Rural Development  Kenneth M. & Deborah B. Anzelc	Church and Residence/ Residence	Colonial Revival/ Brick Foundation/ Weatherboard Siding	ca. 1844- 1846	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource is a distinctive Colonial Revival styled house for the project area. This resource may have been altered during the historic period with the installation of a square, bay window on the rear elevation that is similar in style to the original house. The left elevation appears to have been modified during the historic period with the modification to a screened-in porch, which matches the style, scale and detail to the original house. Two doorways are located on the left elevation, adjacent to the porch on the first and second stories, and may be reflective of its previous use as a church. These doors do not offer any access to the house. A concrete block, subterranean, detached garage/root cellar was constructed during the historic period. This resource appears to retain integrity. The house was previously located on the northeast corner of South Ridge and Lane Roads, and was previously the South Perry Church built in 1844. Records do not indicate when it was moved. However, the South Perry Church merged with two other churches in 1882, and was later sold to C. O. West.

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Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plate 47	VRS-025  March 24, 2008  2758 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484851 N 4619640	Rural Development  Cary S. Welch	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Ranch / Concrete Block Foundation/ Aluminum Cladding	ca. 1942	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of glass block foundation windows, the application of aluminum siding, modern replacement windows, and modern doors; the addition of a modern deck entry on the façade, and the appendage of a modern deck on the rear elevation. Workmanship, design, feeling, setting and materials have been altered due to the installation of modern windows, and the construction of a rear deck, modern entry, and modern shed. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 48	VRS-026  March 24, 2008  2661 S. Ridge Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484646 N 4619613	Rural Development  David Snider	Residence/ Vacant	Vernacular Side Hallway/ Stone Foundation/ Aluminum Cladding	ca. 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the installation of a modern picture window and some replacement windows, the application of aluminum siding, and the removal of the front entry porch. The vacant structure is in a state of neglect and a substantial automobile repair shop has been constructed on the property behind the house. Workmanship, design environment, setting, association, and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of a modern windows, the application of aluminum siding, the removal of the front entry and the construction of a modern business. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.

Project: <u>Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement</u> PID <u>5669</u>									
<b>HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCE TABLE</b>									
County: Lake		Township/Section #: Township 11 N, Range 7 W, Sections 30 and 31, Township 10 N, Range 7 W, Section 6      15'7.5' Quadrangle: Painesville, Ohio (1994)							
Photo ID	OHI/SFN/ Date Inventoried Address/ Name City/ Zip Code/ UTM Coordinates	Context/Theme/ Historical Atlas Date/Owner's Name	Original/ Current Use	Type/Style/ Material (Include foundation & ext materials)	Year Built/ Altered	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Check Applicable Aspects of Integrity Present. (Include comments pertaining to integrity)	Discussion of Aspects of Integrity
Plates 49-50	VRS-028  March 24, 2008  2576 Riverside Road (SR 84) Perry Township  Z 17 E 484268 N 4619210	Rural Development  Edward W. Komacka	Residence/ Residence	Vernacular Hall and Parlor/ Stone Foundation/ Weatherboard Cladding	ca. 1841	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource has been altered with the changes in the fenestration, installation of modern bay window in the original central door, the installation of some modern replacement windows, and the installation of modern metal chimney. The ell on the left addition has been altered with a modern brick foundation, the installation of modern windows, and the installation of a modern doorway. Workmanship, design, feeling and materials have been substantially altered due to the installation of modern windows, the modification to the side ell, and the changes in fenestration. A direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified.
Plate 51	VRS-029  March 24, 2008  Vrooman Road over the Grand River Perry/Leroy Township  Z 17 E 484667 N 4619364	Rural Development/ Transportation  Lake County Engineer	Bridge/ Bridge	Warren Pony Truss/ Welded Steel/Poured concrete Center Pier/' Stone Abutments	ca. 1951	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials	This resource was identified in the 2004 Historic Bridge Survey as an example of weld-connected, Warren Pony Truss with no innovative or distinctive details, an example of a common standardized design in the state and not historically or technologically significant. This resources was determined to be Not Eligible for the NRHP.

## 4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lake County Engineer's Office, together with various other entities, initiated a plan to evaluate deficiencies along Vrooman Road (County Road 227) between State Route 84 and Interstate 90 in Lake County, Ohio. This project was initiated under ODOT's Major Project Development Process (PDP). However, the project has since been reclassified to follow the Minor PDP.

The improvement to Vrooman Road has been studied and examined in various forms since 1963, including the previous engineering and environmental investigation and studies initiated in the early 1990's. The project proceeded into the environmental clearance phase until, during environmental studies Native American burials were identified within the project limits. The project was then suspended. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the Homeland Security Department nominated Vrooman Road as the preferred emergency evacuation route for the Perry Nuclear Power Plant. As such, the project was revived in 2003 to satisfy Homeland Security requirements. Based on that nomination, and the burden of upkeep of the structurally deficient and functional obsolete bridge structure and deficient roadway, it became imperative for Lake County to address the deficiencies of Vrooman Road.

As part of the PDP process, two alternatives have been identified for further investigations and development. These two alternatives were developed through PDP process and from the public involvement process. Both alternatives include improvements to Vrooman Road from I-90 north to the area just south of the south rim of the Grand River valley.

**ALTERNATIVE A** – Alternative A is a high-level bridge connecting to Madison Avenue. This alternative includes intersection improvements at State Route 84 and Madison Avenue, and State Route 84 and Lane Road. Along with the intersection improvements, the stretch of State Route 84 between these two intersections will need to be improved as well.

**ALTERNATIVE B** – Alternative B is a high-level bridge connecting to Lane Road. This alternative will include improvements to the intersection at State Route 84 and Lane Road. It will also include the reconfiguring of River Road access to State Route 84: either by redirecting its connection with State Route 84 east of its current location, or by turning River Road into a cul-de-sac and developing a side road for access to State Route 84.

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigations of the APE confirmed that of the three previously identified individual history/architecture resources within the APE Area, all three are extant. In addition, the field investigation identified an additional 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older contained within the APE.

The Phase I History/Architecture Survey field investigation identified that the APE contains:

- 0 individually listed NRHP resources
- 0 NRHP Districts
- 2 Lake County Heritage Houses – Lake County Historical Society
- 0 OHI recorded resources
- 1 Bridge on the Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory – Not Eligible
- 23 history/architecture resources 50 years of age or older

#### **4.1. Recommendations**

The Vrooman Road Bridge (SFN 4337107) was determined to be Not Eligible in ODOT's Historic Bridge Inventory – Phase 2 Non-Excluded Bridge Types, 1951-1960. The project may involve the removal of this structure. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (10978) between the FHWA – Ohio Division, the ACHP, and the OHPO, it is recommended that this structure does not retain sufficient integrity to convey historic significance and therefore does not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. No further history/architectural investigation is warranted for this resource.

Resource VRS-003 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by Vrooman Road roadway improvements as part of the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. The proposed project improvements on this section of roadway include the widening of the roadway from two, ten-foot lanes to two, twelve-foot lanes with two-foot shoulders, and minor vertical roadway re-alignment to improve sight distances within the existing right-of-way. Resource VRS-003 is an example of a vernacular residence with associated bank barn. The resource rests on stone foundation and has been altered with the application of vinyl siding, change in the fenestration pattern, and the removal of a chimney. The bank barn rests on a concrete block foundation and the remaining outbuildings associated with the resource have been removed. Associated agricultural fields, landscape features and cultural components are no longer present. The resource does not retain much of its historic integrity due to alterations to the resource and changes to its setting. While a direct link to an important event, pattern, or person(s) was not identified during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey, this resource has been identified as a Heritage House by the Lake County Historical Society. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.

Resources VRS-020 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by Ridge Road roadway improvements as part of Alternative B – Lane Road for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. The proposed project improvements on this section of roadway may include minor improvements to the roadway and the shoulders. Resource VRS-020 is an example of a Greek Revival style residence with associated barn, hen house and outbuildings. The resource rests on stone foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding. This resource has been altered with the appendage of an addition on the left elevation and on the rear elevation. Associated agricultural fields, landscape features and additional cultural components are no longer present. The resource has been associated with Charles T. Wright, one of the early settlers to the region. Many of the Wright family are buried in the adjacent Perry Cemetery. While a direct link to an important event or pattern was not identified during the Phase I



History/Architecture Survey, this resource has been identified as a Heritage House by the Lake County Historical Society. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.

Resource VRS-024 is located within the project's APE and may be impacted by bridge and Ridge Road/River Road/Lane Road roadway improvements as part of Alternative B – Lane Road for the Vrooman Road Bridge Replacement Project. The proposed project improvements include the removal of the resource's garage, the placement of the bridge abutment, the realignment of Vrooman Road, the construction of a cul-de-sac, and minor intersection improvements to the existing roadway and the shoulders. Resource VRS-024 is an example of a Colonial Revival style residence. Many examples of Colonial Revival style residences can be found in the adjacent City of Painesville. The resource rests on a stone foundation and is clad in flush horizontal wood siding. This resource may have been altered with the application of a square bay window on the rear elevation that is similar in style to the original house. The left elevation appears to have been modified during the historic period with the modification to a screened-in porch, which matches the style, scale and detail to the original house. Two doorways are located on the left elevation, adjacent to the porch on the first and second stories, and may be reflective of its previous use as a church. These doors do not offer any access to the house. A concrete block, detached garage/root cellar was constructed during the historic period. The house was previously located on the northeast corner of South Ridge and Lane Roads, and was previously the South Perry Church built in 1844. Records do not indicate when it was moved. However, the South Perry Church merged with two other churches in 1882, and was later sold to C. O. West. . This resource has been moved and converted from its original use, diminishing the integrity of the resource. A direct link to an important event or pattern was not identified during the Phase I History/Architecture Survey. This resource no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historic significance for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that this be determined not eligible for inclusion on NRHP.

Of the remaining 22 history/architectural resources identified within the project's APE during the Phase I History/Architectural Survey effort, none retain sufficient integrity to convey historic significance and therefore do not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. No further history/architectural investigation is warranted for any of the 26 Pre-1958 resources. If the project alternatives as defined above should change resulting in a modified APE, further history/architecture investigations may be needed.

## 5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. under contract with the Ohio Department of Transportation. The content was written by Christopher Owen (Principal Investigator/Architectural Historian), Jonathan Glenn (Archaeologist), Randy Luketic (CADD/GIS) Carol Peterson (Historian) and Timothy Zinn (Architectural Historian).

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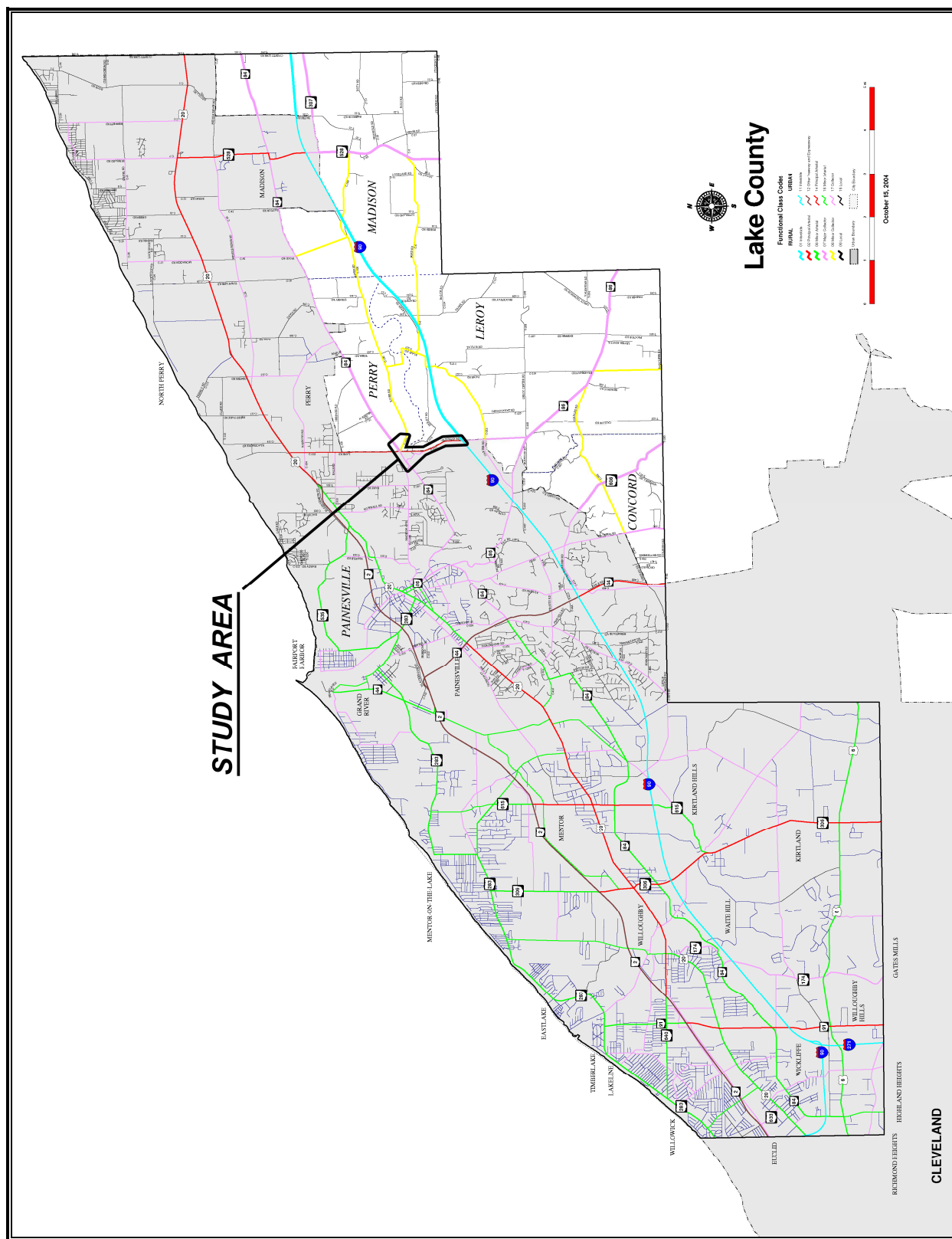
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# FIGURES



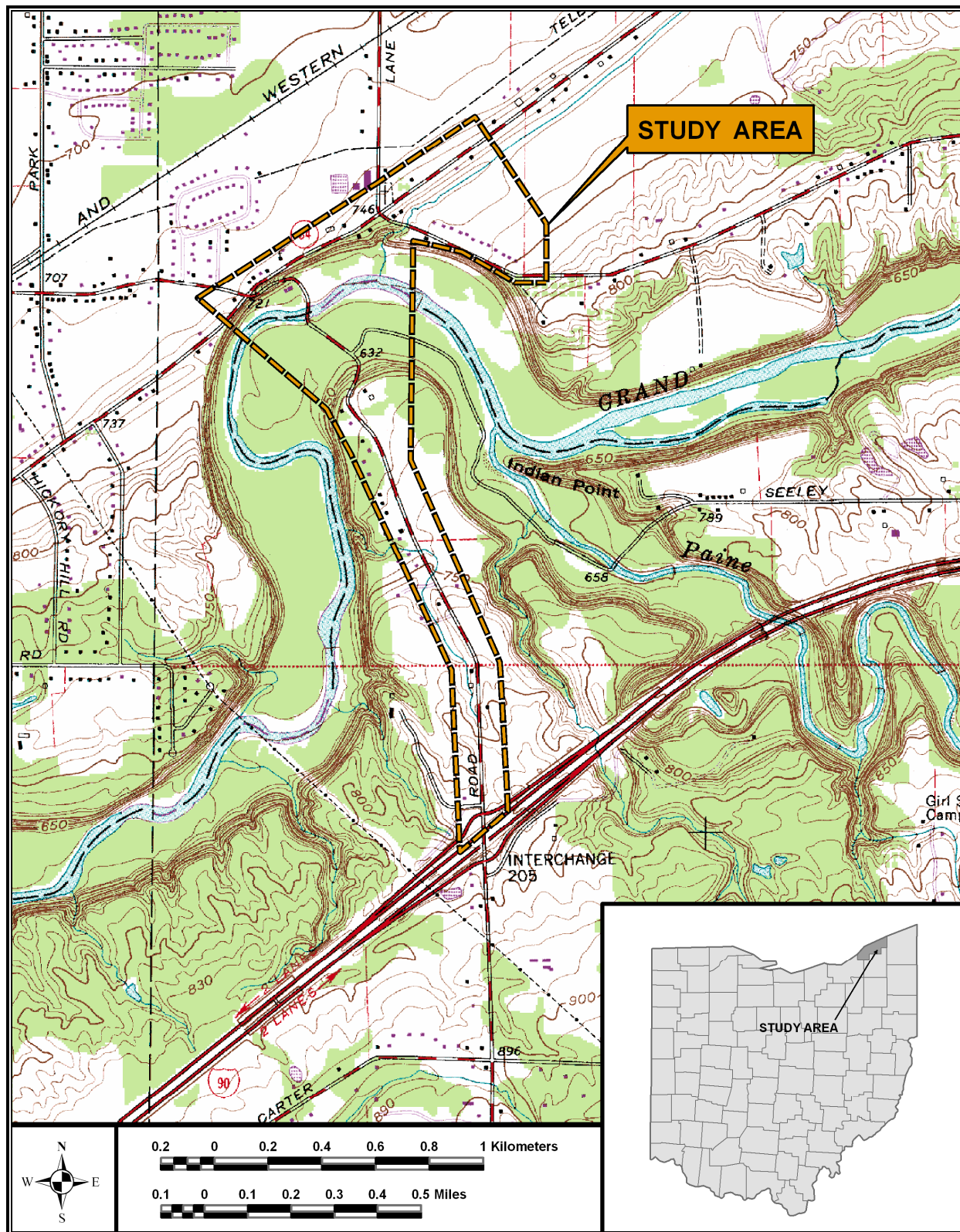


**Figure 1. Map of the state of Ohio, showing the Project Area in relation to drainage areas and county boundaries (ODNR 2004).**



**Figure 2. Map of Lake County, Ohio, showing the Project Area (ODOT 2004).**

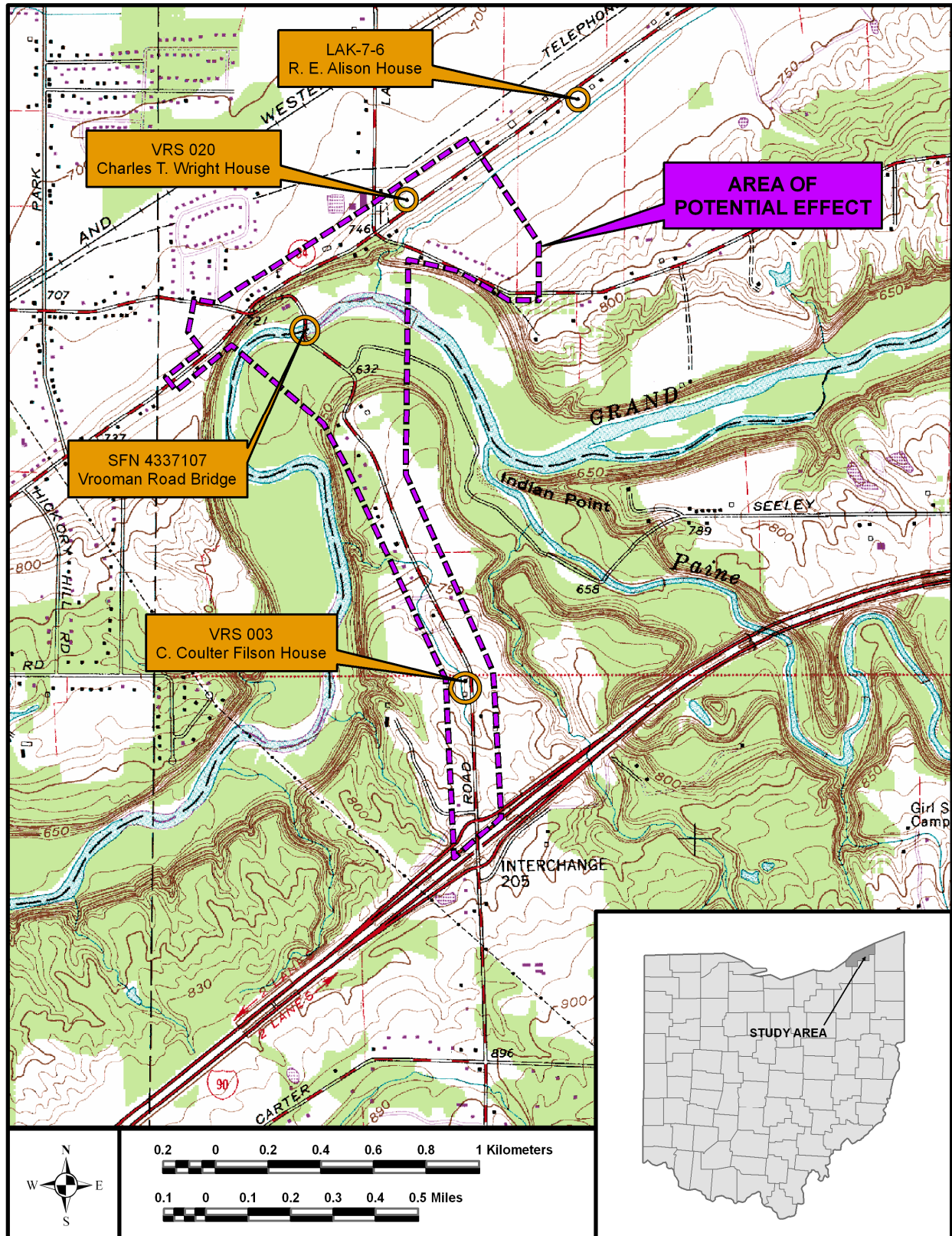




**Figure 3. Location of the Study Area in Lake County, Ohio, from the USGS 1960 (photorevised 1985) Painesville, Ohio quadrangle.**

**Figure 4. Environmental Study Area.**

**Figure 5. Area of Potential Effect**



**Figure 6. Previously Identified History/Architectural Resources (adapted from Painesville, Ohio 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps, 1985).**

### **Figure 7. Surveyed History/Architectural Resources**

Insert Figure 7a

## **Figure 8. Photo Key**

Insert Figure 8a



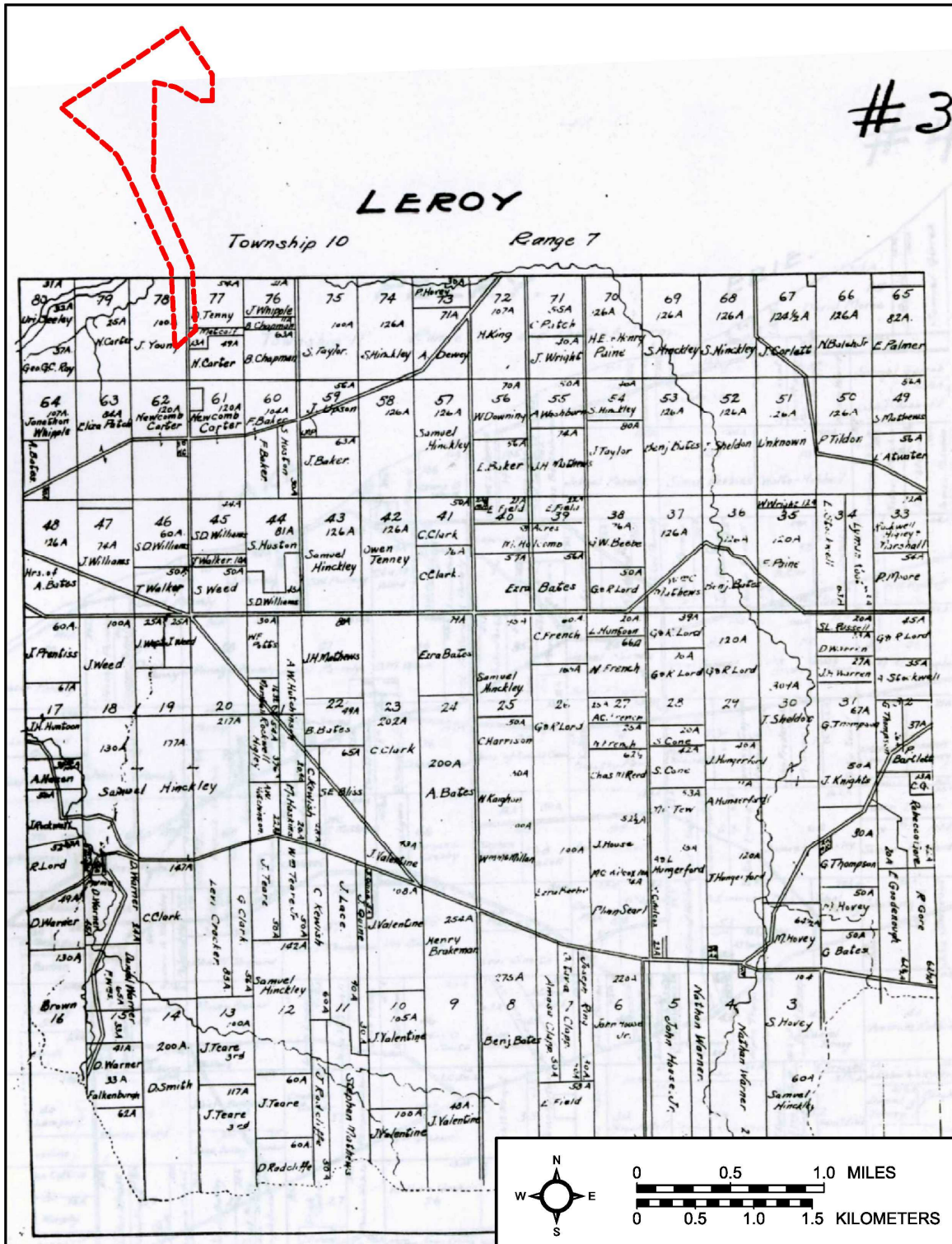


Figure 9. 1840 Landowner's Map, Leroy Township, showing the Project Area (Lake County Chapter, Ohio Genealogical Society 1978:3). Note Project Area is just above the upper left corner of map, in the area of plots 61, 62, 77, and 78. Vrooman Road separates plots 77 and 78

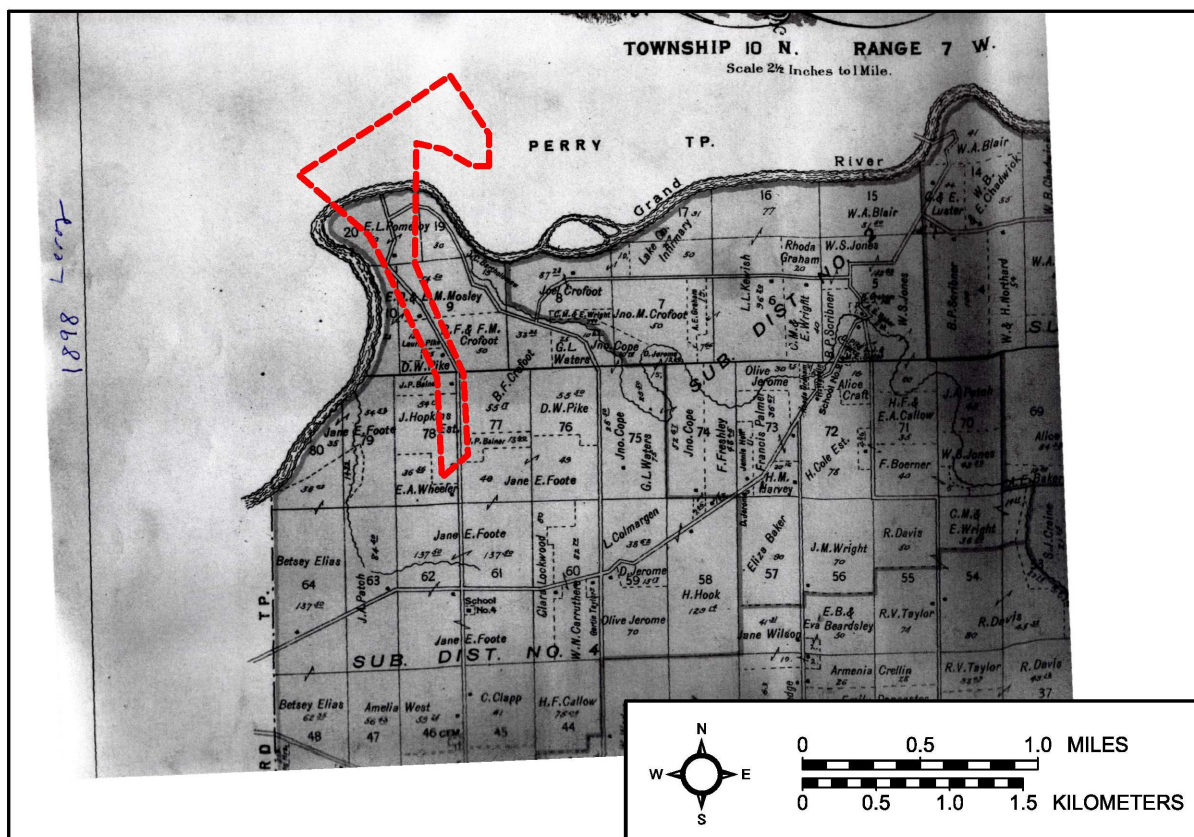




Figure 10. 1857 Map of Geauga and Lake Counties, Leroy Township, Showing the Project Area (S.H. Mathews).







**Figure 12. 1898 Atlas of Lake County, Leroy Township, Showing the Project Area (H.B. Stahanan and Co.).**



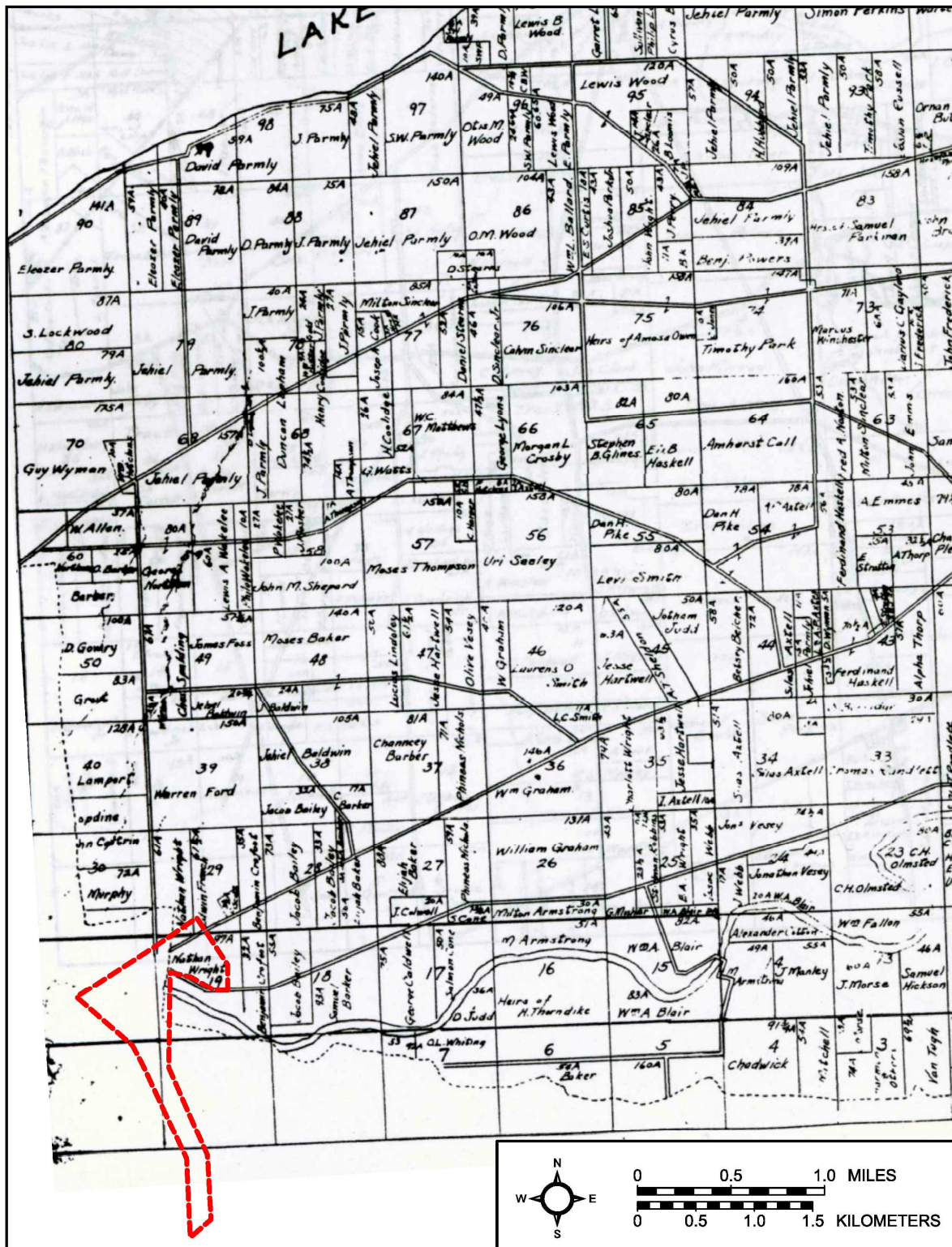


Figure 13. 1840 Landowner's Map, Perry Township (Lake County Chapter, Ohio Genealogical Society 1978:4). Note project area is in vicinity of lower left corner of map, in the area of plots 18, 19, 28, and 30. Lane Road separates plots 29 and 30.



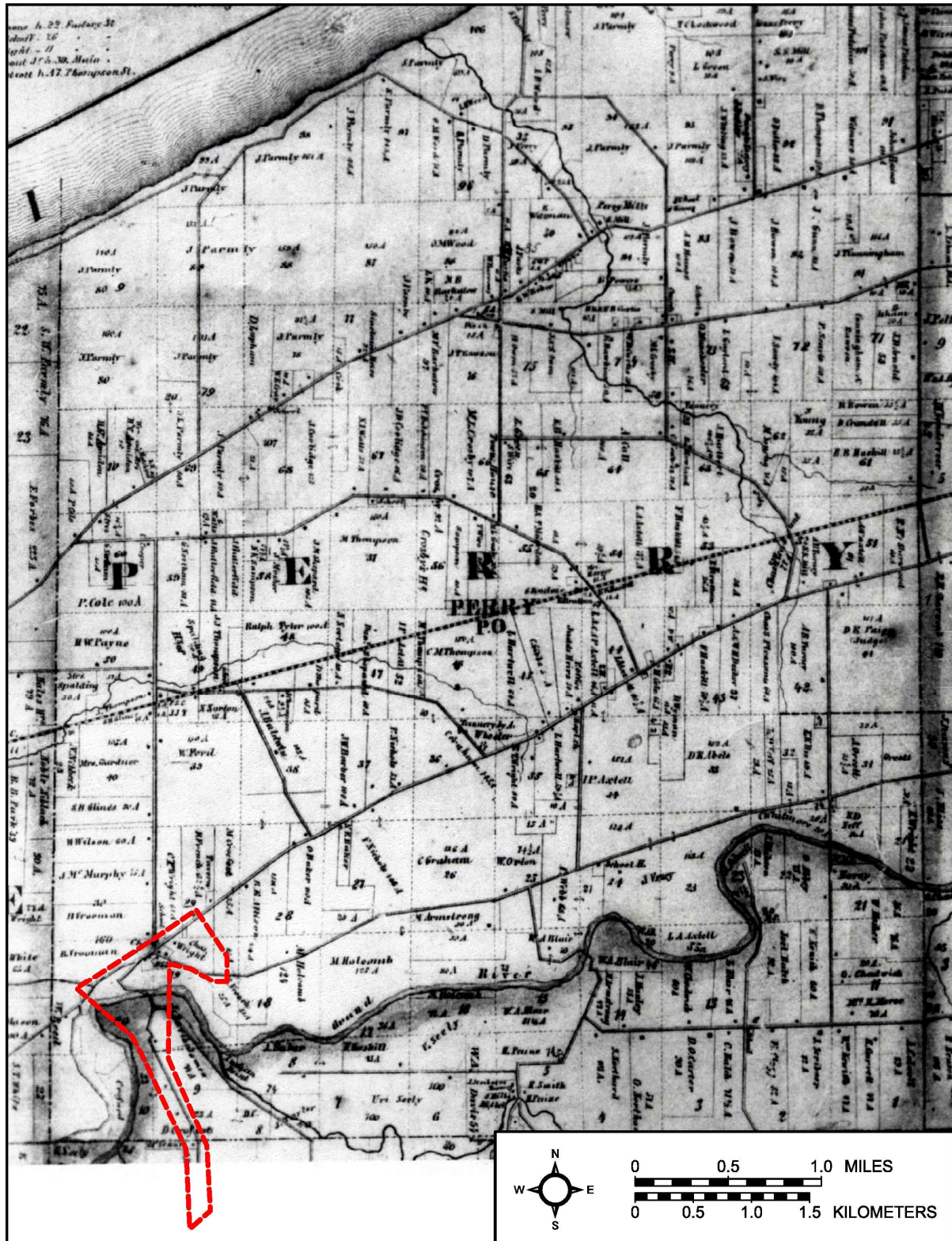


Figure 14. 1857 Map of Geauga and Lake Counties, Perry Township, Showing the Project Area (S.H. Mathews).



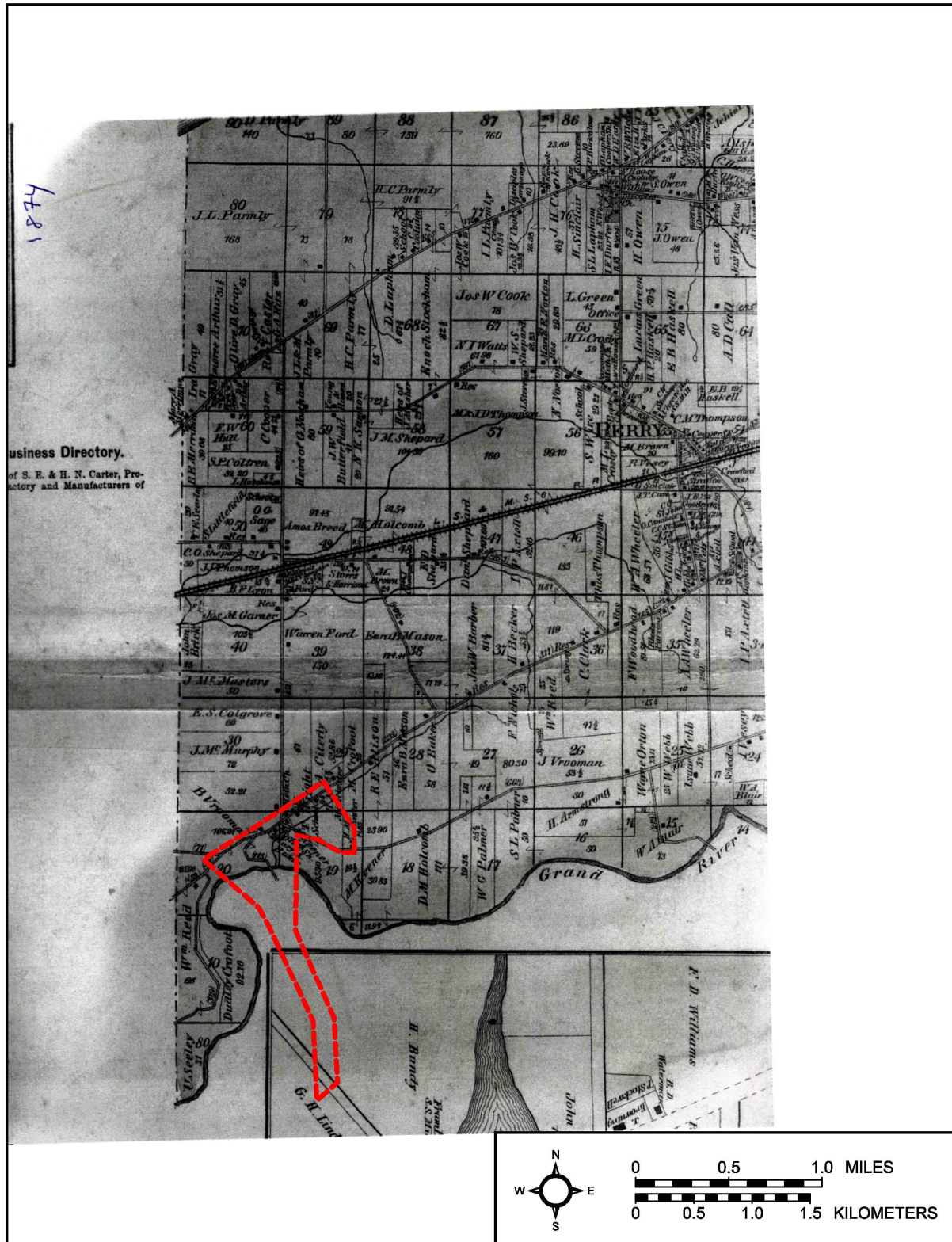
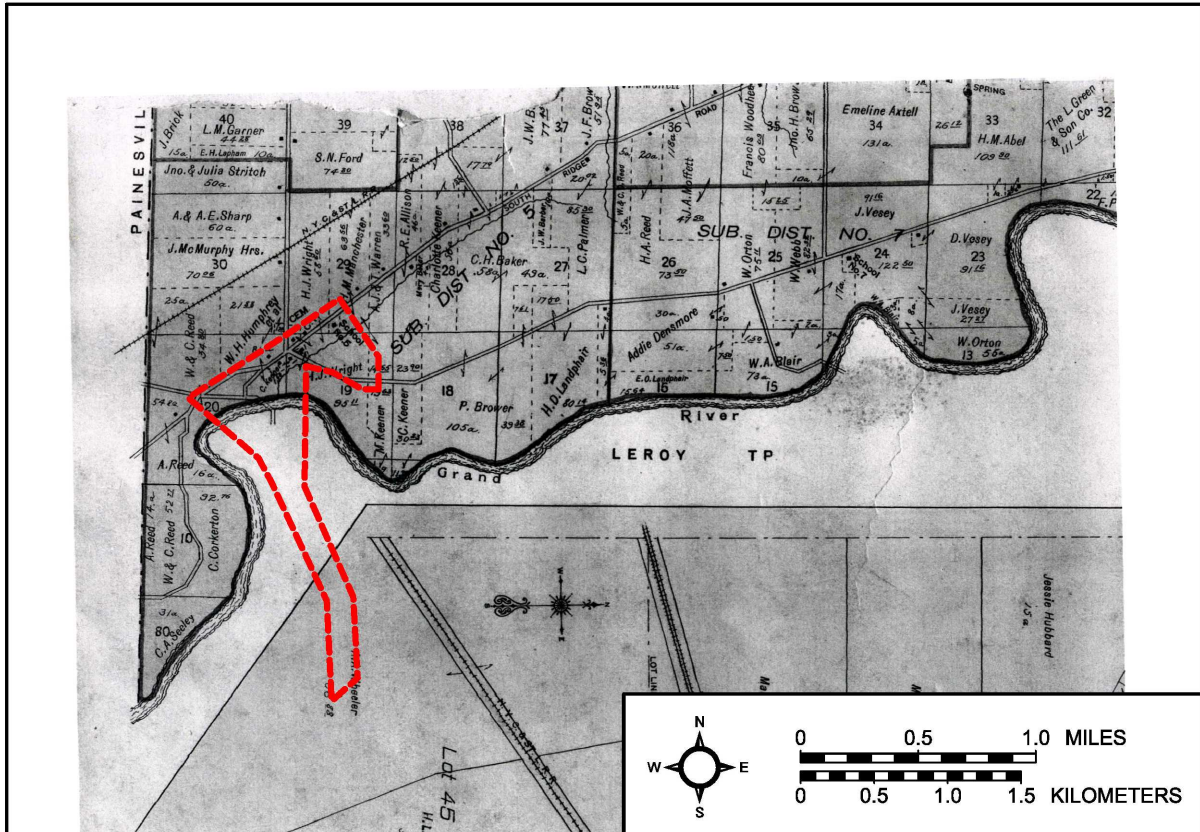


Figure 15. 1874 Atlas of Lake and Geauga Counties, Perry Township, Ohio , showing the Project Area (D.J. Lake).

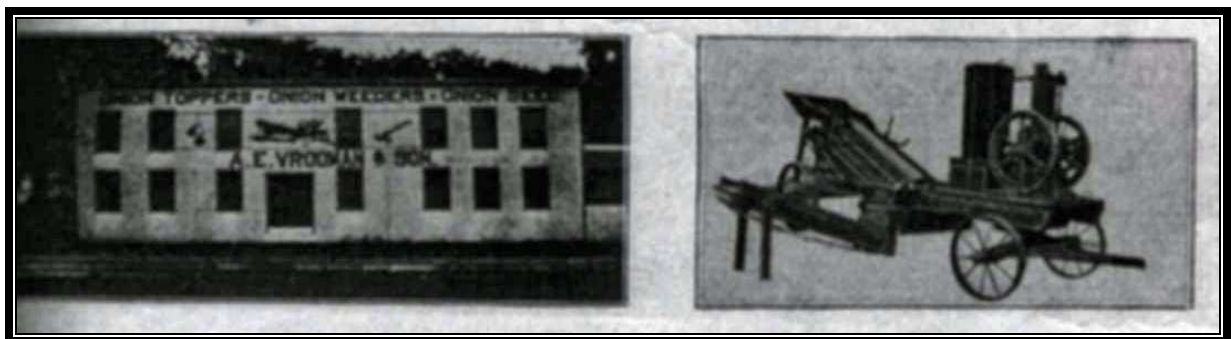


**Figure 16. 1898 Atlas of Lake County, Perry Township, Showing the Project Area (H.B. Stahanan and Co.).**

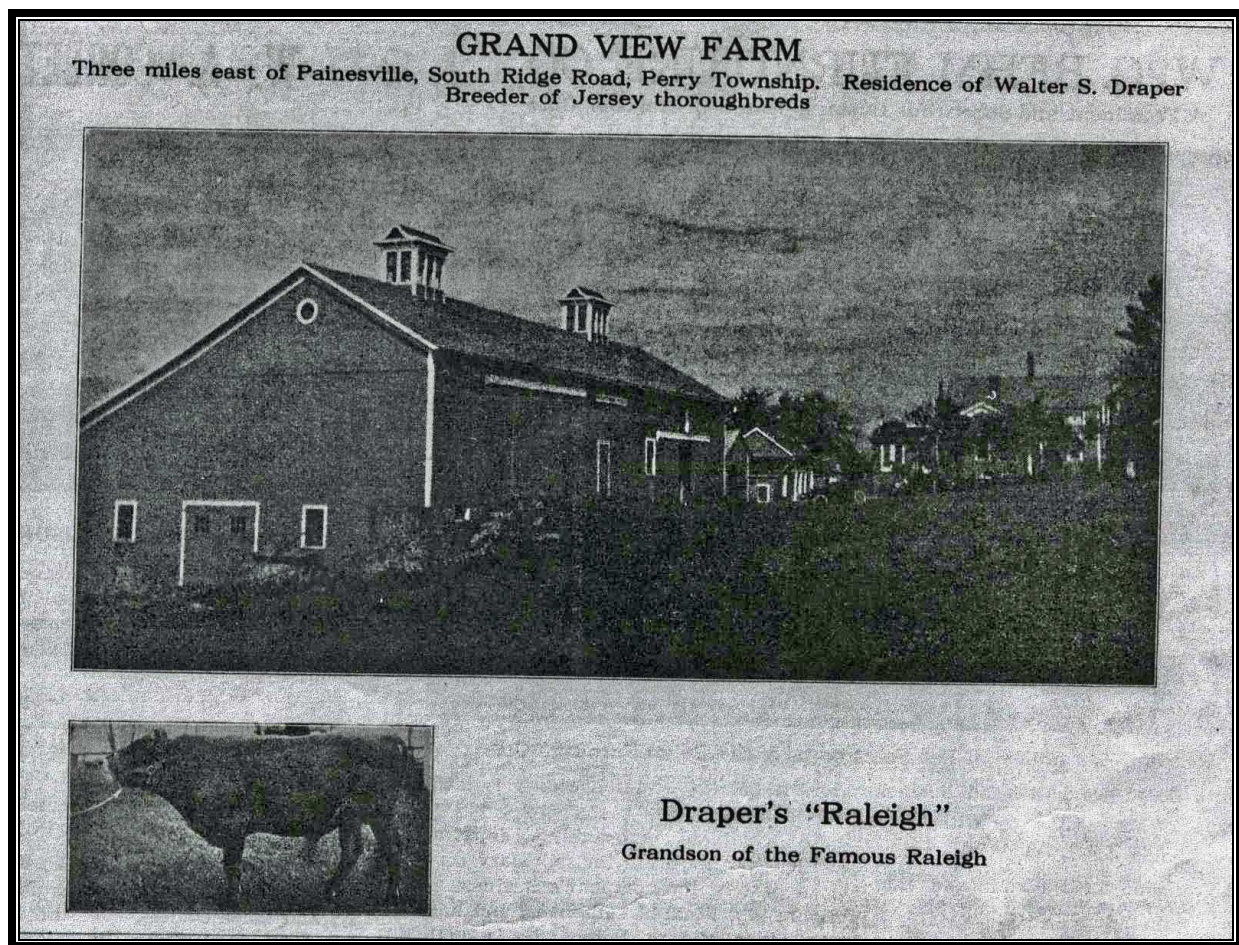




**Figure 17. Onion Field on A.E. Vrooman Farm (Hillis 1912:5). Note this photograph is likely located in northern Perry Township, well outside of the Project Area.**



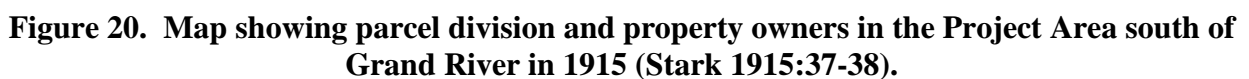
**Figure 18. Vrooman onion topper and manufacturing plant in Painesville (Hillis:1912:33).**

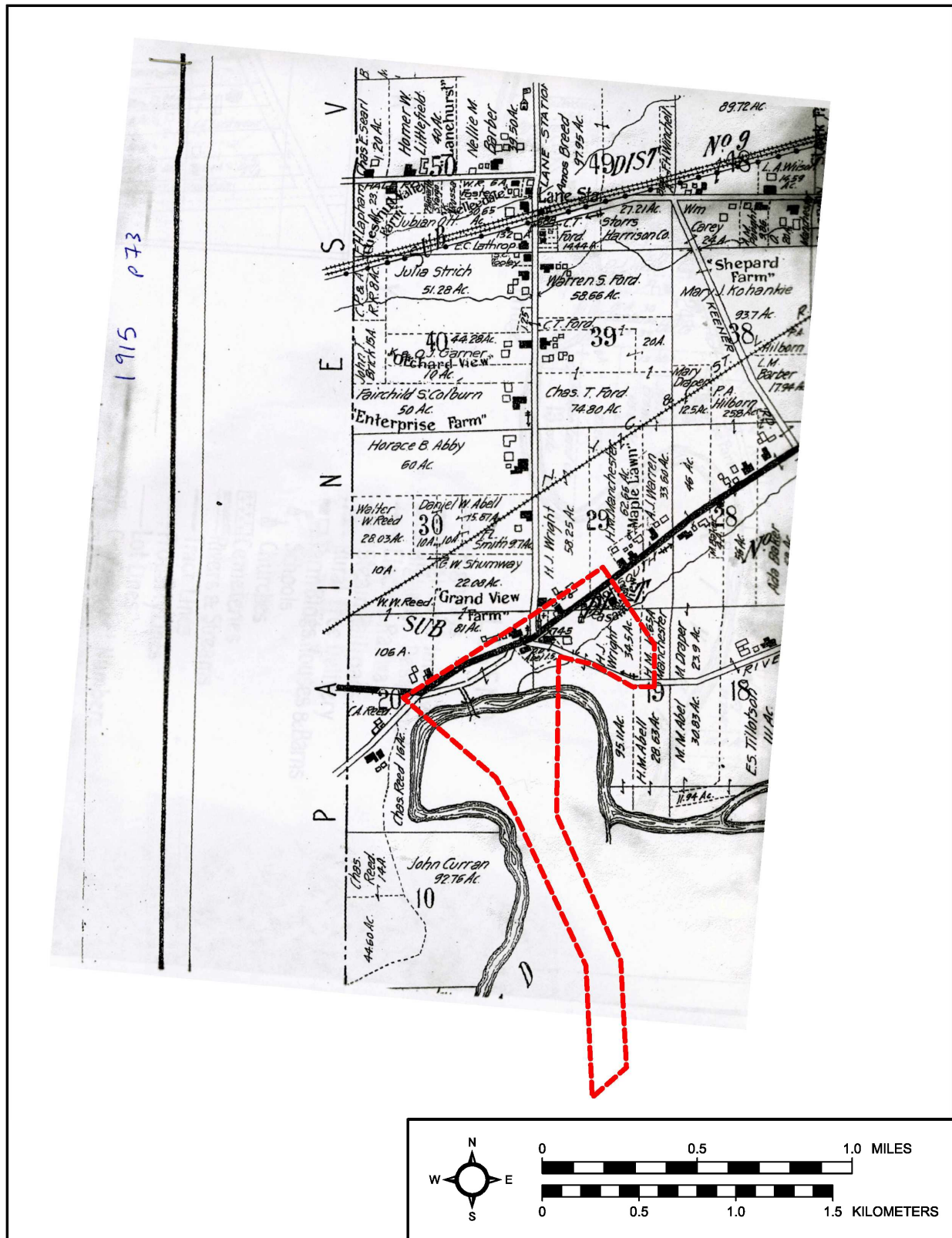


**Figure 19. Grand View Farm, located northern portion of the Project Area at the northwest corner of Lane and South Ridge roads, view circa 1912 (Hillis 1912:32e).**

**This farm was owned by B. Vrooman in the mid-nineteenth century. The fact that this farm was known for its thoroughbred Jerseys decades after dairy farming in the county had peaked illustrates the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century trend in the county of converting generalized “family” farms to specialized “gentlemen” farms. Grand View Farm is not extant.**



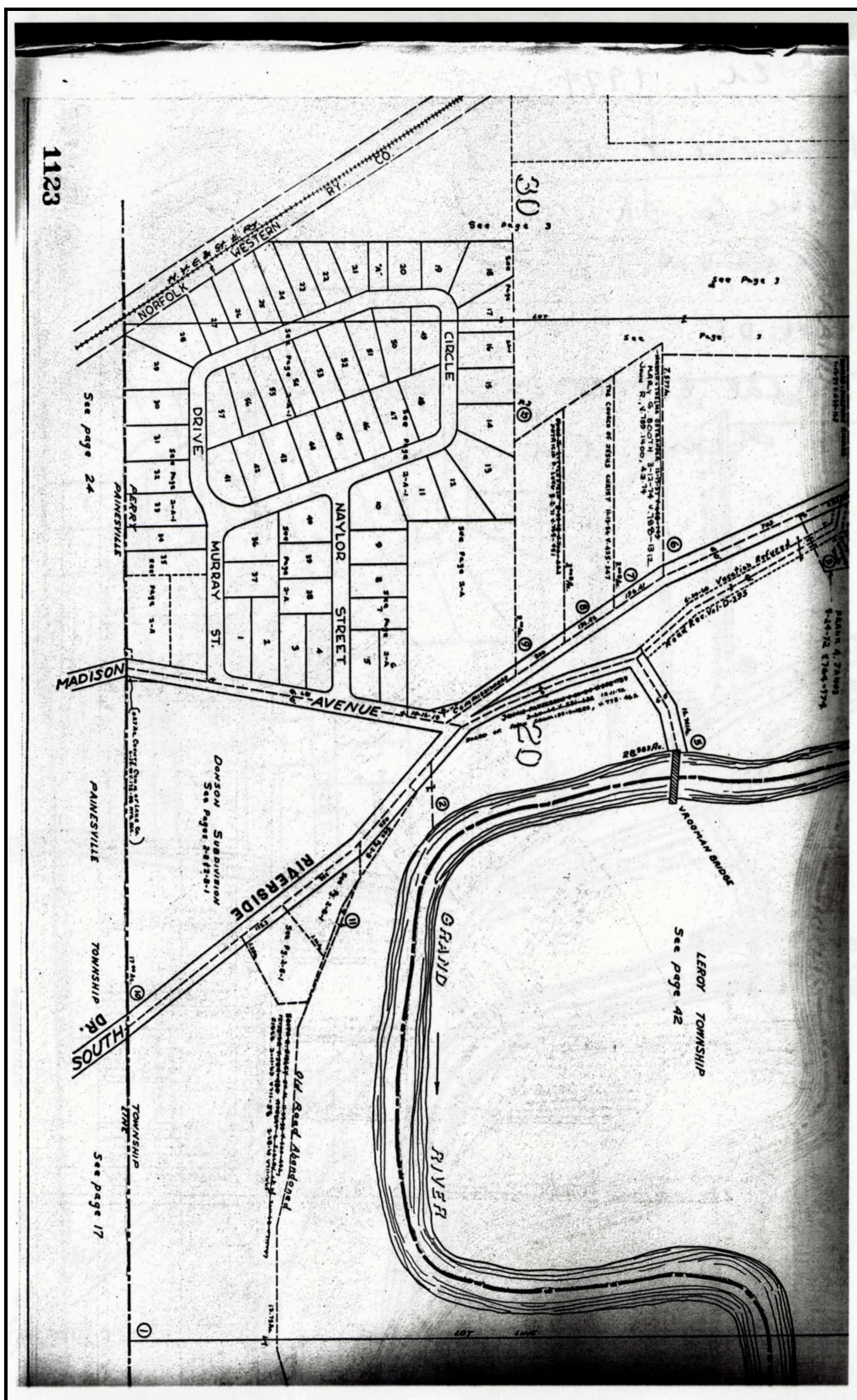




**Figure 21. Map showing parcel division and property owners in the Project Area south of Grand River in 1915 (Stark 1915:37-38).**







**Figure 23. Map showing parcel division and property owners in the Project Area north of Grand River in 1974 (Real Estate Data, Inc. 1974).**

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**





**Plate 1. View of the resource VRS-001, facing southeast.**



**Plate 2. View of the resource VRS-002 and addition, facing northwest.**





**Plate 3. View of the resource VRS-002, facing northwest.**



**Plate 4. View of the resource VRS-003, facing northwest.**





**Plate 5. View of the barn associated with resource VRS-003, facing southwest.**



**Plate 6. View of the Heritage House plaque for resource VRS-003 , facing west.**





**Plate 7. View of the resource VRS-004, facing northwest.**



**Plate 8. View of the resource VRS-005, facing northwest.**





**Plate 9. View of the resource VRS-006, facing northwest.**



**Plate 10. View of the resource VRS-007, facing northwest.**





**Plate 11. View of the resource VRS-009, facing northwest.**



**Plate 12. View of the resource VRS-010, facing southwest.**





**Plate 13. View of the resource VRS-011, facing southwest.**



**Plate 14. View of the resource VRS-012, facing northwest.**





**Plate 15. View of the addition to resource VRS-012, facing west.**



**Plate 16. View of the resource VRS-013, facing west.**





**Plate 17. View of the resource VRS-014, facing southwest.**



**Plate 18. View of the resource VRS-015, facing southwest.**





**Plate 19. View of the façade and right elevation of resource VRS-016, facing north. The porch has been enclosed and an addition has been appended to the rear elevation.**



**Plate 20. View of the façade and right elevation of resource VRS-016, facing north.**





**Plate 21. View of the left and rear elevations of resource VRS-016, facing south.**



**Plate 22. View of the rear and left elevations of the addition to resource VRS-016, facing northwest.**





**Plate 23. View of the barn associated with resource VRS-016, facing northwest. A garage addition has been appended to the east elevation of the barn.**



**Plate 24. View of the doorway on the façade of resource VRS-016, facing northeast.**





**Plate 25. View of resource VRS-017, facing southeast.**



**Plate 26. View of resource VRS-018, facing east.**





**Plate 27. View of resource VRS-019, facing south.**



**Plate 28. View of resource VRS-020, facing north. A modern addition has been appended to the left elevation.**





**Plate 29. View of resource VRS-020, facing northwest. A modern addition has been appended to the rear elevation of the ell.**



**Plate 30. View of resource VRS-020, facing north. The chicken coup and outbuilding is located behind-and-left of the house.**





**Plate 31. View of the resource VRS-020, facing northwest. The Lake County Historical Society's Heritage House plaque is located on the corner of the ell. The barn is located behind and right of the house.**



**Plate 32. View of the resource VRS-020, facing east. The house has had two modern additions, one on the left elevation, and one on the rear elevation. The rear addition has a recessed porch and deck.**





**Plate 33. View of the resource VRS-021, facing east. The barn has had numerous concrete block additions and is located to the east of the house on the south side of South Ridge Road (SR 84).**



**Plate 34. View of the resource VRS-021, facing north. The house has had a one-story addition and a substantial modern wood deck appended to the rear (southwest) elevation.**





**Plate 35. View of the resource VRS-021, facing south. The house has had been altered with a square bay, a recessed porch, and a rear addition.**



**Plate 36. View of the resource VRS-022, facing north.**





**Plate 37. View of the resource VRS-022, facing northwest. This section of the cemetery contains some of the oldest gravesites and extant stones**



**Plate 38. View of the resource VRS-022, facing north. This cemetery is still and active cemetery, and contains a mix of historic and modern burial sites.**





**Plate 39. View of the façade and left elevation of resource VRS-024, facing south.**



**Plate 40. View of the façade of resource VRS-024, facing southeast.**





**Plate 41. View of the of the left elevation of resource VRS-024, facing southwest. The left elevation has an screened-in porch and two doorways with out access. These doorway may be associated to the structure when it was a church.**



**Plate 42. View of the right elevation of resource VRS-024, facing southeast.**



**Plate 43. View of the rear elevation of resource VRS-024, facing east. The house appears to have been altered by a square bay window. The foundation does not appear to have been altered and may be reflective when the resource was moved to its current location during the historic period.**





**Plate 44. View of the resource VRS-024 and subterranean garage , facing southwest.**



**Plate 45. View of the resource VRS-024, facing east. The house has had two modern additions, one on the left elevation, and one on the rear elevation. The rear addition has a recessed porch and deck.**





**Plate 46. View of the park area at the rear(south) of resource VRS-024, facing southeast. The area behind this resource is currently part of Indian Point Metropark and contains a waterfall (center of picture). This parcel was part of resource VRS-024 and sold to the Lake Metroparks in 2005.**



**Plate 47. View of the resource VRS-025, facing south.**





**Plate 48. View of the resource VRS-026, facing northeast.**



**Plate 49. View of the resource VRS-028, facing south. Some alterations include modern replacement window and the conversion of the original front door to a bay window.**





**Plate 50. View of the resource VRS-028, facing southeast.**



**Plate 51. View of the resource VRS-029, facing northwest.**





**Plate 52. View of Vrooman Road at Interstate 90, facing south north.**



**Plate 53. View of Vrooman Road at resource VRS-004, facing northwest.**



**Plate 54. View of Vrooman Road at resource VRS-007, facing northwest.**



**Plate 55. View of Vrooman Road at resource VRS-014, facing northwest.**





**Plate 56. View of River Road at resource VRS-017, facing northwest.**



**Plate 57. View of River Road, facing northwest.**





**Plate 58. View of South Ridge Road at resource VRS-018, facing southwest.**



**Plate 59. View of River Road at South Ridge Road, facing southeast.**





**Plate 60. View of South Ridge Road at Lane Road (left) and River Road (right), facing northeast.**



**Plate 61. View of Lane Road at South Ridge Road, facing north.**





**Plate 62. View of South Ridge Road at Lane Road and River Road, facing southwest. Resource VRS-024 is to the left.**



**Plate 63. View of South Ridge Road at resource VRS-026, facing northeast.**





**Plate 64. View of South Ridge Road at resource VRS-026, facing southwest.**



**Plate 65. View of South Ridge Road at Vrooman Road (right) and Madison Avenue (left), facing northeast.**



**Plate 66. View of Madison Avenue at South Ridge Road (right) and Riverside Drive (left), facing west.**



**Plate 67. View of Riverside Drive at Vrooman Road and Madison Avenue intersection, facing southwest.**





**Plate 68. View of Vrooman Road at South Ridge Road, Madison Avenue, and Riverside Drive intersection, facing southeast.**



**Plate 69. View of Vrooman Road at Mason's Landing Park, facing southwest.**





**Plate 70. View of the resource VRS-029 (Vrooman Road Bridge) at Mason's Landing Park , facing southeast.**



**Plate 71. View of Vrooman Road at resource VRS-029, facing northwest.**





**Plate 72. View of Vrooman Road at resource VRS-029, facing southeast.**



**Plate 73. View of Vrooman Road at the intersection of Seeley Road, facing northwest.**



**APPENDIX A**  
**Lake County Historical Society – Heritage House Files**

**APPENDIX B**  
**Previously Recorded Ohio Historic Inventory Forms**

**APPENDIX C**  
**Ohio Bridge Inventory Information Sheets**



**APPENDIX D**  
**Ohio Historic Inventory Forms**