

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

4823

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Scofield, Levi, House

Other names/site number: The Scofield Mansion

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 2438 Mapleside Road

City or town: Cleveland State: Ohio County: Cuyahoga

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Barbara Paven</u> DSHPO for Inventory & Registration <u>11/14/2019</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

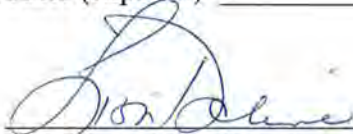
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)



Signature of the Keeper

12/31/19

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Building
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/church-related residence
HEALTHCARE/sanitarium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE/sandstone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Levi Scofield House (also locally known as the Scofield Mansion) is a 2½ story sandstone masonry Queen Anne style residence, built in 1898 by prominent local architect Levi Tucker Scofield as his personal residence. It is located in the Woodland Hills neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, surrounded by small urban-residential lots containing small frame houses. Visual interest is added to the house's rectangular plan by a rounded tower with a squared attic story topped with a fluted conical roof on the northern corner, a bay on the eastern end of the northeast façade, and a rectangular addition to the western end of the northwest façade constructed in 1938 that cut through a portion of a bay. The rounded tower and bays are capped with a stone crenellated parapet with a dentil cornice. The roof is hipped with a moderate pitch. There are a total of eight front-gabled dormers protruding from the roof. The original entrance is located on the northeast façade between the tower and the bay. Inside, the craftsmanship of the original woodwork is still evident in baseboards, window and door trim, and pocket doors. Alterations to the property have been sensitive to its historic character, namely the 1938 addition that used sandstone that is well-matched in texture to the original building. The Scofield House maintains historic integrity.

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Narrative Description

Setting:

Located in the northern reaches of Woodland Hills, the Scofield Mansion borders the University and Fairfax neighborhoods of Cleveland. The Scofield Mansion's address currently is 2438 Mapleside Road, though previously it was addressed as 2533 Baldwin Road. Historically, the Scofield lot extended from present-day Baldwin Road, running the entire length of present-day Notre Dame Avenue to where it curves, meeting the angled Mt. Carmel Road. The shape and formation of the current streetscape was clearly influenced by the arrangement of the large lots that existed when the Scofield Mansion was first built. Today, Woodland Hills has remained residential, but more densely populated than it was c.1900. The blocks contain small lots with single-family wood frame houses. They are arranged in a typical urban street grid pattern, though the blocks are long and rectangular and the grid runs on a northwest-southeast diagonal.

The lot containing the Scofield Mansion is rectangular, oriented on a northwest-southeast diagonal. A large lawn sets the Scofield Mansion back from Mapleside Road to the southeast. Mapleside was formed from the Scofield driveway in 1919 as the estate was platted for housing development. The current rear yard is lightly forested and abruptly drops, forming a northwest-facing bluff that overlooks the former Fairmount Reservoir and University Circle. The 1913 Sanborn map (**Figure 15**) denotes the location of the hillside. The 1951 Sanborn map also shows the location of the drop, defining the "top of bank 25' to 30' high. At the bottom of the slope fronting Baldwin Avenue, an International style two-story brick commercial building, constructed in 1968, is on the same parcel as the Scofield Mansion. This building provided additional space for Mt. Carmel Extended Care, one of the nursing homes that operated out of the Scofield Mansion from 1955-1990. It is excluded from the National Register boundary, because it post-dates the period of significance and had no relationship to the Scofield family's ownership of the house. Southwest of the mansion is a large grassy area with light shrubbery. An abutting property along the northeastern property line is a thinner rectangular lot containing a 2½ story frame house.

Exterior:

The Scofield Mansion is oriented to the northeast and has an L-shaped plan. Originally, terraces on the north side provided views of Cleveland and Lake Erie. As the neighborhood has grown up around the house and the surrounding streets platted, the southeast side of the house became most visible and that porch - which had likely provided a family entrance from the carriage drive - became the primary entrance (Photo #1). This change likely occurred when the Scofield drive became Mapleside Road in 1919 and additional residential streets were platted. Additional roadwork and an extension of Mapleside occurred in 1927, a year after the house was acquired by the Catholic Bishop for the convent of the Social Mission Sisters. A porch has been removed on the southwest façade, which had likely been a servants' entrance. A metal fire-escape providing egress from the third floor still exists on this façade, a reminder that the

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building served for decades as a nursing home (Photo #2). The rectangular plan of the house was made irregular after the construction of a rectangular shaped single story addition on the western corner of the northwest façade in 1938 (Photo #3). A second story was added to the addition in 1963. It is 2½ stories and built upon a sandstone masonry foundation with raised basement. The masonry structural system uses English common bond brick, finished with a rusticated sandstone ashlar. The first floor of the addition appears to be made of sandstone well matched in color and texture to the original building, but the second floor is rock face concrete block (Photo #4).

There was a three-sided bay on the northwest façade, but it was partially truncated when the addition was built in 1938 (Photo #5), though the shape of the diagonal wall is still retained on the interior (Photo #15). A tower curves around the north corner of the building. Crenellated parapets and dentil cornice detailing adorn both projecting bay walls and the tower. Above the tower crenellation is a square attic story, though the roof of the tower is conical (Photos #6-7). The main building's roof is hipped with a moderate pitch and no eaves. It is covered with a coursed, rectangular shaped, slate tile. Metal cresting was once attached to the roof.

The northeast façade is the original entrance, giving the country estate the feel of a more urban townhouse. There had been a metal fire escape on this façade, as well as a tall narrow window opening with transom that was later converted to a door (Photo #7).

Protruding from the roof are four patterned chimneys made of sandstone block, each of varying heights and widths and situated near a corner of the building. They all stand tall enough for them all to be visible from any façade. Eight gabled roof dormers rise through the entablature of the roof. There are two dormers on the northeast façade, two on the northwest façade, one on the southwest façade, and three on the southeast façade. The appearance of the square attic story of the tower matches the look of the dormers and helps distribute the visual weight of the roof ornamentation on the most publically visible façades. Wooden clapboard was applied to the walls of the dormers and on the square story of the tower sometime during the 1960s or 70s. Previously, the walls of the dormers were more ornate, employing the decorative use of shingles, commonly observed on Queen Anne houses. From the southwestern dormer window, a rusted metal fire escape extends down the wall ending a few feet above grade.

Windows and some doors have been removed due to the building's vacancy since 1990, but the original size and arrangement of openings is intact, unaltered by the owners after the Scofields. The window openings are currently covered with a clear Plexiglas sheet. The basement level had awning windows. The first floor windows on the primary elevations have a shallow rectangular window over a larger rectangular window opening. Documentary evidence shows that most of the windows were 1/1 double hung sash. The window openings on the southeast façade (Photos #1, 8) have the most irregular arrangement and include some unusually thin sizes. The exterior entry doors located on the southeast and northeast façades have been boarded temporarily with Plexiglas. A metal door, flush with a single square glazing, at the top of a run of seven stone steps leads into the first floor of the addition (Photo #9). Another unglazed flush metal door leads into the basement of the addition. Both of these doors were added in the late 20th century.

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There are two wooden porches elevated on wooden piers, built in the late 20th century. They are located on the southeast façade and northeast façade. A flat downward sloping roof with an asphalt roll covering shades the southeast façade porch. The porch on the northeast façade has a wooden accessibility ramp. Photo documentation exists of the stone porch that originally wrapped around the tower, stretching down the northeast and northwest facades (**Figures 9-10**). It was removed by 1913, as the 1913 Sanborn Map shows only a small covered porch at the northwest bay (which would have been removed when the addition was constructed in 1938).

Interior:

The Victorian era grandeur of the interior of the Scofield Mansion is retained though the carved woodwork of the baseboards, window entablatures, door trims, and stair bannisters, despite being subject to layers of paint and exposure to the elements in recent years. Most ceilings have been lowered and covered with a square acoustic tile or rectangular mineral fiber tile product. Most of the walls are still lath and plaster, subjected to multiple paint and wallpaper treatments through the years. The floors were covered in a linoleum tile product, likely in the 1960s. Window and door entablatures have been retained. Due to the building's vacancy since 1990, much of the hardware and lighting fixtures have been replaced, removed, or deteriorated. There is little sense of what the function of each room could have been throughout any of the various uses the building has had since its construction.

The Scofield Mansion has four levels – a partially below grade basement level, a first floor, a second floor, and a half-height attic story. The institutional uses, of the building after the Scofields sold the property, caused some change in character and materiality of the spaces on each of the four levels. The original entrance into the house is through the center doorway of the northeast façade, which leads into a small airlock room. The most dominating architectural feature is the door, whose architrave trim and ornate entablature consumes the entire southwestern wall of the airlock. A small rectangular window sits above the door. The door itself has a single large rectangular glazing with two small square panels beneath.

The airlock door opens outward, leading into a large rectangular room, a “receiving room” (Room A on floorplans). Along the southeastern wall there is a large brick fireplace flanked on either side by two thin window openings (Photo #10). On the northeastern wall near the fireplace, the architrave trim and entablature of a much larger door has been partially boarded to accommodate a typical door, which opens into a small study (Room B).

On the northwest wall, another doorway leads to the main parlor (Room C, Photo #13). In this room, the curve of the tower and the moldings surrounding the large windows in the north corner, are intact (Photo #12). The fireplace opening has been filled in with cement. A pair of large paneled pocket doors slide open into another room, aligned with the bay on the northwest façade (Room D). This had likely been the Dining Room originally. On other side of the pocket door, the trim is flat with no ornamentation (Photo #14). The window trim, however, still retains

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the more ornate molding patterns (Photo #15). A modern flush wooden door on the wall parallel to the pocket doors is a modern addition and opens into a small rectangular room (Room F). From here, an arched doorway to the northwest leads into the first floor of the 1938 addition (Room G). Doors, door trims, and window trims throughout the addition lack the complexity of design seen elsewhere in the house (Photo #16). The servants' stairwell and one additional room (Room E) are located in the southwest corner of the first floor. A closet separates two flights of stairs. The main staircase to the northeast of the servants' stairs has retained the original wood handrails, bannisters, and newels (Photo #17), while the servants' stairs to the southwest has utilitarian handrails from the building's use as a nursing home. Following either of the two sets of stairs upward to the second floor, they first converge at a landing before continuing as one flight up to the second floor. The treads of the stairs from the landing to the second floor have been covered with a rubber non-slip material (Photo #18).

In general, the second floor uses the same materials and level of decoration as the first floor. The floorplan changes, as a door at the top of the stairs opens into the middle of a long hallway. Doors, some original, some not, line the halls and lead into eight smaller rooms, dormitory-like in their size (Photo #19). Most of the molding matches the patterns on the first floor. The windows circling the tower (Room I) have the same interior trim treatment as the floor below. Back to the hallway, an open architrave trim leads into a room aligned with the northwest bay (Room M) and the diagonal of the bay has been converted into a threshold leading into the 1963 rectangular addition (Room P) (Photo #20). Most of the bedrooms are fairly small, but surprisingly, retain original window and door trim (Room L, Photo #21).

A single set of stairs leads up first to a landing before switching back to continue up to the attic story (Photo #22). The craftsmanship of the original wood handrails, bannisters and newels is retained. The attic story landing opens up into a hallway, similar to the one on the second floor but only covering half of the length. There are six rooms total on the attic story. The ceilings are shorter, often sloping where they meet the roof. The door and wall trims are simpler, containing square rosettes with a circular target pattern at the top two corners of the door or window it surrounds (Room R, Photo #23).

The steps to the basement are beneath the southwestern most set of stairs on the first floor. The basement ceilings are a low 8 feet, compared with the rest of the house. At the bottom of the stairs to the northeast is a large room (Room X), with two smaller rooms tucked into the eastern corner, aligned with the northeastern bay. At the bottom of the stairs to the southwest, a door opens into a square room (Room W) with a door on the southeastern wall that leads to a porch with steps that lead up to the outside (Photo #24). In the western corner of the room, a threshold goes into a small rectangular room (Room aa), where another step up on the northwestern wall leads into the rectangular addition's basement level (Room bb). Through the diagonal wall of the bay, a step down leads into the room containing a furnace, no longer operable (Room Z). A door on the northeast wall of the furnace room opens back into the large room.

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Historic Integrity: The Levi Scofield House retains historic integrity despite mid-to-late 20th century alterations. The property retains integrity of location and setting. The larger lot, prominent position facing away from the street grid and toward the historic drive still convey that this was an estate that predates the development of the neighborhood around it. While the estate was much larger originally, the surrounding neighborhood and road configuration were platted and developed by 1919, early in the houses' history. The heavily wooded hillside to the northwest of the house and the demolition of houses on Mt. Carmel Road and warehouses on Baldwin, once again create a semi-rural feeling to the neighborhood.

Changes made to the property after the Scofields sold it to the Catholic Diocese in 1926 are largely sensitive to its historic character. The two most visible alterations to the house are the removal of the original porches and an addition. The loss of the front porch on the northeast façade and the smaller porch on the northwest facade are significant changes. As Figure 11 shows, the original, terrace-like, uncovered porches that wrapped the northern tower and connected the formal front entry and northwest family porch were removed by 1930. Although porches are important design elements in Queen Anne architecture, the Scofield House retains several other characteristics of the style: the general asymmetry; articulation achieved through pronounced stone water-tables, lintels and sills; the medieval elements of tower and crenellation. The porch floors on the northwest and northeast facades retain their original dimensions and have been well documented for potential future reconstruction. The house also retains the original design elements of the multiple dormers, chimneys, and the distinctive square attic room, with conical roof, on the round tower. Cumulatively, the Scofield House does retain sufficient Queen Anne characteristics to express its historic design, despite the unfortunate loss of the porches.

The other major change was the construction of the addition off of the northwest façade. The first and basement stories of the addition were constructed in 1938. The second story appears to have been added later, probably in 1963, when the property was occupied by the nursing home, Mt. Carmel Extended Care. The addition does not impact the overall historic integrity of the Scofield House. It does not overwhelm the footprint of the original house, which is still clearly evident when viewing the floor plan and aerial images. Also, it is lower in height than the original house and is subservient to it, as can be seen in photos 3-4, 6.

The house retains integrity of materials and craftsmanship through the use of stone corbeling, lintels and sills, and heavy water-tables. The fenestration pattern of tall narrow window and transom openings is also intact, although the window sash are not. The heavy sandstone architecture, castellation, and gabled dormers give the Scofield Mansion a Medieval feel associated with masonry Queen Anne houses built primarily in large cities of the east coast. The Medieval feeling is underscored by the corbelled bays and especially by the prominent tower with unusual squared top that is a central element of the building's siting overlooking the Reservoir and University Circle below.

Amazingly, the historic decorative door and window moldings carry throughout the home (Photo #11). Additional original interior materials include the wood staircases, baseboards, and some

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doors. The feeling of a Victorian era estate carries through in the interior in the layout of rooms—formal “receiving room” and large parlors that open one onto another via pocket doors.

The house exhibits enough of its original details to illustrate Scofield’s residential design work. Through key design features, materials, setting, craftsmanship, and configuration, the Scofield House maintains association with local architect, Levi Scofield.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1898-1917

Significant Dates

1898

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Levi Scofield House is being nominated under Criterion C for its association with master architect, Levi Tucker Scofield. It is being nominated at the local level of significance. Levi Tucker Scofield, FAIA, was a regionally prominent architect and sculptor, whose career spanned from 1868 to 1917. Building almost exclusively in his hometown of Cleveland, Ohio, Scofield's buildings utilized a variety of functions and popular architectural elements, typically built in brick or stone masonry. Prior to redeveloping the family property at the corner of Euclid Avenue and 9th Street into the 14-story Scofield Building, he relocated his family to a new home of his design further out of town, as most of Euclid Avenue's residents were beginning to do by the turn of the 20th century. Built in 1898, the Scofield Mansion, with its unusually robust sandstone blocks, is outstanding in its rendering of the Queen Anne sense of decoration and use of interior space. The Scofield Mansion is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as the work of a local master architect. The Period of Significance is 1898 to 1917, corresponding to the years that Levi Scofield lived in the house.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Levi Tucker Scofield (**Figure 1**) was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 9, 1842, and was a third-generation Clevelander.¹ His grandfather, Benjamin, moved to Cleveland from New York in 1816.² He trained his son William, Levi's father, in carpentry and William in turn trained Levi.³ Levi also attended Cleveland public schools, where he continued to study architecture and engineering.⁴ The family home was located on the corner of Euclid Avenue and 9th Street, the future site of the Schofield⁵ building.⁶

In 1860, Scofield moved to Cincinnati to enlist in the Ohio 103rd Regiment, serving for the duration of the Civil War.⁷ He became the chief engineer of Gen. Jacob Cox.⁸ By the end of

¹ *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, "Scofield, Levi T.," accessed August 15, 2018, <https://case.edu/ech/articles/s/scofield-levi-t>.

² Jim Dubelko, "Levi Scofield House," *Cleveland Historical*, accessed August 15, 2018, <https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/742>.

³ Jan Cigliano, *Showplace of America: Cleveland's Euclid Avenue, 1850-1910* (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1991), 220.

⁴ *Cleveland Architects Database*, "Levi Tucker Scofield," accessed August 15, 2018, <http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/landmark/arch/archDetail.php?afil=&archID=217&phrase=Scofield&anyallexact=all&button=Search>.

⁵ The Schofield Building is typically spelled with an added H, whereas the architect's name, Scofield, isn't.

⁶ Clay Herrick Jr., *Cleveland Landmarks* (Cleveland, OH: Landmarks Publishing Company, 1986), 46.

⁷ Dubelko, "Levi Scofield House," *Cleveland Historical*.

⁸ *Cleveland Architects Database*, "Levi Tucker Scofield"; *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, "Scofield, Levi T."

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the war, he had risen through the ranks to Captain.⁹ Scofield's building activity didn't start until his return to Cleveland in 1868. Domestic collegiate education for architects became more commonplace in this era, yet Scofield never appears to have received any post-secondary schooling or gone to Europe, as many aspiring architects of his time did in order to gather inspiring designs to replicate in their plans back in the United States.

His earliest commissions in the late 1860s were for schools and asylums. For example, Scofield's Orchard School was located at 4201 Orchard Avenue on Cleveland's West Side (**Figure 2**). Completed in 1869, it was a 3½ story brick rectangular plan schoolhouse with a moderately pitched hipped roof with bracketed eaves. Brick corbelling on the wall below the brackets added ornamentation and further defined the symmetrical five bay configuration. Also completed in 1869, the Cleveland House of Corrections stood at 7706 Woodland Avenue (**Figure 3**).¹⁰ It was an imposing brick institutional building, whose footprint took about the same area as a city block. Brick corbelling was extensively used on the exterior walls to emphasize the shape of the massive rounded arched windows. The towers utilized an irregularly shaped crenellation, where the middle merlon has a triangular shaped pediment, as opposed to the more traditional squared shape. Scofield would design many asylums and institutional buildings in his time, such as the Athens State Hospital (also referred to as the Asylum for the Insane), located in Athens, Ohio; the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum (demolished), located in Columbus; the Ohio State Penitentiary (demolished), located in Columbus; and the North Carolina State Penitentiary. The North Carolina Penitentiary bears a strong resemblance to the Cleveland House of Corrections (demolished) (**Figure 4**). Victorian institutions were large, ornate complexes whose design was made to intimidate though still beautify, as to showcase the government's willingness to invest in public safety.¹¹ Whereas a grand scale and sturdy masonry construction was a necessity for these complexes, those sensibilities carried over into Scofield's residential and commercial buildings he would build in the coming years.

Residential Designs

In 1870, Levi Scofield became the first local architect to become certified by the American Institute of Architects. AIA membership gave Scofield greater access to the work of leading architects in other American cities, including residential architecture, as well as a certain degree of prestige.¹² Scofield is known to have built at least five homes along Euclid Avenue, the preeminent residential street for Cleveland's upper class.¹³ His residences favored the Gothic Revival and Second Empire styles, likely because that was what his clients wanted at the time. Scofield was commissioned by Euclid Avenue residents to "design and build elegant sandstone residences styled in the High Victorian dialect."¹⁴ Sandstone quickly became the preferred

⁹ Cigliano, *Showplace of America*, 220.

¹⁰ *Cleveland Architects Database*, "Levi Tucker Scofield."

¹¹ Catherine Bishir, "Levi T. Scofield," *North Carolina Architects and Builders*, Published 2009, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000138>.

¹² Cigliano, *Showplace of America*, 220.

¹³ *Cleveland Architects Database*, "Levi Tucker Scofield."

¹⁴ Cigliano, *Showplace of America*, 130.

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building material on Euclid Avenue, partially for its opulent look and partially because sandstone was one of Ohio's major natural resources. The Independence Stone Company was the largest stonecutting plant in the country at the time and located near the sandstone quarries, found in the town of Independence in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. This plant and others like it would ship sandstone not only throughout Ohio, but to the East Coast and other Midwestern cities.¹⁵

The range of houses he completed displays Scofield's ability to work in different styles, yet his preference for sandstone masonry gives the residences he designed a castle-like charm. Scofield's business practice did not make him a master of a particular style, catering to the whims of what his clients wanted. The first residential building Scofield designed and built was in 1875 for Joseph W. Britton, located on the corner of Euclid Avenue and E. 79th Street (**Figure 5**). It was a Second Empire house with the characteristic bracketed mansard roof and center tower, yet incorporated Gothic Revival details such as lancet arched windows and trefoil cutouts along the second floor balcony's balustrade. Though not quite yet developed, the asymmetrical fenestration is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The Britton house was a rare example of a Scofield building built in frame, though the tight appearance of the clapboard along the front façade gave the appearance of smooth finished stone. Also built in 1875, the Liberty E. Holden Residence at 7809 Euclid Avenue was a towered Second Empire estate constructed of sandstone block masonry with a flat finish (**Figure 6**). Columns borrowed from classical architecture, while the arched window surrounds were vaguely Romanesque given the material, while utilizing the characteristic bracketed eaves and mansard roof.

The George and Olivia Stockley Residence was located at 2343 Euclid Avenue, built in 1885 (**Figure 7**). George Stockley was the general manager of Brush Electric.¹⁶ The Stockley Residence bore the most resemblance to the Scofield Mansion, especially in its use of rusticated sandstone blocks of roughly the same shape and the crenellated parapets included on each bay and tower. The style appears intermediary between the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne. The front gabled dormers featured stepped stone parapets that extended slightly beyond the roof, a common design feature seen on other masonry Queen Anne buildings.¹⁷

Euclid Avenue's prominence as an upper-class, park-like residential avenue began to falter by the mid-1890s. The downtown business district that was established in the 1860s around Public Square, the western terminus of Euclid Avenue and home of Scofield's iconic Soldiers and Sailors Monument sculpture, was encroaching on the residential sections of Euclid, ironically due to the success of the business enterprises operated by many of the residents of the avenue.¹⁸ One such property to be consumed by commercial development was the Scofield house on the corner of Euclid and 9th Street. Instead of selling the property, Scofield redeveloped it into a 14-story brick office tower known as the Schofield Building (**Figure 8**). The "h" was used in

¹⁵ Jan Cigliano, "Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio," in *The Grand American Avenue: 1850-1920* (Rohnert Park, CA: Pomegranate Artbooks, 1994), 106.

¹⁶ Cigliano, *Showplace of America*, 130, 135.

¹⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses, Second Edition* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 346.

¹⁸ Cigliano, "Euclid Avenue," 122.

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the name of this tower, although Scofield did not use it as his preferred spelling. Completed in 1901, his own architectural offices were located in the penthouse office suite.¹⁹

Prior to developing the Schofield Building, Levi Scofield moved his family out of Cleveland's downtown core to semi-rural southeast Cleveland, in today's Buckeye-Woodhill neighborhood.²⁰ Many Euclid Avenue residents followed the Scofield family's path by moving out to the eastern suburbs of Shaker Heights and Cleveland Heights, following national trends of suburban living. Their "country in the city" lifestyle could continue with the same access to cultural and business institutions with the rise of the automobile.²¹ Built on a bluff overlooking the Fairmount Reservoir and University Circle cultural institutions to the north, Scofield was able to design a stately home for his family, comfortably beyond the commercial and industrial activity of downtown Cleveland.²²

The Scofield Mansion, having been designed and built by Levi Scofield himself in 1898, is the last remaining example of the architect's residential work in Cleveland and one of his last few constructions before his death in 1917. All of his other residential work has been demolished. Though far from Euclid Avenue, its sandstone exterior and castellated parapets are consistent with the High Victorian style residential architecture that was once found there, while adopting more architectural features typically found on Queen Anne residences, such as the large windows with a smaller upper sash on the first floor and creation of a "textured" exterior surface with multiple protruding bays and towers on each façade.²³ Popularized during the latter years of the Victorian era, the Queen Anne style's emphasis on ornamentation tended to borrow designs from a multiplicity of sources.²⁴ Eclectic mixtures of historically influenced architectural details is common for homes built in the Victorian era.²⁵ The heavy sandstone architecture, castellation, and gabled dormers give the Scofield Mansion a Medieval feel associated with masonry Queen Anne houses built primarily in large cities of the east coast. The porches that once surrounded the northeast and northwest façades featured Classical-influenced columns that would have brightened the solemnity of the house (**Figure 9** and **Figure 10**).

Porches were important fixtures of the Queen Anne styled Victorian home. The detail of the woodwork of the porch was fairly simple, given the exuberance of the masonry detailing. The Scofield House porches have been well documented and can be reconstructed. The mid-height hipped roof was also typical of Queen Anne houses. The many gabled dormers on each façade give the effect of projecting cross gables, and the patterned stonework on the four chimneys would have been standard when the house was built.²⁶ One of the more eclectic

¹⁹ Dubelko, "Levi Scofield House," *Cleveland Historical*.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Cigliano, "Euclid Avenue," 122.

²² Dubelko, "Levi Scofield House," *Cleveland Historical*.

²³ Janet W. Foster, *The Queen Anne House: America's Victorian Vernacular* (New York, NY: Abrams, 2006), 234-5.

²⁴ Foster, *The Queen Anne House*, 10.

²⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses*, 315.

²⁶ Foster, *The Queen Anne House*, 234.

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features of the Scofield House's exterior is the rounded tower on the north-facing corner, which abruptly becomes square shaped at the top. The square tower top is uniform in style with the dormers. Towers were a common way for architects to add dimension and decoration to Queen Anne homes, though the design of the Scofield Mansion tower is unprecedented among Scofield's residential commissions.

The interior of the Scofield Mansion exemplifies the free flow flexibility of space characteristic of Queen Anne homes. Especially on the first floor, where the Scofield's were most likely to entertain guests, the door openings are large and wide, trimmed with ornate rosette and molding patterns.²⁷ Pocket doors that could disappear into the walls when needed were especially popular during the 19th century for this reason.²⁸ The second and third floors were converted into a dormitory-like space for religious and nursing home uses after the Scofields, which altered the flow of space between rooms somewhat, but original door and window openings and trims were retained. As expected in an upper-class home, the woodwork becomes simpler on the second floor and even simpler on the third floor, likely because these were more private spaces exclusively for the Scofield family and their servants and not used to entertain guests.

Elizabeth Clark Scofield, wife of Levi, died in early 1914 at the age of 69. Levi Scofield lived in the house until his own death in February, 1917. The home remained in the Scofield family until 1926, but how it was used is not certain. Advertisements for the Baldwin Building Company listed the address during the early part of 1924. Catholic Bishop Schrembs acquired the property in June of 1926 for the convent of the Social Mission Sisters Guild. At that point, George Scofield represented the family. It is thought he was a grandson, but that is not clear.

Before 1930, the uncovered porches were removed, and the surviving side porch enclosed in glass (**Figure 11**). The Social Mission Sisters remained until 1932, when it was announced that they would move to the former convent of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration on East Boulevard. The Franciscan Sisters having moved the previous year to the Shrine created for them within the former St. Paul Episcopal Church on Euclid Avenue. The Sisters of the Most Holy Trinity would take possession of the Mapleside Road Convent. The Trinitarian Sisters taught at St. Rocco's School in an Italian neighborhood on the near west side of Cleveland. This indicates that the Mapleside neighborhood was transitioning at this time to Italian. The Bishop would not formerly transfer the building to the Sisters of the Most Holy Trinity until 1938. The following year, with a parish already formed (in 1936), construction was underway on Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church on Garfield Avenue (soon to be renamed Mt. Carmel).

The Sisters of the Most Holy Trinity kept the house very much as it had been (**Figure 12**) and remained at Mapleside Road until the end of 1952, when they were given the former convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd on Euclid Avenue in Euclid. Furthermore, the St. Rocco Parish built a convent for the sisters who taught at their school on the west side.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid, 95.

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While the Sisters continued to maintain the property, they were not able to sell it until January of 1955, when it was purchased by John & Irene Durkin. John Durkin was associated with the Villa St. Jude Nursing Home on the West side, although there is no evidence that he opened a nursing home on Mapleside. In 1958, they sold to Bernard Ostreicher, who did operate a nursing home called The Mapleside. Over the next forty years, the property would be a succession of nursing homes: Mapleside Nursing Home, Baldwin Manor, Geri-Care. The property has been vacant for decades now, but a coalition convened by The Cleveland Restoration Society was successful in acquiring the property. It is currently officially owned by the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation/LandBank. Cleveland Neighborhood Progress is leading efforts to find an end user and raise funds to rehabilitate the property.

Conclusion

Levi Scofield is significant in Ohio as a major architect and sculptor of the late 19th century, meeting Criterion C. His Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum (NRHP 86000851) [Demolished]; Ohio State Reformatory (NRHP 83002039), located in Mansfield; the Probate Court Building in Ashtabula (part of Ashtabula County Courthouse District--NRHP 75001316) [1870 Italianate, Probate Court building]; and the Athens State Hospital, also known as the Asylum for the Insane, (NRHP 80002936) were all major civic commissions. Scofield is also known for lesser commissions in Cleveland—the Grand Arcade in the Warehouse Historic District and the original YWCA in the Lower Prospect Historic District. Furthermore, the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Cleveland's Public Square and "These Are My Jewels" at the Ohio State Capitol Building are significant public monuments. His personal home is his only extant residential design in Cleveland. The house's architectural style, features, and plan convey significant aspects defining Schofield's residential design characteristics. It is significant for its association with this prolific regional architect.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1913, 1951.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CUY-948-10

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.57

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.491803 | Longitude: -81.609594 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 449096 | Northing: 4593315 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and it is identified by the county auditor as parcel #12132007. Only the portion of the parcel off of Mapleside Road and immediately surrounding the Levi Scofield House is being nominated (See Figure 17). While the parcel historically extended out/down to Baldwin Ave., in 1968, a new International Style nursing home building was constructed on Baldwin, and the sloping hillside was sheared off approximately 200 feet back from Mapleside Road. At this time, a retaining wall was built and a parking lot paved in the area sheared out of the slope. This parking lot is accessed off of Baldwin Road. The edge of the sheared slope serves as the western edge of the National Register boundary.

The nominated parcel is defined as:

Beginning on the Northwesterly line of Mapleside Road SE at the Southeast corner of said Block "A" and the principle place of beginning;

Thence Northwesterly along the Southwesterly line of said Block "A" 200.00 feet to a point;

Thence Northeasterly on a line parallel with said Northwesterly line of Mapleside Road SE, about 124.54 feet to its intersection with the Northeasterly line of said Block "A";

Thence Southeasterly along said Northeasterly line of Block "A" 200.00 feet to its intersection with said Northwesterly line of Mapleside Road SE;

Thence Southwesterly along said Northwesterly line of Mapleside Road SE to a point being the Southeast corner of said Block "A" and the principle place of beginning, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes only the historic Levi Scofield House and the land around it to the cliffside edge, to the west of the house where the terrain drops several feet. The Scofield property was originally sloped, but the hillside was cut away in 1968, in favor of a retaining wall and now sharply drops. The nominated boundary has been drawn to exclude the 1968 nursing home at the bottom of the hill, because it was built outside the period of significance and had no relationship to the Scofield family. Additionally, it is not visible from the Scofield House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carolyn Gimbal & Michael Fleenor
organization: Cleveland Restoration Society
street & number: 3751 Prospect Ave
city or town: Cleveland state: OH zip code: 44115
e-mail: cjg273@cornell.edu
telephone: _____
date: July 2019

Please refer questions/revision suggestions to Michael Fleenor/
mfleenor@clevelandrestoration.org. 216-426-3109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Photographer: Rob Erickson

Dates Photographed: July 14 and August 12, 2017; January 17, 2018.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

View of the Southeast façade, taken from the front lawn near Mapleside Road, camera facing northwest.

2 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

View of the South corner with Southeast and Southwest façades, camera facing north.

3 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

View of Southwest façade, camera facing northwest.

4 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Southwest façade, taken from the Northwest corner of the 1938 addition, camera facing southeast.

5 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Northwest façade, taken from the North corner of the 1938 addition, camera facing east.

6 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Northwest façade, camera facing southeast.

7 of 24. Date Photographed: January 17, 2018

View of the Northeast façade showing main entrance, camera facing southwest.

8 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

East end of Southeast façade, showing irregular fenestration pattern, camera facing north.

9 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Northwest facade showing unusual tower and 1938 addition, camera facing southwest.

10 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

First room (A) beyond the airlock on the first floor, camera facing southeast.

11 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Detail of door trim from the room (C) with the rounded tower on the first floor, looking into the first room past the airlock, camera facing southeast.

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12 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

First floor view of the rounded tower (Room C), camera facing north.

13 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Room C, with rounded tower, taken from the tower, camera facing southwest.

14 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Pocket doors as seen from Room D, camera facing northeast.

15 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

First floor, Room D, showing how three-sided bay was truncated by the addition, camera facing northwest.

16 of 24. Date Photographed: April 16, 2019

Interior of 1938 addition, Room G, camera facing southeast.

17 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Detail of newel, baluster, and handrail of the easternmost flight of stairs on the first floor, camera facing southwest.

18 of 24. Date Photographed: July 14, 2017

Detail of stairs, taken from the landing between the first and second floors, camera facing northwest.

19 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Second floor hallway, taken from the easternmost end, camera facing southwest.

20 of 24. Date Photographed: April 16, 2019

Interior of second floor of addition (Room P), camera facing southeast.

21 of 24. Date Photographed: April 16, 2019

Small bedroom on southeast side of second floor (Room L), camera facing southeast.

22 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Detail of stairs from landing between second and third floors, camera facing northwest.

23 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Third floor room (R) with the square top of the tower, camera facing northeast.

24 of 24. Date Photographed: August 12, 2017

Basement room (W) to the west of the stairwell, camera facing south.

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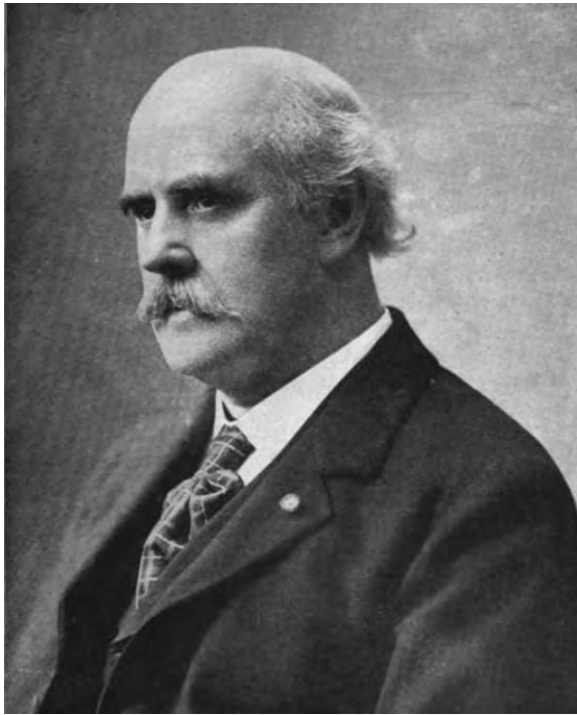


Figure 1. Levi Tucker Scofield, circa 1900. From Cleveland Historical, via Cleveland Public Library Digital Photograph Collection.

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Figure 2. The Orchard School, first building by Scofield on the left. From the Cleveland Public Library's Photography Collection.



Figure 3. The Cleveland House of Correction. From the Cleveland Public Library's Photography Collection.

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Figure 4. The North Carolina State Penitentiary in Raleigh, North Carolina. From the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives, digitized for the North Carolina Architects and Builders Online Biographical Dictionary.



Figure 5. The Joseph W. Britton Residence at 7817 Euclid Avenue. From the Cleveland Public Library’s Photography Collection.

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Figure 6. The Liberty E. Holden Residence at 7809 Euclid Avenue. From the Cleveland Public Library's Photography Collection.



Figure 7. The George and Olivia Stockley Residence at 2343 Euclid Avenue. From Cleveland Historical, via the Cleveland Memory Project, Cleveland State University Library Special Collections.

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Figure 8. The Schofield Building. From the Cleveland Public Library's Digital Photograph Collection.

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Figure 9. North-facing corner of the Scofield Mansion with original porch, main entry, and dormer ornamentation. From *Beautiful Homes of Cleveland, 1917* via Cleveland Public Library Digital Photograph Collection.

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Figure 10. West-facing corner of the Scofield Mansion, with the original porch details. From Cleveland Historical, via the Cleveland Public Library's Digital Photograph Collection.

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Figure 11: Social Mission Sisters Convent, 1930; showing front of house and side porch before removal for addition. From *Guide to the Catholic Sisterhoods in the United States*, (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1930).

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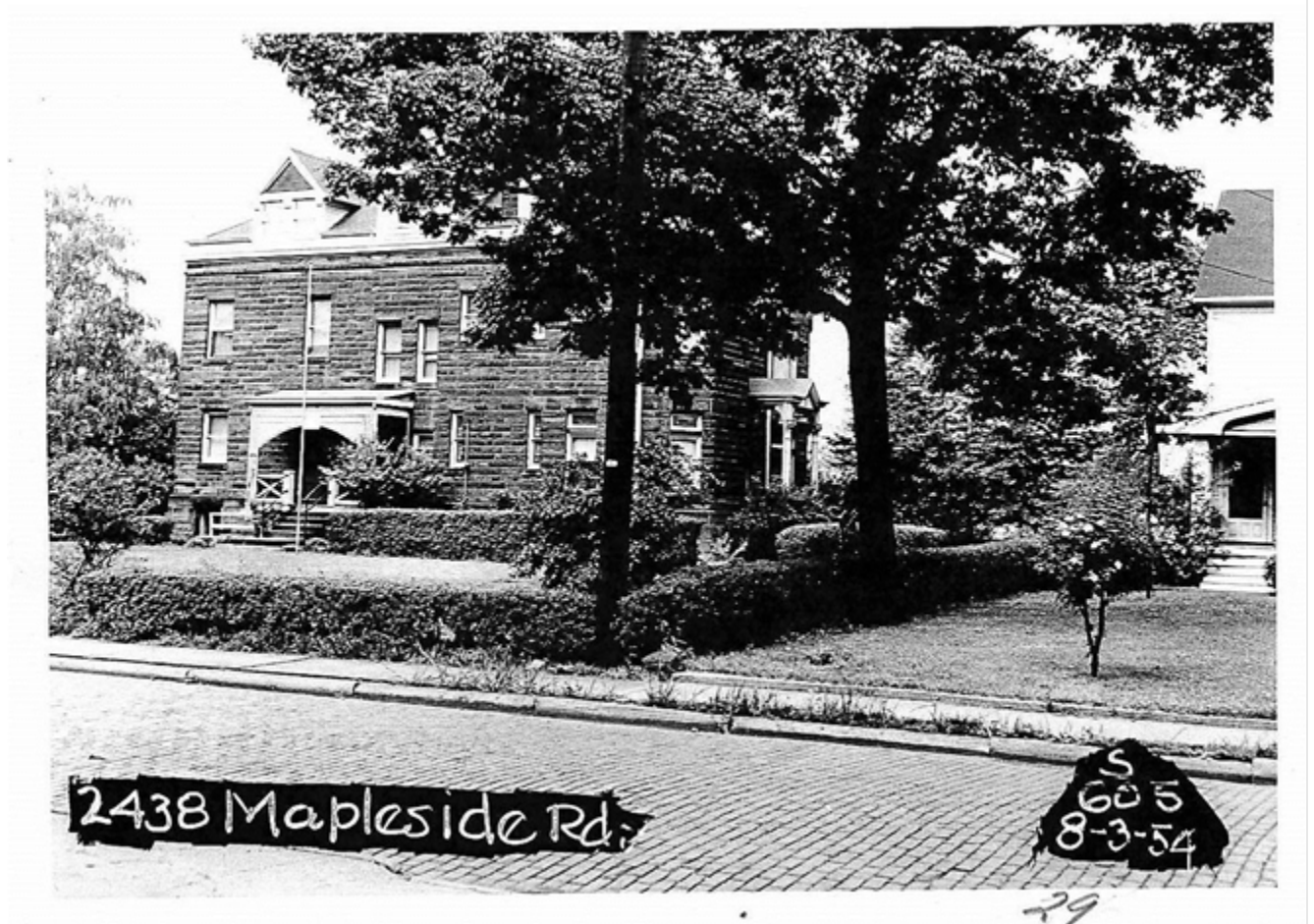
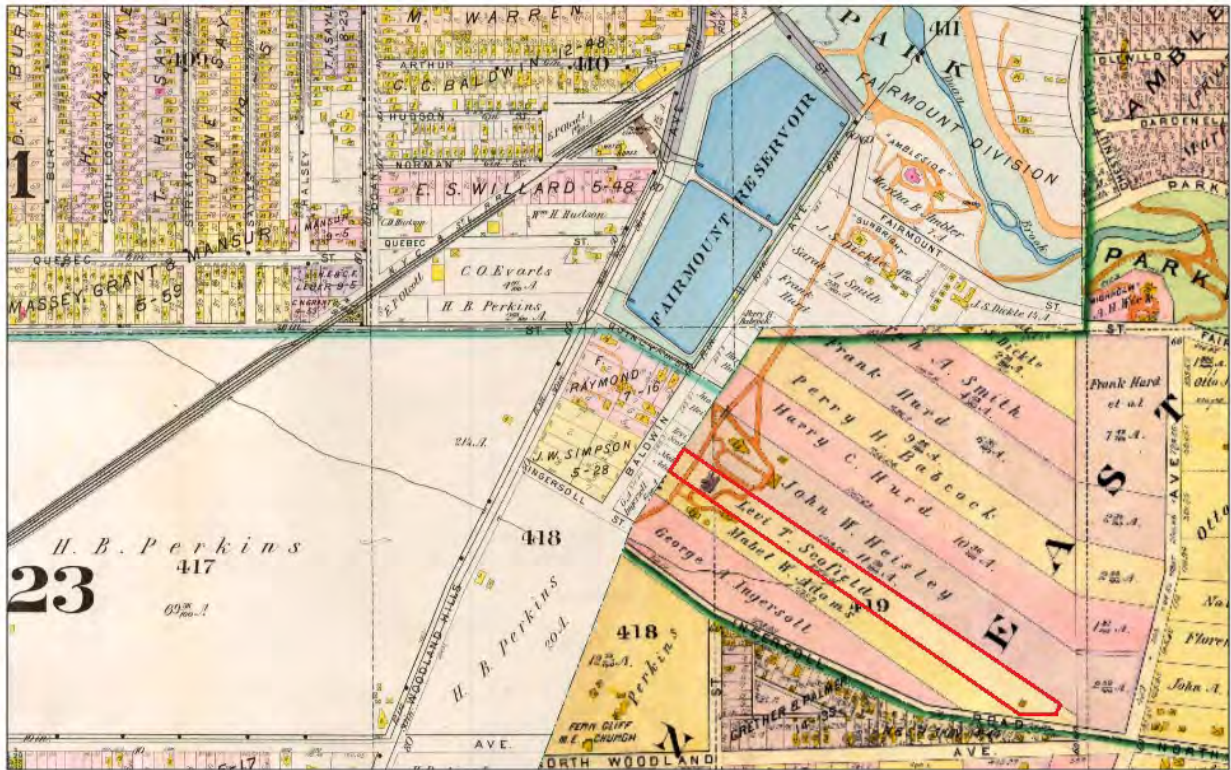


Figure 12: Front of house (facing original carriage drive) and side of house facing Mapleside Road, 1954. From Cleveland Public Library Photographic Collection.

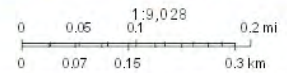
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Scofield Mansion Circa 1898



August 9, 2018



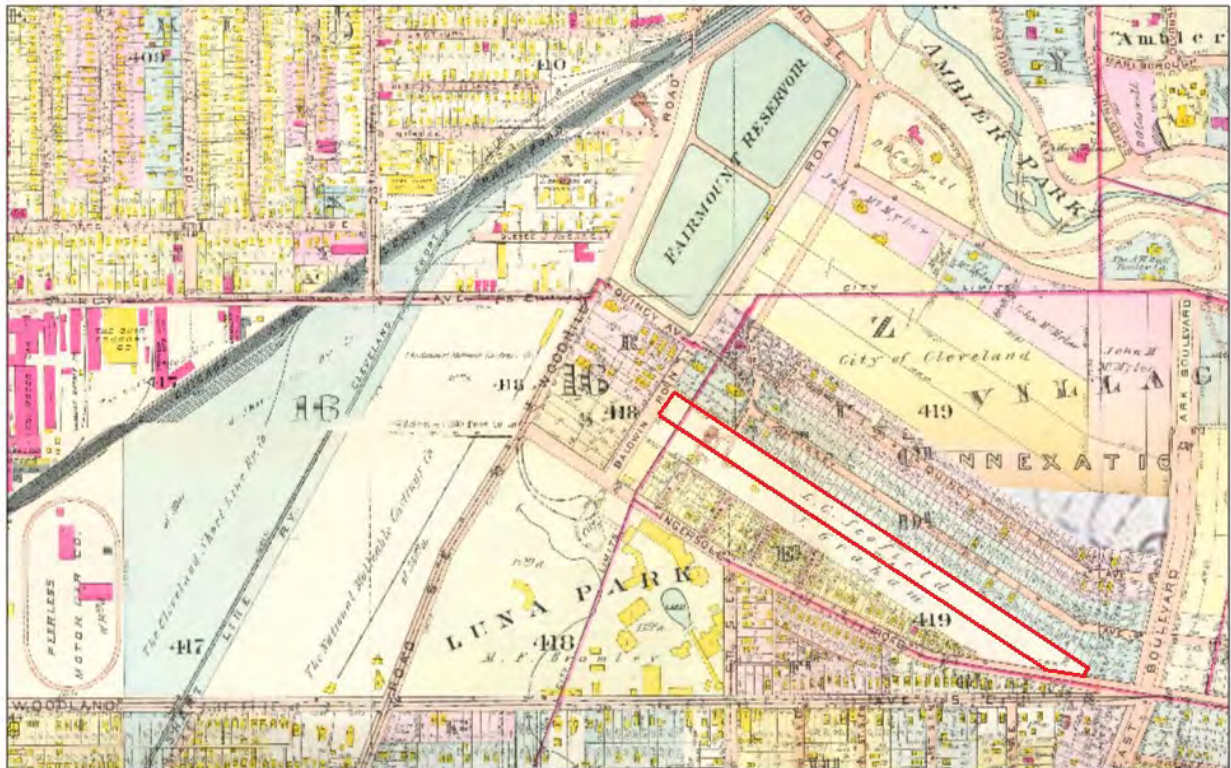
F. L. Krause; Flynn, Thomas, Cleveland Public Library, Copyright © 2013
National Geographic Society, Inc. reprinted

Figure 13. 1898 Hopkins Plat Book map of Cleveland, Scofield property traced in red. Driveway to estate and around to original carriage barn and caretakers house in orange. From Cleveland Historic Maps, via ESRI.

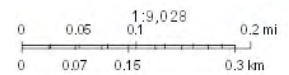
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Scofield Mansion Circa 1912



August 9, 2018



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Figure 14. 1912 Hopkins Plat Book map of Cleveland, with Scofield property traced in red. From Cleveland Historic Maps, via ESRI.

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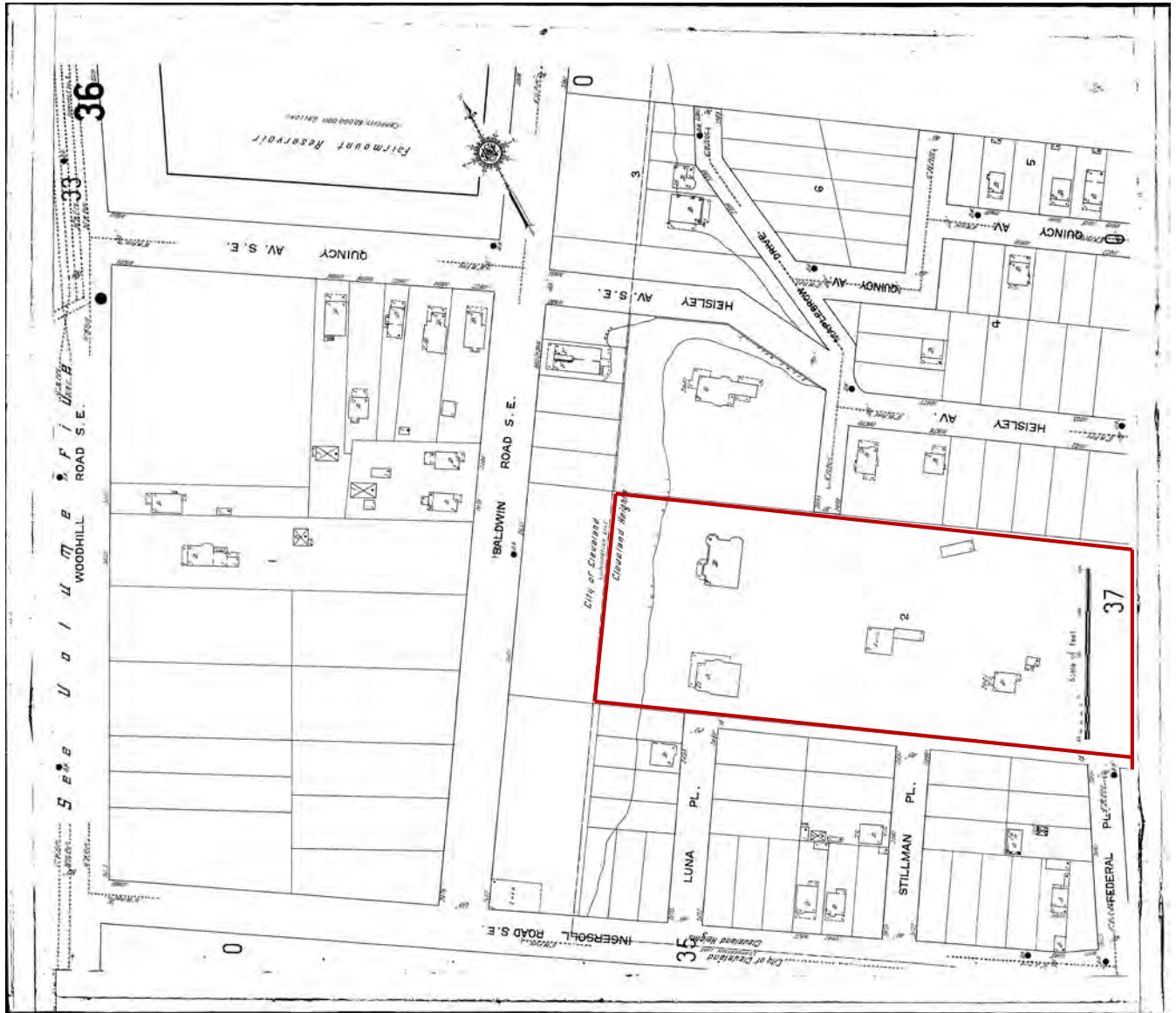


Figure 15. Sanborn Map, 1913.

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Figure 16. 1927-1937 Hopkins Plat Book map of Cleveland, Scofield property traced in red. From Cleveland Historic Maps, via ESRI.

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Figure 17. Cuyahoga County Auditor’s Map, with National Register boundaries outlined in blue. The western portion of parcel 121-32-007 (marked by a star) is the nursing home built in 1968 that is now separated from the Scofield property by a retaining wall and a ten foot drop.

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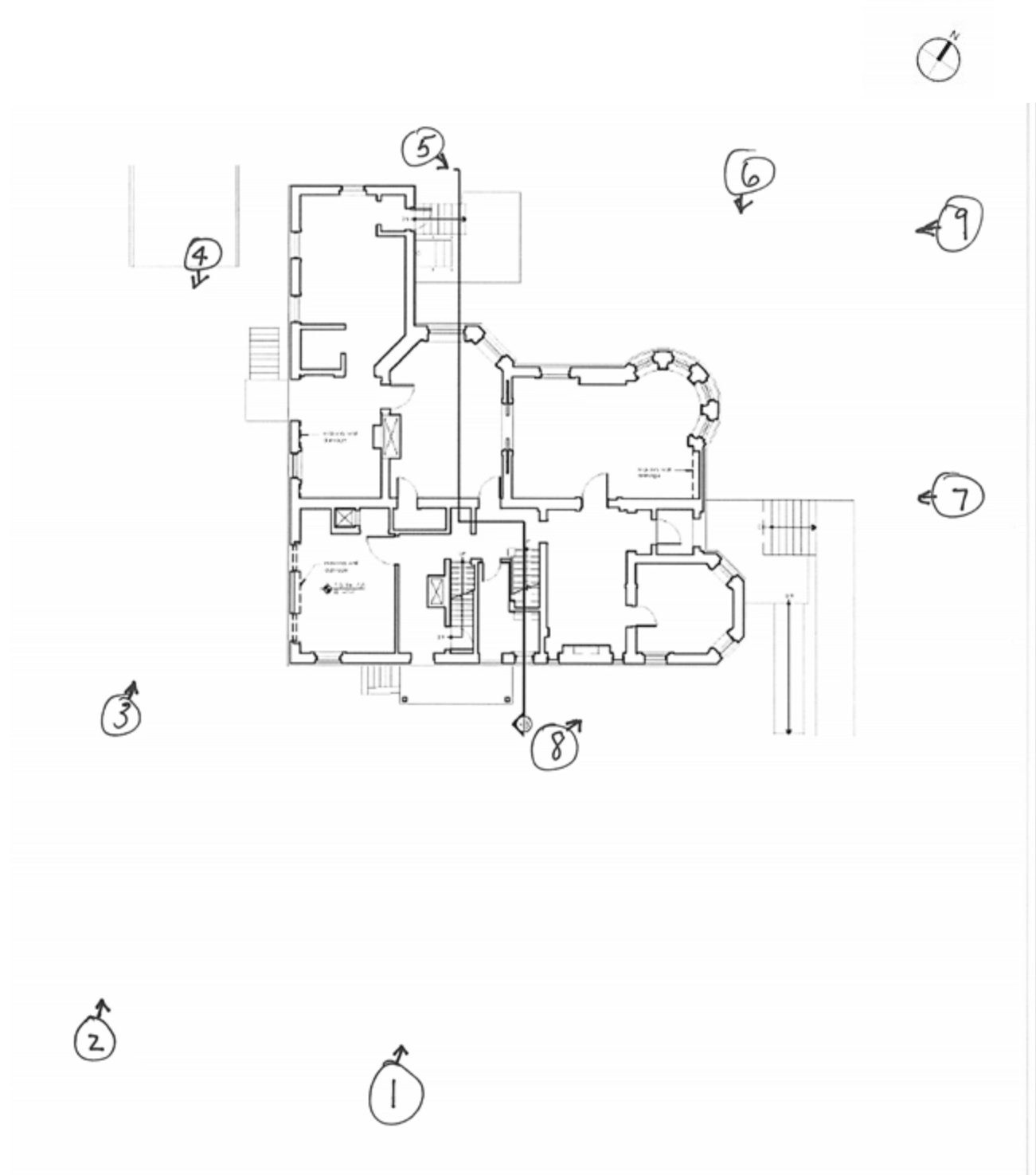


Photo Key. Sketch Map-Exterior

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN (Bialosky Cleveland)

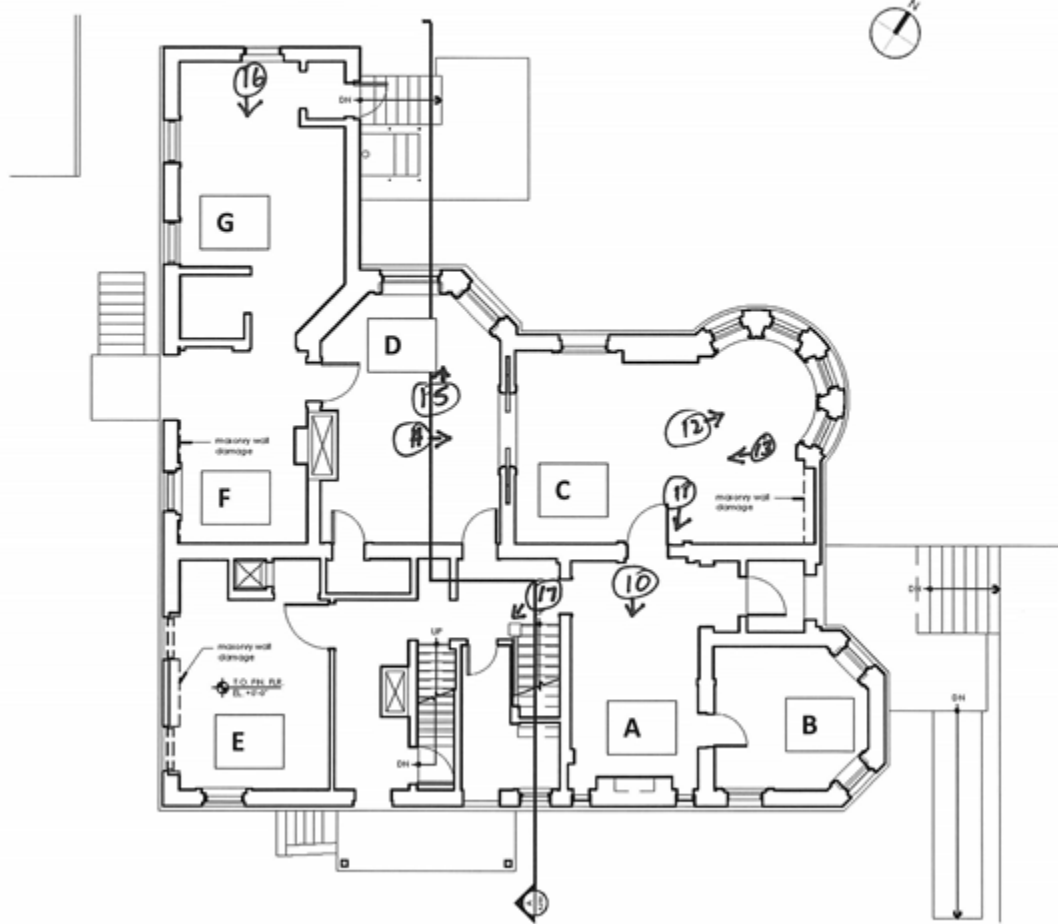


Photo Key. Sketch Map-Interior 1st Floor

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

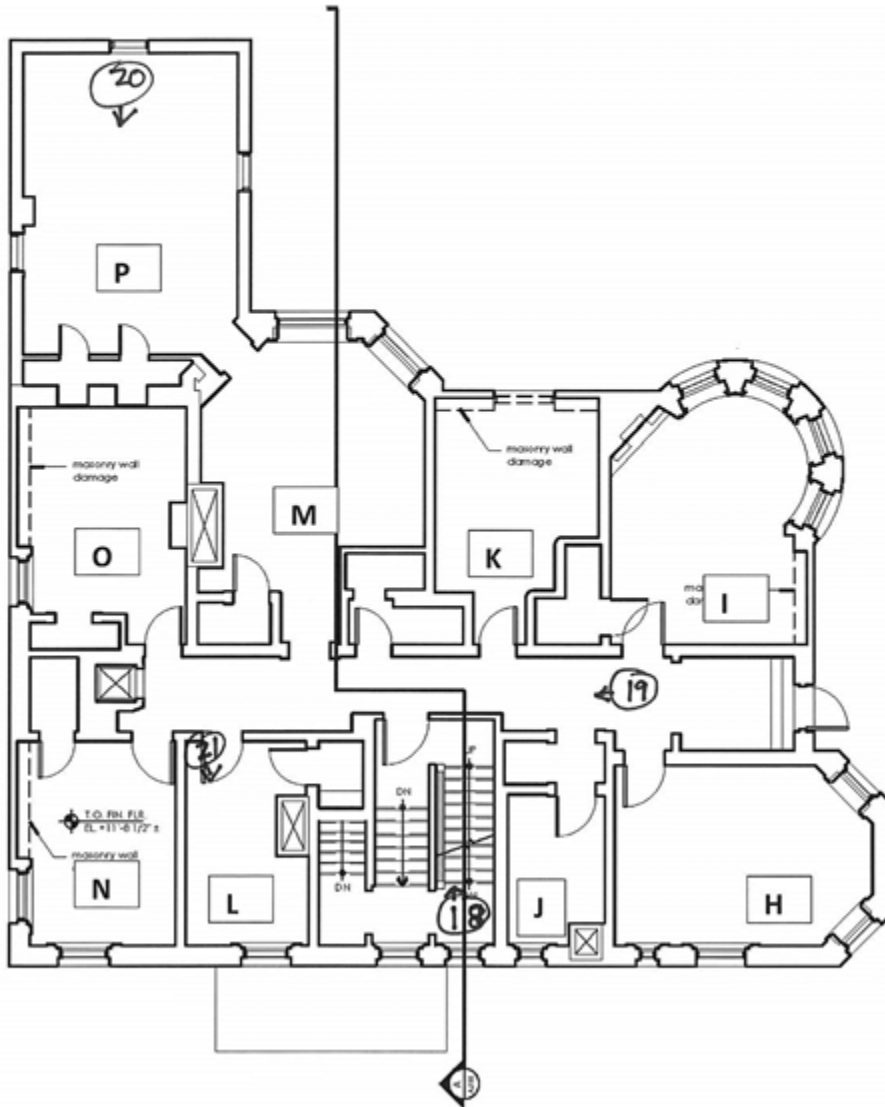


Photo Key. Sketch Map-2nd Floor

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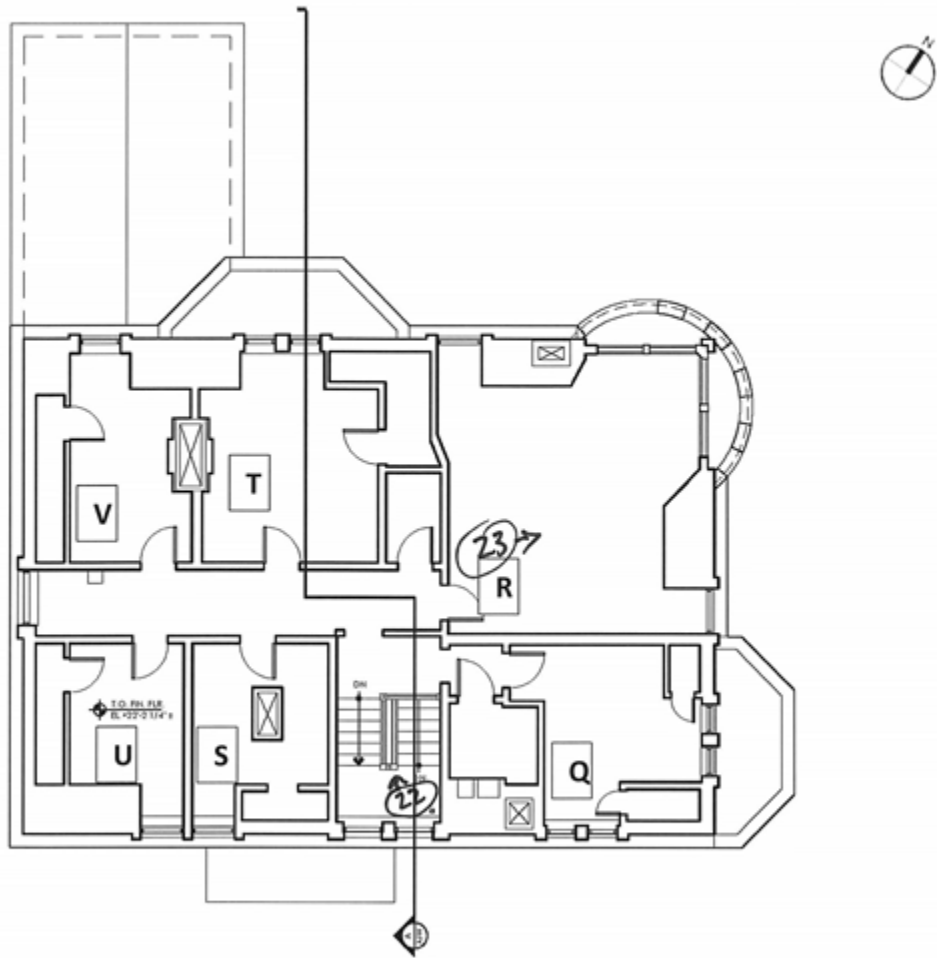


Photo Key. Sketch Map-3rd Floor

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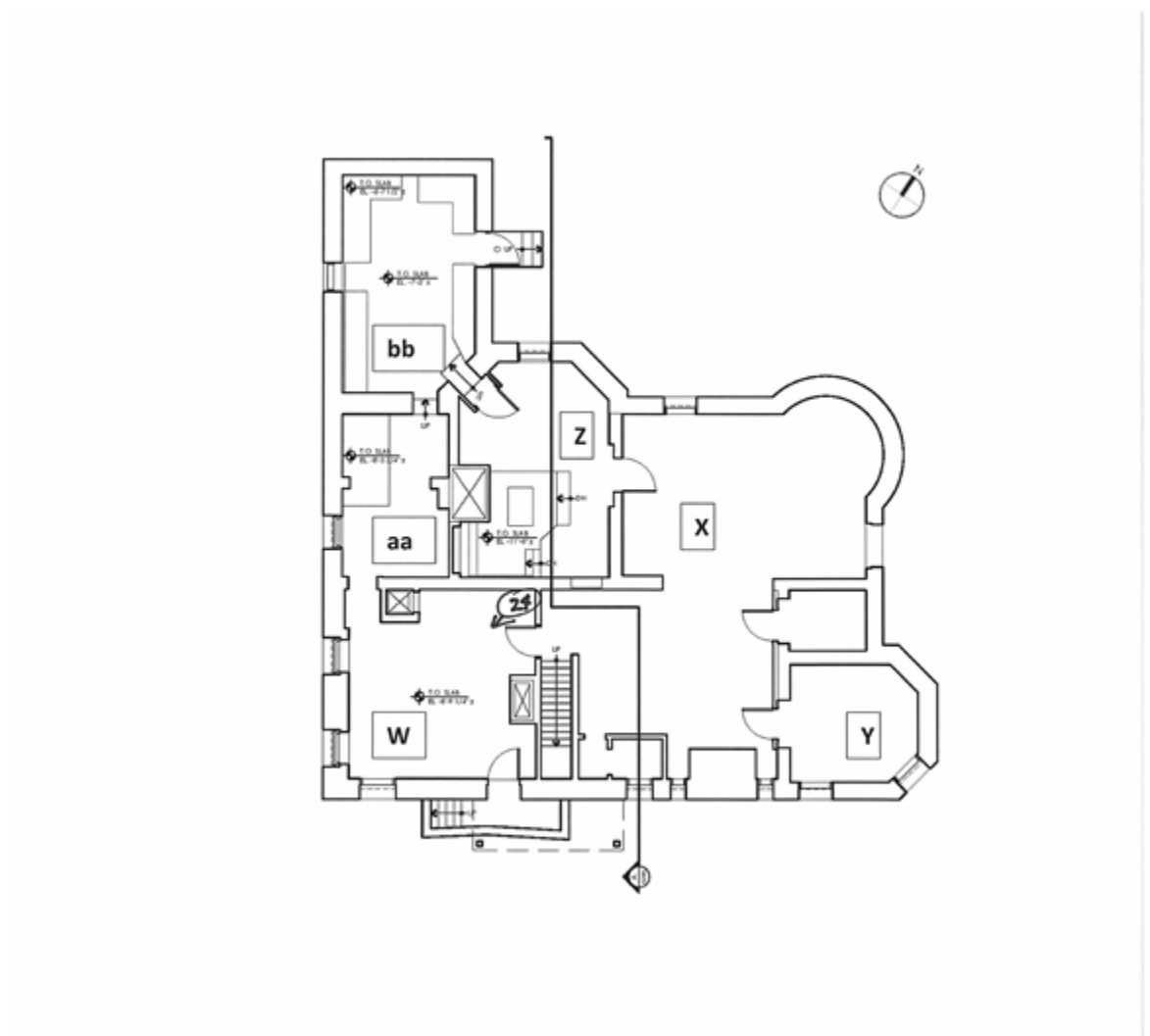


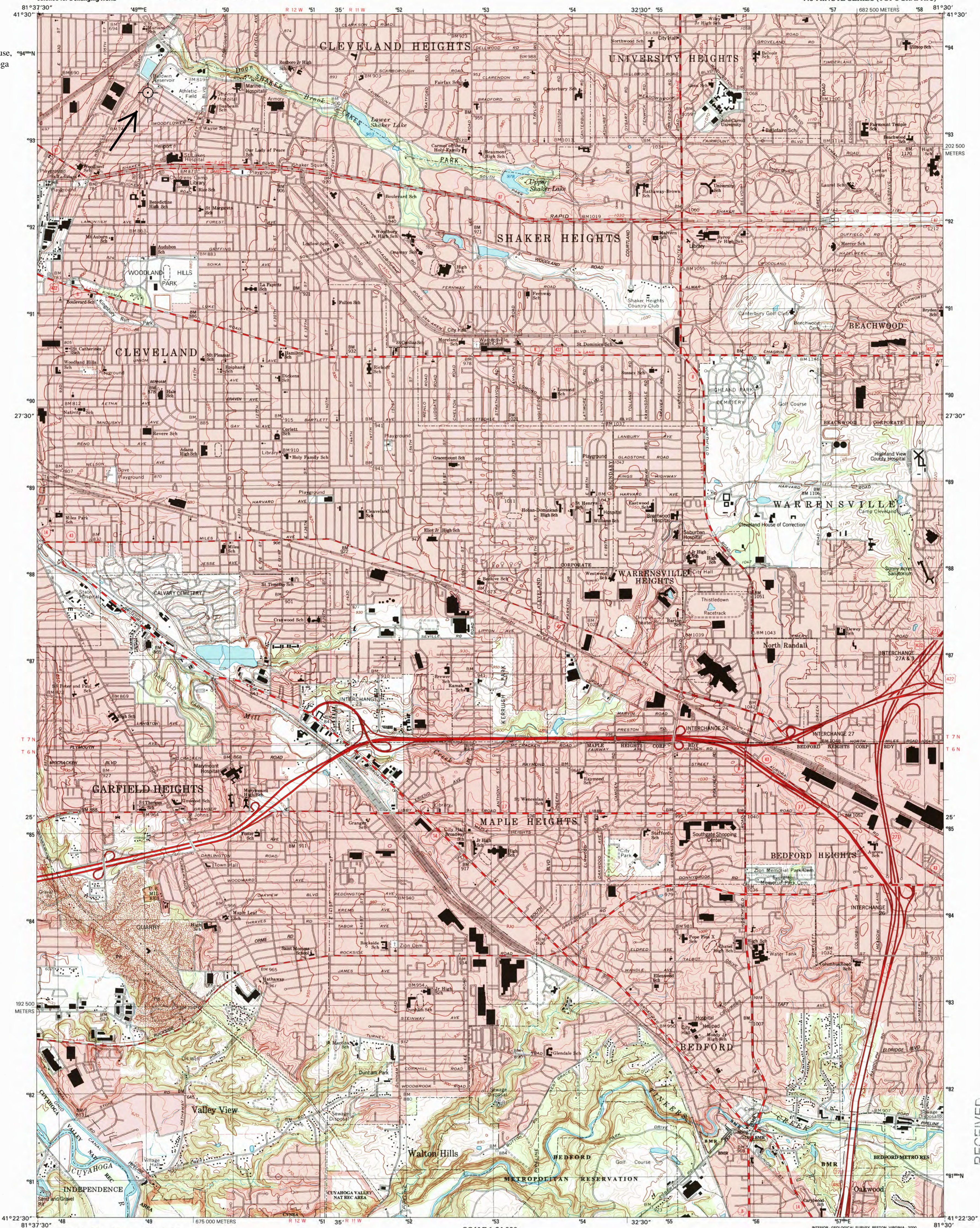
Photo Key. Sketch Map-Basement

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

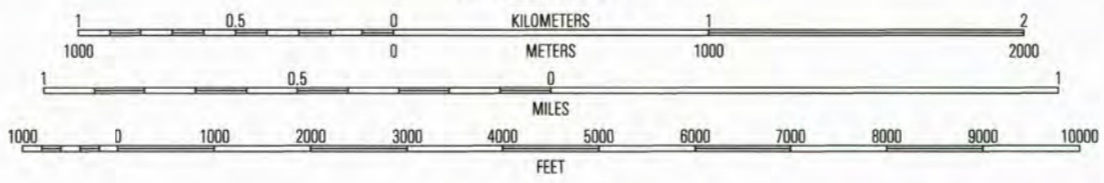
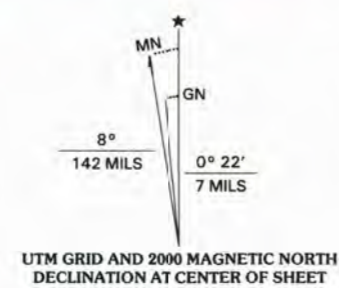
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Scofield, Levi, House, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Zone 17 East 449096 North 4593315



Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1953. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources, Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1983. North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2 500-meter ticks: Ohio Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Dotted land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Landmark buildings verified 1963.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

1	2	3	1 Cleveland North
			2 East Cleveland
			3 Mayfield Heights
4			4 Cleveland South
			5 Chagrin Falls
			6 Broadview Heights
			7 Northfield
6	7	8	8 Twinsburg

SHAKER HEIGHTS, OH

1994

NIMA 4666 1 NE-SERIES V852

RECEIVED JUN 30 2001

HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Scofield, Levi, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Cuyahoga

Date Received: 11/19/2019 Date of Pending List: 12/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 12/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 1/3/2020 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004823

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary NR Criterion: C.
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria AOS: Architecture; POS: 1898-1917; LOS: local. Home of Levi Tucker Scofield, architect.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/31/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



November 15, 2019

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find four new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.


NEW NOMINATIONS
Scofield, Levi House
Delaware Post Office

COUNTY
Cuyahoga
Delaware

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nominations for Scofield, Levi House and Delaware Post Office.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Nov. 15, 2019
For nomination of the Scobfield, Levi House to the National Register of
Historic Places: Cuyahoga County, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
___ Paper PDF
- ___ Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
___ Paper ___ PDF
- ___ Multiple Property Nomination form
___ Paper ___ PDF
- Photographs
___ Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
___ Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
___ Paper PDF
- ___ Piece(s) of correspondence
___ Paper ___ PDF
- ___ Other _____

COMMENTS:

- ___ Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- ___ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- ___ The enclosed owner objection(s) do ___ do not ___
Constitute a majority of property owners
- ___ Other: _____