

Appendix B

- Before 1640:** Native Americans of unknown origin occupy the Lake Erie shore in the vicinity of Doan Brook. In about 1640, their established settlements are deserted for unknown reasons.
- 1662:** King Charles II of England grants the Connecticut Colony the right of self government and a strip of land extending from the Colony's western border to the Pacific Ocean. This grant includes what was later to become the Connecticut Western Reserve.
- Before 1796:** Native Americans traveling along Lake Erie cross Doan Brook at a ford near present-day Euclid Avenue and East 105th Street.
- 1786:** Connecticut reserves an area of northeast Ohio for her citizens in exchange for other western land that was included in King Charles' original grant. The Connecticut Western Reserve includes the Cleveland area and extends 120 miles west from the Pennsylvania border between Lake Erie and 41° north latitude (just south of Akron).
- 1795:** The Connecticut Land Company purchases title to most of the Connecticut Western Reserve, including the land in the Cleveland area.
- 1796:** Moses Cleaveland's surveying party comes to explore and map the area for the Connecticut Land Company. Cleaveland identifies the mouth of the Cuyahoga River as an ideal spot for the capital city of the Western Reserve. The surveyors in his party later name the spot Cleaveland. He negotiates a treaty with the Iroquois in which the Native Americans give up claim to all land east of the Cuyahoga River.
- 1797:** Nathaniel Doan (or Doane) comes to Cleaveland as the blacksmith for the second surveying party sent to the area by the Connecticut Land Company.
- 1798:** Nathaniel Doan returns to northeast Ohio with his wife, six children, and nephew. They initially settle near the Cuyahoga River on Superior Street.
- 1799:** The Doan family is forced from the area near the Cuyahoga River by fever, ague (malaria), and mosquitoes. They resettle at what is now Euclid Avenue between East 105th and 107th Streets. The nearest neighbors are Nathan Chapman at what is now Euclid and East 55th and a small group of settlers on the ridge to the south along what is now Woodhill Avenue.
- Beginning in 1799:** The area around Nathaniel Doan's cabin, which comes to be known as "Doan's Corners," is the ford where travelers along the main east-west artery between Buffalo and Cleveland cross Doan Brook. Doan and other settlers eventually build a tavern, a store, a blacksmith shop, a church, a school, and a saleratus (baking soda) factory near the ford. Pioneers making their way west in wagons camp on the level ground east of Doan Brook (where Case Western Reserve University is later built) and frequent the tavern.
- 1808:** Daniel and Margaret Warren and their infant son come to Ohio. They eventually settle in Lot 42, Township 7, Range 11, which later becomes Warrensville Township.

- 1810:** In January, Daniel and Margaret Warren move into their newly completed log cabin near what is now the intersection of Lee and Kinsman Roads with their 2-year-old son and three-week-old baby. They are the first settlers in the upper Doan Brook watershed.
- 1811:** Revolutionary war veteran Jacob Russell purchases 475 acres of land in the upper Doan Brook watershed. Jacob's sons, Elijah and Ralph, travel from Connecticut to inspect the property and begin to clear land for a house and the beginning of a farm. They return the following year to build a cabin and plant the first crops.
- 1812:** Jacob Russell moves his family of 20 from Connecticut during the summer.
- 1816:** November 7 – The first election is held in Warrensville Township. Daniel Warren is elected Justice of the Peace. Jacob Russell, Elijah Russell, and Chester Risley are elected township trustees. Some references give this date as 1817.
- 1821:** Jacob Russell dies. His sons bury him near the present-day intersection of South Park and Lee Roads (north of South Park, east of Lee).
- 1822:** The North Union Shaker community is started by Ralph Russell, Jacob Russell's son, who had become a Shaker. The colony is established on the Russell property in the upper Doan Brook watershed, where it eventually acquires as many as 300 members (in 1850), land holdings of 1,366 acres, and 60 buildings. The Shaker community originally occupies the area along Lee Road between Shaker and South Park. Additional villages are built on Fontenay Road (south of Shaker and west of Eaton) and at Coventry and North Park.
- 1824:** By this date, the North Union Shakers are operating a sawmill near the current location of the Lower Shaker Lake dam. The first Shakers move to the Mill Family village site. It is not clear whether or not the brook is dammed to provide power for the first sawmill.
- 1829:** The Shakers build a wood frame grist mill a short distance downstream from the Lower Shaker Lake. A small dam is built of earth and timber near the location of the current Lower Shaker Lake dam to provide power for the mill.
- 1831:** The Shakers rebuild the dam for the Lower Shaker Lake.
- 1834 (or 1835):** The first railroad in Cleveland is built to carry stone from quarries in the Doan Brook gorge to downtown Cleveland.
- 1837:** The Shakers again rebuild the Lower Shaker Lake dam. They also rebuild the grist mill. The rebuilt lake reportedly covers about 20 acres, approximately the area of today's lake and the adjoining marsh.
- 1843:** The Shakers build a five-story stone grist mill in the Doan Brook gorge downstream from the previous grist mill location. The new mill lies on the north side of the brook just upstream from the current intersection of North Park and Roxboro.

Appendix B – An Outline of Doan Brook History

- 1852:** The North Union Shakers dam Doan Brook at Horseshoe Lake to provide power for their woolen mill.
- 1854:** The North Union Shakers complete their woolen mill located at what is now the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Lee Road and South Park Boulevard. They raise Horseshoe Lake dam a few feet to better power the mill.
- 1870:** Glenville is incorporated as a village on October 4.
- 1870:** The Glenville Racetrack is built.
- 1872:** Jephtha H. Wade begins to develop 63.5 acres of natural woodland in the Doan Brook valley north of Euclid Avenue as a public park (Wade Park).
- 1880s:** John Lowe begins development of the upper watershed on 20 acres near the intersection of Cedar and Overlook. Most of the houses on this allotment are sold to Czech farm workers.
- 1880:** Daniel Caswell opens the Blue Rock Spring House at the intersection of Cedar Road and Doan Brook (now the location of Emerson Gym on the CWRU campus), including a resort devoted to a water cure based on the sulfur-rich, blue-green spring water available at that location. The facility closes in 1908.
- 1880 (approximate):** William J. Gordon begins to develop a public park on his 122-acre lake-front estate at the mouth of Doan Brook (Gordon Park).
- 1882:** Jephtha H. Wade presents Wade Park to the City of Cleveland.
- 1883:** Western Reserve University moves its campus to University Circle.
- 1885:** Case School of Applied Science moves from downtown Cleveland to University Circle.
- 1886:** The Shakers lease the sandstone quarry on the north side of Doan Brook opposite the intersection of North Park and Roxboro to Charles Reader, who is not a Shaker. The stone grist mill, which stands on part of the quarry, is imploded with great fanfare on July 5.
- 1889:** North Union Shakers, having declined to 27 members, dissolve their community. The remaining family members disperse to other Shaker communities.
- 1889:** A zoological collection makes its home in Wade Park.
- 1892:** North Union Shaker land is sold to a land development syndicate.
- 1893:** The City of Cleveland receives the deed to Gordon Park as a gift from William J. Gordon.

- 1894:** The Ambler family donates 33 acres of land along Doan Brook between Cedar Avenue and Fairhill for use as park land. The new park is described as a wild area with white water, towering trees, thick underbrush, ferns, mosses, and wildflowers.
- 1894 – 95:** The City of Cleveland Park Commissioners acquire approximately 208 acres of land along Doan Brook, connecting Gordon Park and Wade Park. This area of virgin forest and rolling meadows was first referred to as "Doan Brook Parkway" and later as Rockefeller Park.
- 1895:** The City of Cleveland purchases 10.4 acres as an addition to Wade Park. Maintenance of the park system is financed by an annual half-mill tax levy.
- 1895 (approximate):** Shaker Lake dams are rebuilt.
- 1896:** The City of Cleveland receives the deed to Shaker Heights Park from the Shaker Heights Land Company (headed by H.W. Gratwick). The park area covers almost 279 acres, and includes the Lower Shaker Lake and Horseshoe Lake, some mill runs, and natural woodlands. John D. Rockefeller donates an additional 22 acres for Ambler Park and 254 acres designated as Rockefeller Park. The 254 acre donation includes land along Doan Brook Parkway which has already been acquired by the City (for which Rockefeller now reimburses the City), and areas connecting Wade Park with Ambler Park and Ambler Park with Shaker Heights Park. On one Sunday in May, 43,715 people use East Boulevard (the High Level Drive) in carriages, on bicycles, and on foot.
- 1897:** Patrick Calhoun donates land along Cedar Glen to the City of Cleveland.
- 1898:** The Western Reserve Historical Society moves to University Circle. The society relocates to its current building in 1938–41.
- 1900 (or before):** A street network is built to connect the continuous park area along Doan Brook between Lake Erie and Horseshoe Lake. Notable streets are MLK (originally Low Level Drive, then Liberty Boulevard), East Boulevard, North Park Drive, and Lakeshore Drive. Many of the bridges crossing the stream have been built. Shore protection, including three jetties and two piers, are installed at Gordon Park. Stone arch bridges are built to carry streetcar lines at Wade, St. Clair, and Superior.
- 1900 (approximate):** Daniel Caswell and William Eglin Ambler begin a housing development in Ambler Heights (the area between Cedar Road, South Overlook, MLK, and North Park now known as Chestnut Hills).
- 1900 – 1918:** Residential areas around University Circle are built.
- 1901:** A flash flood roars down Cedar Hill and inundates entire neighborhoods.
- 1902 – 26:** Stone walls are built to line much of the Doan Brook channel downstream from MLK, and many culverts and bridges are built in Rockefeller Park.

- 1903:** Cleveland Heights is incorporated as a village.
- 1905:** Glenville is formally annexed into the City of Cleveland on June 19.
- 1905:** The Van Sweringen brothers begin to buy the North Union Shaker land. They complete their purchase of the land in 1906.
- 1908:** The Glenville Racetrack is abandoned.
- 1908 – 1950:** The Doan Brook culvert under University Circle is constructed in segments. The lower part of Ambler Park is filled with material excavated during the construction of the Baldwin fresh water reservoir. Doan Brook is diverted to a culvert beneath the fill, and the overlying area is made into a playground.
- 1911:** Shaker Heights is incorporated as a village.
- 1914:** The last of the Wade Park zoological garden animals is moved from Wade Park to Brookside Park on the west side of Cleveland.
- 1915:** Mrs. J.H. Rogers, Mrs. J. Ranney, Mrs. G.H. Gardner, and Mrs. H.J. Crawford organize the Shaker Lakes Garden Club to improve maintenance and preservation of the Shaker Lakes park land.
- 1916 – 39:** Areas along the brook between Lake Erie and Wade Park are set aside as cultural gardens and developed by various ethnic groups. The Shakespeare Garden is dedicated in 1916. After a second garden, the Hebrew Garden, is built in 1926, the idea for a series of cultural gardens is conceived. Then-existing gardens are dedicated as a group in 1939. WPA and City of Cleveland funding and labor do further work on the gardens during the depression. Work on existing gardens and occasional dedications of additions or new garden areas continue.
- 1916:** The Cleveland Museum of Art is built adjacent to Wade Park Lagoon.
- 1920:** The Van Sweringen brothers open the Shaker Rapid, providing transit service from two eastern termini (Van Aken at Lynnfield and Shaker at Warrensville Center) to Public Square. The two lines are later extended eastward to Van Aken at Warrensville Center (1929) and Shaker at Green (1937).
- 1921:** Cleveland Heights is incorporated as a city.
- 1922:** The Shaker Lakes Garden Club initiates development of the old Shaker sawmill site at the west end of the Lower Shaker Lake as a wildflower garden.
- 1925 – 50:** Green and Marshall Lakes are built on the south fork of Doan Brook.
- 1928:** The Epworth-Euclid United Methodist Church is constructed at East 107th and Chester.
- 1929:** In June, Doan Brook floods, overflowing its banks and washing out some sections of its retaining wall.

- 1930:** The Garden Center of Greater Cleveland (now the Cleveland Botanical Garden) is located at the edge of the Wade Park Lagoon. The center moves to its current location during the 1960s.
- 1931:** Shaker Heights is incorporated as a city.
- 1931:** University Hospitals (then Lakeside Hospital) is dedicated on Adelbert Road in University Circle. Severance Hall is built.
- 1932:** Modifications are made to the Doan Brook channel in Rockefeller Park to improve the channel hydraulics.
- 1935:** The Shaker Lakes Garden Club and a number of other area garden clubs landscape and develop gardens on the point between the arms of Horseshoe Lake. Hemlocks are donated anonymously by the Van Sweringen Company.
- 1940:** The Doan Brook channel in Rockefeller Park begins to show signs of being inadequate to convey flood flows, which have been increased by urbanization.
- 1947:** The Shaker Historical Society is founded to preserve the history of the North Union Shakers, Warrensville Township, and Shaker Heights.
- 1958:** The first building for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History is constructed at 1 Wade Park Oval.
- 1959:** On June 1, 3 inches of rain fall on the Doan Brook watershed in 1 hour, resulting in a flood depth of 10 feet in low areas of University Circle. It is estimated that a storm of this or greater magnitude will occur once every 50 years. Horseshoe Lake dam overtops and partially fails. The south bank of the Doan Brook gorge near Kemper and Fairhill is severely eroded.
- 1959:** The City of Cleveland arranges to have 50,000 cubic yards of material dumped along the south side of the Doan Brook gorge opposite the intersection of Fairhill and Kemper. Topsoil is later added and the area is seeded and planted with trees. The dumped material is intended to repair the slope failure caused by the June 1 flood.
- 1962:** A rainfall of 1.5 inches on the Doan Brook watershed results in a flood depth of 3 to 4 feet in low areas of University Circle. It is estimated that a storm of this or greater magnitude will occur once every 10 years.
- 1962 (approximate):** A trash rack is installed immediately upstream from the entrance to the culvert that carries Doan Brook under MLK.
- 1964:** The Cleveland VA Medical Center opens at its current location on East Boulevard.
- 1966:** The Shaker Lakes Regional Nature Center (now the Nature Center at Shaker Lakes) is founded, primarily as part of an effort to stop the construction of the proposed Clark and Lee Freeways. Plans call for the freeways to run directly over the east end of the Lower Shaker Lake and all of Horseshoe Lake.

- 1968:** The Shaker Lakes Regional Nature Center leases 5.5 acres near the intersections of South Park, North Park and North Woodland on which to build the Nature Center building and associated trails. The leased land lies at the proposed location of the Clark and Lee freeway interchange.
- 1968:** A July 17 flood damages the 1959 repairs to the south wall of Doan Brook gorge near Kemper and Fairhill. The bank is eroded to within six feet of Fairhill Road.
- 1968:** In Glenville, a shootout between a black militant group and Cleveland Police on July 23 triggers five days of social unrest that leave 63 businesses damaged, with a total estimated cost of \$2.6 million.
- 1969:** Frank Myers donates the home of his father, Louis Myers, to the Shaker Historical Society. The house at 16740 South Park Boulevard, which is located on land used by the North Union Shakers for part of their apple orchard, becomes the permanent home and museum for the society.
- 1969:** The City of Cleveland allows contractors to dump material excavated from University Circle construction in the Doan Brook gorge opposite the intersection of Kemper and Fairhill. The dumped material is intended to repair the slope failure caused by the July 17, 1968, flood.
- 1971:** The U.S. National Park Service names the Nature Center at Shaker Lakes a National Environmental Education Landmark.
- 1972:** Approval for construction of the proposed Clark and Lee Freeways is withdrawn.
- 1975:** A rainfall of 6 inches results in a flood depth of 11 feet in low areas of University Circle. The storm causes severe flood damage, and is followed by a second storm and flood of nearly equal magnitude 4 days later. The storm also causes severe erosion to previous repairs to the south bank of the gorge near Kemper and Fairhill. It is estimated that a storm of this or greater magnitude will occur once every 50 years.
- 1975:** A velocity breaker and trash rack are built near the railroad bridge at MLK. The structure is intended to protect University Circle during floods which overflow the culvert. The University Circle culvert is cleaned, and between 3,000 and 5,000 tons of debris are removed.
- 1976:** A durable repair is made to erosion damage along the south side of the Doan Brook gorge near Kemper and Fairhill.
- 1977:** The Doan Brook culvert under MLK is reported to be eroding badly and in danger of at least partial collapse. The channel downstream from MLK is also reported to be eroding badly, particularly adjacent to Fairhill Road. Debris is reported to have accumulated in the culvert under University Circle, worsening flooding problems.

- 1977:** The Corps of Engineers begins filling in the Site 14 dredge spoil area at the mouth of Doan Brook. The culvert that already carries the brook under I-90 is extended under the dredge spoil area.
- 1985:** The Cleveland Botanical Garden relocates to its current location over Wade Park ravine.
- 1987:** In December, Baldwin Filtration Plant stops discharging filter backwash wastes to Doan Brook. NEORS D begins systematic monitoring of Doan Brook water quality.
- 1995:** Improvements are made to the Horseshoe Lake dam crest and downstream area to reduce the risk of dam failure during overtopping.
- 1996:** A blocked sanitary sewer regulator is repaired. Before repair, the blockage was resulting in the discharge of approximately 100,000 gallons per day of untreated sewage to Doan Brook in the University Circle culvert.
- 1997:** A new impoundment is built in the Doan Brook ravine downstream from MLK in an attempt to reduce flooding in University Circle.
- 1999:** The Lower Shaker Lake is drained and a low water outlet is installed. Work is done to strengthen the structure.
- 2001:** The NEORS D study of the Doan Brook watershed is complete.
- 2001:** The Doan Brook Watershed Partnership is formed.
- 2001:** On August 31, heavy rains flood Doan Brook. The Lower Shaker Lake Dam overtops, flooding North Park Boulevard.

