

VALLEY VIEW



THE VILLAGE OF VALLEY VIEW

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

Three Hundred Years of Recorded History
Fifty Years of Incorporation 1919--1969

"In every village there are some who care--teacher, student, housewife, mechanic, minister. Even two or three, meeting regularly thru months and years; thoroly learning community history and background, as well as present needs and possibilities; adding to their group whoever is interested; practicing neighborly goodwill; craving no credit or authority -- such a group will have growing influence. Success at small tasks will lead to larger ones. The place to start to build the great community is where we are."

A. E. Morgan

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives; I like to see a man live in it so that his place will be proud of him."

Abraham Lincoln

"You invite by name the memories of owners and occupants of earlier dates."

Longfellow

You welcome the thought of them--these pioneers who settled your valley, these many settlers who developed your community--yet you cannot see their forms nor hear their voices. You revere the remembrance of their deeds, their character. Those who pushed away the forest and the swamp with axe and plowshare through the virgin soil, now sleep in nearby cemeteries and churchyards, and they make their presence felt in what they left us of their inheritance.

We are rising to the crest of the next half century of our community development while sharing the credit with those who lived here through the last century and a half, and wishing well to those in the century ahead.

The world will still go on like a river to its ocean and...

"Other men our land will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as today.....
A hundred years to come."

(Author Unknown)

Valley View Village Founders' Day Historical Committee members who gathered the material and compiled this historical booklet are.....

Ethel Winter	Erma Kranstuber	Luba Pisaneschi
John E. Poti	George M. Johnston, Jr.	Dennis Harrison
Terry Green	Ruth Johnston	Bessie E. Birth,
Doris Harrison	Alma Wasinski,	Chairman-Author
Carol Robinson	Secretary	

Valley View Village Home Day Association sponsored the printing of this historical booklet as well as the activities for the Founders' Day celebration of the fiftieth anniversary year of the incorporation of the Village of Valley View to be held Saturday, July 19, 1969.

The Board of Trustees for Home Day Association are William Meyer, George M. Johnston, Jr., Erma Kranstuber, William Spieth, Jr., and Donald Miller.

In a short report such as this, the story of a community must be abbreviated to essential known facts of recorded history and the latest research available through records, books and personal interviews. Glacial periods affecting the Cuyahoga Valley with their three successive "Ice Ages" can only be recognized by the topography of the land and the glacial silt and type of rock left behind. Deposits of sand and gravel on the east side of the river valley and the shale and sandstone out-croppings on the west give an indication of the tremendous pressures and upheavals that took place millions of years ago.

One indication of the changes is in the "life form and vegetation shown in the corals and plant fossils found on the plateau in Valley View between Stone and Rockside Roads, as these tiny corals and plants grow only in ocean salt water. Fossil remains from Independence Township show evidence of prehistoric animals along with extinct ocean sharks and other water creatures.

Earliest inhabitants were probably the Mound Builders, an unknown group of humans, who left nothing to tell their story but huge mounds of earth and the artifacts found in them. Research has determined that some of these mounds were burial places and others were constructed for use in tribal rites and as defensive measures.

The Cuyahoga Valley, along its whole length, had a great number of mounds and forts. Eventual erosion by floods and farmers' plows erased many and later, demands for highways and city building demolished most of the rest. However, within the limits of Valley View there are two mounds located on private property and as yet unexplored. By type and location, it is assumed they were used for ceremonies. Recognition was given to the mysterious Mound Builders in the valley when the Village Council accepted "Indian Mound Drive" as a street name proposed by Mr. Carl Russell, a former Valley View resident.

Jesuit Missionaries and French Fur Traders were best acquainted with the history of the later Indian tribes, but the latter had no knowledge even in their tribal legends of the early Mound Builders.

The fur trading post, "French House", on the banks of the Cuyahoga River at Tinkers Creek was established by the French in the early 1700's as a result of continuous exploration by Jesuit Missionaries. These fearless men, with daring trappers and voyageurs, entered the Great Lakes Region by way of the St. Lawrence River, and traveled down most of the large rivers flowing south. Perhaps it can logically be assumed that the first Catholic Mass in the Western Reserve area was held at this Post in our valley.

The fur traders, despite hardships and threats, kept their operations going with the various tribes of Indians throughout the valley; namely the Wyandotts, Hurons, Ottawas, Senecas, and the powerful Iroquois Nation. It was the last named tribe who annihilated the fierce Erie or "Cat" Nation who gave Lake Erie its name.

The "crooked river" and its flood plain in the valley, and the dry, flat plateaus high above the bottom lands, afforded the Indians ideal living conditions most of the year. Few Indians ever wintered in the valley except as hunting or scouting parties. They preferred to hurry south, down the Portage Path to the Ohio River, when cold winds came.

With the warmth of Spring, women, children, and old men of a family tribe arrived along the Cuyahoga Valley to set up a village and make plantings of corn, pumpkins, and other crops. Many such small groups lived in scattered areas along the river during the summer, while younger men and chiefs attended tribal councils, girded for the War Path, or hunted farther from the villages for ever-scarcer game.

Little cultivation was done once the crops were established and the Indians were often "on the move" -- being near Lake Erie one day and probably, by canoe and portage, on the Ohio a few days later. After the harvest, no time was lost in breaking up camp for the winter months.

Along the summits of the Cuyahoga River Valley from Lake Erie to the Old Portage Path near Akron, onward south over the high hilltops of the rivers flowing into the Ohio, the Indians established his right-of-way over routes of centuries-old buffalo trails. Where else could he travel the fastest but on the dry, wind-swept summits with snow and leaves blown away; where else could he signal and observe the surroundings and dangers below.

Later the first settlers used the established trails wherever possible, getting boats and rafts as far upstream as conditions allowed, then portaging around the falls or shallows. Land travel was impossible most of the year into the interior of the forests away from the water courses.

The Village of Valley View occupies a tiny section of what the early colonists along the Atlantic Coast called unexplored "Indian Lands". A Royal Grant by the King of England in 1662 signed over to the State of Connecticut, a "territory of western land between the parallels which bounded the state, and extending from 'sea to sea'".

Independence Township was part of those Indian Lands claimed for France by right of discovery of Jesuit Missionaries and French Fur Traders. By Treaty of 1763, France gave up the struggle to hold the area and ceded her interest to England. At the end of the Revolutionary War, in the Treaty of 1783, England ceded her rights to the United States, but did not completely give up control of the area until the War of 1812. All claims by the British were overcome at that time and they withdrew their military forces from the country.

With the Treaty of 1783, the State of Connecticut set up her claim for the western land under her Royal Grant. The young Congress recognized the claim and the Connecticut Land Company was formed and received a deed from that state on September 5, 1795. This tract of land to be thenceforth known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve", was "bounded on the north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by forty-one degrees north latitude, and west by a line parallel with and one hundred and twenty miles west of the Pennsylvania line".

The above "bounded" territory was sold to the Land Company (except those lands at the extreme west of the area which are now known as the "Fire Lands") without measurement for \$1,200,000.00, the largest land sale ever made in Ohio. The area was found to contain about three million acres with a price of forty cents an acre.

The original money paid was authorized for the public school fund of Connecticut and through the years, with accumulated interest, could not have been put to better use.

The New England speculators, however, had several problems with their large tract of land. Claims of the Indians to that part of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga River were extinguished by Wayne's Treaty of 1794, but Indian claims west of the Cuyahoga were not resolved until the Treaty of July 4, 1805.

In 1796, a party of 52 persons, including surveyors, boatmen, astronomer, commissary and physician, led by Moses Cleaveland, Agent for the Connecticut Land Company, started out for the Western Reserve. History books, personal diaries, land deeds and claims provide statements of their work. This was mainly to divide the purchase into townships five miles square, map the land as to climate, vegetation, minerals, forests, suitable use, and resale value.

The land area that now includes present-day Valley View Village and the dates of various transfers of claims are traced through the following chart. Detailed accounts can be found in reference and text books.

INDIAN LANDS

- 1662 -- Royal Grant from English King to State of Connecticut
- 1763 -- France cedes area to England, giving up struggle against the British and the Indians
- 1783 -- Connecticut claims Western Lands by Royal Grant
- 1787 -- Ordinance of United States Congress establishes the Northwest Territory
- 1795 -- United States Congress permits Connecticut's claim
- 1796 -- Land Company formed; Moses Cleaveland, Agent
- 1798 -- January 1: Independence Township allotted. Land west of Cuyahoga not surveyed because of Indian claims
- 1800 -- July 10: Trumbull County established; Warren, County Seat
- 1805 -- Indian claims extinguished west of Cuyahoga River
- 1806 -- March 1: Geauga County "cut out" of Trumbull County; Chardon, County Seat
- 1810 -- May 1: Cuyahoga County "cut out" of Geauga County; Cleveland, County Seat
- 1812 -- War of 1812: England defeated and all her military forces withdraw from the country
- 1814 -- October 15: Township of Newburgh formed by County Commissioners
- 1894 -- November 18: Petition granted by County Commissioners for "annexation of all of Independence Township east of the Cuyahoga River to the Hamlet of Newburgh"
- 1896 -- October 8: Detachment of territory to be known as the Township of South Newburgh
October 26: Detachment approved by County Commissioners

- 1919 -- March 17: Detachment of territory to be known as the Township of South View
March 22: Detachment approved by County Commissioners
- 1919 -- March 29: Election of officials for Township of South View recorded in minutes of County Commissioners
- (No report of election for "South View Township" in records at Cuyahoga County Board of Elections)
- 1919 -- May 26: Election of officials for Village of Valley View recorded Cuyahoga County Board of Elections
- (No mention of name change to "Valley View" in minutes of County Commissioners' Meetings)
- 1919 -- May 28: Remaining area of South Newburgh decreed by the Court to be the "Village of Garfield Heights" in honor of President James A. Garfield
- (June 10: Solicitor advises the above new council of the official name)

Officials of Valley View Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

May 26, 1919

		<u>Council</u>
Mayor	- Burt C. Allen	C. E. Brown
Treasurer	- Earl J. Hienton	Charles Gleeson
Clerk	- Theodore "Ted" Lang	Charles Mehling
Marshall	- John Walcher	John Schreiber
Appointed:		John Winter
Solicitor	- Frederick W. Green	John Zimmerman
Janitor	- Milo Hassen	
Jailer		

The name adopted for the new community was suggested by the late Arthur R. Hienton, Sr., but any reasons for the change from "South View" to "Valley View", except perhaps "for the better", have disappeared. Miss Ethel Winter, present Valley View Treasurer, daughter of the late John Winter who was on the first council, remembers her parents saying, "We were South View for only one day", but doesn't recall the cause for the change.



Arthur Hienton, Sr., who named Valley View Village.

Settlers in the many valleys and hollows of streams flowing into the Cuyahoga River date their early arrivals in deeds confirmed by the surveys of the Connecticut Land Company. However, what can be called the "first housing development in the Western Reserve", the Moravian settlement of Pilgerruh -- or "Pilgrims' Rest", existed within our community's boundaries from June, 1786, to April, 1787, ten years before Moses Cleaveland arrived.

Moravian Missionaries John Heckewelder and David Ziesberger led a band of their Christian Indians from Lake Erie south about ten miles into the Cuyahoga Valley. Leaving the Detroit area under threats of harm from heathen Indians and hostile whites, the weary and harassed converts stopped overnight north of present Rockside Road, making camp near an enormous sycamore tree on the east bank of the river. Short of food and supplies, they proceeded at daylight down stream to "an abandoned Ottawa Village".

John Heckewelder's diaries, in the original German, are preserved in the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and English translations are available at the Main Branch of the Cleveland Library. These accounts relate in detail the constant hardships and ordeals faced by the settlement.

Logs cut and placed between posts formed walls for cabins with moss and clay filling the cracks. Roofs were more logs, tightly fitted and chinked to keep out the weather, while clay and stick chimneys built on an outside wall served the fireplaces. Packed dirt floors, rough-hewed tables and stools, with beds fastened to the inner walls finished the one-room cabins. True to the dedication of their life's work, they erected a large chapel which also served as a meeting house and school.

Crops were planted on their arrival in the valley and plans made for a permanent colony but fate decreed otherwise. British military forces and sympathizers openly refused to yield possession of the territory west of the Cuyahoga after the Revolutionary War and joined Indian tribes who never had given up claims to the same land. Attacks on settlements increased and the Moravian Indian converts were warned that their situation was precarious. After Easter Sunrise services in April, 1787, they prepared to move out, eventually settling on the Huron River.

Unfortunately, in spite of the details of Heckewelder's maps and diaries, there is still an uncertainty of the actual site of Pilgerruh. Three locations have been explored by early historians and archaeologists. Accounts of early settlers add to the folklore on the subject, and relocation of the river in building the Ohio Canal increases the confusion.

Many give support to Tinkers Creek plateau as the Moravian area. As late as the early 1900's, the Moravian Missionary Society held annual outings on the Edwin "Cub" Carey farm located at the intersection of Canal and Tinkers Creek Roads. The diary reads, "...at the junction of the creek and the river we established our place on the east plateau, planting corn on the west side of the river several days later".

Another site to consider in our quest for the settlement is the Rockside-Stone Road plateau. Artifacts have been found here in abundance, for on the edge of the hill facing the west was a large summer Indian encampment, which is now near Hillcrest Drive in a new industrial park. The late Mrs. Kate Kirby, daughter of Joseph Kellogg, early settler on the east side of the river, was firm in her belief that the Moravians had their village on the hill above her Canal Road birthplace.

Third site claimed for our early "housing development" is none other than the vicinity of the Valley View Village Hall on Hathaway Road. A map of 1760 shows "Ottawa Town" located at the northeast corner of present-day Canal and Hathaway Roads. Visualizing an unbroken rise from the eastern edge of the original river bed and without the Ohio Canal or any roads, the area seemingly follows the directions and maps of Heckewelder.

Local historians, such as the late Arthur Weber, Sr., and Elmer Wight of Independence, and James G. Cowles of Cleveland, favor the Hathaway plateau. The latter two men vigorously researched the site in the early 1930's and noted "seven springs" that could be those mentioned on the maps, along with other marked water courses and details of the missionary.

Small creeks and streams (the largest, Tinkers Creek, named for Joseph Tinker, a boatman in Moses Cleaveland's party) form east-west valleys leading into the broader north-south Cuyahoga River Valley. These areas, bought "sight unseen" in Connecticut became homes for our earliest pioneers and no road maps guided them to their purchased land.

First permanent settlers were the many "Comstock" families from 1812 through 1815 and beyond, although a "Fitch Comstock", age 40, was interred in the Hillside Cemetery on the Tinkers Creek plateau November, 1810.

George and Mercy Comstock settled on Lot 7, Tract 4, in 1812, approximately the original Franz-Winter property on Tinkers Creek Road today. They are buried in the Hillside Cemetery. Others of the family settled on Lot 2, Tract 4 (in our time, the John Green property), and the Daniel Comstocks' Lot 4, Tract 4, was farmed

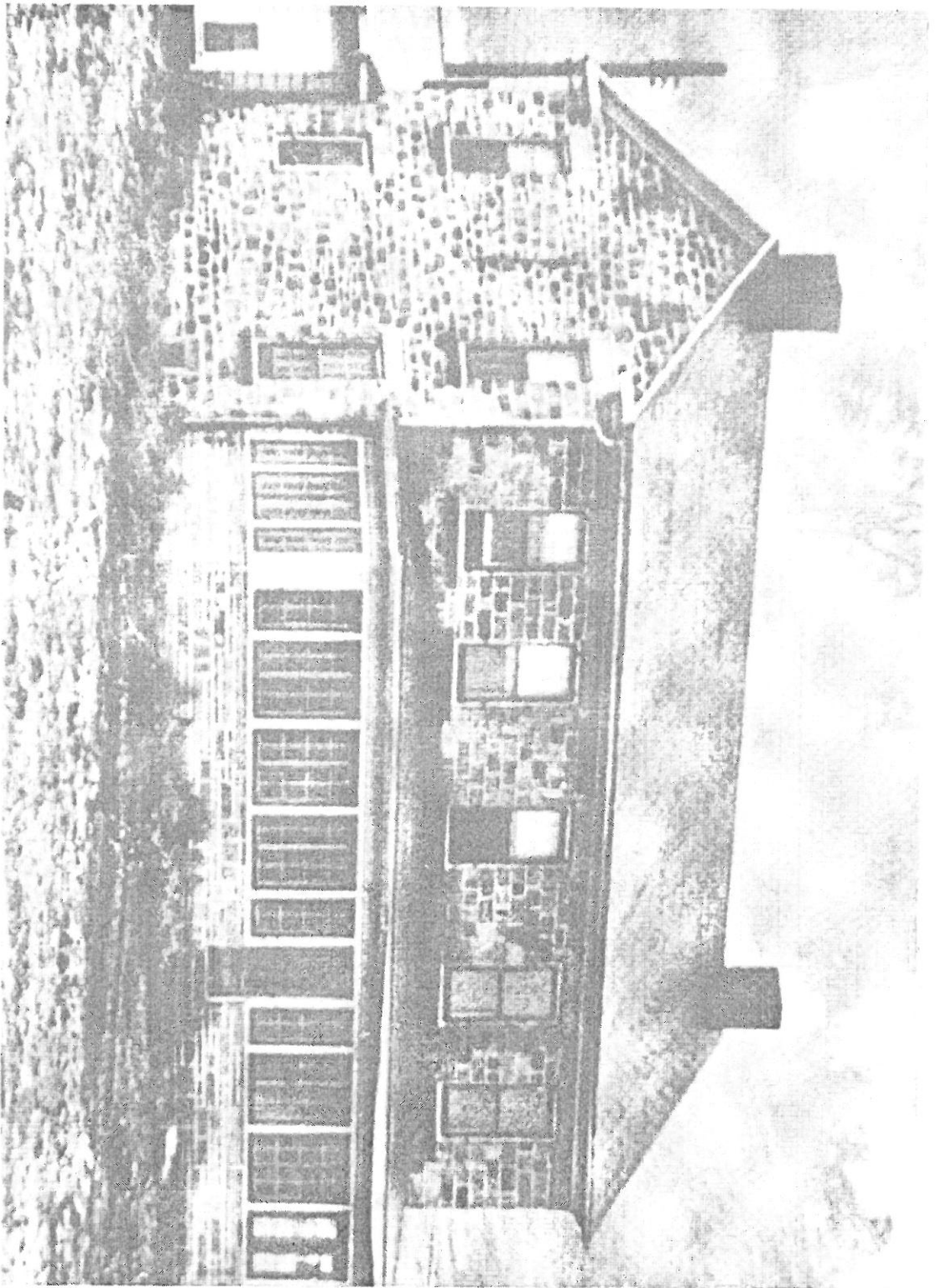
years later by Christian Green, Gertie Green Means' grandfather. Some of their neighbors along the Creek road were Samuel Wood, Lewis Johnson, a blacksmith about 1813, Daniel Chase, Clark Morton, Asa and Wallace Hungerford, all who are named in early 1800 Cuyahoga Commissioners records.

Hathaway Road through the valley running east to present Turney Road is traced to the Zephaniah Hathaway family from Vermont. He settled on the state road (now Turney) with his wife, Silence, in 1816. Silence Hathaway, nee Alden, was a descendant of Priscilla Alden of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and one of her sons was named Alden. Zephaniah Hathaway, Sr., who died in the "93rd year of his age" was buried in the village Hillside Cemetery in 1860. Silence Hathaway died in 1827 and is also interred in the same cemetery.

In the valley below the Hathaway claim the earliest settler was Lyman Campbell, who travelled overland with his party from Connecticut with axes over shoulders, a cart loaded with bare necessities dragging behind. Lyman built a log cabin about where the late Jessie Gillette Lang's house is on Hathaway Road, and cleared about fifty acres for farming. Lyman S. Campbell and wife Mary Ann are interred in the Hillside Cemetery as are three of their children. Descendants of Lyman still live on Hathaway Road near our Village Hall in a house built about one hundred years ago.

In the northern section of the Cuyahoga Valley, settlements were made as early as 1813, among them the Paine, Cochrain, and Brockway families. The sandstone "Fosdick" house that stood on the east side of the valley north of Fosdick Road had an interesting history and was an excellent example of early American architecture. Razed in 1960 by industrial developers, it was built about 1827 according to a history of Cuyahoga County published in 1879.

The Fosdick family first lived on the hilltop above the site of the stone house because the Cuyahoga River hugged the foot of the eastern hills before the Ohio Canal was built and changes were made in its course. The large two-and-a-half story house was built by Jerry (Jeremiah) Fosdick and his sons. William Green, a settler from Brecksville, purchased a portion of the Fosdick place in 1817, eventually becoming one of the largest land owners in the valley. His daughter, Emily, married one of the Fosdick boys and lived in the stone house and raised her family. When the house was torn down, two graves on the hillside were moved to Maple Shade Cemetery. One grave stone was for William Green, Emily Fosdick's father.



Fosdick House built on Canal Road in 1827; razed in the 1960's.

Old Rockside Road saw early activity in the pioneer migrations. John I. Harper, settling on Tract 2 in 1816, just east of the future location of the Ohio-Erie Canal, built the large frame house that was razed in the 1950's. Across the present roadway from the site is the Harper Family Cemetery where John Harper's gravestone reads, "Our Father, he has gone home. He entered the second sphere July 24, 1849." The Harpers were of the Spiritualist Faith, as another stone, presumably Mrs. Harper's, says, "Our Mother, her home is with the spirits. She left this sphere July 24, 1840."

Families named Case, Roberk and Fletcher all settled further east along the southern edge of this protected valley. On the eastern hillside, facing the Cuyahoga River between present Rockside and Stone Roads, Ephraim Bailey and John Rorabeck built their homes before 1816...the latter serving in the War of 1812. Rial McArthur, surveyor of the eastern section of Independence Township from 1808, earned the rank of "Colonel" in the same War and lived in this area from 1833-44.

William H. Knapp and his wife, the former Deborah Wightman, lived in the house he built on Canal Road about 1833 across from Hillside Road, the former "Stephan" place. Mr. Knapp was one of the county's earliest surveyors and also was postmaster, township clerk, and school teacher at various times. Together with several others, he built a dam in the Cuyahoga River and operated a saw-mill.

By 1843, land owners had increased considerably, due to the Ohio Canal and "improved" roads through the interior of the state. East of the river were family names of Gleason (Gleeson), Giles, Fisher, Hathaway, Comstock, Green, Harper, Campbell, Frazee, Hungerford, McArthur, Knapp, Fosdick, Wyatt, Richmond and others. From a map of Cuyahoga County published in 1858, we add Towner, Guisendorf, Heinton, Bohning, Barker, Kellogg, Smith, Hogue, Rayborn, Mars, Wiggin, Fuller, Truby, Thompson, Edgar, Basel, Biddles, Brainard, Alexander, while township records of 1860 also show A. Comstock, C. Green, J. Hanny, O. McMillan.

Early residents of the valley east of the river served with civic pride and sense of duty in such public offices as Trustee, Clerk, Constable, Treasurer, Fence Viewer, Justice of the Peace, Overseer of the Poor, and Surveyor, and the county records show many familiar names.

The Ohio-Erie Canal changed not only the landscape in the valley but also the future economic and social development of the community and state. Actual work was started on July 4, 1825,

along a route most likely to serve an inland transportation system. It followed a southerly course from Lake Erie at Cleveland, through the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Valleys, and thereafter paralleled where possible the natural streams and rivers for a good water supply to southern Portsmouth on the Ohio River, a distance of 308 miles.

Statistics include total length of Canal, 308 miles; construction of 146 lift locks, 36 guard locks, 14 aqueducts, and 153 culverts; average cost \$15,000 a mile.

The Canal bed was dug to a depth of from five to twelve feet with a width of from 50 to 150 feet. Banks and bottoms were lined with clay to waterproof them, and a ten-foot towpath was provided on one of the banks, usually the west. The other bank was called the "heel path". Locks were built of stone quarried near the canal, and aqueducts to span rivers and streams were made of timber and stone.

The biggest engineering problem was to keep the canal bed filled with water. Level of the Ohio River at Portsmouth was a hundred feet lower than Lake Erie, but a ditch couldn't be dug between the two ends. Canal boats had to cross the Continental Divide at the summit of what is present-day Akron. From Akron, boats had to be eased down a drop of 395 feet in the 37 miles to Cleveland. There had to be 41 locks between these two points -- a series of "water elevator" steps to lower the northbound boats and raise the southbound.

Malaria, "swamp fever", took a heavy toll in workers and the valley's two cemeteries, Harper Family and Hillside, received a number of victims. But as the Cuyahoga River was cut and relocated in several places and lowlands began to drain, the "Buckeye Ditch" made steady progress through the valley, finally reaching the Ohio River by 1832 and the completed inland waterway was available for through commerce.

On July 4, 1827, the section in this area was officially opened when a canal boat left Akron and proceeded through the locks to meet a welcoming boat, the Pioneer, six miles from Cleveland, and was escorted in style to the waiting village. A new era of transportation had begun for the state of Ohio with new, undreamed of activity for the inland settlers. Local farmers and tradesmen found cash markets for crops and services; many contracted to work with their teams to construct the canal and then maintain it; others worked on locks and aqueducts, and built boats and repaired them.

The Valley's quiet atmosphere known by the early settlers disappeared under the new "Canawlers" hauling freight and passengers on the busy canal, the barges and packets towed between the banks at the state speed limit of four miles an hour. At almost every lock, a "settlement" developed, with the lock tender's house as the center, and a general store, perhaps an icehouse, wagon shed and blacksmith, and the inevitable tavern or "saloon" to keep them all company. Some places a grist mill or saw mill took advantage of the water power.

Fourteen-Mile Lock is today, Valley View's most famous landmark, with Wilson's Mill enjoying a record of one hundred and eighteen years of continuous operation grinding grains and dispensing agricultural products along with sound advice from the present-day millers, Thomas Wilson, Sr. and his son, Thomas, Jr.

The Mill story starts early in the 1800's when the grandparents of R. and A. Alexander arrived in the Dunham Road area with their family in two covered wagons. The brothers set up a saw mill in the Sagamore Creek valley in the late 1840's and cut heavy timbers and lumber for the mill. The material was hauled to its present site along the east bank of the canal and the grist mill, one of the first in the Western Reserve, was finished in 1851, complete with wooden wheels and gears powered by the canal waters. Today the Mill is geared to modern times and run by electric power, but the early wheels can be turned on and grind the grain to grist if ever necessary. The Alexanders operated the Mill about 25 years when they sold out to a man named Foster. The Wilsons' father, Thomas, had operated an early Mill on Mill Creek in what is now Cleveland, and after Mr. Foster kept the Canal Mill for about 25 years, he then sold it to the senior Mr. Wilson. It has been in their family now for several generations dating back to the early 1900's.

According to the miller, Tom Wilson, most people are surprised that the Mill does not have a waterwheel and says perhaps he ought to install a "paddlewheel" for effect, although the spillway is an interesting sight flowing out from "under" the Mill.

Modern industry takes advantage of the canal waters today also, as the manufacturer of steel in the flats of Cleveland, uses the water supply by state lease. The canal feeder area is in Brecksville where a lock permits the entry of the Cuyahoga River waters to be controlled to fill or lower the canal level.

This Ohio Canal of ours in Valley View, one of the best preserved sections to date, is a constant reminder and an appropriate

monument to the laborers who, with pick and shovel, wheelbarrow and wagon, stone hammer and chisel, actually carved across the face of this county an inland waterway for transportation that has stood the ravages of time and erosion and neglect. It is a lasting tribute to the visions of great men -- from George Washington who first proposed the inland canal before the American Revolution down through the ranks of explorers, pioneers, settlers, and developers to Alfred Kelley, Clevelander, who had a vision of making a small village into a great city.

Earliest schools of Independence Township in the valley were one-room buildings with eight grades and one teacher, except the 'Knapp' school. Sites of most of the buildings are known, as records of Mr. Knapp go back to 1826-38. He taught school for several years in the basement of his home on Canal Road (opposite Hillside), as a petition dated December 1836 reads: "We, the undersigned...in consideration of a school to be taught by Wm. H. Knapp, promise and agree to pay the sum of two 25/100 dollars and furnish a half a cord of wood per quarter for each scholar..." There were 16 signers and 26 scholars.

A map of 1858 shows the home of George Johnston, Sr., on Alexander Road as a schoolhouse, as well as the brick church building on Tinkers Creek Road (old Dunham Road). This was the last school in District #1 that was open, (in 1896 the school district was Newburgh Township and 1904 South Newburgh). The school was closed in 1917 and the building became the meeting place of the Valley View Community Club from 1919-1954. They held special affairs and dances for the residents, and added a wing to the building. The land and building was sold to the Valley View Church in 1954.

District #2 had several buildings, the earliest probably the stone one that stood at the top of Beyerle Hill Drive--which once was Canal Road. The second was a white frame building about 500 feet north of Stone Road on present-day Canal Road. Some time after the red brick school was built in 1903 north of Rockside Road, George "Bill" Beyerle dismantled the frame building and hauled the lumber up the high bluff in back with a team of horses, block and tackle, a few men, and built another house on his family farm.

This white schoolhouse is remembered also by many residents today as an early Friends' Church where services were held every Sunday. Mrs. Lucille McMillan Alexander of Stone Road recalls that her grandmother, Rachel Comstock McMillan played the organ.

The first schools of the township up to the 1850's were in session six days a week on a schedule from November to February

and sixty-five days made up the school year. Later, especially for older children, school terms varied with the need of the parents for help in planting, harvesting, and other chores.

The Canal Road school north of Rockside Road (the Burnham home, now Earl Foote's) was used until the Hathaway Road school was built. The familiar red building, with its shade trees framed by acres of farm land, was used as the Village Hall of Valley View from 1919-1940. This building still retains the 'little red schoolhouse look' except for the addition of an enclosed rear porch.

The South Newburgh School Board closed the Canal Road and Tinkers Creek schools in 1917 when the two-story building on Hathaway Road was opened. This structure was built with a Bond Issue of \$17,000 and the total amount wasn't needed. The school opened in September and only two rooms of four grades each were used, with two teachers handling the assignments. About 1922 another room was occupied with a third teacher, and in 1926 the fourth room was opened with four teachers having two grades each, and a total enrollment of about 100 students.

Until this 'modern' school was built pupils walked to school, seldom more than a mile or two. By 1917 there was a village bus and the School Board contracted for its use. Several years later they bought buses, and Valley View had its own Board of Education. Serving in February 1920 were George Johnston Sr., Arthur Hienton, Sr., John Schreiber, and C. C. Brown. A few early high school students walked to Garfield Heights for classes. Later, arrangements were made for them to attend South High in Cleveland. Then Independence and Brecksville High schools until 1939, when Valley View Village helped form the Cuyahoga Heights School District along with Brooklyn Heights and Cuyahoga Heights.

Ernie Franz is recalled by most of the pupils who attended the Hathaway school. He was janitor, officially, but he left nothing undone that needed doing. According to a former 'Hathaway' student, George Johnston, Jr., Ernie, "...kept the buildings and grounds in excellent condition and tended plantings of flowers and shrubs, and cut the grass with a hand mower. He cooked lunches for the school children, took them on field trips and picnics, made ice cream for all, and even acted as a substitute teacher."

The present school district, set up in 1937, consisting of the villages of Brooklyn Heights, Cuyahoga Heights, and Valley View, has an enrollment of about 1100 pupils. Enjoying the lowest school tax rate in the county because of the high valuation and

number of industrial properties, the students are afforded the opportunity for obtaining an excellent education. In all areas of learning and preparation for future studies in college or chosen field of work, pupils are surrounded by the finest equipment and faculty guidance available, from kindergarten through high school.

The first graduating class of Cuyahoga Heights received their diplomas on June 9, 1939. Fourteen students became "Alumni" with the following six from Valley View: Robert D. Abram, Donald J. McNeely, Lela Frances Sams, Arthur S. Sheeler, Jr., Howard W. Winter, and Harold R. Walcher.

The Cuyahoga Heights Parents-Teachers Association was organized when the new school opened. Besides conducting monthly meetings the PTA sponsors many events at the school and contributes to the cost of several activities. PTA Home Room mothers take charge of three parties a year for the elementary classes and help with the children on field trips. The members assist in registration for Kindergarten and also on the dental clinic, as well as serving refreshments for monthly meetings. Sales of T-Shirts for the Scholarship Fund, preparation of an annual dinner for all the school personnel, a substantial gift to the Athletic Insurance Fund -- these are but a few of the obligations undertaken by the PTA. Since its inception the following Valley View mothers have served as Cuyahoga Heights PTA presidents:

1946-47	Mrs. Joseph Komorowski
1951-53	Mrs. Albert Allen
1957-59	Mrs. Mary Gene Dean
1963-65	Mrs. Edmund Chipgus
1969-	Mrs. Irven Harrison...President-Elect

Independence Township records are non-existent up to 1897, but minutes of the Cuyahoga County Commissioners on May 11, 1814 limited the boundaries; on October 15, 1814, they incorporated some of the original area into Newburgh Township. A study of minutes made throughout a forty year period show action taken in the Cuyahoga Valley for bridges, roads, title transfers, sales of original land and improvements, on petitions signed by many of the original settlers such as William Knapp, Edwin Foote, Joel Foote, (all surveyors), William Green, James Orr, Stephan Comstock, Martin Kellogg, Stephan Frazee, Moses Gleason and others.

In 1896 the County Commissioners granted the annexation of all Independence Township east of the river to Newburgh Hamlet--this being the area that became South Newburgh in 1904, and then divided in 1919 to become Valley View and Garfield Heights Villages, Burt C. Allen, elected first Mayor of Valley View, was

from Connecticut, and his wife, the former Lillian Suckey, was born in England. Their son, Albert C. Allen, is Mayor of Valley View Village now, in this fiftieth anniversary year of its incorporation.

Mayors of Valley View and years in office:

Burt C. Allen	July 1919....Dec. 1921
Edwin D. Carey	Jan. 1922....Dec. 1923
Donald A. Richards	Jan. 1924....Dec. 1925
Edwin D. Carey	Jan. 1926....Dec. 1929
Lucius E. Taylor	Jan. 1930....Dec. 1933
William H. Hienton	Jan. 1934....Sept. 22, 1941 (Died in office)
George M. Johnston, Sr.	Sept. 1941....Dec. 1947
Delbert Sidaway	Jan. 1948....Feb. 28, 1950 (Resigned)
Albert C. Allen	Mar. 1, 1950....Dec. 1965
Alex Chamberlin	Jan. 1966....Dec. 1967
Albert C. Allen	Jan. 1968....

(Mayor now elected for a four-year term.)

In scanning council minutes of these fifty years of incorporation, the records show clearly a slow, steady change from a small farming community to one of progressive home building areas and the start of industrial parkways. All of the minutes show the familiar pattern with flood control, utilities, water and air pollution, zoning, roads, transportation, traffic, and the day's immediate problems given priority. Here are excerpts of meetings from 1919 thru the 1960's:

Oct. 23, 1919: Resolution to direct Health Officer to take necessary steps for abatement of Cleveland Rendering Plant...same declared a public nuisance.

Jan. 22, 1920: Resolution for better transportation for pupils.

Feb. 5, 1920: Bonds for 'bringing' electric current to homes.

Mar. 25, 1920: Official delegation from Independence council wants details on Village Light Plant for their possible use.

July 8, 1920: Committee to study Fire Protection. Council passed an ordinance to "Preserve the Peace, and Good Order and to Protect the Property of the Village and Its Inhabitants"

Oct. 28, 1920: Council then...decided that the "Cemetery in this village (on old Dunham Road, now Tinkers Creek), would be kept and maintained by this village alone".

Dec. 16, 1920: Ordinance regulating use of automobiles.... within the Village of Valley View.

Feb. 9, 1922: George Patten appointed street commissioner.

Apr. 13, 1922: Electric line completed and accepted.

Aug. 10, 1922: Consider telephone service for hall.

Feb. 8, 1923: Petition to extend Stone Road from Canal to Hathaway Road.

Jan. 24, 1924: Mayor appointed B. C. Allen, J. A. Hogue, and Mrs. Jessie Lang as members of Board of Cemetery Trustees.

Feb. 26, 1925: Land plat for Valley View Subdivision abutting on Stone Road; Dr. D. Richards, developer.

Nov. 24, 1925: Council authorized sale of village "Electric Distribution Plant" to Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

May 26, 1927: First discussion about buying village police car.

July 11, 1929: Village asked to accept "Donald Avenue and Eve Place" for dedication.

Oct. 23, 1930: Mayor read contents of Quit Claim Deeds of the Village Hillside cemetery submitted by the Solicitor.

Dec. 11, 1930: Secretary of State proclaims Valley View a Village and certifying its population of 594.

Jan. 22, 1931: First Planning Commission appointed.

July 23, 1931: Ever present problems discussed of road conditions, ditches, culverts, and Maple Heights sewage.

Aug. 27, 1931: Resurfacing and widening of Canal Road.

Aug. 10, 1933: Dedication of "Donald Avenue" accepted; "Eve Place" refused.

Aug. 24, 1933: Dunham Road name changed to Tinkers Creek Road.

Jan. 10, 1935: Canal Road improvements completed. Depression years hard on village residents as council discusses relief.

Nov. 29, 1935: WPA projects approved.

Apr. 23, 1936: Councilman Arthur Hienton, Jr. died; A. R. Hienton, Sr. appointed to unexpired term.

Jan. 14, 1937: George Meyers appointed Village Hall janitor.

Jan. 28, 1937: Flood damages Murray and Canal Road intersection.

May 13, 1937: Request to County Commissioners to lower bridges spanning Ohio and Erie Canal.

Mar. 9, 1939: Village offers to purchase vacated school building on Hathaway Road.

July 13, 1939: Accepts Cuyahoga Heights Village School District offer to "acquire Hathaway School building and grounds for municipal purposes", with a 'reverter' clause in the agreement.

Jan. 11, 1940: Municipal Building on Hathaway Road now used for all official business.

July 25, 1940: Old Village Hall on Canal Road sold to highest bidder, Mrs. Alberta Burnham.

Sept. 22, 1941: Mayor Hienton died suddenly; Council president, George Johnston, Sr., succeeded him.

Oct. 23, 1941: Vote of thanks to Councilman Thomas Ward for his construction and placing of electric sign 'Valley View Village' (in continuous use since then) on front of Municipal Building.

Nov. 11, 1942: Use of Village Hall granted to residents and local organizations.

Dec. 8, 1943: Acceptance of Fosdick and Murray Roads; original Valley Home Garden Subdivision by H. B. Pumphrey.

July 6, 1948: Ordinance establishing Volunteer Fire Dept.; Edward Fink, Fire Chief and Howard Winter, Assistant Fire Chief.

Nov. 25, 1949: Death of Police Chief George Zimmerman; Charles 'Burt' Dalton appointed Marshall and Police Chief.

Feb. 7, 1950: Mayor Delbert Sidaway resigned effective February 28, 1950.

Feb. 8, 1950: Landslide at Fitzwater Road and the river.

Mar. 7, 1950: Acting Mayor Albert C. Allen takes office.

Mar. 2, 1954: Council authorizes sale of Community Hall (former school of Tinkers Creek) to the Valley View Village Church trustees.

Jan. 4, 1955: Engineer directed to make survey of channel bed of Mud Creek.

Oct. 4, 1955: Home Day Association given permission to erect bandstand on the Village Hall grounds.

Nov. 8, 1956: Ordinance prohibiting hunting within village limits.

Mar. 5, 1957: Permit issued to Cloverleaf Speedway.

Oct. 21, 1958: Village Clerk Ted Lang died; Mrs. Ruth Sheeler appointed clerk.

Feb. 3, 1959: Red Cross representative comments on help received from residents in the January Flood disaster.

Dec. 1, 1959: Acceptance of Charles and Frances Drive; Valley View Garden Allotment; L & M Properties.

Dec. 27, 1960: Solicitor directed to defend the village against suit by taxpayers on Terra Vista Sand and Gravel.

May 1, 1962: Councilman Thomas Chapple died; John Walcher elected by Council to unexpired term.

Jan. 8, 1963: Mr. and Mrs. George Meyers announce retirement from Village Hall positions as of March 1.

June 4, 1963: Mrs. Jessie Lang requests a fence be erected around the Hillside Cemetery.

Sept. 14, 1965: Rezoning from country home to light industry on Alexander Road.

Nov. 23, 1965: Rezoning from country home to light industry on Kaiser-Nelson property (Valley Industrial Properties).

May 3, 1966: Final plat accepted for Cloverleaf Parkway.

Oct. 4, 1966: Retirement of Police Chief Burt Dalton.

June 6, 1967: Rollin Kranstuber sworn in as Police Chief.

Aug. 1, 1967: Approved for record purposes, a plat for Valley Industrial Park streets.

Feb. 2, 1968: Report on remodeling of Village Hall -- necessary electric and furnace estimates and repairs.

Mar. 4, 1968: Engineer authorized to prepare new Village maps.

May 7, 1968: Regional Planning Commission to make Comprehensive Plan for Valley View.

Nov. 5, 1968: Truck weighing scales purchased and other equipment for weighing discussed.

Nov. 19, 1968: Letter from John Bittel resigning from police and fire department.

Nov. 19, 1968: Valley View Village Municipal Income Tax enacted.

Jan. 13, 1969: Norton Construction requested extension of West Canal Road.

Mar. 4, 1969: Official announcement that Founders' Day will be held on July 19, 1969, in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the Incorporation of Valley View Village.

May 6, 1969: Councilman Henry John Talani died. Mrs. H. Talani appointed to fill his unexpired term. (Mrs. Talani is the first woman to serve on Valley View Council).

The late Ted Lang served the community as Village Clerk for 39 years, 1919-1958, and the Cuyahoga Heights School Board as Clerk for 21 years. Mr. John Walcher of Hathaway Road, the first Marshal, was elected to six terms on Council and also served the unexpired term of the late Thomas Chapple. Mr. George Johnston, Sr., was elected to Council eight terms, but the death of Mayor Hinton placed Mr. Johnston in the Mayor's chair. He was then elected for two terms as Mayor. Mr. Edwin Carey served nine terms as Councilman and three terms as Mayor. Valley View's present

Mayor, Albert C. Allen, served two years and two months on Council and then succeeded Mayor Sidaway who resigned in 1950. He was elected to the position in 1952 and to date, Mr. Allen has served a total of seventeen years as Mayor.

Council authorized the solicitor in 1937 to prepare the necessary papers to create the position of Police Chief. Until then the village had a Marshal and several Deputy Marshals. Early in 1938 the appointment of George Zimmerman as Police Chief and Marshal was confirmed; July 14, 1938, Clyde Allen and Norwood Bock were appointed regular Deputy Marshals, and Ralph Kitson and John Plummer as Special Deputies. These appointments were the beginning of a 'modern' Police Department in Valley View.

Chief George Zimmerman died in November 1949, having served since 1937, when he started as a Deputy. Charles 'Burt' Dalton was appointed Police Chief and Marshal November 15, 1949. Steady growth of the village and surrounding areas by this time had already increased the problems of traffic, public protection, and law enforcement. The following years added new ones.

In April 1950, Garner 'Tiny' Robertson joined the force. Before that date, at the age of 33, he enlisted in the Army and served overseas in World War II as a tank mechanic. He came back to his wife and two children in Valley View in 1945, and five years later became a volunteer fireman and a part-time policeman in the village. While on emergency patrol duty on July 8, 1956, Garner Robertson was fatally shot by a hunted kidnapper.

Improved equipment and the latest electronic gear rates Valley View Police Department as one of the best in the county. All phases of police work instruction are available to members of the department at Western Reserve University, with the County Commissioners paying two-thirds of the tuition. Some classes already taken have been on traffic control, juvenile division, marksmen and weapons, finger prints, with many others scheduled.

The first full-time patrolman was Foster "Lucky" Lockhart, March 14, 1955, and the second was Rollin Kranstuber, January 18, 1957. Chief Burt Dalton retired on a disability pension October 4, 1966, after seventeen years service. A new position of Lieutenant was filled with the appointment of Foster Lockhart. Lt. Lockhart has also served as Director of Civil Defense in the village since March 1, 1955.

Rollin Kranstuber was sworn in as Chief of Police on June 6, 1967. The department personnel now consists of Chief Rollin Kranstuber, Lt. Foster Lockhart, Patrolman Charles Wilson, Patrolman Clair Waid, five part-time men, and five special men.

Valley View's Volunteer Fire Department was organized as a unit on July 6, 1948, by council ordinance, establishing the department with Edward Fink as Fire Chief, and Howard Winter as Assistant Fire Chief. Prior to this action council authorized Bonds for the necessary equipment and volunteer firemen had already mounted a fire siren on top of the Village Hall, April 19, 1948. Many interested residents of the Village, led by Ed Fink, had been meeting before this date to study plans for a volunteer fire department.

Mutual Aid agreements with surrounding communities for emergency help have been in effect many years and are always renewed. Earliest piece of equipment was a "John Bean High Pressure International" ordered in late 1947, or early 1948, and today the Village fire-fighting and safety vehicles are up-to-date and include a 1966, International Ambulance.

Retired officials of the force are Arthur Drehs, Captain, after twenty years service and John Bittel, Assistant Fire Chief, after twenty-two years service. Mr. Bittel lives on Stone Road and Mr. Drehs has moved to Florida. There are now 28 volunteers and the following men have long service records: Peter Young, Joe Komorowski, Elmer Kitson, Edward Fink, Ray Bahle, Vaughn Allen.

The Volunteer Firemen are called on for many duties besides fire-fighting: clean-up after floods, including pumping out basements and wells, changing traffic lights, cutting trees blown down in storms, burning condemned buildings, checking and flushing hydrants, holding annual clambake with proceeds for the department. The firemen are also on call for certain police emergencies such as traffic control and help in auto accidents, as well as during flood conditions.

Present officials of the Fire Department are Edward Fink, Fire Chief; James Kitson, Assistant Fire Chief; Peter Young, Captain; and, Chester Soukup, Lieutenant.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Valley View Village Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1957, by the wives of the firemen and are known as the Valley V's. Their purpose is to raise funds to help purchase equipment, etc., for the department. An annual project is the Strawberry Festival in June with a bake sale and raffle included. Throughout the year, card parties, rummage sales and luncheons are scheduled. Other civic projects include the Blood Bank and serving with the Red Cross the day donations are given. The Valley V's also served with the Red Cross during the 1959, floods, helping with meals, collecting clothing, aiding the nurses.

The Blood Bank, originally started by Independence Kiwanis Club in 1955, was combined with Valley View Village in 1956, in order to establish a civic project of benefit to both communities. Mrs. Albert Allen was the first chairman, and in 1958, the Valley V's, at the Mayor's request, took over the project and has continued since. Any resident living in the village is entitled to receive blood from this blood bank whether they have donated or not.

A Valley View Village Flood or Disaster Fund was started after contributions and donations of money, supplies, food and clothing came in to the officials of the village after the disastrous flood which started on January 21, 1959. A committee of five residents was appointed by the Mayor to administer the fund and supplies to all families who had suffered loss and damage to property and possessions. The balance in the Fund remains inactive at present, but can be contacted in time of need caused by a disaster.

Another community service is called the "Flower Fund" and was started about twenty-five years ago. A donation is requested of each family of one dollar, which is placed in a fund and whenever a resident passes away, flowers are bought with this money and sent in the name of "Friends and Neighbors of Valley View". When the balance in the fund is low, committee members call to collect this small amount. The Flower Fund was begun by the late Ted and Jessie Lang, Mrs. Grace Walcher, and Mrs. Ann Gleeson.

With contributions from three village organizations, the Community Club, the Garden Club, and the Social Club, the Memorial to the Servicemen of Valley View was built in 1943. The Monument or Honor Roll as it is sometimes referred to, is dedicated to "persons from the Village in the Country's Armed Forces". Services for the dedication of the Memorial, placed on the front lawn of the Municipal grounds on Hathaway Road, took place on May 30, 1944, 25 years ago. Mayor George Johnston, Sr., and the Reverend Fall were in charge of the ceremony. The Memorial is now being brought up-to-date by the Village Council.

Gold Stars will be placed beside the names of these young men of our community who made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country:

<u>Army P.F.C. Lynn McMillan</u>	World War II
(Parents: The late Ella and Foster McMillan)	
<u>Air Force 1st Lt. Donald McNeely</u>	World War II
(Parents: Lucy and William McNeely)	
<u>Army Master Sgt. Leonard Osieck</u>	World War II
(Parents: The late Elsie and Fred Osieck)	
<u>Army Private Jack Terranova</u>	World War II
(Parents: Mary and the late Tony Terranova)	
<u>Army Private Allen Cressey</u>	Korea
(Parents: Olga and James Cressey)	
<u>Navy Lester Bohning</u>	United States
(Parents: Gordon and the late Dorothy Bohning Downing)	
<u>Army Corporal Russell Zgrabik</u>	Vietnam
(Parents: Eleanor and Harry Zgrabik)	

The first Memorial Day Parade in the Valley took place in 1957, under the leadership of the Civic League with Charles Tomek in charge as Parade Marshal. Annual services on that day have continued at the Memorial with the Cuyahoga Heights School Band participating every other year. Recognition is also given to the soldier, P.F.C. Gary L. Balsey, stationed at the Nike site in Garfield Heights. He volunteered for emergency duty during the January 1959, flood in the valley, and lost his life when his Army truck was caught up in the swift current of the Cuyahoga River at Canal and Rockside Roads and overturned. The Civic League has mounted a memorial plaque in his honor in the Village Hall.

The Social Club had its beginning in the Ladies Farm Bureau which was founded in 1920, as an auxiliary to the Farm Bureau organization. Some of the founders were Elma Winter, Anna Spieth, Lillie Allen, Alice Hienton, Grace Walcher. In the 1930's the group became the Ladies Social Club and some of their projects were in behalf of servicemen of World War II. Bazaars, social affairs, and dinners were held to make money that was contributed towards the Servicemen's monument, the remodeling of the Social Room in the Village Hall, and gifts to servicemen on birthdays and Christmas. They hold monthly meetings at the Village Hall.

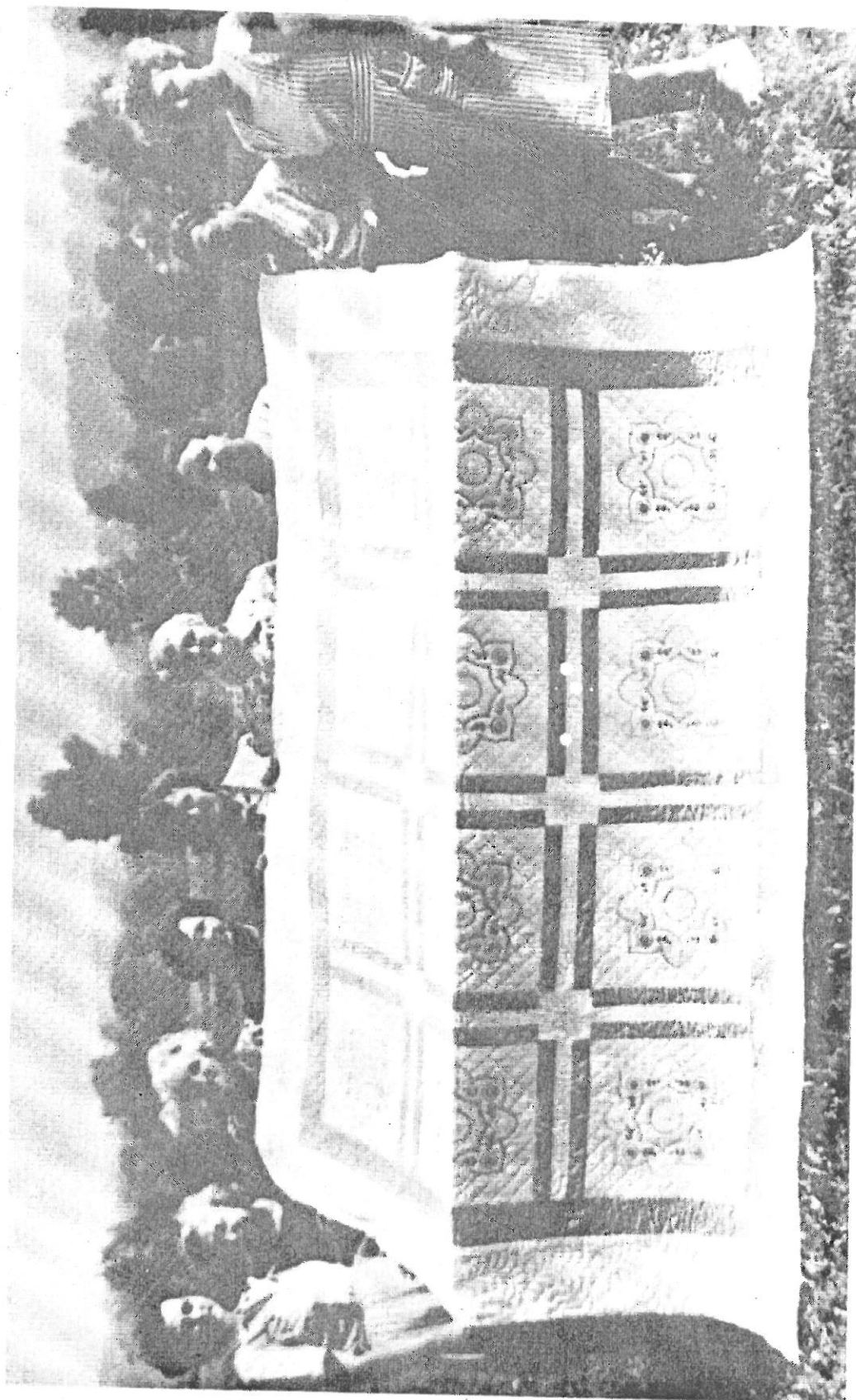
The Civic League of Valley View was chartered by the state September 10, 1956. Started by a group of residents, one of its purposes was to promote the best interests and welfare of the Community. Another purpose was to preserve the historic and scenic values of the village. Among the charter members were Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Birth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Holsinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Froehlich, Miss Terry Green, Mr. and Mrs. Hyberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tomek. The League has a limited program at this time.

The Home Day Association was formed for the purpose of holding an annual day of celebration and get-together with friends and neighbors, and to welcome back to the community former residents with planned festivities and fun. The first affair was held on September 6, 1951, and was called 'Round-Up Day'. Any profits from the event are used for projects within the village. This year's Home Day Celebration will be held July 26-27. The Association is also sponsoring the Founders' Day celebration on July 19, 1969, in recognition of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Valley View Village.

The Valley View Community Club, while inactive since 1954, has an interesting history of service since its beginning in 1918. Purposes of the group, which met in the Community Hall, now the Village Church, were to fold -- social activities and dances for the residents and their friends, and a full program of worthwhile civic projects. The Club maintained and improved the building and also helped in various community services. They contributed to charities in the village, to the Servicemen's monument, to remodeling the Social Room in the Town Hall, to helping with the cost of equipment in kitchen, dining room and recreation areas. Until 1962, they shared the cost of the Christmas Baskets for village sick and shut-ins.

The earliest "Quilting Club" in the Valley, in 1920, made quilts for the benefit of the Valley View School PTA. Another group of ladies, meeting in their homes in the late 1930's, sewed

Quilting Club of 1947, (from l. to r.), Mrs. Geo. Winther, Mrs. Geo. Myers,
 Mrs. Geo. Patten, Mrs. Louis Foote, Mrs. Geo. Johnston, Jr., Mrs. Paul Kirschen,
 Mrs. Jake Arendt, Mrs. Alice Hienton, and Mrs. Alvah Gleeson.



on their own quilts and coverlets. The present Quilting Club, which meets in the Village Hall every Tuesday, except thru the summer months, was started in 1942. The ladies donated a hand-made quilt to the Valley View Home Day Celebration in 1947, for a major raffle prize, and they have continued the donation every year since. Among the earliest quilters were Mrs. Alice Hienton, Mrs. Lucy McNeely, Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman, Mrs. Ella McMillan, Mrs. Lilly Allen, Mrs. Adah Patten, Mrs. Kirschen. Today's dedicated handcrafters are Mrs. Hazel Winther, Mrs. Ruth Johnston, Mrs. Grace Walcher, Mrs. Louise Kosicki, Mrs. Agnes Foote, Mrs. Eunice Foote, Mrs. Dorothy Glass and Mrs. Ruth Hienton. In the latter group were a number of ladies who are no longer active quilters, among them Mrs. Ethel Meyers, Mrs. Ann Gleeson, Mrs. Ora Allen, and Mrs. Pauline Arendt.

The Valley View Tops Club meets at the Village Hall every week, and has a purpose designed to Take Off Pounds Sensibly! Members with weighty problems are helped...as indicated by one of the slogans on the blackboards: "DIETING IS FOR THOSE WHO ARE THICK AND TIRED OF IT"!

The County Extension Agent helps in planning and carrying out a helpful and interesting program for the Homemakers Club of Valley View. Meetings once a month are always of interest, whether a handcraft work session or a scheduled speaker.

In January 1965, the Valley View Voters group was organized with all residents invited to participate as a non-partisan group and their purpose is centered around "the laws and government of our community" and they are particularly active before elections, holding open-to-the-public meetings to discuss issues and candidates. They encourage voter registration and provide information on ballot issues and candidates, and sponsor a "Know Your Candidate" program for local elections.

The Church in the Valley was started in 1950, as a Sunday School by Pastor Dix with the help of Mrs. Clyde Hogue, Mrs. Roy Book, and Mrs. Jack Boerwinkle. Attendance at classes in the Village Hall increased and the Valley View Church was chartered by the State of Ohio, April 4, 1951. As a non-denominational Missionary Church, the congregation held services at the Village Hall until the transaction for the Community Hall and grounds was complete, as reported in Council records on January 5, 1954. The building, on Tinkers Creek Road, was remodeled and landscaped, and additional land and a parsonage purchased. Missionaries supported by the Church are sent to Africa, Korea, South America, Haiti, and the U. S. Indian reservations. Youth groups are the Pioneer Girls, the Boys' Brigade, and Sunday School classes. Morning and

evening services are held on Sundays and Prayer Meetings on Wednesdays. Rev. Larry Bratton is the Pastor.

The Valley View Better Homes and Gardens Club was organized and held its first meeting on October 15, 1931. Mrs. Ora Allen and the late Mrs. Olga Stephan were sponsors of the idea of the Club, and Mrs. Allen was elected its first president. Many projects have been carried out by the group since the original one of landscaping the Community Hall grounds back in 1932. Some of the programs included garden contests, flower shows, benefit dances and card parties, landscaping plans for the Village Hall, requests to Council for regular rubbish pick-ups. The monthly meetings cover scheduled programs on garden subjects and travel, Christmas parties, and an annual birthday pot-luck dinner, as well as plant exchanges between the members. Sharing the cost of the Servicemen's Memorial with several other organizations, the Garden Club has put fresh flowers there during the summer months, have helped to landscape it; have also contributed to the cost of replacing kitchen and dining room equipment as well as helping with the distribution of Christmas baskets.

Hillside Cemetery on Tinkers Creek Road, also known as South View, Indian, Pioneer or Tinkers Creek Cemetery, is owned by Valley View, the Village having acquired the property by quit claim deeds from the Village of Garfield Heights in October 1930. The earliest grave marker reads "....Fitch Comstock, died in 1810, in the 40th year of his age". Two soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War are also interred here, along with many whose descendants are present-day residents of the village. The last burials in 1918, and 1919, were those of Jessie Lang's parents, and another in 1925, is unmarked.

A list of names taken in 1958, from the legible markers made a count of seventy-five headstones. Today, less than twenty are standing. The boundaries of the original three-acre dedicated cemetery have disappeared. This historic landmark of early days should be protected and restored in a dignified manner to show respect and appreciation for the early settlers of the community. In January 1944, the last report of Cemetery Trustees was made in the Council minutes. They were E. Carey, W. Stephan, and H. Winter appointed by Mayor George Johnston, Sr..

Harper Family Cemetery on old Rockside Road is also a forlorn neglected area which should be of public concern. Originally the burial place for the family of John Harper, the cemetery was used for others, including Captain Orange McArthur (1837). This burial ground was originally south of the center line of the road. The situation came to light when county surveying was done to clear land titles along the road. It was found that through the years the neighboring public took a short cut between the cemetery and the Harper house which was on higher ground, thus avoiding the low swampy area to the North.

Constant use made it a public highway and now the cemetery is on the edge of the road. Only three stones are standing and legible. A late resident in her 60's recalled her family's story of at least a hundred burials in the area. The floods, erosion, and farming implements have taken their toll, but continued neglect by the community and its citizens show a lack of respect and compassion.

The oldest house in the Valley is now the residence of Agnes and Forest Foote and their daughter Norma. The house is on the east side of Canal Road at the south end of the Cuyahoga Valley and was once a stagecoach stop on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh route. The oldest section of the red brick house was built in 1806, by Stephen Frazee and his wife, Mahitable. Stephen Frazee, according to the family bible, was born in May 1781, and died in December 1868, at the age of 87 years. Mahitable Bradford Frazee was born in December 1781, and died in January 1860, just one month short of 80 years. She was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Their daughter, Lucinda Frazee, was born in the brick house on January 26, 1810, and in 1830, she married a neighbor, Eliphlet Wyatt. Stephen and Mahitable Frazee are buried in Northfield Cemetery. The front section of the house was built about 1827, after the Canal was finished. 'Aunt Betty' Hynton, a relative of the Heinton family, lived in the house many years, and it was often referred to as the 'Hynton' place.

Places of historical value in the village are numerous and they cover many things. About the oldest is the 'Moses Cleaveland Tree', a white swamp oak, that was designated as growing in the Tinkers Creek area when Cleaveland arrived at the Cuyahoga River in 1796. It is marked with a plaque and is on the William Meyer property. Another tree honored by a plaque is the 'Alexander Elm' now nearly surrounded by the Pleasant Valley-Canal Road Interchange. The tree was marked by the Civic League in an effort to preserve it as one of the few left along the Canal banks to which the first boats were tied.

The 12-mile Lock and the 14-mile Lock and Mill have been designated as historical sites by the Federal government and will be so marked in the near future. The stone watering trough, originally located at Canal and Rockside Roads, provided many cool stops for the thirsty--man as well as animal--and few would go by until they had refreshed themselves. The water was piped down from a spring cistern on the Sadler farm. The trough is now used as a planter at the Village Hall.

INTERVIEWS WITH VALLEY RESIDENTS
ABOUT VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE

Wilbur Hienton

"...I was born in the house I now live in on Canal Road in 1907. My great-grandfather, Edward Hienton, settled on Rockside Road in 1847. Edward and his wife, Margaret Henry Hienton, raised three children in their log cabin. A son, Robert, (my grandfather), continued to run the farm after the death of Edward Hienton in 1879. Robert Hienton had four children. A son, Arthur R. Hienton, born in 1876, became my father. I remember the canal boats loaded with freight going south filled with stone, and the boats coming northward filled with coal. On Saturdays the picnic boats brought people from Cleveland to Zimmerman's Tavern and Picnic area at Canal and Rockside Roads. These boats brought happy crowds to the valley, and music played for their entertainment is something I will always 'hear in memory'. The boats that carried freight had stables on them for six or eight mules. Just north of Stone Road, Charlie Stebbins had a dry dock or lagoon to repair boats. When the canal was abandoned, Mr. Stebbins opened a general store at South Park. A story my father told me goes back to my grandfather's day. He was very young, and when his mother, (my great-grandmother), went to sell her eggs and butter, she had to walk through the woods. He would follow her so she would tie him to a tree until she returned. Many times friendly Indians would untie him and take him home. The Ohio Canal was so clean and pure it would freeze over in late fall and stay frozen all winter. My father cut ice at least a foot thick and stored it in an icehouse for summer use. Our favorite sport was ice skating. George Zimmerman and I went all the way to Akron more than once. When the Canal got too rough for skating, George would open the locks and let some water in, and then it would freeze like glass. We'd roast potatoes on the bank of the Canal in the evening, and when we stopped skating, my mother would have hot chocolate or coffee for us. This was really fun. With a bent pin and a little piece of line, we could get a good mess of fish from the Canal, and in the river, too."

The Franz-Winter Family
Ethel Winter

"...Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Franz bought their farm on Tinkers Creek Road on April 3, 1877. Their house was on the east side of the road going up the hill to the Valley View cemetery. and on the opposite side of the road was a cheese factory. Their fifth child, Ernest, born in 1880, was Ernie, well-known to the school



Ernie Franz retired from Cuyahoga Heights School as custodian in 1948.

children of the valley. A few months after Elma Franz was born in 1886, the family moved to a new home closer to the main road, (now the Bodnovich residence). In 1887, Grandfather Franz was fatally injured at work, and soon after the family moved to Cleveland. In 1900, Grandmother, Uncle Ernie and Elma came back to the farm. Elma had several weeks of eighth grade to finish and continued at St. John's Lutheran School. Her good friend, Lena Weber, who lived on Canal Road near Hillside, also went there so the girls decided to take the horse and buggy to school. The first day everything went smoothly, but the next, with Elma's turn to handle the reins, things weren't so good. Traveling down Canal Road, just before Hathaway Road, the horse became frightened by a canal boat and took off. The horse fell, the buggy tipped into a ditch, and the girls went flying out. Fortunately, Mr. George Patton was near by to set things straight, and start them on to school again, but Lena was very worried only about her hat. Elma Franz married John Winter on January 1, 1916. They had two children, Howard, who was the first appointed Assistant Fire Chief of the Valley View Volunteer Fire Department, and Ethel, who is the present Treasurer of Valley View. Ernie Franz and John Winter farmed together until 1923. Then the Winters built a new house just to the west of the Franz farm. The old buildings...hay barn, cow shed, horse barn, wagon shed, and grainary on the Franz farm were torn down, and Ernie put up a new bank barn. In 1928, Ernie sold the place to Charles Myer. Elma Winters was active in many of the Village organizations, and loved her flowers and garden. She was active in the St. John's Lutheran Church. John Winter came from England in 1903, and lived with his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Canal Road. He was on the first Valley View Council in 1919, and was still on at the time of his death in 1942, having served all but two years, (one term), during that time, a total of 21 years. I remember the 4-H Club we had and our advisor, Mrs. Ethel (Allen) Hienton, for the Food Club. Louis B. Foote was the 4-H Garden Club advisor. Some of us from Valley View attended the State Fair in Columbus as representatives of Cuyahoga County."

John and Grace Walcher

"...John Walcher's father, Marcus Walcher, came to Valley View about 1851, and settled on the present Walcher farm on Hathaway Road. The original farmhouse was on the east side of the driveway. The present house was built when John was six years old. John Walcher attended school in the frame building north of Stone Road, and also the red school house north of Rockside on Canal Road. The older boys started the fire for the teacher, and they all walked to school. Hathaway School, built in 1917, was still in South Newburgh at the time. John worked on it for \$1.75 for a ten-hour day. A man and his team of horses earned four

dollars a day. Skating on the Canal was remembered well by John. He recalls the time he was skating with a girl and the ice went out from under them. They got out...he's a bit shy on the details ...but he knows how difficult it was walking home with his trousers frozen stiff. There were even horse-drawn sleighs on the Canal, and ice was cut and stored for summer at Zimmerman's place. Grace Walcher's parents, Cora and Henry Proffet, bought their house on Canal Road in the 1850's. This was the house built by the surveyor, William H. Knapp. Grace was born here. She went to the brick school on Tinkers Creek Road as Hathaway Road was the dividing line. Grace Walcher's stepfather was William Green, descendant of the early William Green who settled in the northern end of the Cuyahoga Valley on the Fosdick place. Many memories of days gone by are recalled by the Walchers. Mail was picked up at South Park. Dances were held at the Community House. Jessie Lang's father, Cal Gillette, owned a canal boat. There was a blacksmith shop, Art Hienton's, at Warner Road, and a brick yard off Canal Road and Murray. Thornburg was a milk stop for trains at Rockside Road."

The Westfall Family

"...The Westfall family moved to Fosdick Road while it was still being developed. Early neighbors in 1928, were Fedi, Guidetti, Schrieder, Zuricky, and Terranova. Residents on the road maintained it by hauling brick and cinders from the Cleveland Builders Company. In 1932, the firm closed, but a trace of their railroad track can still be seen, and evidence of their lift bridge that went across the Canal. The Pumphrey Development of Fosdick and Murray Roads was part of the original Fosdick farm. The first traffic 'bottleneck' in Valley View was at the foot of East 71 Street and Canal Road. In 1928, Marshal Al Hogue directed traffic with a hand signal, trying to get the cars moving through that narrow, almost 'one-way' bridge onto Canal Road. About that time, Canal Road was one-half its present width, as the east side towards the hills were red brick, and the other half near the Canal was dirt. Memories of the Westfall family recall the Marke's farm at the end of old Rockside as a picnic grove. Picnics were also held near Sagamore Road on a small knoll. Excursion boats came from down in the flats in Cleveland to Rockside Road. There was good fishing in the Cuyahoga River in 1938-39."

Mentessi-Guidetti

"...The Murray-Fosdick area was mainly orchard until the subdivision was begun. Murray Road was built first. Early homes were built by a Mr. Ziggler, Mr. Pumphrey's carpenter. Other families, who lived on Murray Road at that time, were those of

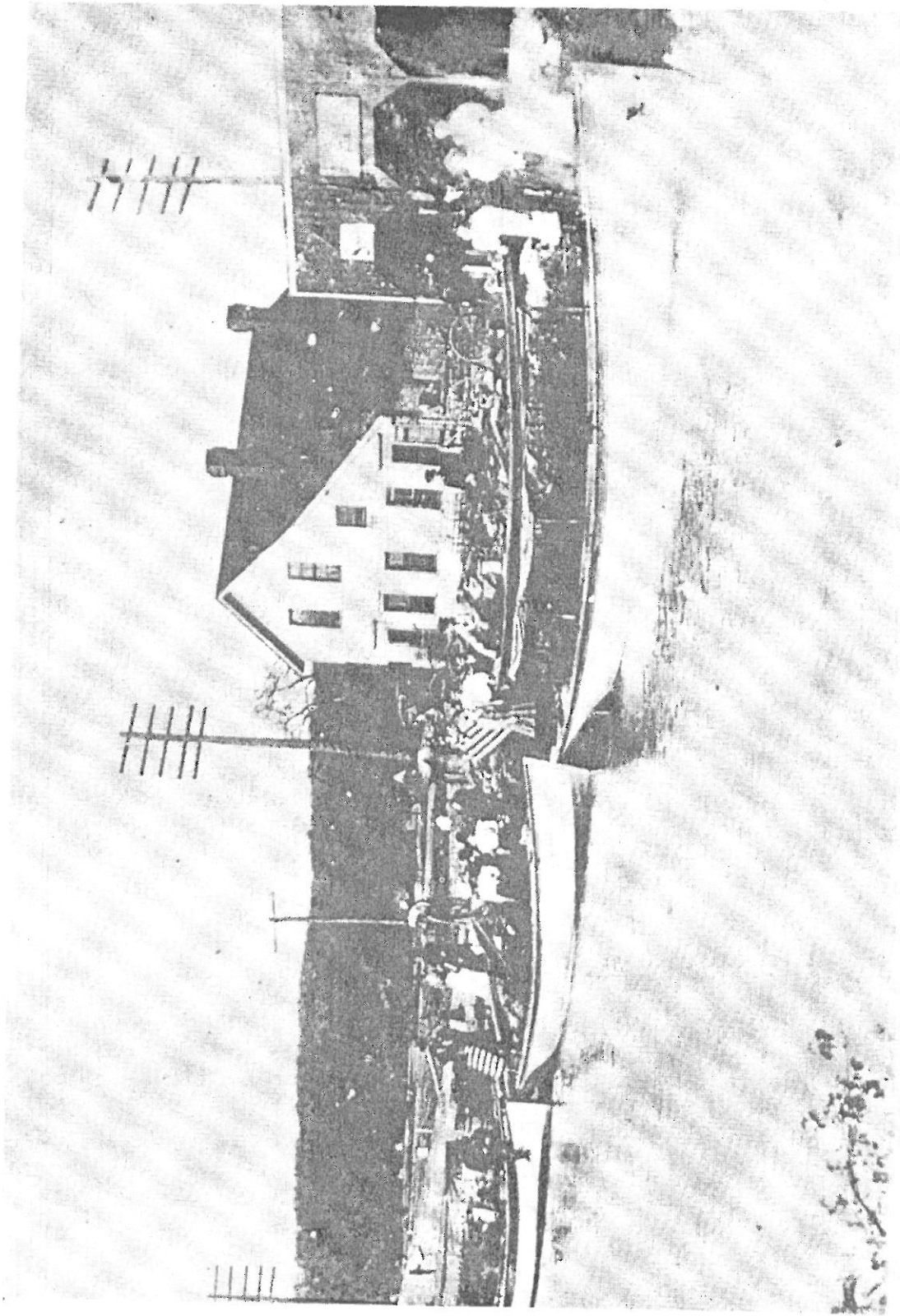
Myers, Swafield, Ward. A brick yard at the end of Murray Road, and Cleveland Builders Brick yard were early industries. The former place is now the site of the Garfield Heights landfill. This area was served by the village school bus for transportation to the school on Hathaway Road. Delivery men of all kinds, including bakery, meat, fruit peddler, and milk, serviced the area and many kinds of goods could be had by mail order."

Rudolph Zimmerman

"...Caroline Hanny was born on a farm on top of the hill that is now part of the Valley View Industrial Park. She married Henry Zimmerman in 1893, and moved into their house on Canal Road. Their six children were Rudolf, George, Louie, Lydia, Carrie and Henry. Rudy Zimmerman remembers so many things about the valley. He recalls that the river was relocated in places when the Canal was built. Part of Cabala's Boat House was once between the Canal and the river on the towpath. Mr. Scholl, a former owner of the tavern, hired Mr. Russ to move it across the Canal to its present site. Mr. Zimmerman worked for Mr. Kellogg operating canal boats. He also worked for the brick yard at South Park and the Cleveland Builders. Rudy Zimmerman towed the picnic boats with his team. Another incident, he recalled, was Mr. Pumphrey's effort to drain the Murray-Fosdick allotment by tunneling under the road and Canal into the river. The Canal broke into his tunnel and washed out a big ditch south to Mud Creek. It was quite a mess and did considerable damage to the Canal and the road, and he hadn't bothered to get permission from anyone. Rudy's uncle, John Zimmerman, owned and operated the saloon at Canal and Rockside Roads."

Alvah and Ann Gleeson

"...Alvah and Arthur Gleeson, twins, were born in the old family home on Canal Road. This house was built in 1859, by their paternal grandfather, and the original homestead was 170 acres. Before the frame house was built, a log house stood on the site. The Gleeson home used to be on the west side of the creek, but when the boys were young, the area was surveyed, and it was found that the house was partly on Canal Road. Since the road was being 'improved' by paving, the house had to be moved. The twins attended the one-room school house north of Stone Road, where the teacher was Miss Sue Griffer. One day, they were very disappointed, when they returned from school, and found their home already moved eastward across the creek. There were five Gleeson sons and a daughter, the late Mrs. Grace Biddle, who were raised here. Gleeson Drive is named after the family, and the subdivision fronting on Canal Road and Stone Road has its two streets named Charles Drive and Frances Drive after Charles and Frances (nee Gorris)



Zimmerman's Tavern at Rockside and Canal Roads operated by John Zimmerman.

Gleeson, Alvah's father and mother. The old house on Hillside and Canal Road at the 12-mile lock was owned by Frank Gorris who ran a blacksmith's shop there. On the main floor were the living quarters and a grocery store. On the third floor was a dance hall and bar. Memories of early Canal days are recalled easily by the Gleesons. Alvah and his brother, Art, used to get on the canal boats at the 11-mile lock (Rockside) and ride to the 12-mile lock and then hike home. Every Saturday night there was a fight over the passage of boats thru the locks, and many occurred at other times, too! Alvah was a driver of the Village Municipal bus. He also served on Council for 14 years, and recalls the pay of \$3.00 per meeting, and nothing for special meetings. Mrs. Ann Gleeson was official News-Register reporter for Valley View, and also was the Census taker for the Cuyahoga Heights School System for Valley View. Mrs. Gleeson entered many County Fair exhibits at Berea, and won a prize, one time, for the most unusual costume, which represented a vegetable garden. She has always been active in the past in civic affairs and organizations."

Kwatkowich-Pisaneschi Family

"...Alex and Olga Kwatkowich moved to Valley View in 1929, to Murray Road before the area was built up. Mr. Kwatkowich had a full-time job with the Erie Railroad, but found time to farm more than five acres of land here. One of their four children is Mrs. Lillian Zeal, who served in the Women's Army Corp during World War II. The other children are Michael, Mrs. Shirley Boberek, and Luba Pisaneschi. The latter now lives on Murray Road. She remembers classes at the Hathaway School were small...the eighth grade had only eight pupils. In September of 1969, her granddaughter, Regina Marie Pisaneschi, will be in the first pre-school class for four-year olds at Cuyahoga Heights Elementary School. Early neighbors on Murray Road that are remembered include Mr. Brainard, the Village Treasurer, Earl Friend, John Talani, Sr., Ed Malafa, and Frank Thomas."

The Earle Hinton Family

"It was in 1847, that the farm of Edward and Margaret Henry Hinton was purchased on Rockside Road. The land, about 100 acres, was heavily timbered with balck walnut trees which were cut down and burned so that crops could be planted. A log cabin was built to shelter the family that included the children, Eliza, Nancy and Robert. Margaret Hinton walked through the wooded lane to reach the Canal to take her eggs and butter to Cleveland to sell. On board the canal boat she would do some of the knitting that was so necessary to clothe the family and keep them warm. On his father's death in 1879, Robert owned and oper-

ated the farm with his wife, Nancy Farrar Hienton. They had four children: Earle, Carl (first Mayor of Garfield Heights in 1919), Bertha (Weeks), and Arthur (who named Valley View). Earle was born in 1869, and in 1895, he married Alice Giddens. In 1919, when Valley View was incorporated, the Earle Hienton's had four sons and a daughter; William, Truman, Robert, John, and Louise. Earle, Jr., was born several years after the village incorporated. William Heinton was Mayor of Valley View from January 1934, until September 1941, when he died suddenly. Earle Hienton, Sr., was the first Treasurer of Valley View and served several terms. His wife, Alice, served as Treasurer from 1943-1955. Earle Hienton, Sr., died in 1935, and Alice Hienton in 1961."

Ethel and George Myers

"George 'Skipper' Myers, who was born in Wyoming, lived on Murray Road, Valley View, in the early 1920's. He was a Deputy Marshal in 1928, and in January 1937, was appointed janitor-jailor of the old Village Hall on Canal Road. George Myers and his wife, Bessie, who died in 1948, moved to the Hathaway Road Village Hall when he was appointed janitor-jailor of the new Municipal Building. When the Myers lived on Murray Road, they were neighbors of Ethel and Thomas Ward, who had moved there in 1934. Tom Ward was in the jewelry business and was an expert diamond cutter. In addition to the Valley View sign on the Village Hall, he also made the glass case inside the building to display photographs of the village servicemen. Tom Ward, who served several terms on the Village Council, died of a sudden heart attack. Several years later, Ethel and George Meyers were married. George remained on duty at the Hall and Ethel was appointed matron. They contributed to events and social affairs of village organizations with extra help, and performed many services of all kinds for the residents. In March 1963, their retirement brought the realization of just how much this wonderful couple had given unselfishly to the community and how much the community had depended on them. They moved to West Richfield in 1965, where a few years later George Myers died just ten days short of his 79th birthday."

Edwin Carey

"Edwin Carey's father, Dominic M. Carey, came to this country from Canada. He started to work for construction contractors at the age of ten. He built the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and later constructed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the valley. At this time he boarded with the Gleason family who lived near the 12-mile lock at Hillside Road on a 130 acre farm. (Today Edwin Carey's farm is part of the original acreage). Here he met Clara Gleason whom he married. The original Gleason farm home-

stead was at the top of Dunham Hill in Walton Hills. The farm contained about 150 acres. Moses Gleason, Edwin Carey's grandfather, built the sandstone house in 1851, at Tinkers Creek and Canal Road that he now lives in. His grandmother was a Comstock and her sister was the first white child born in Bedford Township. Mr. Carey's father was a well-known 'tunnel man', the best in the country. He turned down an offer to go to Switzerland to build a tunnel through the mountains. He built the Croton Aqueduct and Tunnel to furnish the water supply for New York City. In 1892, on the job on the Ohio River, he was drowned. He was in his late forties. Clara Gleason Carey died in 1937. Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Carey had three sons: Lee Grand..1882-1938; Howard..June 2, 1886; Edwin D. Carey..Sept. 7, 1888. All three were contractors. Edwin "Cub" Carey remembers a big flood in 1882, but says the 1913, flood was three feet higher. 'The Valley was one big lake as it started to rain on Easter Sunday, March 29, and rained steadily for three days.'"

Green-Means

"Mrs. Gertie Green Means' father, Christian Green, sailed from Germany to this country. He farmed 165 acres on Tinkers Creek Road, probably one of the original tracts of the Comstocks. Her mother arrived from England at the age of twenty. John Green, an uncle, bought the adjoining farm at a sheriff's sale. Mrs. Means recalls long summer days spent picking strawberries for a cent and a half a quart, and other crops such as beans by the bushel. She also worked for neighbors doing housework. She remembers the fun of sleigh rides, parties, and birthday celebrations. Her husband, the late John Means, was raised in the area of Alexander Road and Route 8. Frederick Green, her uncle, was an attorney and the first Solicitor of Valley View Village in 1919."

Harlacher-Cash

"Mrs. May Cash lived in Valley View Village on the towpath side of the Canal near Stone Road. Her mother was Cora Kellogg Harlacher, daughter of Joseph Kellogg, who settled in the valley in the 1840's near Rockside Road and the Canal. He had nine children, one of whom, Katherine, married Jabez Kirby. They lived on a canalboat for many years, and their son and daughter, who still live in the valley, were born on a boat. Cora Harlacher was the youngest child and was born in Valley View in 1869. She died in Independence in 1965. She could recall the early Canal days when her father built and repaired the boats. He built a boat called "The Clipper" that carried passengers and supplies for the stores along the Canal. It took four large horses to tow it. Her sister's family lived on a boat called the "Quickstep" in which

they hauled lumber, cordwood, coal and stone. May Harlacher left the valley at the age of fourteen when the floods got to be too much for her mother to cope with as she only had her teen-age son and daughter to help. They moved to Independence where May met and married Ray Cash. She, too, remembers the canalboats and the 'canawlers', the floating bridge on the canal by her house, and the school days in the white schoolhouse on the hillside north of her home. Her special chum was the late Grace Gleeson Biddle."

Gillette-Lang

"Cal Gillette and Laney (Elena) Campbell Gillette settled on Hathaway Road on the original Lyman Campbell homestead. Their house was closer to the road than the large log cabin that Lyman had built. (Much later the old cabin was used to store ice that was cut on the Canal. Lance Alexander can easily recall the coolness of the place on a hot summer day with a piece of 'lickin' ice in hand). Laney and Cal Gillette were the parents of Jessie who married Ted Lang. Her father owned and operated a 'short haul' boat on the Canal and docked it near Hathaway Road. The late Ted and Jessie Lang lived many happy years in the Valley busy in civic affairs and social gatherings. They had an orchestra with Jessie playing the piano and Ted the drums. They were in great demand for square dances and old-time dances. Jessie Lang also played for the silent movies. Lance Alexander was her cousin."

The Foote Family

"Forest Foote, who now lives in the former Frazee home, was a son of the late Charles H. Foote of Brooklyn Heights. Mr. C. H. Foote died in November 1962, at the age of 92, having lived on the Foote family's original land grant farm all his life. His grandfather, Edwin Foote, was a surveyor for the Connecticut Land Co., and acquired 350 acres in the Schaaf Road area in 1807. His descendants have lived in the Independence Township vicinity ever since. Besides Forest, another son, Willis, lives in the Valley. Their brother, the late Earl Foote, who died in October 1962, was a Valley View Councilman. He was president and general manager of the Cleveland Growers Marketing Co., and operated the farm, greenhouses and market stand on Canal Road with his sons. He had moved into the Village in 1917, with his wife, Eunice Fay Foote."

Hienton-Shirley

"Bertha Hienton Weeks was born in a log cabin on Rockside Road in January 1873, the daughter of Robert and Nancy Farrar Hienton. She was a granddaughter of Edward and Margaret Hienton who cleared the land in 1847, and the sister of Earle, Carl and

Arthur. Mrs. Hyacinth Shirley is the daughter of 'Birdie' Weeks who bought the home on Hienton Road about 1915, from D. D. Towner. Most of the land was in apple orchards. Neighbors on Rockside Road included the parents of Milo Hasson in the red brick house on the hillside, and the Sadler twins who were retired from the fire and the police departments in Cleveland. The Mareks had a picnic grove at the end of Rockside. Mrs. Shirley recalls her mother telling of staying overnight in the Fosdick house many times as they were relatives. Sometimes she would come downstairs on a cold winter morning and find a few Indians sleeping beside the huge fireplace. Mr. Fosdick left the door unlatched for them and they were always welcomed. Mrs. Shirley's recollections include school days in the red brick school near Rockside Road; the picnic boats on the Canal as they went down to Zimmerman's place where there was a dance pavilion and the orchestras they brought along with them. In the 1913, flood Mrs. Shirley had to be rescued by rowboat, along with her mother, grandmother and brother. The valley had a number of brick yards, the Palmer Organ factory, truck farms and gardens. Bertha Hienton Weeks died in 1961."

Eisenmann-Johnston

"George J. Eisenmann was born in Germany in 1848, and came to this country in 1862. He lived with his uncle, Christian Green, on Tinkers Creek Road and helped with the farming. He married Caroline A. Myers of Independence in 1871, and they lived in the old homestead that was on the hill road going to the cemetery on the Franz property. Later they moved to a house that stood near the towpath at the Tinkers Creek aqueduct. The Alexander Road farm was bought in 1880, and they moved there in 1882. The home was the schoolhouse, remodeled, which was probably built before the 1850's. The Eisenmann's raised a family of nine children, two others died in infancy. Caroline Eisenmann, (1853-1898), and George J. Eisenmann, (1848-1920), were the parents of Lillie who married George M. Johnston. In 1922, the Johnstons purchased the Alexander farm from the Eisenmann estate. They had six children, the oldest was George M. Jr., who was the president of the Cuyahoga Heights Board of Education for eleven years. Lillie Johnston died in 1962. George Johnston, Sr., still lives in the original home, but his son, George, and his wife, Ruth, now own and operate the farm. They have three children, Martin, Marion, and Paul. George M. Johnston, Jr., served on the School Board from 1944-1965 when he retired. He was president of the Board from 1951-1962."

The Campbell Family

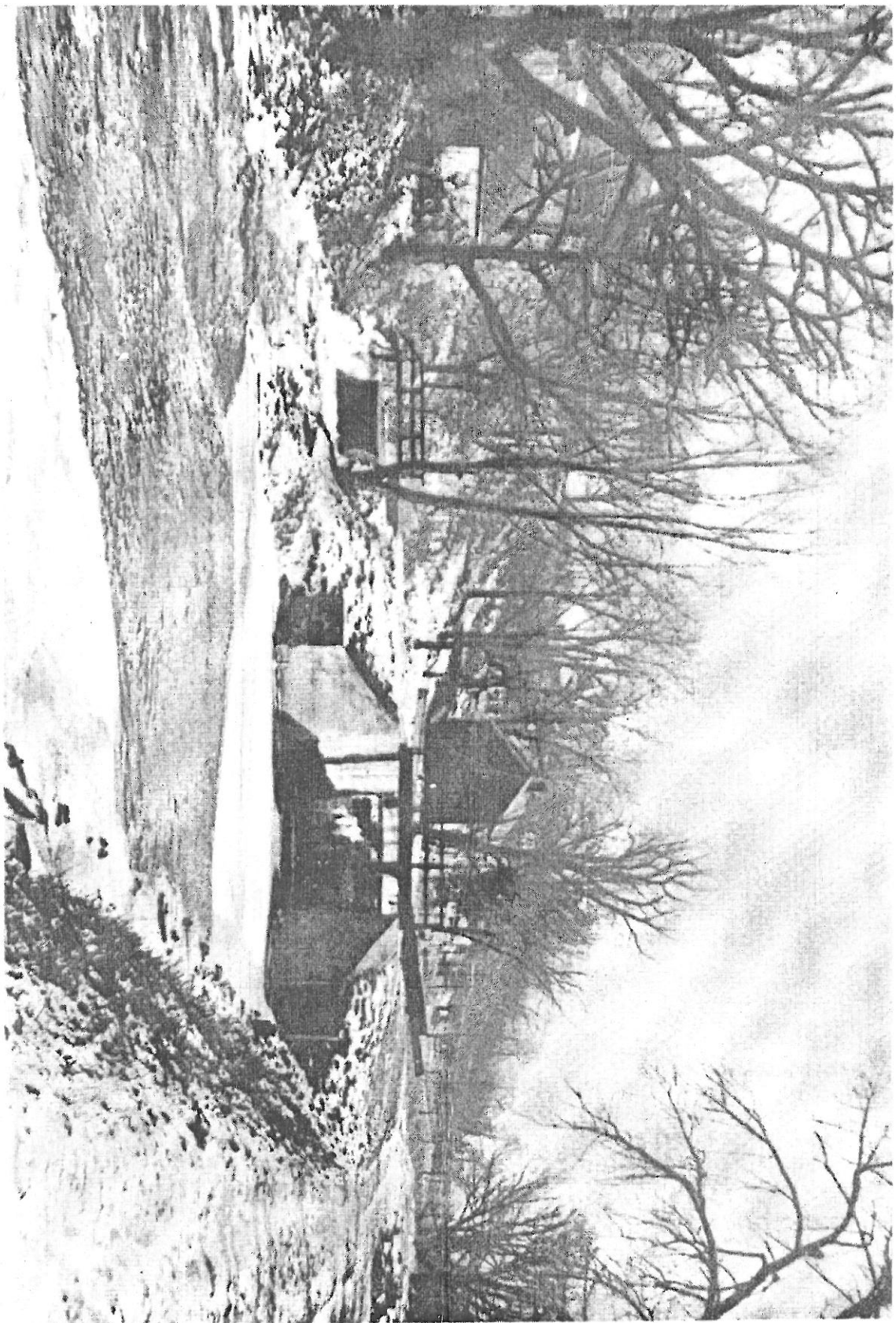
"The late Earl Campbell, Hathaway Road, was a direct descendant of the Lyman Campbells, early settlers in the valley. His

maternal grandfather, Edward Truby, fought in the War of 1812, and his father, Charles Campbell, was in Company F of the Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War. He was fifteen at the time and after serving three years, was given an honorable discharge in June 1862. Charles Campbell died in 1912. Earl's grandmother, Alice Truby of Hathaway Road and Canal, used to be on the State Boat on the Canal and often made the trip down to Portsmouth. Earl married sixteen year old Loretta Chandler of Cleveland and when they moved to the present home on Hathaway Road in Valley View, they farmed the old Campbell farm. (This was Jessie Lang's place; her mother was Elena Campbell Gillette). They started a chicken and egg business and had a regular route in Garfield Heights. The red brick home almost across from the Village Hall is about 100 years old. Many incidents are recalled by Mrs. Campbell of her early days of life in the country when things were new and strange to her. Once, during a flood, the creek to the west of the house overflowed its banks and Earl had to call on a neighbor to help save the pig. While the neighbor took time to put on hip boots, Earl was in the water, leg wrapped around a tree, both hands grasping a slippery pig by ear and haunch. The neighbor threw a rope out several times and finally the pig was secured, but she just 'wouldn't come to shore'. By that time, they all were in the water. Eventually the animal was rescued, and as Earl took it up to higher ground, the neighbor calmly emptied out his boots before he went home. Mrs. Campbell's father had a fish stand at the West Side Market in Cleveland and also a regular fish route that took him through the valley."

McMillan-Alexander

"Mrs. Lucille McMillan Alexander lived in the house to the west of Canal Road on the 'heelpath' side of the Canal. The Lock Tender's house was across the Canal near the towpath at the 11-mile Lock. This is just south of the Boat House Tavern, which was owned years ago by Elsie and Jacob Scholl. Her parents were Ella and Foster McMillan and her grandparents were Rachel Comstock McMillan and John McMillan, who was a distant relative of Daniel Boone. John McMillan, a carpenter, helped build the 11-mile Lock. Mrs. Alexander recalls many childhood activities, such as climbing the hill to the Hanny Farm where milk was 5¢ a quart and the cottage cheese was free. She went to the third grade at the red brick schoolhouse when Miss Farrar was the teacher. She then attended the white frame schoolhouse on the hillside, where she graduated from the eighth grade with Miss Bolzer as her teacher. Later she lived in the house made out of the old school building on Beyerle Hill where her sister was born. She remembers especially a big lawn party the Schroeder-Beyerle families held in the big white house, with lanterns lighting the orchard trees, and

In the valley below the Hathaway claim the earliest settler was Lyman Campbell, who travelled overland with his party from Connecticut with axes over shoulders, a cart loaded with bare necessities dragging behind. Lyman built a log cabin about where the late Jessie Gillette Lang's house is on Hathaway Road, and cleared about fifty acres for farming. Lyman S. Campbell and wife Mary Ann are interred in the Hillside Cemetery as are three of their children. Descendants of Lyman still live on Hathaway Road near our Village Hall in a house built about one hundred years ago.



Lock #11 near Rockside Road where the early McMillan family lived.

the sky clear and full of sparkling stars, and 'three shooting stars crossing the heavens and burning out into the darkness'. Lucille McMillan married Lance Alexander of Cleveland. He spent many vacations visiting his grandparents, the Trubys and the Campbells. He remembers that his Grandma Truby ran the State Boat at the B & O Weigh Locks in Cleveland, all the way to the Ohio River, and his Grandpa Charles Campbell was a drummer boy in the Civil War at the age of fifteen. He recalls hearing that the big farm house on the hill was built at a cost of \$2600 in the 1870's. The Beyerle-Schroeder Hardwood Lumber Company was the family business and they put the best into their 'mansion'."

The Bohning Family

"Hermann H. Bohning, Sr., and his wife, Maria Blase Bohning, with their eight children, left Linne, Hanover, Germany in August 1843. They rode three days by horse and wagon to reach the seaport of Bremen, where they took passage on the 'Marina', a three-mast sailboat. They arrived in Baltimore on October 1, 1843. An older son had emigrated to the United States in 1842. Traveling by train and canalboat, they reached Cleveland on October 22. Later, in April 1844, the family moved to a farm in Newburg Township, the area of which is now near present-day Turney and Schreiber Roads. The senior Mr. Bohning gave each of his five sons a farm in the area. Ernst H. Bohning, a son of Hermann, was born in 1833. He married Mary Tickemeier in 1858. Fifteen children were born of this union but three died in infancy. This family moved to the Schreiber Road farm in 1873, when it was Independence Township. The land had to be cleared of heavy growth of trees and vegetation before it could be farmed. The children walked to St. John's Lutheran School at Turney and Granger Roads, and also went to church on Sundays with their parents by horse and buggy. Ernst Bohning died in 1916, at the age of 83. His wife, Mary, who was also born in Germany, died in 1920. William Bohning, another son of Hermann and Maria, was born in 1880, and married Emma Reiber in 1904. They came back to Valley View in 1925, with their children, Dorothy and Ralph, buying 40 acres of the original farm on Schreiber Road and building a home. Their daughter, Dorothy Bohning Downing, died at the age of 24, and her two children were raised by their grandparents, William and Emma. Her son, Lester, joined the Navy in 1948, and on December 25th of that year, lost his life in an accident at the age of 19. Ralph Bohning has lived in the Valley since the age of twelve, and attended Valley View School and East Tech High. He served on the Village Council for 12 years. In 1935, he married the former Elanore Bohning, and they have two married children. Other direct descendants of the original Bohning settlers who have lived on the Schreiber Road homestead with their families include Mr. and Mrs. Elton Bohning,

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bohning, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Miller (Norma Bohning), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohning, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Bohning. The first Bohning family reunion held in 1916, was attended by 225 persons. In 1941, the 25th reunion had 426 in attendance."

Thomas Wilson, Sr.

"Thomas Wilson, Sr., tells many stories about life in the Valley from his vantage point at Wilson's Mill on the Canal. The flood of 1913, was by far the worst in the memory of the present older residents of the valley. The waters began to spread over from hill to hill as the rains continued to fall for several days. When the water started to recede in the northern section of the valley to the south, it was still two feet over the towpath at Lock #17 in Brecksville. State Boat #1 had been tied to the bridge at Station Road there, but the rushing water had swung it onto the towpath. It took the strength of several men to fight the swift current and swing the boat off the land and over the channel so that when the water subsided, the boat would settle into the canal bed. It was this flood in 1913, that ended trade on the Canal. Commerce had already slowed down by 1905, but it stopped completely when the 1913, flood waters threatened the city of Akron. The flood gates couldn't be opened against the pressure and the lock was dynamited. Picnic trips and excursions on the Canal continued and were very popular. The boats carried the crowds to Zimmerman's and Scholl's, as well as to the Cuyahoga Valley baseball games at the field on Fitzwater Road. Boatyards were at Alexander Road, Tinkers Creek, South Park at Stone Road, and at Zimmerman's at Rockside. Canalboats were built and repaired at most of them. There were a few houses on the towpath side of the Canal, but at the locks, there usually was a tavern, store, and warehouse. Canal Road went up onto most of the plateaus to the east in the early years of the valley as it was swampy on the bottom lands. The bridges over the Canal during the active commerce days were all the same, almost a 'camel-hump' bridge, high enough to clear the roofs of the boats by about three feet. Passengers sitting on the deck roof learned to heed the call of "Low Bridge" and duck at the proper moment. Ice was cut several places along the Canal, and until it again froze over thick enough, proved hazardous to ice skaters. One was Audie Comstock, Rockside Road, who fell through such a spot when he was a young boy. He came up under the thicker ice, and in trying to free himself, injured his spine. He was rescued, but was crippled for life."



Tom Wilson, Sr., at work inside the mill.
(See Cover) Wilson's Mill built in 1851,
now operated by the Wilsons.

Interview With Henry John Talani

"Frank Talani, Sr came from Italy in 1905 at the age of 16. He lived in Independence and also in the frame 'boarding house' before he married and moved to Murray Road in 1917. He and his wife Sophie had only three neighbors at the east end of Murray at that time. The Creek running east to west in the Fosdick Murray Road area served as a source of water for all purposes for several of the residents in the 1920's and 30's. A dam and reservoir on the property of George Brainard served his family, as well as those of Talani, Yung Kwatkowich families. Water was piped to these homes; other families just dipped the water out in pails. Many of the people in this area worked in one of the three brickyards: Murray Brick Yard, Valley View Brick Yard, and the Clay Products on Warner Road. Henry John Talani son of Frank, enjoyed swimming in the river, and the clean sand deep enough to play in. In fact the sand was better than at the lake beach.' Other recreation was a long walk to the Market Square Theatre, East 76th and Broadway, or to the Rex Theatre on Warner Road. H. John Talani served on Valley View Council for a number of years, and was also elected Council President several times. Shortly after this interview was given, John Talani suffered a heart attack, and passed away on April 8, 1969."

The Hogue Family

"James Hogue was born in 1857 on the family farm on Stone Road in a house that stood on the same site as the present one. He married Marie Giles of Schreiber Road in 1886 and they had three sons: Harley 1887, Alva 1891, and Clyde 1894. Their mother, who had inherited the Schreiber Road property from her father, died in 1896 when Clyde was two and a half. Her property was willed to the children. Clyde's father Jim Hogue remarried and built the present home on Stone Road. Another house that stood on the property was moved across the fields to the foot of Hathaway Road (the Cerny place.) There was no 'Stone Road' until about 1924, when Roy Book and Clyde Hogue started action to have the road cut through from Canal Road. Clyde 'boarded' at the Hathaways, Gleesons and Gillettes from the age of six and worked for his keep doing farm chores. Other farms in the vicinity were owned by Patten, Edgar, Swan, Walcher, Neville. After his stepmother's death he lived with his father at the Hotel at South Park, where his dad worked in the brick yard. Clyde Hogue saw service in World War I with the Army of occupation in Germany, returning in 1919. In 1927 he married Dorothy Walker of Independence; they have three children. James Hogue died in 1939 at the age of 82. Clyde Hogue worked for the village and also for the County Engineer Dept. His brother Alva died in 1961."

The Bahle Family

"Bernard Bahle arrived in this country from Hungary and lived several years in Pittsburgh before moving to Valley View in 1919. He and his wife Helen bought the property on Canal Road and what is now the corner of Stone Road. This included the tile works that had been built in the 1890's. Mr. Bahle did not operate the tile works but started the South Park Foundry. Here he made gray iron castings of various types, including brake shoes for the railroads. He also experimented with various metals and made one of the first lamb cake molds of aluminum but never had the idea patented. In 1924-25 he filled in his land with materials from the hill to the north. In 1929 he opened Bahle's Garage with service for Studebakers. He was a talented musician and played several instruments as he had studied music in Budapest. In 1925, when he went to work for the Studebaker Corporation, he became the leader of the company orchestra. He played violin, cornet, saxophone and trumpet. His son Ray, present owner and operator of Valley Motors Service and Valley Marine, remembers the Valley View orchestra his dad formed with sons Ray on sax, Art on drums, Ed on cornet, Bernard on violin, Tommy Reese and Chetal Narducci on sax, Evo Narducci on banjo, and Earl Ferris on trumpet. They played many times at the Community Hall. Ray's father died in 1938 at the age of 49; his mother died in 1950. In 1946 Ray and Julia Bahle bought the property and raised two sons. Ray Bahle came to the Valley at an early age and attended Hathaway School. He can recall the 'floating' foot bridge across the Canal from his home and the many times late 'celebrators', coming home from a tavern, would miss the bridge and find their straw hats drifting down the Canal. He attended the Hathaway School and Independence High, and studied music at East Tech. Ray has held a pilot's license for the past twenty years, having taken flying lessons at the Sky Haven school. His son Bill is a commercial pilot and holds a number of licenses for different types of flying. Ray has been a member of the Volunteer Fire Department since its beginning."

Fosdick-Miller-Svejkovsky

"Eileen Miller Svejkovsky, Stone Road in Valley View, is a direct descendant of the Jerry Fosdick who built the two-and-a-half story sandstone house at the North end of the village about 1827. Her mother, Lenore Fosdick Miller, was born in the house and lived there with her parents until 1948, except for several years, the family lived in Louisville, Ohio. Mrs. Svejkovsky's grandparents, William and Mae Fosdick, raised eight children. The native stone house (the wide porch was added in 1950), was one of the finest examples of early American architecture, and was so designated in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The Fosdick family owned the property from the early date to 1948. In the early 1960's, the house was 'sacrificed' to the progress of an industrial park, and the two family graves on the hillside were moved to Maple Shade Cemetery in Independence."

Mayor Albert Allen

"The fiftieth anniversary celebration of Valley View Village brings to light the interesting fact that the first Mayor of the 'new' community, the late Burt C. Allen, was the father of the present Mayor, Albert Allen. Mr. Allen's family moved to the area of Rockside and Canal Road on the high plateau about 1915. Burt and Lillian Allen farmed fifty acres of land here, and later they cultivated about 150 acres of land with greenhouses in partnership with another farmer on Alexander Road.

"Mayor Allen went to the first grade in the white frame school on the hillside and then attended the Hathaway School for the next seven grades. His sister, Ethel, also attended this school. He went to South High School in Cleveland.

"Recollections of early recreation are of the 'do-it-yourself' kind. Swimming in the Canal, the Cuyahoga River, or Tinkers Creek was almost a daily event. The same places afforded ice-skating in the winter with long trips to Akron when the ice was especially good. Dances at the Community Hall were well attended and transportation was usually the farm truck. One of the highlights of the summer was the Community Club picnic at Euclid Beach Park. Everybody went in farm trucks, picnic baskets held hearty lunches, and everyone had a wonderful time.

"There was always plenty of farm work to be done, either on the family acres or the neighbors'. The Allens trucked their vegetables to market every other day. Mr. Allen's mother, the late Lilly Allen, enjoyed collecting Indian artifacts she found along the crest of the hill near the family farm. This was at the site of their summer encampment, all traces of which have now disappeared with the development of the industrial park.

"As a boy, Albert Allen remembers his late father holding Mayor's Court in the family living-room at a moment's notice when the Village Marshal, John Walcher, brought in a law-breaker, and justice would be done 'on-the-spot'.

"Albert Allen's public career includes a little more than two years on Council and a total of 17 years as Mayor. He is favor

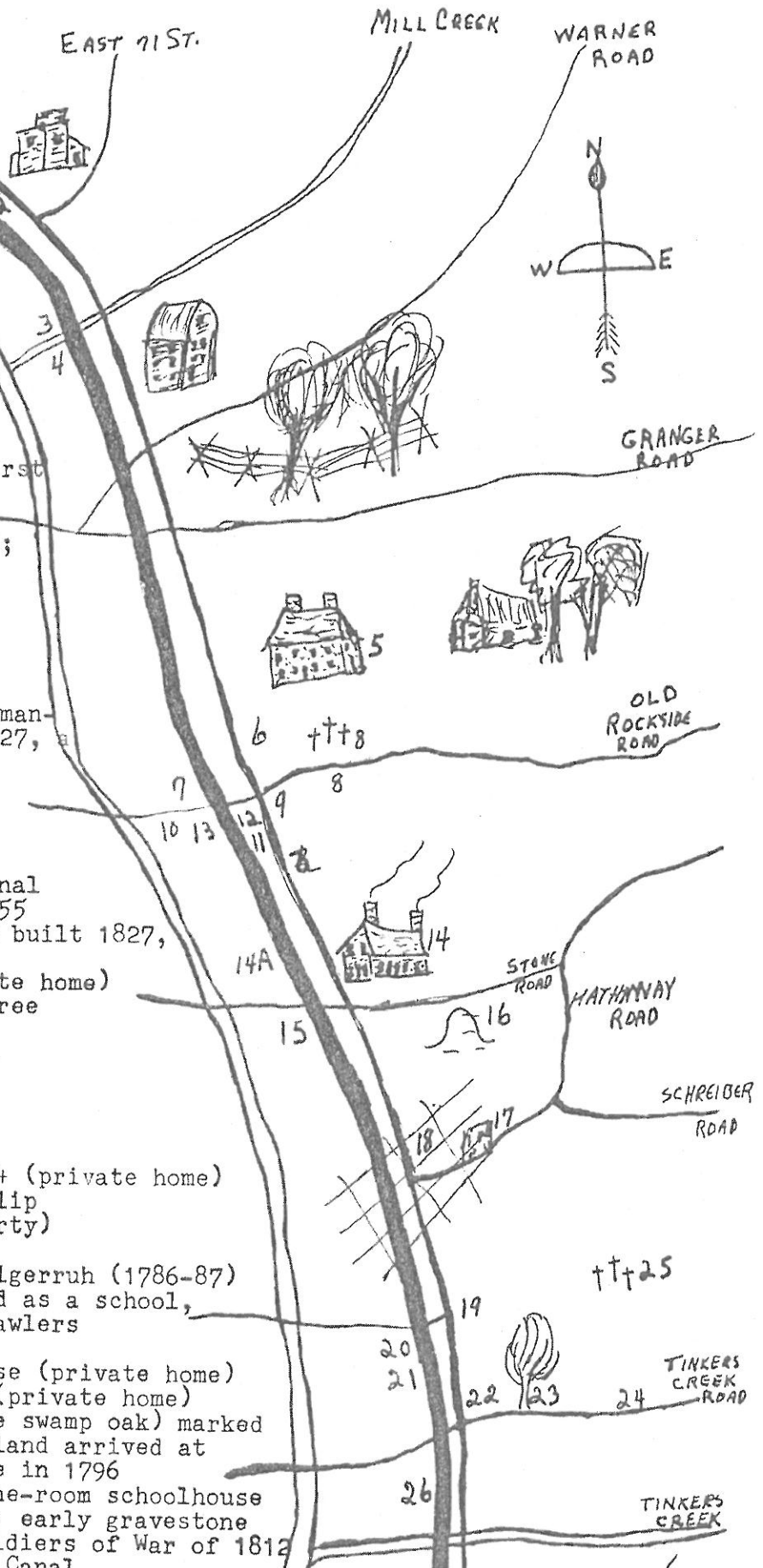
"Albert Allen's public career includes a little more than two years on Council and a total of 17 years as Mayor. He is in favor of recreation plans proposed by departments of the Federal government for the South and of the valley between the Canal and the river if they also provide Federal government maintenance. Industrial-Commercial developments in the Village must keep pace with today's needs of the residents, as these developments do not require as many of the village services, including schools. Their taxes help provide possible sewers and water which are an absolute necessity in the community's immediate future. A possible ratio of 40% Industrial-Commercial to a 60% Residential land use would perhaps provide the best future growth for an ideal community. Valley View is in a sound financial condition....(in January a local paper reported it was one of the few municipalities in the county that was debt free as of December 31, 1968), and Mayor Allen credits this to the increased taxes voted and a close watch on financial expenditures. Mayor Allen also sees a forward movement in the community as one of steady, cautious development for the benefit of the residential population, and an attractive low tax duplicate for Industrial-Commercial developers within the zoning ordinances of the Village.

"Mayor Albert Allen is married to the former Hazel Peiffer. Their son Curtis is associated with the University of Michigan, teaching and studying for a doctorate degree in Zoology. He is married and has a young daughter. The Mayor's sister, Ethel, was married to the late Robert Hienton."

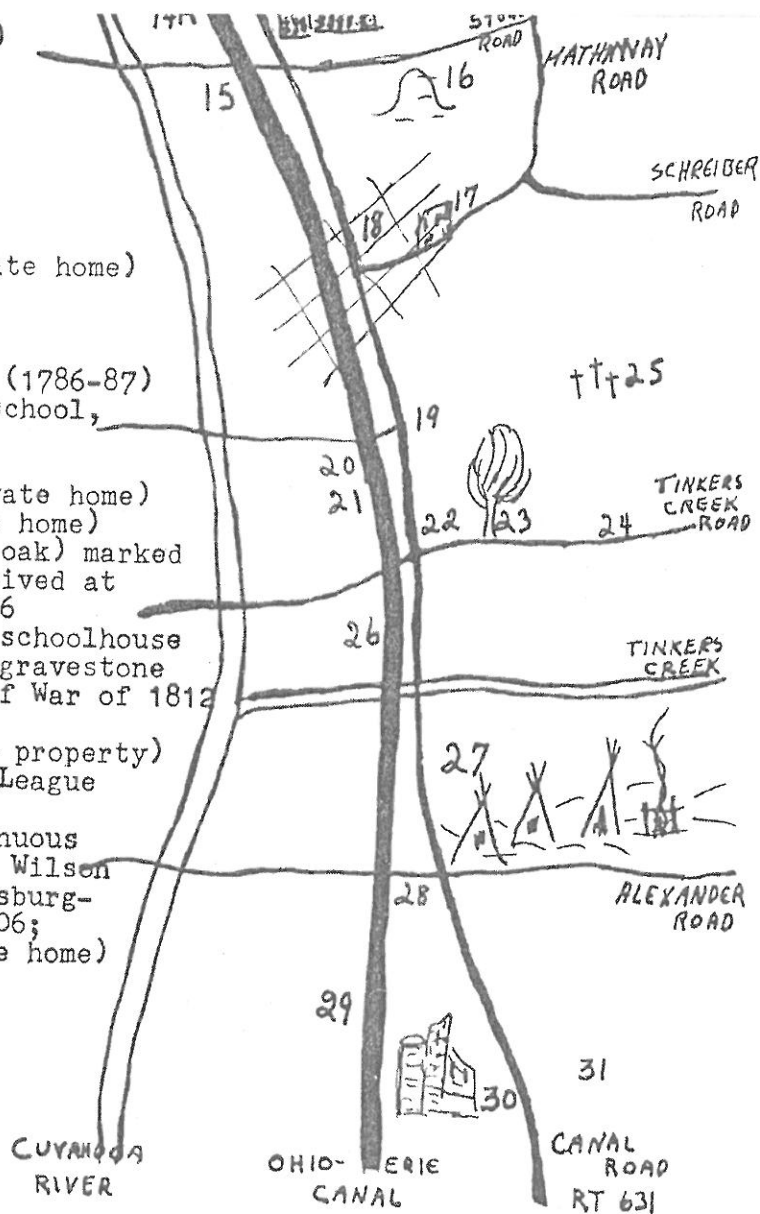
THE
VILLAGE OF VALLEY VIEW,
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.

The finest historic and scenic five miles along the Cuyahoga river valley: the MOUND BUILDERS the first inhabitants; the FRENCH the first traders; the ERIES, the DELAWARES, the OTTAWAS the first roving tribes of Indians; the Moravian village of PILGERRUH THE FIRST white settlement, 1786-87; the COMSTOCKS, the FOSDICKS, the FRAZEES the first permanent settlers 1806-1810; the OHIO-ERIE CANAL the most important man-made waterway in the state, 1827, and the

- 1 8-mile lock & spillway
- 2 Site of Grist Mill 1854
- 3 Mill Creek aqueduct over Canal
- 4 Site of Palmer Organ Co. 1855
- 5 Site of stone Fosdick house built 1827, razed 1960
- 6 One-room schoolhouse (private home)
- 7 Site of Moravian sycamore tree
- 8 Harper Family cemetery
- 9 Formerly Zimmerman's tavern
- 10 Site of early picnic grove
- 11 Old boathouse tavern
- 12 11-mile lock & spillway
- 13 Site of lock tender's house
- 14 Sandstone house built 1823-4 (private home)
- 15 Site of state boat repair slip
- 16 Indian Mound (private property)
- 17 Valley View Village Hall
- 18 Moravian Village site of Pilgerruh (1786-87)
- 19 Frame house built 1835: used as a school, also as post office for Canawlers
- 20 12-mile lock & spillway
- 21 Store and lock tender's house (private home)
- 22 Early sandstone house 1851 (private home)
- 23 Moses Cleaveland Tree (white swamp oak) marked as growing here when Cleaveland arrived at Cuyahoga river and Lake Erie in 1796
- 24 The Valley Church, once a one-room schoolhouse
- 25 Pioneer Cemetery on plateau: early gravestone 1810, also two graves of soldiers of War of 1812
- 26 Tinkers Creek aqueduct over Canal



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- 27 Site of Ottawa Indian fort (private property)
- 28 Alexander elm tree marked by Civic League
- 29 17-mile lock and spillway
- 30 Alexander Mill built 1853: in continuous use and now owned & operated by Tom Wilson
- 31 Red brick house, once a stop on Pittsburgh-Cleveland stagecoach route, built 1806; oldest house in Valley View (private home)



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