

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0687367

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 23 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 18 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Edmund Gleason House (Edwin Carey House)

AND/OR COMMON

Edwin Carey House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 7243 Canal Road

CITY, TOWN

Valley View

--- VICINITY OF

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

23

STATE

Ohio

CODE
039

COUNTY
Cuyahoga

CODE
035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) U. S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service, Midwest Region

STREET & NUMBER

1709 Jackson Street

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

Nebraska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cuyahoga County Administration Building

STREET & NUMBER

1219 Ontario

CITY, TOWN

Cleveland

STATE

Ohio

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Ohio Historic Inventory

DATE

2/76

---FEDERAL STATE ---COUNTY ---LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Center

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE

Ohio

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Edmund Gleason House is a one-and-one-half-story rectangular sandstone house in the Greek Revival style. It is built into a steep hillside overlooking the Ohio and Erie Canal. The house is five bays wide by two bays deep, and features a central entrance, a wide, plain frieze, and a gable roof with gable returns. The house is constructed of plain ashlar sandstone and has a cut stone water table with beveled edge. There is a basement. The windows are double-hung, with 6/6 lights. Those in the side and rear elevations have dressed stone sills and lintels. In contrast, the facade features tooled stone with margins laid without vertical joints. The front windows are much larger than the others and feature acanthus leaf acroteria.

The central entrance is broad and deeply recessed. A rectangular six-panel door is flanked by two full and two half pilasters. These frame three-light sidelights and carry a broken entablature. The door features a rectangular transom divided by five mullions. The recess features the same paneled wainscoting that appears beneath the sidelights.

A wood spindle porch with a shed roof was added c. 1880. The porch features turned posts and a square spindle railing and frieze with scroll brackets. The same spindles appear across the front entrance recess, where they are supported by foliated scroll brackets with pendants. The porch is reached by a flight of seven wooden steps; these originally were stone, according to the present owner.¹ The porch rests on concrete block piers. Lattice skirts conceal the underside of the porch.

Inside, the house has a central hall plan, with two rooms on each side. There are two bedrooms and a bath in the half-story. The doors and windows in the front rooms on the first floor (the living room, and a room that now serves as a bedroom) still have the original shouldered architrave trim with cornice. The kitchen and dining room at the rear of the house have been extensively remodeled.

A five-room wood frame addition that was attached at the rear of the house as early as 1892 was removed in 1939.² The house underwent considerable remodeling that year: gabled dormers were added at both the front and rear of the house; the original chimney tops at each end of the roof were removed; a new outside end chimney was built against the north wall; and several closets were installed. There is a two-car, wood frame garage attached at the rear. A large

¹Interview with Edwin D. Carey, Valley View, Ohio, 27 February 1978.

²Ibid.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1851-1855

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Edmund Gleason House is significant as a good example of the Greek Revival style interpreted in sandstone. The house was built for Edmund and Charlotte Gleason during the early 1850s. The Gleasons' grandson, Edwin Carey, has lived there since 1892. The Gleason House is now part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

History

The exact date of Edmund Gleason's arrival in Independence township is not known. Crisfield Johnson lists "E. Gleason" as a resident land owner on the east side of the Cuyahoga River in Independence in 1843.¹ Gleason's name does not appear on the tax duplicate, however, until 1848. On April 4, 1848, Edmund Gleason married Charlotte Comstock at nearby Bedford, Ohio.² The 1850 census shows that Edmund Gleason, then thirty-four years old, was a native of New York State and that he was employed as a farmer. The census lists his wife, Charlotte, then twenty-eight, and a son, one year old, named Frank. Three laborers also are listed with the Gleason household.³

According to Edmund Gleason's grandson, Edwin Carey, the Gleason House was built between 1851 and 1855.⁴ The house is constructed of sandstone quarried near Dunham Road in Bedford. The tax duplicate

¹History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Cleveland: D. W. Ensign & Co., 1879), p. 462.

²The Western Reserve Historical Society, comp., "Cuyahoga County Marriage Records," 11 vols. (Typescript, 1935), 3:232. See also Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, ed., Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve, 2 vols. (Cleveland: J. B. Savage, 1897), 2:674.

³Federal Population Census of Ohio, 1850, Cuyahoga County, Independence, p. 241.

⁴Interviews with Edwin D. Carey, Valley View, Ohio, 27 February and 31 May, 1978. Much of the history that follows is based on these interviews.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Carey, Edwin D. Valley View, Ohio. Interviews, 27 February and 31 May 1978.

Lake, D. J. Atlas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Philadelphia: Titus, Simmons & Titus, 1874; reprint ed., Evansville, Ind.: Unigraphic, Inc., 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2

UTM REFERENCES

A	17	448940	4579500	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of an irregular lot described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Canal Road and Tinkers Creek Road, proceed northwest along Canal Road for a distance of 120 meters; then proceed due east for a distance of 140 meters; then proceed due south to Tinkers Creek Road; then proceed west along the northern edge of Tinkers Creek Road to the point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Carol Poh Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant

ORGANIZATION under contract to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society DATE 1 June 1978

STREET & NUMBER 1260 Granger Avenue TELEPHONE 216/226-8236

CITY OR TOWN Cleveland STATE Ohio

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Asst. Dir., Cultural Resources DATE 7/25/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 12.18.78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12.12.78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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gambrel-roofed barn with vertical siding, built in 1905, stands nearby on Tinkers Creek Road.

Item Number 9 -- continued

Map of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. From actual surveys and county records, under the supervision of G. M. Hopkins, Jr. Philadelphia: S. H. Matthews, 1858.

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for 1850 shows that Gleason that year purchased ninety-eight acres of land in Lot #8, the property on which the house was built, but the exact date of construction cannot be proven by these records.

Charlotte and Edmund Gleason had two children, Frank, mentioned above, and Clara, who was born in 1851. Edmund Gleason died about 1860; thereafter, his real property is listed in the tax duplicate under the name of "Edmund Gleason Heirs." Charlotte married Squire James C. Cleveland of Independence, a carriage maker, sometime during the 1880s.

In 1881, Charlotte's daughter, Clara, married Dominick M. Carey, a contractor who had come to Bedford to build the Connotten Valley Railroad. Carey roomed at the Gleason House, and here he met and courted Clara Gleason. Upon their marriage they made their home first in Canton, then on Euclid Avenue in East Cleveland. Clara and Dominick Carey had three sons, Le Grand, Howard, and Edwin.

Dominick Carey was a prominent contractor of the time who had founded the firm of Paige, Carey & Co. with his partner, David R. Paige. The firm specialized in the construction of railroads, bridges, and tunnels. During Dominick Carey's tenure, the company built parts of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in West Virginia, the Valley Railroad between Cleveland and Canton, the Union Bridge over the Ohio River in North Wheeling, and five miles of New York City's Croton Aqueduct. On January 14, 1892, Dominick Carey drowned when he was swept by flood waters from a temporary tramway being used in the construction of the Main Street stone bridge in Wheeling, West Virginia. He was forty-eight.⁵

Clara Gleason Carey moved back to the family home with her three sons. They lived with Charlotte (Gleason) Cleveland until she died about 1899. Clara died in 1938. The property passed to her son Edwin, who had married Lydia Zimmerman in 1923. Lydia died in 1938; they had no children. Edwin Carey, who still lives in the Gleason House, farmed the land; he helped build the large gambrel-roofed barn at the rear of the house in 1905. In addition to general farming, Edwin Carey was active in Valley View politics for nearly forty years. He served as the first elected mayor of the village (formed from South

⁵Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, 15 January 1892.

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Newburgh in 1919), from 1922 to 1923, and also served from 1926 to 1929.

Architecturally, the Edmund Gleason House is one of the finest in the Cuyahoga Valley. It is one of two sandstone houses on Canal Road (the other is the Abraham Ulyatt House near Stone Road, for which a separate nomination has been prepared). The facade, with its recessed entrance and tooled stonework, is particularly fine. The significance of the Gleason House is further enhanced by its setting. It is perched high above the Ohio and Erie Canal, a national historic landmark at this point. Besides the addition of dormer windows and a new end chimney, the house is little altered.