

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

ENTERED JUL 03 2003  
03000608

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Lutz/Martin Farm**

other name/site number: **Shoemaker Farm, Lutz Farm, Martin Farm, NPS Tract # 116-026, 116-27, 116-28, Building # HS 597 (house) and HS-598 (shed), HS-599-603; Ohio Historic Inventory # SUM-0086-06**

2. Location

street & number: **2470 Martin Road**

not for publication: N/A

City/town: **Bath Township**

vicinity: X

State: **OH** county: **Summit**

Code: **153**

zip code: **44333**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria.        See continuation sheet.

Barbara Paven Dept. Head April 4, 2003  
Signature of certifying official Planning Inventory Date  
Registration

Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: **Public-Federal**

Category of Property: **Building(s)**

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>3</u>	___	buildings
<u>3</u>	___	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	___	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:   0  

Name of related multiple property listing: **Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPD.**

6. Function or Use

Historic: **Domestic  
Agriculture/Subsistence**

Sub: **Single Dwelling  
Processing**

Current : Vacant

Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification: **Other: Upright and Wing**

Other Description: **Vernacular**

Materials: foundation: **Sandstone & Clay Tile Block** roof: **Asphalt**

Walls: **Wood**

other: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.   X   See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicable National Register Criterion: **A and C**

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : **N/A**

Areas of Significance: **Agriculture  
Architecture**

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

Period(s) of Significance: **1888-1939**

Significant Dates: Historic: **1888**

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: **17 acres**

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1) 17 450234 4558211            3) 17 450551 4558097

2) 17 450412 4558217            4) 17 450551 4558038

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: X See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: **Sam Tamburro, Historian**

Organization: **NPS/Cuyahoga Valley National Park**

Date: **April 2002 (rev. 2/2003)**

Street & Number: **15610 Vaughn Road**

Telephone: **(330) 657-2096**

City or Town: **Brecksville**

State: OH ZIP: **44141**

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Additional Documentation

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**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

**A USGS map indicating the property's location.**

**Photographs**

**Figures**

**Figure One: Martin House, Sketch Map**

**Figure Two: Martin House, First Floor Plan**

**Figure Three: Martin House, Second Floor Plan**

**Figure Four: 1938 aerial photograph of the Martin Farm**

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
Bath Township  
Summit County, Ohio

Description

The 17-acre Jacob Lutz/Peter Martin Farmstead<sup>1</sup> is located within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park in Bath Township. The Lutz House and Barn are situated on the east side of Martin Road, and a line of Maple trees screens the farmstead from the road. A long, gravel driveway leads from the road to the house. The south side of the driveway is lined with several Cherry trees. The property is level to the north and west of the house. The property to the east and south maintains a steep slope away from the house. There is a farm pond on the eastern section of the property. The area further east of the pond is a wooded ravine.

There are nine resources within the Lutz Farmstead that are considered to be contributing: the house, shed, privy, two water pumps, barn foundation, milk house foundation, water well, and agricultural field. The natural gas well pumping station, along the southern section of the property, is considered a noncontributing resource within this nomination (Photo 29).

Built circa 1888, the Lutz House is a gable-roofed, upright-and-wing, two-story, wood balloon framed vernacular building<sup>2</sup> (Photos 1-15). All faces of the house are covered with wood novelty, or drop, siding, and all of the roofs are covered with asphalt tab shingles. There is a shed-roofed wall dormer located in the wing roof (façade elevation) (Photo 7). The dormer contains two two-over-two, double-hung windows.

All full-size windows are two-over-two, double-hung with plain-faced surrounds. The house's fenestration pattern is symmetrical (Photo 1). The door openings also contain plain-faced surrounds. The house's façade elevation has two doors: one in the wing section and one in the upright section.

The house has experienced several minor additions throughout its history. Along the façade of the house is a 5 x 16-foot, one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch (Photo 1). The porch is covered with vertical wood board-and-batten siding. There are two six-over-six and two four-over-two windows in the porch's façade elevation (Photo 1). All of the windows are

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<sup>1</sup> The official name of the nominated property is the Jacob Lutz/Peter Martin Farm. For the purposes of this nomination form, the property will hereafter be called Lutz.

<sup>2</sup> 1888 Summit County Tax Auditor's Duplicates.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Description (continued)

double-hung. The design of the windows and the exterior sheathing material indicate that the Lutzes enclosed the porch after the initial construction of the house.

Another addition is a 7 x 16-foot, shed-roofed entry porch along the west elevation of the house (Photo 12). The entry porch is also covered with vertical wood board-and-batten siding. The interior framing of the entry porch contains machine-turned spindle posts, suggesting that the board-and-batten siding was a later treatment (Photo 14). There is a one-over-one, double-hung window located in the west wall of the entry porch.

The north side of the house has a shed-roofed addition that appears to have served as a porch/pantry (Photos 2 and 9). This addition is covered with wood novelty siding similar to the siding on the house. The addition has a door and several windows. The porch addition's windows are one-over-one, double-hung, and single light fixed. There is also a small, wood-framed, gable-roofed structure covering the basement bulkhead located at the east end of the north elevation (Photo 10).

A partial basement with a compressed-dirt floor is located under the upright section of the house. The foundation is constructed of smooth-faced, structural clay tile block laid on top of a lower course of sandstone block. There is a basement bulkhead entrance located in the northeast corner of the basement.

Interior elements include plain wood moldings, bead-board wainscoting, and pine floors throughout the house (Photo 15). The original massing of the house appears to be intact. Interior doors are four-paneled. The two exterior front doors are two-paneled topped by two rectangular glass lights. The exterior side door contains two rectangular panels and three square panels topped by a large clear glass light (Photo 13).

Directly south of the façade elevation is a water pump, which provides the primary water source for the house (Photo 4). The house does not contain interior plumbing. The water pump is considered a contributing resource for its ability to convey information about the day-to-day operation of a farm.

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Description (continued)

Approximately 15 yards south of the house is a 15 x 32-foot shed (Photos 16-19). Built circa 1925, the shed is a one-and-a-half story, gable-roofed, wood-framed structure. The structure is clad with narrow wood, weatherboard siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt tab shingles. A large, wood sliding-track door along the west elevation provides access to the structure. There is also an entry door along the west elevation. There are three windows located in the shed: two in the south elevation and one in the north elevation. Windows are both two-over-two and one-over-one fixed. The interior floor of the shed is poured concrete. A narrow set of wood stairs leads to the second-floor loft area.

Along the north elevation of the shed is a 10 x 21-foot, shed-roofed addition (Photos 18-19). The wood-framed addition wraps around the east elevation of the shed, forming an L-shaped plan (Photo 20). The addition's roof is standing metal seam and was added during a recent stabilization effort. A large, wood overhead door is located in the west side of the addition (Photo 16). The exterior of the addition is covered with narrow, vertical wood siding. The entire addition sits on a concrete block foundation, and the interior floor is gravel.

Approximately 50 yards northeast of the shed is a wood-framed, gable-roofed privy (Photo 21). The contributing privy, built circa 1888, is eave-oriented and is clad with the same drop siding as the house, which may identify the privy's construction date. East of the privy is a farm pond (Photo 22). Several mature Peach trees are located in the area between the privy and the pond.

Approximately 30 yards west of the house and shed is a partial sandstone foundation of the former raised-bank barn (Photo 23). Constructed circa the 1850s, the barn faced Martin Road and remained a part of the Lutz Farmstead until the late-1990s. The barn foundation is considered to be a contributing structure within the nomination because of its ability to convey information about the spatial relationship of the farmstead.

Northeast of the barn foundation is the foundation of the former milk house, built circa 1850s (Photo 24). The milk house's sandstone foundation is considered to be a contributing resource for its historic association with the functioning of the farm. Adjacent to the north side of the milk house foundation is a contributing water pump (Photo 25). South of the milk house



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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Description (continued)

foundation is a contributing water well (Photo 26). Both resources provide information regarding the spatial relationship of the farmstead. Directly east of the barn foundation is an agricultural field that was historically associated with the Lutz Farmstead (Photo 27-28). The field (meadow) is currently not in agricultural production, but its historic delineation, defined by the tree line, is still intact. A dirt, two-track driveway leads from the main driveway through the middle section of the field to a natural gas well situated approximately 70 feet south of the pond (Photo 29).

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Summit County, Ohio

Photographs

All of the following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of property: Lutz/Martin Farmstead  
County and state: Summit County, Ohio  
Name of photographer: Sam Tamburro  
Date of Photograph: March 2001  
Location of negatives: Cuyahoga Valley National Park

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	House	Façade elevation, facing north
2.	House	North elevation, facing south
3.	House	Façade elevation (west end), facing north
4.	House	Façade elevation (west end), facing north
5.	House	Façade elevation (east end), facing north
6.	House	Façade elevation (west end), facing north
7.	House	Façade elevation dormer, facing north
8.	House	Façade elevation (west end), facing north
9.	House	North elevation porch, facing south
10.	House	North elevation (east end), facing south
11.	House	East elevation, facing west
12.	House	West elevation, facing east
13.	House	Interior door, west elevation, facing east
14.	House	Porch spindle, west elevation, facing west
15.	House	Interior door and staircase, facing east
16.	Shed	West elevation, facing east
17.	Shed	South elevation, facing north
18.	Shed	North elevation, facing south
19.	Shed	North elevation, facing south
20.	Shed	East elevation, facing west
21.	Privy	West elevation, facing east
22.	Pond	Facing east

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Photographs (continued)

All of the following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of property: Lutz/Martin Farmstead  
County and state: Summit County, Ohio  
Name of photographer: Sam Tamburro  
Date of Photograph: March 2001  
Location of negatives: Cuyahoga Valley National Park

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Description</u>
23.	Barn Foundation	Facing northwest
24.	Milk House Foundation	Facing northwest
25.	Water Pump	Facing southeast
26.	Water Well	Facing northwest
27.	Field	Facing east
28.	Field	Facing east
29.	Gas Well	Facing west

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Statement of Significance

The Lutz/Martin Farm meets the registration requirements for farmsteads eligible under Criteria A and C as specified in the *Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley Multiple Property Documentation Form (Agricultural MPD)*.

This property is being nominated under Criterion A (Agriculture) for association with the agricultural practices of the Cuyahoga Valley. The Lutz Farm is a significant example of a farmstead that developed in the Cuyahoga River Valley as a result of the introduction of advance modes of transportation and improvements in farming technology. The "Railroads, Industrialization, and Scientific Farming: 1851-1913" section of the *Agricultural MPD* notes the importance of increased crop production and specialization, and the Lutz Farm's production during the late-nineteenth century reflects these historic trends. Moreover, the spatial relationship of the farmhouse to the outbuildings provides further understanding of how the farm functioned. The clustering of the barn and outbuildings near the farmhouse is indicative of the lifeways of the Lutzes and the Martins. With the introduction of modern conveniences, such as electricity, indoor plumbing, and refrigeration, many outbuildings like milk houses and privies, became obsolete. The Lutz Farm's built environment is indicative of farms in the Cuyahoga Valley prior to 1915.

The farmstead is also significant under Criterion C (Architecture) for containing buildings that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction. The Lutz farmhouse is an upright-and-wing, a building type identified in the *Agricultural MPD* as being significant. The upright-and-wing is one of several distinct house types associated with regional and national trends in vernacular architecture found on Cuyahoga Valley farmsteads. Moreover, the upright-and-wing house type represents a building tradition that was transported to Northeast Ohio and the Cuyahoga Valley from the New England/New York regions during nineteenth-century settlement.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Historical Background

In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville ceded a majority of land north of the Ohio River to the United States and opened it to white settlement. The State of Connecticut retained ownership of the Western Reserve of the Ohio Territory, and on 3 August 1795, the state sold the entire tract to the Connecticut Land Company (CLC) for \$1,200,000.

Like all land in the Cuyahoga Valley, speculators in the CLC originally owned the Lutz/Martin Farm, Bath Township Lot 50. In 1837, Ezekiel Williams, a land speculator and partner in the Connecticut Land Company who owned over 3,000 acres of land in Bath Township, sold Enoch Shoemaker 50 acres in the northeast corner of Lot 50. Shoemaker built a house and a barn in 1847 and 1850, respectively. According to the tax auditor's records from 1837 to 1847, these 50 unimproved acres had a tax valuation of \$178, which was comparable with lands of the surrounding area. The tax valuation of the 50 acres went up to \$638 in 1848, while other lands of the area did not increase near as much. There is no mention of improvements to the property in the tax auditor's records of 1848, although it is assumed that a house was erected in 1847. The tax auditor's record of 1851, however, lists the construction of a barn and an increase in the tax valuation by \$200.<sup>3</sup>

In 1847, Shoemaker purchased 34 acres of adjoining Lot 31 from Williams, increasing the size of his farm to 84 contiguous acres. Shoemaker made another purchase in 1848 of 46 acres in the northwest corner of Lot 50 from Moses Bates. Shoemaker also purchased 13.37 acres of Lot 31 from Ezekiel Williams. Shoemaker made another purchase of 13.37 acres in Lot 31 from Williams in 1861, which included a house and a barn from Jacob Peach. Shoemaker also purchased 47.04 acres in Lot 31 from Michael Young. These purchases increased the size of his farmstead to 204 acres that included two houses and two barns.

In 1870, Enoch Shoemaker, with the exception of 1.5 acres (part of the Jacob Peach purchase in 1861) in Bath Township Lot 31, sold his farm to John Bennage, a local farmer. Shoemaker apparently moved to his 1.5 acres in 1861 and rented his former home to a tenant farmer, which was common throughout the nineteenth century. With the purchase of Shoemaker's 204 acres, Bennage became the largest landowner in Bath Township with 730 contiguous acres. Bennage

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<sup>3</sup> 1837-51 Summit County Tax Auditor's Duplicates.

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Historical Background (continued)

divided the former Shoemaker Farm into four separate parcels shortly after purchase and quickly sold much of his newly acquired property.

By 1873, Jacob Lutz bought the former Shoemaker house, barn, and 48.5 acres of Lot 50 and Lot 31 from John Bennage.<sup>4</sup> Between 1881 and 1888, Lutz expanded his farm to a total of 223 acres. The tax valuation rose to \$450 when Lutz made improvements to the house in 1888. The extant house is believed to have been constructed in 1888. Whether or not the house was dramatically remodeled from a previous structure is not known at this time. However, much of the house's framing suggests it was constructed in the 1880s. In addition, a family history of the farmstead indicates that the 1847 house was a "log cabin" and was located south of the present-day house.<sup>5</sup> A thorough search of the area has not revealed any remnants of the log cabin.

In 1894, Peter Martin purchased 47 acres from Lutzs, which included the house, the barn, and the shed. At that time, there was a total of 80 acres to the Lutz farm, which encompassed both the east and west sides of Martin Road.

Peter Martin was born in a village in Budapest, Hungary in 1868. As a young child, he immigrated to the United States with his mother and sister. Eventually, the family settled in Butte, Montana. Peter worked in the gold and silver mines. However, after several harsh Montana winters, Peter decided to move to Ohio and start to farm.<sup>6</sup> In 1890, Martin purchased a Bath Township farm situated at the intersection of Martin Road and Ira Road.

Peter Martin met and married Anna Lutz, (Jacob Lutz's daughter), in 1891. Eventually the couple had three children: Raymond (1893), Earl Jacob (1896), and Mary (1903). In 1894, Martin sold his original farm to Jim Hine and purchased a large section of Jacob Lutz's farm, his new father-

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<sup>4</sup> Tackabury, Mead & Moffit. Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, (Philadelphia: n.p. 1874),120; Karen Martin Swanson, "He Gave His Name to Martin Road," Memories of Ira From a Meeting of Bath Township Historical Society 22 September 1995, (Bath, Ohio: n.p. 1995)

<sup>5</sup> Swanson, "He Gave His Name to Martin Road."

<sup>6</sup> Swanson, "He Gave His Name to Martin Road."

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Historical Background (continued)

in-law. Jacob Lutz died in 1903, and his wife Lovina died in 1912. Whether they continued to live on the farmstead with Peter and Anna Martin is not known. However, according to Karen Martin Swanson, Peter Martin's granddaughter, the 1847 log cabin was razed in 1915 after both Jacob and Lovina's deaths, which may indicate that they lived in the cabin until their deaths.

The farmstead has remained in the Lutz/Martin families since 1873, although the farmstead has since been subdivided into several parcels of land over time. The Martin Farm was the dominate fixture on the country road that connected the farmstead with the farming hamlet of Ira in Northampton Township. According to the Summit County Engineer's office, the road was formally petitioned for in 1849. Locally, the steep hill that led to the Martin Property was known as "Dutch Hill," and the intersection at Dutch Hill Road and Ira Road came to be known as "Sauerkraut Junction" because of the large concentration of German settlers in the area. During the 1930s, Dutch Hill Road was widened and regraded to allow for increased traffic. At this time, the road was renamed Martin Road after the Martin Family. Apparently, the Martin Farm was the sole residence along Dutch Hill Road for the early part of the twentieth century.<sup>7</sup>

Peter and Anna farmed together until Anna's death in 1945.<sup>8</sup> At that point, Peter's son Raymond and his wife Pansy moved back to the farm to help with the operation. Tragically, Raymond was killed in a tractor accident in 1956.<sup>9</sup> Earl Jacob Martin, Peter's youngest son, and his wife Mary move back on the farm. Peter died in 1960 at the age of 92. After this point, the property no longer functioned as a family farm. The farm was subdivided with a parcel east of the house being mined for natural gas. The raised-bank barn, silo, and milk house, which were situated near Martin Road, were razed in the mid-1990s.

The National Park Service (NPS) purchased the Martin Property (13.75 acres) in the summer of 2000. At the time of acquisition, the Martin Farmstead consisted of the house, shed/garage, privy, and 13.75 acres. Since the time of acquisition, NPS has initiated minor stabilization efforts on the roof of the house and the shed/garage.

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<sup>7</sup> Swanson, "He Gave His Name to Martin Road."

<sup>8</sup> Akron Beacon Journal, 29 March 1945.

<sup>9</sup> Akron Beacon Journal, 17 October 1956.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Criterion A: Agriculture

The Lutz/Martin Farm is a significant example of a farmstead that developed in the Cuyahoga River Valley during the historic period defined in "Railroads, Industrialization, and Scientific Farming: 1851 to 1913" section of the *Agriculture MPD*.<sup>10</sup>

Between 1850 and 1860, Ohio experienced a dramatic increase in the production of staple crops due to increased settlement and internal transportation improvements. Consequently, Cuyahoga Valley also enjoyed a growth in its agricultural economy. Driven by improved lines of transportation resulting from the Ohio & Erie Canal (O&EC) and later the Valley Railway, the agricultural production characterized the shift from subsistence to market-driven farming in the Cuyahoga Valley, emphasizing wheat, corn, and oats. With Akron emerging as a major grain milling center on the O&EC, Cuyahoga Valley farmers responded by adapting their crops to meet market demands, especially in Summit County townships like Bath. In addition, the Ira/Hawkins area was home to a cheese factory, which impacted the focus of agricultural production on area farms. In the Cuyahoga Valley, farmers focused on dairy products, like butter and milk, because they were agricultural commodities that had a high value at market.<sup>11</sup> As a result, dairying became one of the major productions of the valley in the uplands away from the Cuyahoga River, especially in Summit County.<sup>12</sup> The Lutz/Martin Farmstead is indicative of these historic agricultural trends.

The land on which the Lutz/Martin Farmstead is situated has been in agricultural production since the early-nineteenth century. The first statistics for the property's agricultural production appear in the 1850 *Productions of Agriculture Schedule* for Bath Township. The farmstead, then owned by Enoch Shoemaker, encompassed approximately 100 improved acres, which was

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<sup>10</sup> Jeffrey Winstel, Paulette Cossel, and Melinda Campbell, Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places. Brecksville, OH: National Park Service, March, 1993. Cited hereafter as Agricultural MPD.

<sup>11</sup> For a description of the dairying industry in the Cuyahoga Valley see Samuel A. Lane's Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County, (Akron, OH: Beacon Job Department, 1892), 864.

<sup>12</sup> Winstel et al, Agricultural MPD.



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Criterion A: Agriculture (continued)

considerably larger than the 61-acre average size of a Bath Township farm.<sup>13</sup> The cash value of the farm was listed at \$2,000, and its crop production was characteristic of other area farms. Shoemaker harvested 187 bushels of wheat and 150 bushels of Indian corn, which were well above the average yields for Bath Township farms.<sup>14</sup> Shoemaker also grew small amounts of oats (50 bushels) and Irish potatoes (15 bushels).

The census records also indicate that Shoemaker maintained livestock on his farm. Shoemaker owned four "milch" cows, one bull, 62 sheep, and 17 swine. The value of his slaughtered animals in 1850 was estimated at \$60, which was above the Bath Township average for that year. Products from livestock consisted of 110 pounds of wool and 200 pounds of butter.<sup>15</sup> From nearly all of the available statistics, the Shoemaker Farm was characteristic of Cuyahoga Valley farms and an "above-average" producer.

By the 1870 *Productions of Agriculture Schedule*, Shoemaker maintained consistent in his crop production. However, it is clear that the farm benefited from improvements in agricultural practices that became common during that era. Similar to previous statistics, the Shoemaker Farm, in 1870, continued to growing grains, harvesting 245 bushels of wheat, 370 bushels of Indian corn, and 150 bushels of oats.<sup>16</sup>

Interestingly, the farm's dairy production increased significantly. According to the U.S. Census *Productions of Agriculture* schedule, Shoemaker increased his butter production to 750 pounds, over three times what it was in 1850, with only three "milch" cows. An explanation for this

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<sup>13</sup> 1850 U.S. Census' Productions of Agriculture, (Bath Township, Ohio).

<sup>14</sup> For U.S. Census' Productions of Agriculture averages for Summit County and Cuyahoga County see Kurt Mulhauser and Jeff Winstel, NPS Special History Study: U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture Records, 1850, 1870, and 1880, (Brecksville, OH: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, n.d.).

<sup>15</sup> 1850 U.S. Census' Productions of Agriculture, (Bath Township, Ohio). Mulhauser and Winstel, NPS Special History Study: U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture Records, 1850, 1870, and 1880.

<sup>16</sup> 1870 U.S. Census' Productions of Agriculture, (Bath Township, Ohio).

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Summit County, Ohio

Criterion A: Agriculture (continued)

increase can be found in improved farming methods that were instituted after the Civil War. As the *Agricultural MPD* notes, Cuyahoga Valley farmers chose improved breeds of cattle, fed them with specialized grains, and kept them in barns during the winter instead of allowing them to forage for grass on barren hillsides. Due to these changes, milk yields per cow increased.<sup>17</sup> From 1870 to 1910, the amount of milk sold by valley farmers nearly tripled in fluid gallons.<sup>18</sup>

The Lutz/Martin Farmstead was situated relatively close to the two main transportation systems that passed through the Cuyahoga Valley, the O&EC and the Valley Railway, and it is reasonable to conclude that they utilized their close proximity to these transportation links to sell “cash crops.”

Although competition from the emerging railroad industry after 1850 reduced the total amount of freight shipped on the entire O&EC system, the valley’s portion of the canal still remained a viable transportation route. With the opening of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and the Cleveland, Akron & Zainesville Railroad in 1852, the O&EC developed a symbiotic relationship with the new railroads. The canal shipped the valley’s bulk staples, oats and grains, to distribution centers such as Cleveland and Akron where the goods were reloaded on freight cars and sent to eastern markets. The Shoemaker Farm’s 200 percent increase in oat production is especially indicative of the development of a market economy. Furthermore, local farmers utilized the O&EC as an option against the artificially inflated freight rates that characterized the early history of the railroad industry. Although a slower mode of transportation, the O&EC still serviced major centers of commerce, such as Akron.

During the mid- to late-nineteenth century, Akron’s Ferdinand Schumacher built his rolled oats cereal business into a nationwide commodity later known as Quaker Oats, a staple historically regarded as horse fodder. Dubbed the “Oatmeal King,” Schumacher expanded his company rapidly after supplying oatmeal cereal to Union troops during the Civil War. Schumacher paid high prices for oats, and it is clear that local farmers, like Shoemaker, adapted their crops to meet the demand. Situated next to Schumacher’s Mill on North Street in Akron, the O&EC

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<sup>17</sup> Winstel et al, Agricultural MPD, 11.

<sup>18</sup> Winstel et al, Agricultural MPD, 11.

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Criterion A: Agriculture (continued)

served as a direct line into the valley's hinterlands. The influence Quaker Oats had on area farms was a localized occurrence and is historically significant.

In addition, the Lutz/Martin Farmstead was near the Ira Station of the Valley Railway. As the *Agricultural MPD* notes, railroad transportation allowed Cuyahoga Valley farmers the opportunity to ship dairy products to growing consumer markets in Cleveland and Akron quickly, preventing spoilage.<sup>19</sup> The sale of milk and dairy products became a significant economic factor to valley farms in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Ira Station, with its proximity to the Hawkins Cheese Factory, developed into a distribution point for dairy products. Many Bath Township farmers hauled their milk products to the Ira Station each day for distribution to milk processing factories like the Akron Pure Milk Company.<sup>20</sup>

Although there is no specific agricultural production data available from Jacob Lutz's or Peter Martin's operation of the farm, it is reasonable to conclude that production levels remained consistent and very well may have increased during their tenure.<sup>21</sup> After all, the urban populations of both Cleveland and Akron grew significantly during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, increasing the demand for market produce. Cuyahoga Valley market garden produce increased in value from \$63,000 in 1860 to \$2,000,000 in 1910.<sup>22</sup> The value of orchard products increased from \$90,000 in 1860 to \$700,000 in 1910, and the amount of milk sold tripled during the same period. The Lutz/Martin Farmstead is indicative of these Cuyahoga Valley agricultural trends. A 1938 aerial photograph of the Martin Farm indicates that the property was in agricultural production (see Figure Four).

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<sup>19</sup> Winstel et al, *Agricultural MPD*, 11.

<sup>20</sup> "Cuyahoga Valley Railroad Days," *Bath Country Journal*, October 1985, 43-45; For a description of the dairy industry in Northeast Ohio see Robert Leslie Jones, "The Dairy Industry in Ohio Prior to the Civil War," *Ohio History*, Volume 56/January 1947, Number 1, and R. Douglas Hurt, "Dairying in Nineteenth-Century Ohio," *Old Northwest*, 1980 53 (4), 387-399..

<sup>21</sup> The 1900 U.S. Census' Schedule of Population for Bath Township (Summit County) Ohio indicates Peter Martin maintained a live-in farm hand, suggesting a growth in the operation.

<sup>22</sup> Winstel et al, *Agricultural MPD*, 11.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Lutz Farm's buildings contain significantly distinct characteristics of construction practices associated with agricultural development in the Cuyahoga Valley as defined in the *Agricultural MPD*. In the context of the Cuyahoga Valley, a farmstead is defined as a group of buildings that are associated with a historic agricultural function. In addition, the spatial relationship between the Lutz Farm's buildings, structures, and contributing field convey the sense of a functionally related agricultural unit.

As the *Agriculture MPD* notes, vernacular architecture, as opposed to high-style interpretations, was influenced primarily by the building traditions of distinct cultural groups, available materials, and climate.<sup>23</sup> After the establishment and integration of a national railroad system, which distributed house pattern books and trade journals across the country, many building styles and types became nationalized.<sup>24</sup> The Lutz House evidences features directly associated with vernacular building traditions that are represented in the Cuyahoga Valley and in national trends.

The Lutz House is an upright-and-wing, a building type influenced by settlers from the New England/New York region. After the opening of the Ohio & Erie Canal (O&EC) in 1827, the Cuyahoga Valley experienced rapid settlement from the New York/New England area. Along with their personal belongings and cultural traditions, the new settlers also brought common (vernacular) building traditions. Even though the Lutz House was built several years after the initial settlement of the Cuyahoga Valley, the house is an expression of a building tradition that continued to be represented well into the late-nineteenth century. The house is a mix of accepted building practices and available materials.

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<sup>23</sup> Winstel et al, *Agricultural MPD*, 27.

<sup>24</sup> John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), 156-163; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997), 89-90.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
Bath Township  
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Criterion C: Architecture (continued)

The upright-and-wing sections of the house appear to have been built at the same time (1888). The massing and plan of the house are consistent with the later form of the upright-and-wing.

The façade and west elevation porches both contain turned spindle posts, which are consistent with the mass-milling and readily obtainable porch detailing associated with the Folk Victorian style.<sup>25</sup> In early nineteenth-century upright-and-wing dwellings, the roofs of both sections are totally separate with the gable “wing” section usually joining the “upright” section below the latter’s eave line. In later-nineteenth-century upright-and-wing houses, like the Lutz House, the “wing” section of the structure intercepts the “upright” section within its slope. Typical of most upright-and-wing houses in the Cuyahoga Valley, one of the Lutz House’s façade doors is located in the “wing” section and the building’s fenestration pattern is symmetrical.

The two remaining contributing outbuildings are standard building types. The shed (circa 1888) is constructed of machine-milled, narrow, weatherboard siding characteristic of late-nineteenth-century outbuildings. As the farmstead evolved during the early-twentieth century, the north elevation of the shed was added, creating a “one-car” garage.

The small, gable-roofed structure clad with drop siding is clearly the farm’s privy. Character-defining features of the privy include vented gables and a single entry door. This ubiquitous structure was an obvious necessity for a farmstead without the convenience of indoor plumbing.

The spatial relationship between the contributing resources within the Lutz Farmstead articulates the sense of a functionally related agricultural unit. Oriented perpendicular to the road, the house’s façade faces south, overlooking a large agricultural field and historically where the raised-bank barn was sited. The house’s alignment indicates that Martin Road was not a well-traveled country road in Bath Township. A line of trees screen the house from the road, creating a semi-isolated feel to the farmstead.

Directly south of the house is the shed, communicating the fact that the property was a working farm. The small farm pond on the east of the house and shed potentially served as a water source

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<sup>25</sup> McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, 309-310.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Criterion C: Architecture (continued)

for the farming operation. A gravel driveway connects the house and shed to the former barn location. Although only the foundation of the barn and connected silo remain, the structures illustrate how the barn functioned in the landscape. Banked into a hillside, the barn's façade faced Martin Road. The south elevation contained an entryway to the barn's basement. Typically, dairy cows were housed in this section. The field southeast of the barn most likely served as the farm's pasture.

As mentioned earlier, dairy production represented a significant aspect of the Lutz Farm, which is reflected in the spatial relationship of the site. The Lutz Farm's architecture, spatial design, and farm production indicate the significant impact of cultural improvements and scientific improvements on farmsteads in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Period of Significance Justification

The Lutz Farmstead's era of significance could be placed within the period of "Railroads, Industrialization, and Scientific Farming: 1851-1913," as defined in the *Agricultural MPD*, but it extends to 1939 when the period of significance for farming in the Cuyahoga Valley ended. Therefore, the period of significance for the Lutz/Martin Farmstead is best defined as 1873 to 1939. During those sixty-six years, the property was farmed by the Lutz and Martin Families. Even though the farm remained in the Martin Family until the year 2000, there are virtually no additions to the farmstead that postdate 1939.

The Lutz/Martin Farmstead's built environment suggests that the property remained a traditional late-nineteenth century valley farm that did not experience the diversification some area farms did in the twentieth century. With the exception of the garage addition to the shed, all of the contributing resources convey the historical integrity of a functioning farmstead before the twentieth century. Added within the period of significance (1888-1939), the shed-roofed garage addition indicates the subtle intrusion of the automotive age on the Martins and does not detract from the overall historic integrity of the farmstead.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
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Historic Integrity

The nominated property has a high degree of integrity. None of the buildings have been altered in any significant way. They evidence important materials and design features along with original craftsmanship. All of the buildings are in their original locations. The surrounding setting is rural, giving the nominated property integrity of feeling and association. The period of significance for the property reflects the period when the farmstead was owned and occupied by people farming the land.

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Lutz/Martin Farm  
Bath Township  
Summit County, Ohio

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
5) 17	450485	4557991
6) 17	450209	4557982

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at Point 1 on the sketch map, proceed east a distance of 633 feet to Point 2; thence proceed southeast a distance of 591 feet along the tree line to Point 3; thence proceed south a distance of 193 feet to Point 4; thence proceed in a southwest a distance of 292 feet to Point 5; thence proceed west a distance of 939 feet to Point 6; thence proceed north along the alignment of Martin Road a distance of 755 feet back to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property contains the buildings and acreage that are historically associated with the agricultural practices of the Lutz/Martin Farm and continue to retain historic integrity. The agriculture field (Tracts 116-26, 116-27, 116-28) listed in the nomination as a contributing resource is within the historic boundary of the Lutz/Martin Farmstead. The field is periodically mowed by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park's grounds staff and is included in the *Mowing Plan, 1998*.<sup>26</sup> The 17-acre farmstead boundary represents the adjacent property that still retains historic integrity as an agricultural farm.

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<sup>26</sup> Darlene Tvorik, *Mowing Plan, 1998*, (Brecksville, OH: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, 1998, Rev. 2001), Grounds 5.

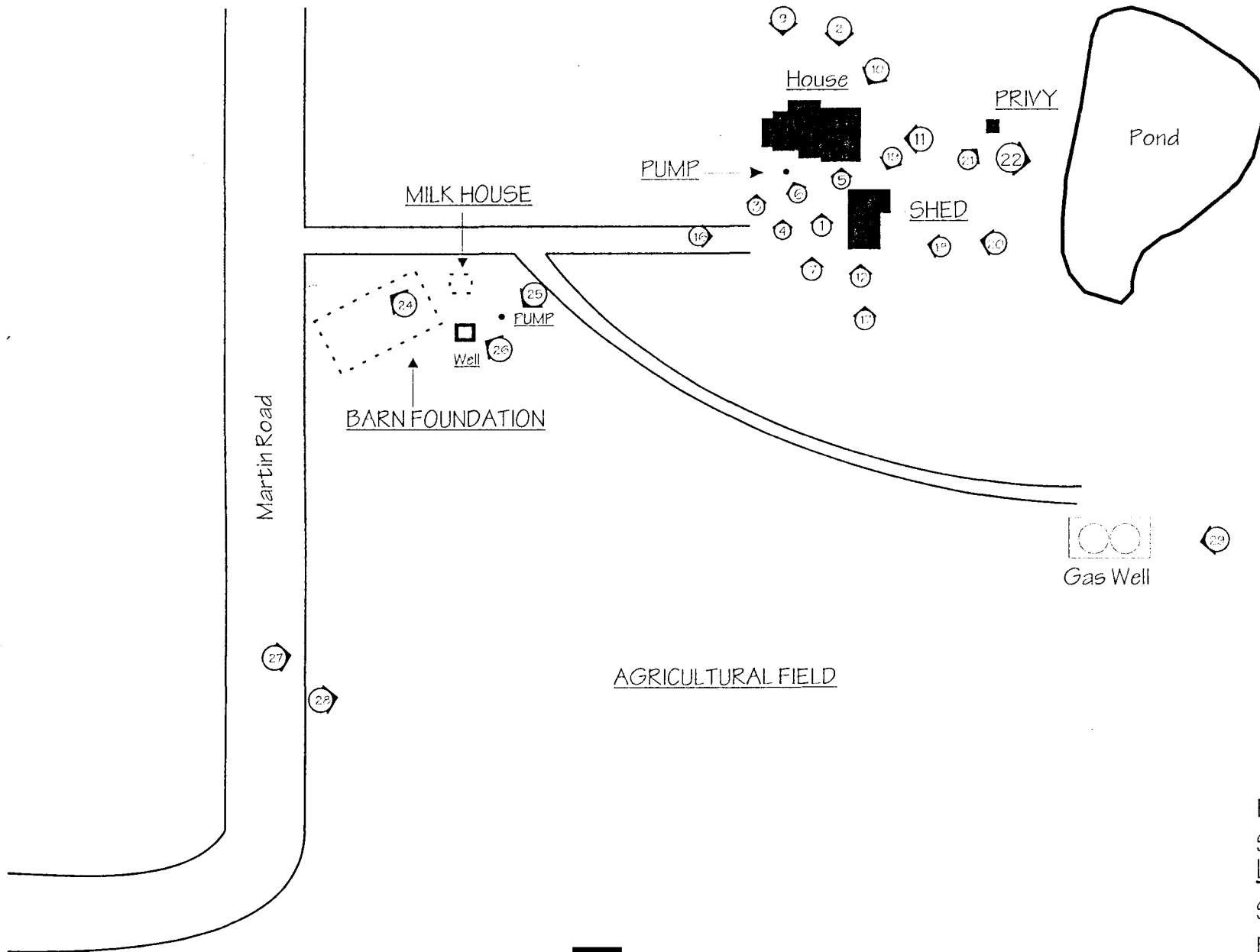



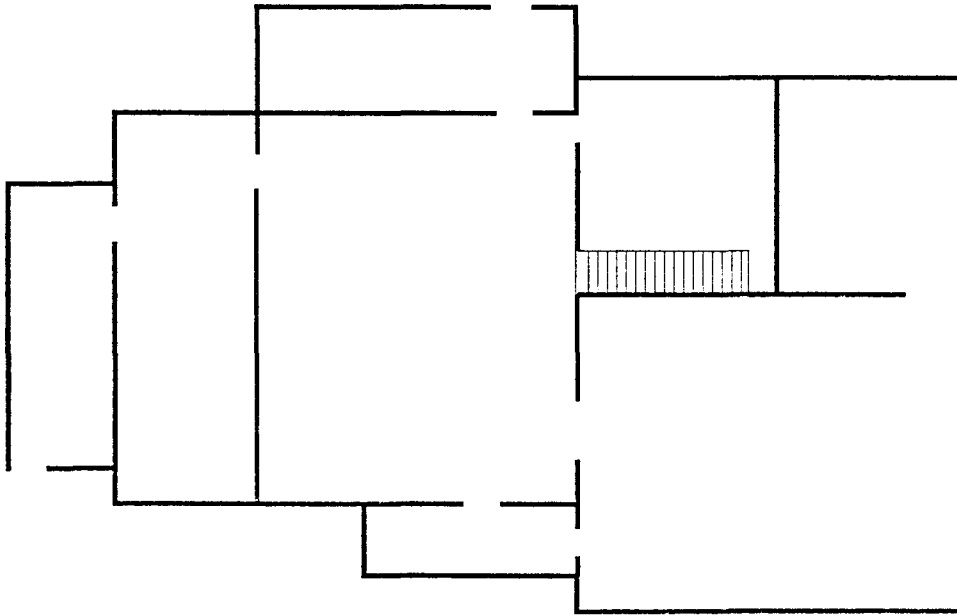


FIGURE ONE  
 SKETCH MAP  
 LUTZ/MARTIN FARMSTEAD  
 SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
 BATH TOWNSHIP  
 APRIL 2002  
 CUYAHOGA VALLEY  
 NATIONAL PARK

-  CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photoview



NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE TWO  
LUTZ/MARTIN FARMSTEAD  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
BATH TOWNSHIP  
APRIL 2002  
CUYAHOGA VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK

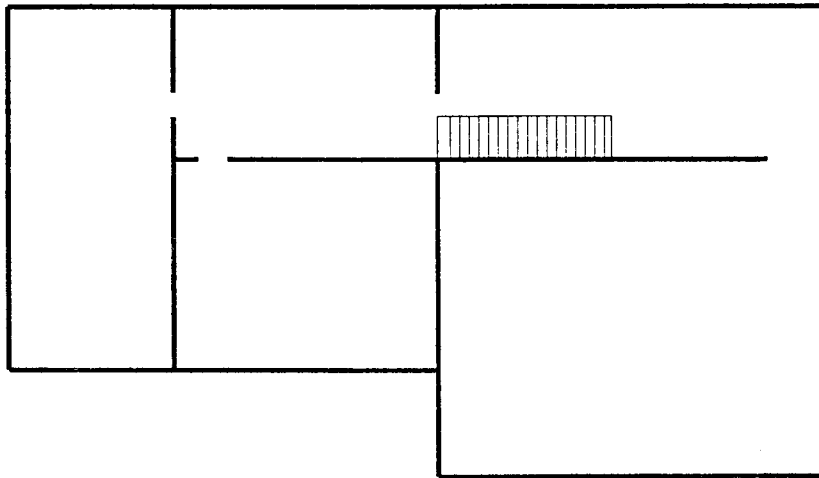


FIGURE THREE  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
LUTZ/MARTIN FARMSTEAD  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
BATH TOWNSHIP  
APRIL 2002  
CUYAHOGA VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK



NOT TO SCALE



FIGURE FOUR  
1938 AERIAL PHOTO  
LUTZ/MARTIN FARMSTEAD  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
BATH TOWNSHIP

CUYAHOGA VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK



FIGURE FOUR  
1938 AERIAL PHOTO  
LUTZ/MARTIN FARMSTEAD  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
BATH TOWNSHIP

CUYAHOGA VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK

# Ohio Historic Preservation Office

## National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Lutz - Martin Farm

County: Summit

Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

Multiple Property Nomination form

Photograph(s) B + W

Photograph(s) (copies)

USGS map(s) → photocopied only

USGS map(s) (copies)

Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s) (included in the nomination packet)

Correspondence

Other \_\_\_\_\_

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