

DOWNLOAD PDF A HISTORY OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CLEVELAND

Chapter 1 : CLEVELAND CARTOGRAPHY (maps)

Ohio City residents were angered by the construction of the bridge because its route would allow visitors to go directly into Cleveland and bypass Ohio City. A skirmish erupted between Ohio City rebels and a group of armed Cleveland militiamen.

For the next century, multiple structures provided judicial services for the county. Initially, court was held in various taverns and inns around town. The first actual courthouse was completed in 1816. It contained jail cells, a living room for the sheriff, and a 2nd floor courtroom. Three other facilities—all located on or near Public Square—were built and deployed throughout the 1800s. It is one of seven buildings composing the Group Plan—a landmark initiative to redefine downtown Cleveland with open park space and grand, dignified buildings. The Group Plan structures are representative of the Beaux-Arts school, which emphasizes symmetry; arched and pedimented windows and doors; largely flat roofs; and myriad statuary. Posted at the entrance are bronze statues of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Above the front cornice are representatives of the four kinds of law: Directly above the front entry doors are three large arched windows between fluted Ionic columns. These south-facing windows allow copious amounts of daylight into the courtroom—a convenience, an aesthetic bonus and even a metaphor. This idyllic postcard scene accentuates the parklike setting for the then-new county courthouse. Lake View Park, backed up to the natural lake bluff overlooking Lake Erie, but several tracks of two railroad lines and, later, two massive stadiums in succession severed it from the actual lakefront, and today the park is a parking lot. This structure, built in 1832, served as the county courthouse until 1852. It was located on the north side of Public Square. This building, once located on the northwest corner of Public Square, served as courthouse from its completion in 1852 until 1892. This building, once located on Seneca Street W. This scene shows the Cuyahoga County Courthouse construction underway. Bronze statues, including this one of Hamilton and another of Thomas Jefferson, line the entrance to the courthouse. May 23, Interior View, The coffered, barrel-vaulted ceiling creates an enveloping interior space. July 31, Marble Stairway, The stained-glass window in this photo represents Law and Justice.

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Chapter 2 : Cleveland | History, Attractions, & Facts | blog.quintoapp.com

Cleveland is the county seat and is also the county's largest city, with a population of , people in Cleveland is unusual in comparison to Ohio's other large cities, as it has lost population, nearly thirty thousand people between and

History[edit] The City of Ohio became an independent municipality on March 3, , splitting from Brooklyn Township. The city grew from a population of 2, people in the early s to over 4, in . The municipality was annexed by Cleveland on June 5, . Garfield , who became the 20th president of the United States , frequently preached at Franklin Circle Christian Church in . The birthplace of John Heisman , famous for the annual Heisman Trophy awarded to the best player in college football , is located in Ohio City. He was born in the neighborhood in , and an Ohio Historical Society marker stands in commemoration near the corner of Bridge Avenue and West 29th Place. The European-styled market, located at the intersection of Lorain Avenue and West 25th Street , draws an estimated one million visitors annually. The operation includes a farm, retail farm stand and community kitchen on a 6-acre city parcel. Both Market Garden and Great Lakes have fullscale brewpubs adjacent to the West Side Market , with the latter occupying a building that formerly housed the Market Tavern, a pub frequented by Eliot Ness. Founded in , the school has a long list of distinguished graduates and is a perennial contender in several OHSAA sports. The Cleveland Hostel, which opened in , is the first and only hostel in the city of Cleveland. Serving as the only auxiliary location for the Cleveland Museum of Art , the Transformer Station, located at Church and West 29th Street, functions primarily as its contemporary art gallery space. The church was one of the final stops on the Underground Railroad in Northeastern Ohio, and the remains of an entrance to a tunnel leading to the banks of the nearby Cuyahoga River can still be seen in the basement. Several nearby streets retain church-related names, such as Vestry. An Episcopal parish continues to worship in the space, although membership has dramatically declined with the demographic changes in the neighborhood. Demographics[edit] The demographics of Ohio City have changed rather dramatically in the latter half of the 20th century and first part of the 21st. Originally composed mainly of English and German descendants, many Eastern European immigrants moved into the area during the migrations in the first half of the 20th century. In the s and s, as Cleveland expanded and the wealthy moved to the surrounding suburbs including Parma , Brooklyn , and Lakewood , the percentage of African Americans increased. The size of the Latino community has also increased. However, Cleveland City Council , with an eye on redevelopment and with the incentive of tax breaks, has lured an increasing number of suburbanites of all backgrounds back into the Ohio City area. This has led to a diverse community.

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Chapter 3 : Courthouse History - Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations Court

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The Group Plan also included a never-built grand railroad station at the north end of the Mall, between the Courthouse and City Hall. The exterior is constructed of Milford granite. The now-closed north entrance is flanked by statues of jurists John Marshall and Rufus P. The north and south cornices feature statues ten in all of giants of moral, civil, common and ecclesiastical law. The interior features marble from Tennessee, Georgia and Colorado, with English oak, chestnut and other woods. From the south entrance our front door , one enters the central Great Hall rotunda , its vaulted ceiling rising more than two stories. A half-dozen murals are located throughout the Courthouse. The two largest murals, on the mezzanine, depict the signing of Magna Carta and the Constitutional Convention of . When the Courthouse opened, the first floor was occupied by the non-judicial county offices, such as Auditor and Recorder. The non-judicial county functions moved out when the Administration Building opened across the street in . Those offices moved again to the new Administration Building on East 9th Street in . Only occasionally have criminal trials been held in the Courthouse. The civil division of Common Pleas moved into the Courthouse in ; the criminal division remained in the Courthouse on the northwest corner of Public Square until when the Criminal Courts Building and County Jail opened at East 22nd Street and Payne Avenue. Criminal trials moved to the Justice Center when that complex opened in . However, from time to time, when other courtrooms were in use, or a visiting judge was assigned to a case, criminal trials have been held in the Courthouse. The Juvenile Court has never been housed in the Courthouse. For thirty years after its creation in the Juvenile Court was located in the Courthouse on Seneca Street now West 3rd Street. The and buildings stood side-by-side, one facing Public Square, the other facing West 3rd. That court moved to a complex at East 22nd Street and Cedar Avenue in . The Juvenile Court moved to its present location at Quincy Avenue in . The two-story main Court of Appeals courtroom is one of the original, largely unchanged rooms in the Courthouse. The same year that the Courthouse opened an amendment to the Ohio Constitution created the Ohio Court of Appeals, and the legislature established the Eighth Appellate District. The Common Pleas Court has sat on the third floor of the Courthouse for over a century. All judges of the civil division heard divorces and related matters until when the state legislature created the specialized Domestic Relations Division within the Common Pleas Court. Today the Domestic Relations Division occupies most of the original third-floor courtrooms. High ceilings with ornate plasterwork, paneled walls, large casement windows, and leather-covered doors, with transoms, are little changed since . Unfortunately, the skylights that originally helped illuminate the third-floor courtrooms were permanently closed off during the early s. Many significant cases have been connected with the Courthouse – tried in the building, or the appeal argued here, or both. Four of the cases that passed through the Courthouse on the way to the U. Ohio pretrial publicity , *Mapp v. Ohio* residential searches , *Terry v. Ohio* stop and frisk , and *Jacobellis v. Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, 51, , , 2nd Ed.

Chapter 4 : Cleveland Genealogy (in Cuyahoga, Ohio)

The Mayor's Food Basket is generously supported by individuals, local businesses and City of Cleveland employees. It is the largest annual food giveaway in Cuyahoga County and helps to feed thousands of Cleveland families each year.

Around the turn of the Century, Newton D. The court was established largely through their efforts in May , and held its first session on June 4th in the then existing Court of Insolvency. It was presided over by Judge Thomas E. Gallagher who was also a member of the founding group of YMCA leaders. Legislation that established the first Juvenile Court in Chicago in was adapted to local conditions to set up the Cuyahoga County Court. Midway through the decade authority was given to deal with adults contributing to the delinquency and neglect of children. Toward the end of the decade, the jurisdictional age was raised to 17 from the original age of Volunteer probation officers were gradually replaced by paid staff, and the first female probation officer was authorized by legislation. Psychological testing and mental examinations were made mandatory for children committed to institutional care. In the later part of the decade, the first county-funded detention facility was opened. Prior to that time, various specially designated police station areas were set aside for juveniles, and some charitable agencies offered shelter care prior to Court hearings. During the First World War years, delinquency increased to nearly 6, cases, or twice as many as the 3, cases the decade started with. Record keeping improvements were made, and a family index system was started at the end of the decade that allowed for the centralization of all court action by individual family groups. That system indicates that the Court has dealt with approximately , different families in the county since its inception. Recommendations concerning the Juvenile Court called for the upgrading of staff, and improvement of physical facilities, including a separate court, apart from the Insolvency Court, and a detention facility that was not removed from the Court. At that time the Court was located near the downtown public square and the Detention Home was on Franklin Ave. Community reaction to the study lead to the passage of a bond issue in for the construction of the current Court Complex on East 22nd Street. The newly constructed complex consisting of the Court, detention facilities and child welfare services opened in December, , and soon became a national and international model of court services for children. Newly elected Judge Harry L. Eastman who oversaw the construction of the complex also began to implement the recommendations of the Criminal Justice survey. Intake procedures were centralized; the staff received professional training from the School of Applied Social Sciences of Case Western Reserve University. A Child Support Department was established to collect and disburse support payments for dependent and neglected children, and a Research and Statistics Department was created to maintain Court demographics and to evaluate court programs. A clinic for psychiatric diagnoses was established, and payment for such service was authorized through legislation. The Court had only one judicial office until , when a second judgeship was legislated. While delinquency cases increased somewhat during World War II, this decade had the lowest case volume in its history with 31, cases recorded. These findings contributed to the development of city and countywide preventive programs. The Court observed its 50th Anniversary in with a public luncheon attended by community leaders and friends of the Court. Delinquency cases began to increase toward the end of the decade, doubling from 2, cases in to 4, cases in In , juveniles cited for traffic violations were no longer classified as "delinquents" and were cited as "Juvenile Traffic Offenders. As veteran staff retired early in this decade, two-thirds of the probation staff had been with the Court for less than one year. Projected caseloads materialize, resulting in 71, delinquency cases, nearly twice the 37, cases of the previous decade. A fourth judgeship is authorized for as the total docket, including all cases in its jurisdiction increased to , from , cases of the previous decade. In , the Detention Home Annex was opened to help relieve overcrowding in the original center. In substance abuse, including "inhaling glue fumes" and drug use began to be statistically noted, with a modest cases, which in the next thirty years would increase to nearly 23, cases. The Court opened two "Branch Offices" to decentralize services as well as to relieve overcrowding at the main court

building. In , non-criminal juvenile behavior such as incorrigibility and truancy was removed from the delinquency category, and the behavior was re-classified as "Unruly. Additional "Branch" offices were opened to continue decentralizing of services, and minimizing congestion at the main Court. Adding to the increased caseload burden were Supreme Court rulings and new State Juvenile Court rules that introduced more legal requirements into proceedings. Legislative changes regarding support matters and the monitoring of the status of children placed in custody by the Court caused increased hearing activity in these matters. During this time, the Court was faced not only with an extraordinary volume increase but also with the preceding legislative and rule changes that added considerable hearing time and docket backlogs. A fifth judge was authorized for The Court became a division of the Court of Common Pleas in Electronic data processing began to be implemented at the court toward the end of the decade. Continued overcrowding in the Detention Center, and changes in juvenile law lead to the development of alternative care, such as Home Detention and wider use of shelter care. The Court continued to advocate for a new detention facility, since not only was the space insufficient, the facility was becoming more and more outmoded. Intake for all kinds of cases amounted to , cases for the decade, and a sixth judge was authorized for Legislative changes prohibited the commitment of misdemeanor offenders to the Ohio Youth Commission now Ohio Department of Youth Services , and monetary incentives were provided for their alternative treatment within the community. From through , a total of , cases were referred to it; and in this ten-year period the case volume was the virtual equivalent of the , cases referred in the first 42 years of record keeping, through Person offenses in that year period represented 5. The increase in person offenses, such as assault, robbery and homicides, resulted in reactive legislation that, among other provisions, reduced the age for juveniles to be tried as adults from fifteen to fourteen, and made transfers to the Criminal Division mandatory under certain circumstances. State funds were made available to provide for alternative community treatment services in lieu of commitments to the Department of Youth Services. Volunteer magistrates were enlisted by the Court to hear minor offenses in their local communities obviating formal proceedings. The decade closed with the greatest volume of total intake of cases of all kinds, including delinquency, unruliness, traffic, neglect, dependency, abuse, parent-child relationship, non-support, custody and other matters, at , cases. In its years, the Court has heard nearly one and one-half million matters.

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Chapter 5 : Cuyahoga County Courthouse | Cleveland Historical

A history of Cuyahoga County and the city of Cleveland Family History Library A history of the city of Cleveland (biographical volume) Case Western Reserve University A history of the city of Cleveland: its settlement, rise and progress, Family History Library.

History Erie Indians in the region were driven out by the Iroquois in the 17th century. The French established a trading post in the vicinity in the mid 18th century. In 1796, three years after the American Revolution, when the Ohio country was opened for settlement, Connecticut laid claim to a vast area of land the Western Reserve in northeastern Ohio. Moses Cleaveland, from the Connecticut Land Company, arrived with surveyors at the mouth of the Cuyahoga in July to map the area. He founded and laid out the town of Cleaveland. The American Civil War provided the initial stimulus for iron and steel processing, metals fabrication, oil refining John D. Rockefeller founded Standard Oil there, and chemical manufacturing. Suburban trains were developed at the end of the 19th century. By the 1880s Cleveland had the appearance of a modern metropolis, with main roads converging on its Public Square, which was dominated by the foot metre Terminal Tower. Map of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. Tens of thousands mainly those of European ancestry moved to the suburbs, but many others left the area as jobs disappeared. Municipal government faced mounting budgetary problems, capped by default on bank loans in the late 1880s. In addition, environmental pollution became severe, a condition infamously highlighted by a June fire on the Cuyahoga River caused by floating chemical wastes. Under Stokes and his successors white and black, the city undertook a long revitalization process. Notable effort has been directed at cleaning up the Cuyahoga. The downtown skyline, long dominated by Terminal Tower, was dramatically altered by the addition of BP Tower and the story Key Tower, at the time of its completion the tallest building between New York City and Chicago. Manufactures are highly diversified and include primary steel, steel products, motor vehicles, automotive parts, medical products, greeting cards, processed foods, chemicals, and electronic equipment. Services including health care, banking and finance, insurance, and government account for the major proportion of the economy. Glenn Research Center and the Cleveland Clinic, renowned for cardiac care. Other educational institutions in the city include Cuyahoga Community College and Cleveland State University The southern downtown area includes the Gateway Complex, comprising two sports venues that opened in 1999 Jacobs Field, which is built in the style of early 20th-century ballparks, for the Cleveland Indians professional baseball team; and Gund Arena, home of the Cavaliers professional basketball team. The centre of Cleveland nightlife is in the Flats, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where both banks are lined with restaurants, bars, and nightclubs. Cleveland Lakefront State Park comprises six separate areas spread out along the lakeshore. Garfield and the graves of John D. Rockefeller and crime fighter Eliot Ness. Nearby attractions include Holden Arboretum one of the largest in the country in Kirtland, 25 miles 40 km northeast of Cleveland, and a large amusement park in Aurora southeast. Cuyahoga Valley National Park, established as a national recreation area in 1962 and redesignated in 1978, stretches southward along the Cuyahoga River from Cleveland to Akron. Fort Huntington Park in Cleveland, Ohio.

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Chapter 6 : Greater Cleveland Volunteers - About Us - History | Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, OH

- Around the turn of the Century, Newton D. Baker, prominent attorney, and later Secretary of War under President Wilson, in his position as Cleveland's Solicitor was appalled at the condition of young child offenders in city jail cells in the company of adult criminals.

It was named after General Moses Cleaveland, an investor in the company who led the survey of its land within the Western Reserve. The town was located along the eastern bank of the Cuyahoga River. Because of a spelling error on the original map, the community has always been spelled Cleveland instead of Cleaveland. The first survey of Cleveland was completed in 1796, and it included lots. The company originally charged fifty dollars for lots in the settlement and found that few people were willing to pay that much to live there. As late as 1800, a company representative reported that only three men lived in Cleveland. Ten years later, there were only fifty-seven residents. Despite its small population, Cleveland became the Cuyahoga County seat in 1800. Although the settlement was located near Lake Erie, the population did not grow significantly until after the War of 1812. By this time, the threat of American Indian attacks had ended and money was invested in road improvements and a harbor for the community. Cleveland became known as a market town where farmers brought crops to sell and merchants offered goods from the East. Even so, the settlement grew slowly because of the lack of adequate roads connecting it to other parts of the state. By 1820, only 100 people lived in Cleveland. During the 1830s, the city experienced some growth due to the arrival of new forms of transportation. The Erie Canal connected the city with the Atlantic Ocean during the 1820s. In the 1840s, railroads came to Cleveland. During the late nineteenth century, Cleveland became an important industrial city. Located along numerous transportation routes as well as near large deposits of coal and iron ore, the city prospered. Rockefeller and his partners began the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland during the 1870s. Cleveland emerged as an important industrial center, but its citizens sometimes suffered. During the Great Depression, both the steel and oil companies endured difficult financial times. To stay afloat, many businesses laid off workers. Cleveland became a leader in cultural and social activities in northern Ohio during the late 19th and the early 20th centuries. In 1894, Euclid Beach Park opened. It changed its name in 1901 to the Cleveland Indians. During the first half of the twentieth century, Cleveland played an important role in national politics. In 1912 and in 1920, the Republican Party held its National Convention in the city. It has experienced a steady decline since that point. In 1960, approximately 1.5 million people resided in the city. The Cleveland Browns professional football team was formed in 1946. The National Basketball Association awarded the city a professional basketball team, the Cavaliers, in 1970. An oil slick on the Cuyahoga River caught fire in 1969. Two years later, Cleveland became the first city since the Great Depression to default on its financial obligations. At that point, the city was more than thirty million dollars in debt. Cleveland remained in default until 1975. Despite these negative events, Cleveland residents have had much to celebrate in recent years. The Cleveland Indians emerged as one of the leading teams in the American League during the 1990s. In 2000, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame opened. Cleveland has been named an All-America City on several occasions over the past twenty years. The Cuyahoga River Valley has been reclaimed and the City of Cleveland once again has emerged as an important economic and cultural center in the Midwest.

Chapter 7 : Cleveland Department of Public Health (CDPH)

Cleveland has been named an All-America City on several occasions over the past twenty years. The National Football League awarded Cleveland a new team, and the Cleveland Browns were reborn. The Cuyahoga River Valley has been reclaimed and the City of Cleveland once again has emerged as an important economic and cultural center in the Midwest.

Chapter 8 : Cleveland, Ohio - Ohio History Central

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Cuyahoga County (/ ˈkʊə k aˈhɔː. ˈeɪ ˈh ˈeɪ ˈeɪ / or / ˈkʊə k aˈhɔː. ˈeɪ ˈh ɒˈeɪ ˈeɪ / KY-ˈeɪ-HOG-ˈeɪ or KY-ˈeɪ-HOH-gˈeɪ) is a county in the U.S. state of Ohio. According to the United States Census estimates, the population was 1,173,000 in 2019, making it the second most populous county in the state.

Chapter 9 : Cuyahoga County Airport History - Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works

The actual documents upon which this service is based are physically located at the offices of the Cuyahoga County Clerk of Courts, Ontario Street, Cleveland, OH and are available for review unless such records are exempt from disclosure.