National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cuyahoga Valley National Park
Ohio

Edmund Gleason Farm

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



March 2013

Table of Contents

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview	5
Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary	7
Chapter 2: Concurrence Status	11
Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map	13
Chapter 4: Management Information	19
Chapter 5: National Register Information	21
Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History	27
Chapter 7: Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	33
Chapter 8: Condition and Treatment	57
Bibliography & Supplemental Information	59

MWRO, Cultural Landscapes Program, 2013

Cover Image: Edmund Gleason House. Photograph taken by Jackson/NPS, 2011.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics as character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that responds to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B) servicewide; and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI is maintained by the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, and is the official source of cultural landscape information servicewide.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included in the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history, significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent, and resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist, or when an existing nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work for the CLR effort.

The CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It therefore requires a more in depth level of research and documentation, both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape and to recommend a preservation treatment strategy that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Unit Description

The Edmund Gleason Farm is a historic farmstead comprising thirteen and one half acres along the eastern edge of the Cuyahoga River valley, located roughly ten miles south of downtown Cleveland and the Lake Erie shore. The farm's cultural landscape overlooks the confluence of Tinkers Creek into the Cuyahoga River; it is also adjacent to an extant segment of the Ohio & Erie Canal, which connected Ohio's productive agricultural hinterland to markets nationwide during the middle of the nineteenth century. The landscape includes an 1854 farmhouse and five outbuildings associated with the farm's agricultural history, in addition to a noncontributing modern garage. The landscape also contains a portion of the land that historically served as the Gleasons' agricultural fields, on which family members and hired laborers cultivated corn and oats; this portion of land contributes to the farm's historic landscape, as it continues to be used for agriculture. The field measures approximately 1,000 feet wide and 400 feet deep, and it is situated between Tinkers Creek and Tinkers Creek Road. The western boundary of the cultural landscape extends to Canal Road; the canal bed and Cuyahoga River are located just beyond. The landscape is bisected by Tinkers Creek Road, which intersects with Canal Road in front of the farmhouse. The property's contributing resources have been listed to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, representing a period of significance from 1851 to 1930. These years cover the farm's historical association with agriculture and shipping on the Ohio & Erie Canal and on local rail lines; the period of significance spans from the farm's founding until the end of crop agriculture's economic dominance in the Cuyahoga Valley.

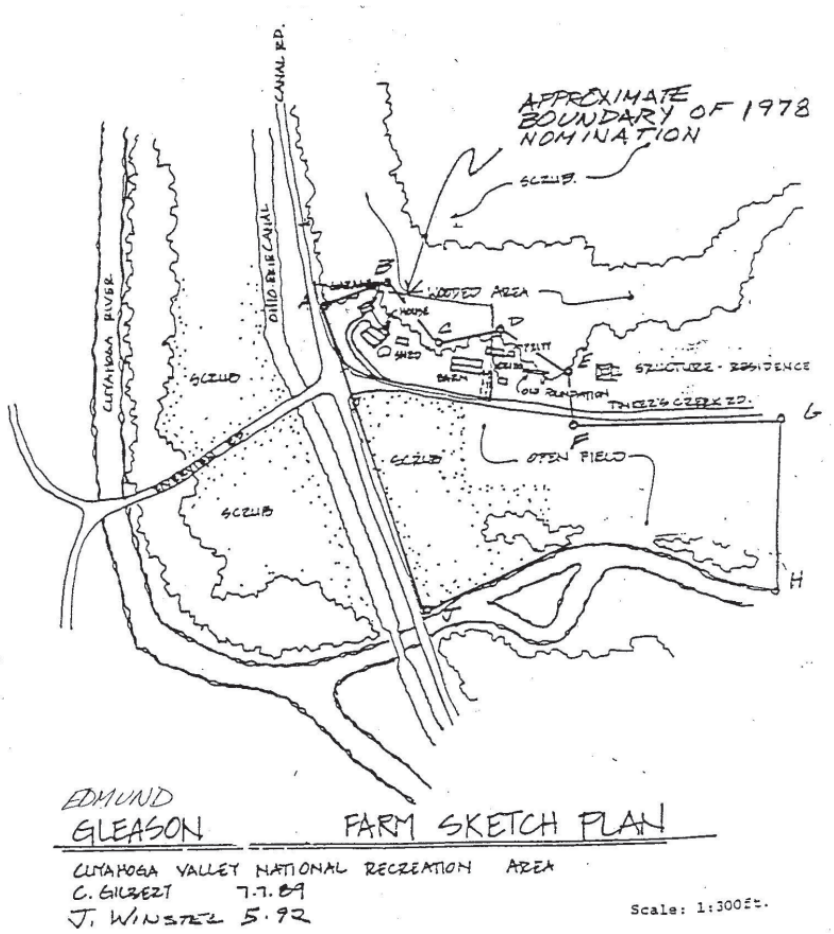
The immediate physical context of the farmstead is a broad floodplain surrounding the Cuyahoga River, edged in by steep, forested valley walls. The farmhouse and outbuildings are situated on a slight rise above the valley bottom, with the contributing field lying lower beside Tinkers Creek. The farmstead's location alongside the historic prism of the Ohio & Erie Canal conveys the site's historical association with significant transportation routes and economic development in the United States' first century. Modern features that fall within or adjacent to the landscape include paved highways, road signage, and telephone poles that follow the automobile corridors.

The farmstead contains built features that are characteristic of agricultural landscapes of the Cuyahoga River valley. A one-and-one-half-story side-gabled house, built in the Greek Revival style and clad in sandstone, was built circa 1854; it received a broad spindle front porch circa 1880, as well as a later rear addition and dormer windows. Southeast of the house is a large gambrel roof barn, built in 1905. The barn is banked slightly into the slope, and its south façade opens at ground level to a pen surrounded by a railed wood fence. Surrounding the barn are four additional outbuildings. A front gabled corn crib has spaced, vertical slat exterior walls and a vent in the center of the roof ridge. A second corn crib is located behind the barn, with vertical slat walls and a shed roof. Both of these outbuildings are elevated from grade by short piers. A small milk house is covered in horizontal wood shiplap siding and has a side-gabled roof. A poultry house sits on a concrete block foundation and is covered by a shed roof. It is clad in vertical wood shiplap siding. A stone rubble foundation is found east of the barn; according to the property's National Register nomination for a boundary increase, this foundation may belong to the first barn located on the farmstead (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 7).

The property's first nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, written in 1976 and approved in 1978, designated only the central farmhouse, claiming a state level of significance. In 1993, a second nomination was filed to expand the property's boundaries to comprise over thirteen total acres, containing all outbuildings on the farmstead and the adjacent field. These features were listed at a local level of significance. The CLI record of the Ohio & Erie Canal, however, subsequently included the Gleason Farm as a component landscape within the canal's larger cultural landscape. The CLI entry recognized the canal bed and its contributing resources, including the Gleason Farm, as significant at the national level, supported by a Determination of Eligibility by the Ohio SHPO. This level of significance resulted from the canal's role

in opening Ohio's agricultural hinterland—containing many farms similar to the Gleasons'—to distant markets, through the canal's connections to Lake Erie, the Erie Canal, the Ohio River, and the Mississippi River. After the full canal opened in 1832, the widening geographic networks of trade allowed an expanded national market economy to take shape. The Gleason Farm contributed to these developments because of its crucial relationship to the canal and later transportation methods. This CLI entry seeks to re-evaluate the Gleason Farm property at a national level of significance, in order to support the evaluation of the Ohio & Erie Canal, its parent landscape.

In some instances, the name of the property has been spelled using Edmond Gleeson, an alternate version of the first owner's name. Opinions differ regarding the correct spelling. The CLI record will use Edmund Gleason, following both previous National Register nominations, until concrete evidence is found that confirms the other spelling.



This site plan was originally submitted with the 1993 boundary increase nomination to the National Register. It shows the proposed expanded boundaries, as well as the boundaries of the earlier, more limited nomination (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 13).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Edmund Gleason Farm
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500984
Parent Landscape:	500928

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Cuyahoga Valley National Park - CUVA
Park Organization Code:	6160
Park Administrative Unit:	Cuyahoga Valley National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Gleason Farm has been identified as a component landscape within the larger cultural landscape of the Ohio & Erie Canal. As described in the canal's CLI record, the twenty-two-mile linear corridor comprises a number of component landscapes, which contain the extant canal remains and associated features that are located within the boundaries of Cuyahoga National Park. Among these, the structures that once contributed directly to canal operations include remaining stretches of the canal prism, lock remains, floodgates, aqueducts, and dams. The remaining associated features are commercial and residential properties, including the Gleason Farm, that contributed to the economic and cultural history of the canal. Its component status has led to its re-evaluation as a nationally significant cultural landscape.

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status:

Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Seasonal Megan Weaver and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed and entered initial information on the agricultural landscapes at Cuyahoga Valley, including the Edmund Gleason Farm. In May 2011, MWRO Landscape Historian Dan Jackson conducted a field survey of the farm. In summer 2011, NCPE intern Danielle Meiners began to write the CLI entry; a draft was completed in FY 2013 by intern Jonathon Rusch. Concurrence was received from the park in March 2013, and the CLI record was subsequently submitted to the Ohio SHPO for review and concurrence. On 8/19/2013, general concurrence was provided by the SHPO.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Gleason Farm was first designated on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, and the farmhouse was the only contributing feature listed. A boundary increase in 1993 expanded the designated property to contain outbuildings and an adjacent farm field.

Site Visit Conducted: 2011

Concurrence Graphic

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: NO HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141

H3023 (MWR/CR-HAL)

March 1, 2013

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region Office
Attention: Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources

From: Superintendent, Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Edmund Gleason Farm

This memorandum serves as concurrence for the Edmund Gleason Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). Park staff reviewed the draft CLI document and concur with the overall findings. Specifically, the park concurs with:

- The current condition of the property as "Good" and the management category of "Should Be Preserved and Maintained."
- The proposed change to the National Register listing to categorize the entire property as a component landscape within the context of the Ohio & Erie Canal parent landscape at a national level of significance.

Please post the CLI record on IRMA for reference viewable to the NPS and Public.

Please see the attached document for detailed review comments.

If you have questions, please contact Darlene Kelbach, Historical Landscape Architect at 330-650-4415.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stan Austa

Park Concurrence 3/1/2013

Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State: OH

County: Cuyahoga County

Size (Acres): 13.5

Boundary Description:

From the 1993 boundary increase National Register nomination:
Beginning at Point 1 proceed approximately 190' northeast to Point 2; thence 225' southeast to Point 3: thence 190' northeast to Point 4; thence 225' southeast to Point 5; thence 150' south across Tinkers Creek Road to Point 6. Proceed east approximately 560' to Point 7: thence south 375' to Point 8. Follow the northern bank of Tinkers Creek to Point 9, where the creek intersects with the eastern berm of Canal Road. From Point 9 proceed northwest to Point 1.

Boundary UTMs

Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WGS84

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing
1	17	448,895	4,579,739
2	17	448,955	4,579,759
3	17	449,009	4,579,713
4	17	449,071	4,579,722
5	17	449,130	4,579,688
6	17	449,134	4,579,637
7	17	449,304	4,579,635
8	17	449,306	4,579,547
9	17	449,107	4,549,452

Location Map



Geographic location map showing boundary lines and boundary points specified in 1993 National Register nomination (Google Earth 2012).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

The Cuyahoga River valley has been the site of human habitation for thousands of years, beginning with Paleo-Indians and Archaic peoples who moved seasonally throughout the region. Later groups of indigenous inhabitants, from around 800 B.C., introduced agriculture to the valley by cultivating corn and squash. Regarding the historic period, the first Europeans to encounter the region, in the mid-17th century, did not find indigenous peoples in the Cuyahoga Valley, although Ottawas relocated there not long after. Present-day northeastern Ohio served as the stage for the fur trade, and later for colonial conflicts and wars, and the region subsequently was claimed by the United States through a series of treaties in the late eighteenth century. Nevertheless, the region remained the northwest frontier of the young nation (Cockrell 1992, 2-4).

The earliest Euro-Americans to settle in the Cuyahoga River valley arrived at the very end of the eighteenth century. Agriculture was the primary means to make a living in the valley for another century, before the growing urban centers of Cleveland and Akron drew large numbers of residents to manufacturing jobs. Hard times in New England between 1817 and 1825 forced many migrants to leave the Northeast for the Northwest, leading to rapid population growth in Ohio (Cockrell 1992, 4-5). Corn and wheat were the valley's predominant crops, and dairy production occurred on the region's uplands. Prior to the 1820s, farming near the Cuyahoga was largely, although not entirely, conducted for the sake of subsistence. The construction of the first stretch of the Ohio & Erie Canal, between 1825 and 1827, connected Cleveland to Akron, providing faster, cheaper, and more reliable transportation for people and goods from the Cuyahoga Valley's farmland to markets to the north and east. The completion of the canal to the Ohio River linked the Cuyahoga to population centers along the Mississippi River. Wheat and dairy production increased, as they were profitable on the market. In the following decades, Ohio became a center of agricultural production in the United States, which was amplified by the introduction of railroads into the valley during the 1850s. The transportation of goods to Cleveland, Akron, and markets beyond again became faster and more dependable. Rail lines supported the industrial development of those cities, as well, which in turn ramped up regional demand for agricultural output. The second half of the nineteenth century was a prosperous period for the valley, during which time farmers paid increasing attention to scientifically-tested farming methods so that they could operate more efficient farms and improve their yields (Winstel 7-15).

Following decades of predominance, farming in the Cuyahoga Valley began to suffer after much of the Ohio & Erie Canal was destroyed during a tremendous flood in the valley, in 1913. At approximately this time, farms in Midwestern and Great Plains states produced multiple times the volume of staple crops as those in the Cuyahoga Valley were capable of; drained swampland in western Ohio, too, proved substantially more productive than the historical agricultural core of the Old Northwest. Many farmers found it more profitable to leave the Cuyahoga Valley and pursue industrial employment in nearby urban centers. The farms that survived in the Cuyahoga Valley were those that had flourished with the most productive soils, yet even then only by diversifying their profitable activities beyond crop agriculture. The soil instability on the slopes of the valley has, to some extent, limited twentieth-century development in the Cuyahoga Valley's historic farmland, even as the surrounding region became heavily suburbanized (Winstel 1993, 12-18).

In 1911, the Ohio General Assembly established a template for parks in the Cleveland and Akron metropolitan areas, to be administered at the county level. The parks agency recruited the Olmsted Brothers' celebrated landscape architecture firm, which recommended a series of linked preserves surrounding Cleveland; this ultimately became the Cleveland Metroparks system. While the Cuyahoga Valley's farmlands

were not incorporated into the system, the creation of the reservations suggested a growing conservation ethic for an area vulnerable to rapid expansion of two nearby cities (Cockrell 1992, 11-14).

In the postwar period, commuter suburbs encroached upon the Cuyahoga Valley, and U.S. Interstates 80 and 271 were constructed across its core. The continued threat of modern development (including the construction of an athletics stadium along the western edge of the valley) fueled regional efforts to preserve the valley as a state or national park. The river gained a national reputation in 1969, after severe pollution at its mouth, in Cleveland, caught fire and burned for three days. Reflecting the burgeoning environmentalist movement across the United States, advocacy groups in northeastern Ohio, such as the Lake Erie Watershed Conservation Foundation and the Cuyahoga Valley Association, encouraged the preservation of open spaces and undeveloped natural areas along the river. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established by federal legislation in 1974, followed by a series of land acquisition campaigns to build the park to a substantial size (Cockrell 1992, 11-111). By this time, the former predominance of farming in the valley had ended, but the park later established a leasing program to maintain historic farmsteads as productive farmland, in order to preserve the valley's historic character and scale of use.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

The Cuyahoga River predominates among the natural features of the valley. The river begins as two parallel branches, which originate roughly twenty-five miles east of current-day Cleveland; they join and flow southwest, and the river gradually turns west and then north to empty into Lake Erie. Along its winding course, the river is fed by numerous creeks and streams. Cuyahoga Valley National Park, which is situated on the river's final northward stretch, contains the Cuyahoga's confluence with Yellow Creek, Furnace Run, Dickerson Run, Brandywine Creek, Chippewa Creek, and Tinkers Creek, among other tributaries.

In terms of geology, the Cuyahoga River cuts a deep valley through the glaciated northern portion of the Allegheny Plateau: glacial deposits of varying depths now cover the plateau, which is principally made up of sandstone and shale sedimentary rocks. Sharon conglomerate, the most recent Paleozoic rocks of the Pennsylvanian age, is well represented in the valley. It is prominently exposed in Virginia Kendal State Park (now contained in the boundaries of Cuyahoga Valley National Park) and makes up the cliffs of Boston and Ritchie Ledges. Topographic features common within Ohio—such as hills, streams, and chiseled ravines—were created when rivers like the Cuyahoga carved out deep and steep sided valleys. When the glacier receded around 13,000 B.C., it left coarse debris—including sand, gravel, and clay—in a half mile wide valley marked with unstable slopes between 200 and 400 feet high. Subsequently, the river began a process of lateral erosion, and it ultimately achieved its meandering course. The natural floodplain ranged from a few hundred yards to a mile wide. Slope instability is one of the valley's cardinal physical attributes, and it significantly limited possibilities for economic development.

The valley walls were heavily forested, as was much of the land beyond the floodplain. The area's flora marks the valley as a transitional zone between the mountain and prairie physiographic zones. Only isolated examples of pre settlement vegetation remain today, since trees were cut extensively during the construction of the canal and railroad. A recent study concluded that three types of forest predominated before human habitation: a mixed mesophytic forest on the valley floor, a mixed oak forest in the north central, southeastern and southwestern sectors of the park, and a beech forest in the northeast quadrant.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Political

Cuyahoga River National Park encompasses approximately 33,000 acres between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, along twenty-two miles of the Cuyahoga. It is contained within the modern political boundaries of Summit and Cuyahoga counties, located in the northeastern part of Ohio in what was historically the Connecticut Western Reserve. The park is intertwined with the reservations of the Cleveland and Summit County Metroparks; these parks are managed separately, although at times they pursue the same programmatic goals as the National Park Service in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Location Code CN

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Expiration Date: January 31, 2069

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

The park leases the Edmund Gleason Farm to David, Daniel, and Meghan Wingenfeld as part of the Countryside Initiative Program. The Wingenfelds' farm operation is called the Canal Corners Farm and Market.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description

The extant prism of the Ohio & Erie Canal runs along the western boundary of the Gleason Farmstead.

FMSS Location Numbers

24565	Gleeson Complex (parent location)
24567	Gleeson House (HS-403)
24569	Gleeson Barn (HS-404)
24571	Gleeson Shed (HS-405)
24573	Gleeson Corn Crib North (HS-406)
24575	Gleeson Corn Crib South (HS-407)
24621	Gleeson Grounds

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered; Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The existing nomination includes only structural landscape features. The cultural landscape needs to be evaluated and described in detail.

The original National Register nomination for the Edmund Gleason property, approved in 1978, contains only the farmhouse and lists its significance at the state level. In 1993, an additional nomination was filed to expand the boundaries of the property to include the farmstead's outbuildings and adjacent field amounting to 13.5 acres; these resources were designated with a local level of significance. The CLI entry for the Ohio & Erie Canal listed the Gleason Farmhouse and Gleason Barn as contributing, nationally significant resources within the canal's cultural landscape; in 2004, the Ohio SHPO issued a Determination of Eligibility that supported the CLI. As a result, this CLI entry re-evaluates existing documentation and frames the Gleason Farm as significant at the national level as a contributing component of the Ohio & Erie Canal parent landscape, to ensure consistency with existing inventory records.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible - SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	Multiple Property
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A -Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history. C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of a master or high artistic values.
Period of Significance:	AD 1851 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture; Construction and Housing
Facet:	Farming for Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, and Vegetables
Area of Significance:	Agriculture Architecture

National Register Information (cont.)

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Gleason, Edmund, House
NRIS Number	78000377
Other Names:	Edwin Carey House
Primary Certification:	Listed in the National Register
Primary Certification Date:	December 18, 1978
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - March 12, 1993 Boundary Increase - March 12, 1993

Statement of Significance:

The following statement of significance has been adapted and expanded from the 1993 boundary increase National Register nomination, using additional sources to describe better the farmstead's historical relationship to the Ohio & Erie Canal.

The Edmund Gleason Farm has been listed to the National Register of Historic Places for its historical significance under Criterion A, due to its association with the agricultural development of the Cuyahoga Valley, as well as under Criterion C, due to its fine expression of rural architecture during the era of agricultural predominance in the valley. While the farmstead landscape inventoried here comprises less than twenty acres, the site has contributed to economic and social developments at a much broader scale. The farmstead landscape's significance has been conferred at the national level, on account of its relationship to the adjacent Ohio & Erie Canal and its consequent integral role in providing agricultural goods to areas across the United States during the nineteenth century. The period of significance begins in 1851, when Edmund Gleason began to build on his property along the Cuyahoga, and ends in 1930, when the profitability of farming practices in Ohio had dwindled. In total, the landscape is a largely intact example of a Cuyahoga River farmstead that conveys the farming heritage of the valley and its relationship to expanding transportation and agricultural networks that shaped the American economy during the nation's first century.

Regarding Criterion A, the Edmund Gleason Farm is associated with the broad patterns of agricultural and transportation development of the Cuyahoga River valley, which contributed to a nationally integrated agricultural economy through the nineteenth century. The Gleason property contributed, like many other farms in the valley, to substantial changes in transporting agricultural goods to consumers in the United States using the Ohio & Erie Canal and, later, railroads that reached eastern marketplaces.

Wheat and corn were the primary crops grown in the valley in the first half of the nineteenth century, while sheep and dairy farms often were located above the valley on upland plateaus. The initial farmers in the valley, having arrived from New England in the first decades after 1800, used the methods they had learned in the east, making do with few farm implements and frequently working by hand. Farmers' wives most often were responsible for producing cheese and butter in their homes, using cheese hoops and churns. Some

historians have characterized early agriculture in the region as oriented towards subsistence, as the scale of operations and the available transportation did not allow easy sales of agricultural surplus. But many farmers likely did participate in a regional market economy that spread north from the valley to Lake Erie and included communities along its southern shore. Even so, farmers in the state struggled with high freight charges to get their crops to market: wagon rides to Cleveland markets were neither swift nor cheap, and the speed of river traffic varied according to boat schedules and transfers, with high shipping fees. Overland and water shipment therefore proved expensive and involved the risk of soured milk and spoiled produce en route to market (Winstel 1993, 1-8).

The opening of the Ohio & Erie Canal had a tremendous impact on the scale and profitability of agricultural production in the Cuyahoga Valley. Encouraged by the construction of the Erie Canal across Upstate New York in the early 1820s, the governor of Ohio appointed a commission to identify potential canal routes through the state. In 1825, the year the Erie Canal opened, Ohio legislators authorized the construction and funding of a canal between Cleveland on Lake Erie and Portsmouth on the Ohio River. The first section was complete by 1827, connecting Cleveland and Akron roughly following the route of the Cuyahoga River. The canal markedly improved the transportation of goods and people in and out of this frontier region of the young United States, and it quickly became the principal commercial shipping route in the state. Trips by canal boat to Cleveland and Akron were faster and had lower freight rates than farmers had previously been accustomed to, and their goods could reach consumers in market centers accessible by the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal—as well as south along the Mississippi, once the canal reached the Ohio River in 1832. With widened opportunities for selling their agricultural goods, farmers increasingly cultivated wheat rather than corn, and cattle rather than swine. They denuded much of the valley of its forests, in order to maximize agricultural land use. Farmers' higher earnings sparked by canal transportation prompted them to improve their homes, or construct new ones aligned with prevalent styles in the eastern United States (Winstel 1993, 7-9).

Within forty years of the canal's opening, Ohio had achieved the status of one of the United States' agricultural epicenters. According to the 1860 agricultural census, Ohio's output of wheat, Indian corn, and oats was among the highest in the country. The farms of the Cuyahoga Valley, situated near the canal, were vital to the state's agricultural ascent: Summit and Cuyahoga Counties, which contained the valley, had 175,000 acres of improved farmland between them (Winstel 1993, 7-10). 1851 saw 2.5 million bushels of wheat shipped to market through Cleveland. The value of land in the six northernmost counties along the canal increased by over three and a half times ("A Route to Prosperity" 1993, 21-22).

The Gleason Farm was established in the midst of the financial success brought to the Cuyahoga River valley by the canal. The farm's development represents the agricultural significance of northeastern Ohio, and its proximity to the extant canal prism conveys the farm's contributing role in the nation's transportation history. Edmund Gleason was one of the many migrants who relocated from the East—in his case, from New York State—to take advantage of the profitable opportunities available to farmers alongside the canal. He purchased his first one hundred acres at the confluence of the Cuyahoga and Tinkers Creek in 1847, and he built his house there during the first half of the 1850s. Later census records document that in 1880, he raised wheat and cattle, which took more effort than corn and pigs but were more profitable to ship on the canal and sell at distant markets. The Gleason family likely had continued these practices from the earlier canal era, as he undoubtedly benefited from his farm's location alongside the canal route (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 8).

The construction of railroads into the Cuyahoga River valley heralded further agricultural development and stronger economic ties between northeastern Ohio and markets across the nation. Rail lines arrived in Cleveland and Akron in 1852—the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati; the Cleveland, Akron, & Zanesville; and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh—linking the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron to markets outside of Ohio. Within a few years, the Ohio & Erie Canal's profits had dropped significantly. Shipment by

rail promised farmers a faster and more affordable means to reach their markets that was not subject to the disruption of seasonal freezing. The Valley Railroad, which paralleled the Cuyahoga River and the canal, opened in 1880 and linked Cleveland directly with Akron. Frank Gleason, who operated the farm after his father's death, had responded to the opportunities the railroad brought: in 1880, the farmstead had gained additional acreage—including 110 acres for oat and corn cultivation, fifty acres of pasture, and fifty acres of forest—and hired labor. The farm appears to have relied on dairying, as the Gleasons owned seven milk cows, in addition to other cattle. The farm's new dairy barn was built two and a half decades later, in 1905 (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 7-8). This development reflects the predominance of dairy throughout the Cuyahoga Valley during the railroad era: milk sales tripled by volume between 1870 and 1910, driven by demand from nearby industrial urban centers, as well as from centralized cheese factories within the valley.

As with the canal, the railroads expanded the trade networks that involved the Cuyahoga Valley; by 1880s, large American cities had markets with goods from over forty states. While the valley remained pastoral and relatively undeveloped at this time, nearby cities underwent rapid industrialization. Cleveland notably became an important American steel production and manufacturing center, accessible to iron ore shipments from Minnesota and coal from downstate Ohio. The subsequent inpouring of immigrant labor far outpaced population growth in the rural Cuyahoga Valley during the final quarter of the nineteenth century. Industrialization ensured great demand for regional agricultural goods. At this time, agricultural efficiency generally improved through a new model of farming knowledge, based in scientific research and expert opinion. The Agricultural Experiment Station was established in Wooster in 1882, and local agricultural societies, such as the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, contributed to discourse on farming methods, crop and livestock types, and new implements. Scientific farming and improved yields were reflected in buildings like the Gleason's 1905 gambrel-roof barn—the model for which was developed at the University of Wisconsin and created greater storage space above the cattle stalls (Winstel 1993, 10-15).

The agricultural prominence of the Cuyahoga River valley declined after the first decades of the twentieth century. The Ohio & Erie Canal operated until 1913, when it was severely damaged by flood. The continued growth of manufacturing cities in Ohio lured former farmers to industrial jobs; simultaneously, the Great Plains was becoming the most profitable agricultural region in the United States, due to its larger-scaled farms than were possible in the Old Northwest (Winstel 1993, 15-16). Members of Edmund Gleason's family remained on the farmstead he founded until 1987, but 1930 marked the end of the agricultural era of the Cuyahoga River valley, as specified by a multiple property documentation form completed for the valley's agricultural resources (Winstel 1993, 17-21). The Gleason Farm conveys the Cuyahoga Valley's most profitable period of agricultural production and integration into transportation networks significant to the development of a national economy.

Regarding Criterion C, the Edmund Gleason Farm is an excellent example of a family-operated farmstead in the Cuyahoga Valley beginning during the middle of the nineteenth century. The buildings, structures, and sites that comprise the farm form a functionally related unit that is associated with historic agricultural practices and transportation provided by the Ohio & Erie Canal.
The Gleason residence is the nucleus of the farmstead, and its fine craftsmanship and architectural style represents a successful farm operation in the Cuyahoga Valley from the second half of the nineteenth century. It is one of two houses clad in sandstone block on Canal Road. It was constructed during the 1850s with characteristic Greek Revival details—namely, wide frieze boards and cornice returns—that indicate its owners' eagerness to follow residential trends imported from the eastern United States. The tooled sandstone window surrounds and the elaborate assemblage of the recessed portico provide an impressive level of detail on the front facade. The railed spindle porch, constructed around 1880, is evidence that subsequent members of Edmund Gleason's family also invested in architectural detailing contemporary to their own times. The carved brackets affixed to the tops of the porch posts particularly indicate a late Victorian-era design sensibility. Other additions such as the front and rear dormers, dating from 1939, do not detract from the predominant architectural form and features from the period of significance.

The farm's large extant barn is typical of the dairy barn type developed at the University of Wisconsin's Agricultural Experiment Station. Its character-defining features include its gambrel roof, rectangular plan, regular massing, light lumber trussing, and rows of hay doors. The interior of the barn contains rough cut timber beams with pegged mortise and tenon joints. Its apparently unaltered fenestration pattern of hay doors and stall windows points to the characteristic organization of dairy operations in the early twentieth century.

The four remaining contributing outbuildings—the two corn cribs, poultry house, and milk house—are vernacular agricultural resources, and each is characteristic of its respective typology through its simple construction and architectural details. The corn cribs are built of characteristic wood slat exterior walls to facilitate ventilation, and they are raised from grade to prevent intrusion by rodents. The poultry house and milk house show common building forms and materials—namely, drop siding and plain wood trim of milled lumber, which the region's railroads had made widely available to farmers. Considered together, the architecture of the contributing buildings conveys the operations of a typical northeast Ohio farmstead of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

While a recent garage is located on the property, and while several alterations have been made to the residence, the farmstead largely retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the boundaries of the district do not include all the land that was acquired and farmed by members of the Gleason family during the stated period of significance, the relationship between buildings, fields, and environs (particularly the extant canal prism) is still strong and expresses agricultural life in the Cuyahoga Valley during the canal and railroad eras.

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Agricultural Field
Primary Current Use:	Government - Other

Other Use/Function:	**Type:**
Agicultural Outbuilding	Historic
Agiculture/Subsistence-Other	Historic
Commerce/Trade-Other	Historic
Farm (Plantation)	Historic
Single Family House	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	**Type of Name:**
Edmund Gleason Farm	Historic
Edwin Carey Farm	Historic
Canal Corners Farm and Market	Current

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1795	Land Transfer	The Connecticut Land Company buys the Connecticut Western Reserve, containing the Cuyahoga River valley, from the State of Connecticut.
AD 1825 - 1827	Built	The first segment of the Ohio & Erie Canal is constructed between Akron and Cleveland, passing along the western boundary of the future Gleason Farm site.
AD 1847	Purchased/Sold	Mary C. and Edward C. Hubbard sell 100 acres to Edmund Gleason.
AD 1851	Built	Edmund Gleason constructs the residence on his farm.
AD 1855 - 1880	Purchased/Sold	Edmund Gleason or his family members acquire additional land; the 1880 agricultural census notes that Frank Gleason, Edmund's son, owns 210 acres.
AD 1860	Land Transfer	With Edmund Gleason's death, the property is transferred to his heirs.
AD 1880	Built	The house's front porch is added at approximately this time.
AD 1892	Built	A five-room addition is built on the rear of the farmhouse around this date.
AD 1905	Built	A large barn is constructed at the farm by Edwin Carey, grandson of Edmund Gleason.
AD 1935	Land Transfer	The property is transferred to Edwin Carey.
AD 1939	Demolished	The rear addition to the farmhouse is removed, along with chimney tops at either end of the roof ridge.
AD 1939	Built	Front and rear dormers are added to the farmhouse; a new exterior chimney is added, and closets are installed.

Chronology (continued)

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1974	Established	Federal legislation establishes the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.
AD 1977	Land Transfer	A civil suit grants Edwin Carey a lifelong lease to the farmstead, whose ownership is transferred to the National Park Service.
AD 1979	Established	The Edmund Gleason House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
AD 1987	Established	Edwin Carey, the last member of the Edmund Gleason family to reside at the farm, dies; the National Park Service acquires programmatic control.
AD 1993	Established	The original National Register nomination is amended with a boundary increase, expanding the designated property to contain thirteen acres and five additional contributing structures.
AD 2009	Established	The Canal Corners Farm and Market is established at the Gleason Farm, following the owners' signing of a sixty-year lease on the land from the National Park Service.

Physical HIstory

Until 1847

The earliest history of the present-day Gleason Farm site is difficult to determine, but archeological evidence from across the Cuyahoga Valley describes the broad development of human habitation in the area. Paleo-Indians were present in the valley as early as 12,000 B.C., and subsequent prehistoric periods saw humans adopt agriculture and seasonal forms of habitation in the valley. Between approximately 1350 and 1650 A.D., settlements were organized as villages surrounded by agricultural fields. The Ottawas arrived in the valley after the initial stage of European colonialism in current-day northeast Ohio (around 1660 to 1750), which was claimed by the British. The land was subsequently claimed by the United States following the Revolutionary War, and a number of treaties in the final two decades of the eighteenth century established the Cuyahoga as the upper segment of the westernmost border of American territory (Cockrell 2-4).

Four states—New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut—claimed the territory west of Pennsylvania. Their claims were founded on royal charters established by England's Stuart Kings. Some of these territories overlapped, resulting in many disputes. The conflict was settled after all four states ceded the land to the federal government. Connecticut was the last to do so, in 1786, but the state reserved a 120 mile strip south of Lake Erie, which was known as the Connecticut Western Reserve and contained the Cuyahoga River valley. During the 1780s, a French trading post was established near the confluence of Tinkers Creek and the Cuyahoga River, in the vicinity of the present Gleason Farm. The Northwest Territory was established in 1787; in 1795, Connecticut appointed a commission to administer the sale of the state's reserved lands. A syndicate of purchasers formed the Connecticut Land Company, which, in 1796, secured the land east of the river from Native inhabitants and divided up the lots among purchasers. In 1805, indigenous inhabitants also ceded rights to the lands west of the river, which were subsequently divided in a similar fashion. Cuyahoga County was established in 1807, and county officers were appointed in 1810 (Cockrell 1992, 4-5).

The impact of the construction of the Ohio & Erie Canal on the settlement and agricultural growth of the Cuyahoga River valley cannot be overstated. From Cleveland, the Ohio & Erie Canal route proceeded south along the Cuyahoga River, immediately past the site that would contain the Gleason Farm in two decades' time. It continued over the Portage Summit (Akron) to the Tuscarawas, west to Licking, then to the Scioto at Columbus, and finally south to the Ohio River town of Portsmouth, for a total of 308 miles. In 1827, the first link of the canal opened between Cleveland and Akron, and the entire length was completed in 1832 (A Route to Prosperity 1993, 21).

No available evidence suggests the property that would become the Gleason farmstead was cultivated or inhabited during this period.

1874-1930

Prior to establishing his farmstead near the Cuyahoga River and Tinkers Creek, Edmund Gleason had been a landowner in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, since at least 1843. Census records indicate that he had originally lived in New York State, was born in approximately 1816, and was a farmer by profession. In 1847, Mary C. and Edward C. Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, sold him one hundred acres of land for $1500 (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 8), and in 1850, Edmund Gleason was listed as the owner of ninety-eight acres in tract 4, lot 8, where the Gleason Farm currently stands. The first building constructed at the site was the farmhouse, which the Gleasons' grandson Edwin Carey has attested was built between 1851 and 1855. The sandstone used for the house's façade was quarried in the vicinity of nearby Bedford, Ohio. Gleason and his wife, Charlotte, had two children: the oldest was named Frank, and the youngest, Clara. Edmund died circa 1860, after which his property was listed in tax records under the name of "Edmund Gleason Heirs" (Miller 1978, 3-4).

The 1880 U.S. Census Products of Agriculture sheds light on developments at the farm over the preceding two decades. Frank Gleason is listed as the farm's owner of record. The operation had grown significantly: at this time, it included over 200 acres of land: 110 acres used for crop cultivation, fifty acres used for pasture, and fifty acres that remained forested. Livestock at the farmstead included twenty-four cattle, seven of which were milk cows. While Charlotte and Frank Gleason were likely the only permanent inhabitants of the farm at this time, they hired outside help, paying $388 for twenty-four weeks of labor over the course of 1879. Farmsteads in the vicinity do not appear to have relied on outside labor to this extent, indicating that the farm had flourished through its owners' reliance on the valley's transportation corridors to move their goods to market (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 8-10). The elaborate spindle porch was also added at approximately this time, which further suggests that by 1880 the farm had become prosperous. The expansion of operations there reflect changes seen throughout the valley in response to railroad transportation and the valley's full integration into a market economy: specifically, more areas of forested bottomlands were denuded to allow larger agricultural fields, and dairy grew in importance because of its profitability on the market.

Clara Gleason married Dominick Carey in 1881. Carey was a contractor stationed in Bedford in association with the construction of the Connotten Valley Railroad. While the couple lived first in Canton, and later on Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Clara and her three sons returned to live at the Gleason farmstead following Dominick Carey's drowning death in 1892. The five-room rear addition on the farmhouse was likely built to accommodate these family members; Edwin Carey has dated the construction of the addition to that time (Miller 1978, 4).

Carey moved to the farm with his mother and brothers in 1892 and remained for the remainder of his life. He continued to farm the land, and he constructed the large gambrel-roof barn on the property in 1905 (Miller 1978, 4). 1930 represents the time at which agriculture became no longer predominant in the Cuyahoga Valley, according to a multiple property documentation form written on the valley's agricultural resources (Winstel 1993, 17-20).



Image of Charlotte Gleason in front of the Gleason farmhouse, c. 1890 (Western Reserve Historical Society)

1930 - Present

Clara Gleason lived on the farm until her death in 1938, although in 1935, her son Edwin gained legal ownership of the property (Winstel and Dickerson 1993, 9). In an interview in 1978, Carey stated that the rear addition to the farmhouse was demolished around 1939, the year that the front and rear dormers were added, two original chimney tops removed, and closets were installed inside the house (Miller 1978, 2).

No information is available to indicate how the property was used through the middle decades of the twentieth century, until after the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established in 1974. The National Park Service instituted a comprehensive land acquisition program in order to fill in the boundaries of the park; in 1977, a civil suit granted Carey to remain at the property under a life lease. According to a district court report, this settlement granted that "The defendant, Edwin D. Carey, shall satisfy all liens, easements, and encumbrances, including real estate taxes, that are a lien on Tract 123 03 as of June 8th, 1977" (Manos 1977). This turned over the property to the National Park Service to be included in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Carey lived on the farm until his death in 1987.

Recently, the farm has been leased out under the Countryside Initiatives Program, a partnership of Cuyahoga Valley National Park and the non-profit Countryside Conservancy. The program allows local farmers to utilize the valley's historic farmlands under long term leases. The Gleason Farm is now run as the Canal Corners Farm and Market, operated by Daniel, David, and Meghan Wingenfeld under a sixty-year lease expiring in 2069.

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

The Gleason Farm retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a rural farmstead within the Cuyahoga Valley. In spite of its proximity to two industrial urban centers, the property's continuous use as a farm from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century, as well as its ultimate acquisition and management by the National Park Service, has restricted unsympathetic development on and around much of the property. In spite of the farmstead's noncontributing garage and fence, as well as its proximity to modern roadways and residential development, the property yet expresses its rural character and associations with agricultural uses that characterized it during its period of significance.

Location: The locations of all of the landscape's features have not been altered, and they retain the spatial relationships to one another that they had during the farm's agriculturally productive period.

Design: The designs of the landscape's contributing features do not appear to have been changed substantially. The farmhouse has seen the greatest alterations in its design since its original construction, but the most prominent change—the addition of the front spindle porch—falls within the farm's period of significance. The later, non-contributing dormers and rear room addition do not disrupt the overall aesthetic impression of the house. The large barn typifies the form, massing, and facade organization of Wisconsin dairy barns around the turn of the twentieth century. The outbuildings at the farm, small as they are, are also characteristic of their respective typologies from the period in which they were built. The collapsed barn ruin, which may date to early in the farm's operations, does not convey the structure's original design, but it does serve as a spatial placeholder that indicates an earlier layout of the farm.

Setting: The valley surrounding the Gleason Farm has remained relatively underdeveloped. The slopes that edge in the valley are yet blanketed in trees, and Cuyahoga River and Tinkers Creek are prominent natural features that border the property. The remaining bed of the Ohio & Erie Canal also contributes to the integrity of the setting. Much of the valley is no longer farmed, however, and has reforested. Moreover, the Gleason Farm is now bisected by Tinker's Creek Road, a paved automobile corridor; another thoroughfare, Canal Road, skirts the western edge of the property. The noise and heavy car traffic, along with associated traffic signage and guard rails, electrical lines, and lamp poles, are detrimental to the landscape's historic setting. Modern housing along Tinkers Creek to the east of the farmstead also detracts. Nevertheless, integrity of setting is retained because the broader Cuyahoga Valley bottom and slopes are still largely free of modern features and retain enough significant natural and cultural features to convey the historic environment of the farmstead's period of significance.

Materials: The majority of materials belonging to contributing features within the landscape appear to be original or have been replaced in kind. Its most prominent features, the house and outbuildings, retain their original exterior materials with the exceptions of their roofs, windows (in the case of the chicken coop), and possibly foundations. Additions to the house do not detract from the original palette of materials.

Workmanship: Instances of quality workmanship within the farmstead landscape are most apparent for their aesthetic value in the farmhouse, which retains impressive architectural detailing in its sandstone cladding, tooled stone window surrounds, recessed portico, and elaborate wood front porch. These features speak to the social standing of the farm's residents and their aspirations for an impressive, tasteful residence. The evidence of this workmanship remains. The scale and detail of trussing seen in the large

barn, while more utilitarian than aesthetic in purpose, indicate carpentry and construction expertise. The farm's outbuildings are less characterized by skilled craft, but their varied forms, finishes, and manners of assembly convey the deliberate construction of vernacular agricultural outbuildings to serve specialized purposes.

Feeling: The relative lack of modern intrusions into the Cuyahoga River valley has contributed greatly to the Gleason Farm's sense as contributing to a dispersed riverside agricultural community. The property's intact collection of building types common to nineteenth-century farmsteads, within a relatively undeveloped setting, conveys its historical isolation. As mentioned previously, the automobile roadways that pass through and alongside the landscape are obvious markers of modern development. Tinkers Creek Road in particular disrupts the feeling of the farmstead by separating the farmhouse and outbuildings from the adjacent field. Because of the intact farm buildings, however, and the farm's visible association with the canal and wider valley, integrity of feeling is retained.

Association: The farm's integrity of association is supported by all other aspects of integrity. Its relationships to its historical agricultural use are seen through the design and setting of its constituent features, which read as a nineteenth and early twentieth century farm. While the full extent of farmland that belonged to Edmund Gleason and his heirs is not included within this landscape, the fact that the adjacent portion of those fields is still farmed creates a direct tie between the present site and the activities that characterized it during its period of significance. Still, this association is weakened by the distracting automobile traffic on Tinkers Creek Road, which separates the field from its associated house and outbuildings. Likewise, the landscape's spatial relationship to the Ohio & Erie Canal still exists and continues to convey the farm's economic reliance on canal transportation, although the heavily trafficked Canal Road creates an obvious boundary that did not exist in the same form during the property's period of significance. Regardless, the overall landscape retains strong associations to the valley's agricultural past and economic reliance on canal transportation.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location
Design
Setting
Materials
Workmanship
Feeling
Association

Landscape Characteristics:

The following landscape characteristics are character-defining features of the Edmund Gleason Farm component landscape:

Buildings and Structures
Small Scale Features
Vegetation
Spatial Organization
Topography
Views and Vistas
Land Use
Circulation

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures of the Edmund Gleason Farm form a functionally related unit that is associated with historic agricultural practices in the valley of the Cuyahoga River. The buildings contribute to the significance of the landscape through spatial definition and representation of farming and construction practices associated with historic agriculture in the region.

The Edmund Gleason House (HS 403), a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled residence on a rectangular plan, was built circa 1854 according to the Greek Revival style. The original volume of the house is clad in dressed sandstone blocks that have been mortared and evenly coursed. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Original features to the house include wide frieze panels underneath its eaves and cornice returns on its gables. The front façade is distinguished by an elevated level of detail and craftsmanship: the stone blocks have been laid between its five bays so as to show no vertical joints, and each window is surrounded by a tooled stone frame with acanthus detailing at the lintels. The central bay is an elaborate entrance to the house, sheltered in a recessed portico. The door surround, constructed of wood, features a horizontal transom light, as well as sidelights positioned between pilasters with classical capitals. The house contains all six-over-six windows. A broad railed wood spindle porch was added across the front facade circa 1880, along with spindles and decorative brackets along the top edge of the portico. Prominent dormers project from the center of the roof on the front and rear façades; both are later additions to the house and appear to be clad in stucco. A rectangular addition extends from the rear of the house and is covered in horizontal clapboard siding. The farmhouse is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

The Edmund Gleason Barn (HS 404) is a large, two-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof dairy barn constructed in 1905. It is banked into the adjacent slope. Built on a rectangular plan, it is clad in vertical wood plank siding and has a roof covered in corrugated steel. A pent roof spans the south façade over the first story and shelters a string of windows and doors leading to the pens. Above the pent roof are four hay doors on tracks, flanked on each side by a pair of four-light wood-sash windows. Similar small windows are also found on the barn's gabled ends. The barn is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

The Edmund Gleason Corncrib #1 (HS 406), built at an undetermined date during the period of significance, is a one story front-gabled outbuilding with a rectangular plan, featuring spaced vertical slat exterior walls covered in wire mesh. The corn crib features a roofed vent located at the center of the roof ridge. The door is vertical plank, and on the south and north façades two openings are located underneath the eaves. The building is elevated from the ground on cylindrical segments of structural tile. The corn crib is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

A Edmund Gleason Corncrib #2 (HS 407), built at an undetermined date during the period of significance, is located behind the barn and is a one-story outbuilding underneath a shed roof, also with walls of spaced vertical wood slats. Wire mesh covers these walls. Ends of the roof's rafters are exposed underneath the eaves. Two large block vents are located on the roof. The north façade tilts slightly outward. The corn crib is elevated from the ground on rectangular structural tile piers. The corn crib is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.
The Edmund Gleason Chicken Coop (HS 403A), built at an undetermined date during the period of significance, is a one story outbuilding with a rectangular plan, and it measures twenty feet long by ten feet wide. It has a shed metal roof, and its exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood shiplap siding. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. The south façade features three openings, one of which still holds a six-light, wood sash window. The west façade has a double door of vertical wood planks. The poultry house is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

Buildings and Structures (continued)

The Edmund Gleason Milkhouse (HS 405), built at an undetermined date during the period of significance, is a small, one story side-gabled outbuilding on a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in horizontal wood shiplap siding with endboards, and its roof is covered in asphalt roll roofing. The building has one vertical plank door, as well as one four-light window on each of its gabled facades. The milk house is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

Located approximately fifty yards east of the standing barn, and obscured by brush, is what is assumed to be a barn foundation from an earlier period of the farm. The foundation measures approximately sixty by forty feet, and it is constructed of stone. A large opening is located on the east end. Inside there are several concrete footings, believed to have supported the first floor. The barn foundation is a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

A modern garage is located to the rear of the farmhouse. It has a concrete block foundation and a shed roof covered in asphalt tiles. It is clad in horizontal clapboard siding. An additional roof slope pitches forward over the two automobile bays, each of which has a rolling overhead door. The garage is not a contributing resource within the farm's cultural landscape.

Buildings and Structures Landscape Features:

Feature: Edmund Gleason House

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Edmond Gleeson House

LCS ID Number 12949

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-403

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 449044 Northing: 4579694

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 37 and 38



Edmund Gleason House, facing north. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason House, facing northwest. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason House, facing west. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason House, facing northwest. (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Feature:	Edmund Gleason Barn
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Edmond Gleeson Barn
LCS ID Number	13019
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS-404

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 449044 Northing: 4579694

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 39 and 40



Edmund Gleason Barn, facing northeast. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason Barn and Corncrib #1, facing northeast. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason Barn and Milkhouse, facing east. (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Feature: Edmund Gleason Corncrib #1

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Edmond Gleeson Corncrib #1

LCS ID Number 13021

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-406

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 449071 Northing: 4579683

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 41 and 42



Edmund Gleason Corncrib #1, facing southeast. (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason Corncrib #1, facing northeast. (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Feature: Edmund Gleason Corncrib #2

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Edmond Gleeson Corncrib #2

LCS ID Number 13022

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-407

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 449059 Northing: 4579701

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 43



Edmund Gleason Corncrib #2, facing northwest (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason Corncrib #2 and Milkhouse, facing east (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Feature: Edmund Gleason Chicken Coop

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Edmond Gleeson Chicken Coop

LCS ID Number 362112

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-403A

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 448973 Northing: 4579120

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 44



Edmund Gleason Chicken Coop (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Edmund Gleason Milkhouse, facing north (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Feature: Edmund Gleason Milkhouse

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Edmond Gleeson Milkhouse

LCS ID Number 13020

LCS Historic Structure Number: HS-405

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: NAD83

Zone: 17 Easting: 449059 Northing: 4579701

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 45

Feature: Edmund Gleason Barn Foundation

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 449010 Northing: 4579733

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 46



Image of old barn foundation (NPS 1989)

Feature: Garage

Contributing? No

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 448929 Northing: 4579727

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 47



Edmund Gleason Garage, facing northwest. (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Small Scale Features

The small scale features present in the Gleason Farm are recent additions and do not contribute to the historic cultural landscape. The lot across Tinkers Creek Road has a wood rail fence encompassing the northwest tip of the field. The 1993 National Register nomination to increase the property's boundaries determines that the fence is a noncontributing object, but it is unobtrusive.

Other small scale features are within the property, lining Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road. These include road signage, power and utility lines, and a mailbox. Low wood posts flank the asphalt paved driveway that leads to the house and garage. There is also a HVAC system, a gas meter, a picnic table, an iron fire ring, and a grill in the yard of the house. All of these are non contributing and detract from the integrity of the property, but their effect on the overall landscape is not overwhelming.

Immediately behind the rear addition of the house, a retaining wall of coursed, dry-laid, roughly dressed ashlar stone is built into the steep slope of the valley wall. Situated at the addition's northwest corner, it stands approximately three feet tall, and it steps down to a height of approximately one foot as it runs parallel to the rear façade. This wall has not been previously documented. Its date of construction and contributing status are undetermined.

Analysis of historic photos indicates that in circa 1890 a small concrete structure stood to the right of the front porch steps. This feature may have been a well or cistern cap, and it is no longer visible in contemporary photographs of the site.



Small meter unit next to farmhouse; behind it are picnic tables, grill, and centralized air conditioning unit (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Non-contributing small scale features adjacent to the farmhouse, facing west (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Feature: Dry-Laid Stone Retaining Wall

Contributing? No

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 448926 Northing: 4579731

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 49

Feature: Wood Rail Rence

Contributing? No

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 449014 Northing: 4579677



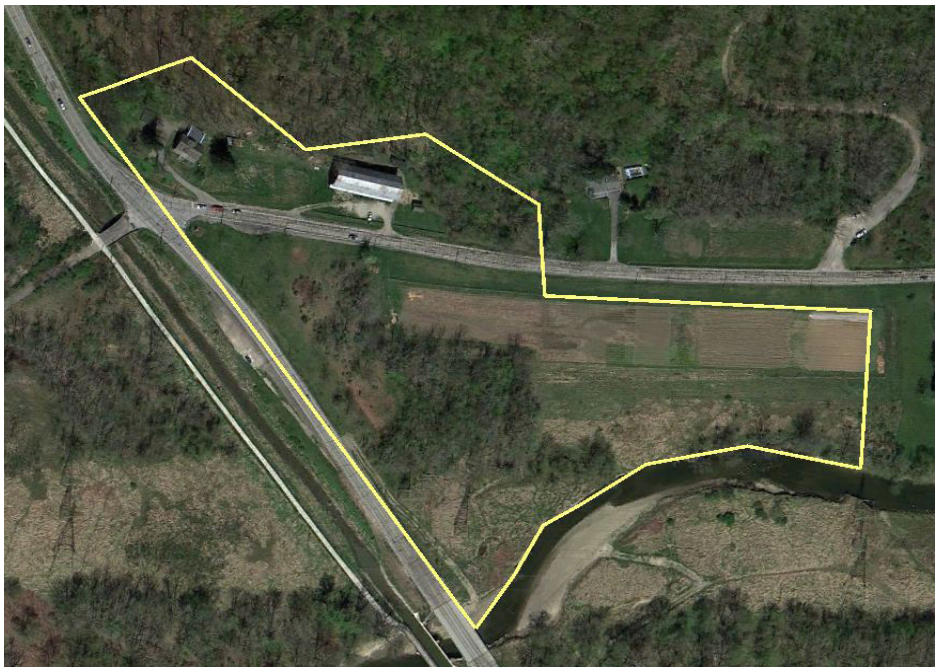
Stone retaining wall behind the garage, facing north (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Gleason farm includes fields used for cultivation, a forested hillside behind the property, along with bushes, plantings, and trees throughout the property. Close to the house are a few mature shade evergreens. Historically, the forest behind the property was most likely not as close to allow for more cultivation, but over the years the trees have grown closer to the cluster of buildings.

Spatial Organization

The farmstead's features are arranged along the contours of the valley wall in a manner that suits the operations of an agricultural landscape. The house, barn, and outbuildings are situated relatively close to one another near the valley wall, parallel to the intersection of Canal Road and Tinkers Creek Road. This placement preserved an expanse of the fertile bottomlands for crop agriculture. The long end of the barn and outbuildings run perpendicular to Tinkers Creek Road, which may have facilitated the movement of equipment and livestock into and around the buildings and to the tilled fields in adjacent areas of the bottomland. Yet the residence is clearly given distance from the locations of its outbuildings—including both the older barn ruins and the more recent dairy barn—which indicates the need for farmers to separate their living spaces from animals and the general operations of the farmstead.



Satellite image of the spatial arrangement of the Gleason Farm's contributing landscape features (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Topography

The topography of the site is varied, including the relatively level valley bottom along Tinkers Creek and the canal prism, originally used for crop cultivation; a low rise toward the valley edge, where the farmhouse, barn, and remaining outbuildings stand; and the steep valley walls, which rise approximately 100 feet over a 100-foot distance.

Views and Vistas

The placement of the farmhouse on a rise along the valley wall creates a significant visual relationship between the home site and the agricultural fields and transportation routes below. This relationship suggests that views to the roads and canal were potentially important to members of the Gleason family who operated the farm. Cleared views are also indicative of cleared land used for agricultural purposes. Views from the farm buildings to the roads and to the fields below enabled the Gleasons to survey the landscape they depended on for their livelihood.

The reciprocal view is equally as important: the high level of detail afforded the house's sandstone front facade and spindle porch indicates that its owners valued making an impression to passersby and hoped to signify their financial success through their domestic architecture.



View from house to Canal Road and Tinkers Creek Road, facing southeast (Jackson/NPS 2011)



View of Edmund Gleason Barn and Tinkers Creek Road from farmhouse, facing east (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Land Use

The landscape of the Gleason Farm was used for agriculture during the period of significance, from the midpoint of the nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century. Edmund Gleason and subsequent owners in his family used the valley bottomlands to produce crops: oats, wheat, and Indian corn. According to the 1880 U.S. agricultural census, the principal focus of the Gleason Farm, along with many others in the valley, had shifted from crop agriculture toward dairy production.

Circulation

Circulation patterns at the Gleason Farmstead indicate its agricultural and residential uses, used by foot traffic, horse-drawn transport, livestock, and automobiles. The property is situated to the east of Canal Road and encompasses Tinkers Creek Road as it approaches its intersection with Canal Road. While the ages of these routes are unknown, it is likely that the farm has been accessed at the intersection of these roads, or their earlier iterations, for much or all of its existence.

The front porch is approached by a sidewalk, formed by a series of flat, rectangular pieces of sandstone, each of which is separated from its neighbors by approximate one foot of grassed lawn. The walk continues past the porch and turns to pass along the eastern edge of the house. This sidewalk is considered a contributing resource within the landscape. A second walk, paved partly in flat stone slabs and partly in poured concrete leads from the driveway to a door on the rear addition; its age is undetermined.

A paved asphalt drive leads up a rise from Tinkers Creek Road, turns past the west façade of the farmhouse, and terminates at the garage. The exact route of this drive was likely established when the garage was built and is not a contributing feature within the landscape. To the east on Tinkers Creek Road are two unpaved gravel drives from Canal Road towards the Gleason Barn, which sits near to the road.

Feature: Gleason Farm Stone Sidewalks

Contributing? Yes

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 448949 Northing: 4579702

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 54

Feature: Gleason Farm Gravel Drives

Contributing? Undetermined

Locational Data:

UTM Source: Google Earth

Point Type: Point

Datum: WGS84

Zone: 17 Easting: 449012 Northing: 4579682

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 55



Stone steps approaching farmhouse front porch, facing northeast (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Embedded stone pathway leading around the side of the farmhouse, facing west (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Asphalt drive approaching the Gleason Farm's garage, facing northwest (Jackson/NPS 2011)



Gravel drive leading to the Gleason Barn from Tinkers Creek Road, facing south (Jackson/NPS 2011)

Chapter 8: Condition and Treatment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 01/01/2013

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Treatment will be determined by park management.

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Cockrell, Ron. *A Green Shrouded Miracle: The Administrative History of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio*. Omaha: National Park Service, 1992.

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Supplemental Information

Determination of Eligibility, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, 2004

Determination of Eligibility issued in 2004 by the Ohio SHPO, establishing that the Ohio and Erie Canal Thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places should conform to the updated Cultural Landscape Inventory record. Structures and cultural landscapes associated with the Ohio and Erie Canal, as identified in the CLI, were recognized for their significance at the national level.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

Name of Property: Ohio and Erie Canal

Location: Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Counties: Cuyahoga and Summit

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office concurs with the National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report for the Ohio and Erie Canal, Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The report defines the cultural landscape associated with the historic significance of the canal and has identified significant structures and landscape features within the boundaries of the portions of the Ohio and Erie Canal listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Cultural Landscape Inventory Report also identifies canal-related structures that are part of the broader Ohio and Erie Canal Corridor, but not listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office recommends that the Ohio and Erie Canal Thematic nomination be amended with information from the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report. The period of significance for the National Register of Historic Places Ohio and Erie Canal Thematic nomination is 1825-1854. The Cultural Landscape Inventory Report defines a period of significance of 1825-1913. The amendment to the National Register nomination will include information to support the change in period of significance and a re-examination of the boundaries and additional information to justify the inclusion of structures and landscape not listed as contributing resources.

Barbara Powers Department Head Inventory & Registration — August 31, 2004
for State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
State Agency

Determination of Eligibility for contributing resources to the cultural landscape of the Ohio & Erie Canal, 2004.

August 19, 2013

Michael T. Reynolds
Regional Director
National Park Service
Midwest Regional Office
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

RE: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report, Edmund Gleason Farm, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the information submitted in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report for the Edmund Gleason Farm located in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. This letter is to concur with the findings that the Edmund Gleason Farm property contributes to the Ohio and Erie Canal Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The Ohio and Erie Canal CLI has been evaluated at a national level of significance. The Edmund Gleason Farm property reflects the local agricultural practices and productivity that developed in the Cuyahoga Valley as a result of the expanded transportation options offered by the construction and operation of the Ohio and Erie Canal. The Gleason Farm property, as a contributing component, adds to the overall national significance presented in the Ohio and Erie Canal Historic District CLI.

As an individual property the Edmund Gleason Farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The farmhouse was originally listed in the National Register in 1978 at the state level of significance. This nomination addressed the architectural significance of the farmhouse on the property. In 1993, a boundary increase was completed to include the associated outbuildings and farmland of the Gleason property. This nomination was prepared as part of a larger Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) nomination covering various historic themes represented in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The Edmund Gleason Farm was nominated as a significant property type representing the historic context of Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley. The farm was evaluated within the specific historic contexts of the Canal Era and Agricultural Expansion, 1827-1850 and Railroads, Industrialization, and Scientific Farming, 1851-1913. The properties nominated in the MPD were evaluated and listed in the National Register at the local level of significance. The historic contexts presented in the MPD did not provide research, documentation, or comparison to similar properties beyond the Cuyahoga Valley and therefore do not provide the information necessary for evaluating at a statewide or national level of significance. At this time we do not believe that it is necessary and do not recommend that any revisions be made to the Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley

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8/19/2013 SHPO concurrence, page 1.

Michael T. Reynolds
August 19, 2013
Page 2

MPD. We also recommend that no revisions are needed for the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Edmund Gleason Farm.

If you have any questions regarding our review and concurrence of the CLI report for the Edmund Gleason Farm please contact me at (614) 298-2000 or bpowers@ohiohistory.org.

Sincerely,

Barbara Powers
Department Head and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Inventory & Registration

X.C.: Dan Jackson (NPS, Midwest Regional Office, 601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, NE 68102)

8/19/2013 SHPO concurrence, page 2.