J12968

historic structure report

october 1984

CUYAHOGA VALLEY
LOCK 38, OHIO AND ERIE CANAL



NATIONAL RECREATION AREA / OHIO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

ADAPTIVE RESTORATION, HISTORIC STRUCTURE 125
(Package 128)

LOCK 38, OHIO AND ERIE CANAL
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
Valley View, Ohio

History by Ronald W. Johnson
Architectural Data by Paul Newman

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS / 1

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION / 2

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION / 2

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT / 2

MANAGEMENT / 3

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT / 4

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION / 8

INTRODUCTION / 8

HISTORY / 9

The Western Reserve / 9
Barrel and Edwards: Short-Term Owners / 11
Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr: The Land Speculator / 13
The Sketchy 1820s and 1830s / 14
William H. Knapp: Local Ownership / 21
Moses Gleason: A Frontier Businessman / 21
I.L. Gleason: Shopkeeper, Politician, and Officeholder / 26
Sardis B. Gleason: Keeping It in the Family / 29
Harriet B. Gleason: Absentee Owner / 32
Recent Owners: 1908 to Present / 34

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION / 38

INTRODUCTION / 38

Original Construction: The North Portion / 39
Addition of the South Building--ca. 1840 / 45
Changes to the North Building--ca. 1840 / 50
Alterations ca. 1900 - 1922 / 52
Late 1920s Alterations / 52
Post 1920s Alterations / 55

RESTORATION PLAN / 55

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDED RESTORATION WORK / 57

WORK SUMMARY AND COST ESTIMATE / 72

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY / 74

BIBLIOGRAPHY / 77

ILLUSTRATIONS / 81

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS / 154

PRESTABILIZATION TESTING AT THE LOCKTENDER'S HOUSE STRUCTURE #125 CUYABHOGA VALLEY N.R.A. / 173

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Despite the scarcity of detailed information about the structure at lock 38, it has been an interesting assignment. Splendid assistance and cooperation was provided from a number of individuals who helped as the research progressed. Special thanks must go to Cuyahoga Valley National Recreational Area history staffers, Ron Thoman, Chet Hamilton, and Susan Garland. Maintenance staff personnel Jack Peay, Kevin Cann, and Neal Healy contributed their efforts to keep the structure intact while this study was in progress. Also a note of thanks to Ed Mallory, exhibit specialist from the Midwest Regional Office, for supervising the emergency roof stabilization. The Young Adult Conservation Corp (YACC) assisted by providing workers when needed. This included enthusiastic help from Gerald Foster in measuring the building and Judy Ferich, Alicia Johnson, and Erick Halvorsen in cleaning it out. Renzo Riddo, historical engineer on the Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team, DSC, spent many hours devising ways to reinforce and strengthen the structure within rather severe restrictions. The personnel at the Cuyahoga County Archives, Western Reserve Historical Society, Roscoe Village Foundation, and the Ohio State Historical Society, all helped with this project. Finally, deep appreciation should be extended to Edith McNally of Parma and to Robert Burns of nearby Maple Heights for their diligent efforts to ferret out hard-to-find data for this structure report. Edith is a recognized Canal authority and member of the Ohio Canal Society, and has provided immense assistance to the project.

Ronald W. Johnson
Paul Newman

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Historic Structure 125 is a National Register property on tract 101-27 within the boundaries of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. At 7104 Canal Road in Valley View, Ohio, it is located just west of the remnants of Lock 38 (12 mile lock) of the Ohio and Erie Canal. A portion of the structure is believed to date from as early as the mid 1830s, during the height of the canal era which changed the face and fortune of Ohio. It is located on the only portion of the canal within the park that is still filled with water.

The structure, locally known as the "locktender's house," was included in the National Park System when the recreation area was established in 1974. It is currently in a state of disrepair and needs immediate attention to avoid the loss of additional historic fabric.

The National Recreation Area is legislatively required to "preserve significant historic and prehistoric sites and structures." In light of the house's historical significance for interpretation of the Ohio and Erie Canal and its architectural interest as a local adaptation of the Greek Revival style, the National Park Service proposes an adaptive restoration of the building for use as a visitor contact station and canal museum. This historic structure report documents the historic, archeological, and architectural data on the building, and provides recommendations for both its structural preservation and for restoration that will support public use.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

HS 125 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an integral part of the Ohio and Erie Canal District in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Although knowledge of the early history of this structure is quite limited, existing documentary evidence demonstrates canal-era associations during the 1840s and 1850s. It is one of few such canal-era structures still standing.

The structure was owned by members of the Gleason family for 68 years. This family was long prominent in valley agrarian, political, and commercial circles.

The building has local significance.

MANAGEMENT

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is part of the National Park System and is managed by a superintendent whose address is 15610 Vaughn Road, Brecksville, Ohio 44141. Planning is guided by a General Management Plan approved in February 1977 and by related documents. The condition and possible use of this structure was addressed in the Architectural Assessment of Historic Structures for the General Management Plan of 1976, and is described in a draft interpretive prospectus that recommends use as a canal museum. Cuyahoga Valley NRA Development/Study Package Proposal #128 (1980) recommends use of the building as a museum, recommends the development of parking and other visitor facilities to make the site a departure point for users of the multi-purpose trail along the towpath, and sets it as a staging area for canal boat rides between Lock 38 and Pinery Narrows to the south.

A development concept plan for this northern unit of the park was completed in November 1980. It includes a specific site development plan.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The goal of the recommended treatment is to restore HS 125 to its exterior appearance circa the 1840s and to use the interior adaptively. The results will increase the life of the building and its historical and architectural values. Coupled with lock 38, the building will be a beneficial contribution to the historic scene as it existed during the 1840-1860 period (height of the canal era) and will enhance the historic integrity of the Ohio and Erie Canal District in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

In applying the criteria of effect, 36 CFR Part 800.3(a), the National Park Service has determined that the proposed undertaking will have an effect on the Ohio and Erie Canal District.

In applying the criteria of adverse effect, 36 CFR Part 800.3(b), the National Park Service has found the effect not to be adverse because:

a. The proposed undertaking will not result in the destruction of the significant features of the property, even though substantial alterations are planned. This structure underwent a major rehabilitation sometime during the 1920s and 1930s. The two photographs of it that survive from the 1890s give a clear idea of the building's appearance at that time; research suggests there had been little change back to 1840, when the south building was added. The exterior of the structure will be restored to the appearance in the photographs, minus the front porch which is believed to be a later addition on the south building.

   The building has been recorded to standards prescribed by the National Architectural and Engineering Record and the National Park Service will maintain a collection of historic and contemporary photographs of the building in its files.

The primary significance of HS 125 is its exterior appearance and its location close to the Ohio and Erie Canal. It recreates a scene of a commercial enterprise taking advantage of the delay which "locking through" caused to canal travelers between Cleveland and Akron. Therefore, adaptive reuse of the interior of the building as a Canal Museum will not adversely affect the qualities which make it an important element of the Ohio and Erie Canal District. A portion of the interior of the north building still retains much of its historic fabric (in very poor condition); the proposed action will take great care to preserve as much of this fabric as possible.

b. The proposed undertaking will not result in the isolation of the property from, or alteration of, its surrounding environment. Rather, it will recreate the historic scene of 1840-1860, the height of the canal era in Ohio.

c. The proposed undertaking will not introduce visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting. As stated above, the proposed undertaking will result in the recreation of the 1840-1860 historic scene.

Existing utility meters attached to the north facade will be relocated to a new utility shed constructed of sympathetic materials. There is a steep bank on the north side of the building into which this shelter will be built and then screened with plantings. Utilities will then be brought into HS 125 underground.

Exterior modifications necessary to make the building accessible for the handicapped will be accomplished on the west facade's basement level. This facade is the least important, being on the opposite side from the canal, and less is known about its historic appearance. The opening to be modified was a former door opening. Construction will be sympathetic to the original but will be identifiable as new construction.

d. The proposed undertaking will not result in the transfer, sale, deterioration, or destruction of federally owned property.

e. In order to comply with the procedures for implementing Executive Orders 11988, "Floodplain Management," and 11990, "Protection of Wetlands," the following effects were considered.

1. The structure under consideration is located within the 100-year floodplain.

2. This structure, which is included on the National Register, will continue to be managed according to NPS-28 to assure its onsite preservation.

3. At present there are no objects, furnishings, collections, or documents located onsite.

4. There are no procedures that preclude the development of this project. Actions proposed in this report pertain only to this structure and not to the future collections, displays, or interpretive material.

Several actions have been taken to mitigate possible future use of collections or display material within this structure. The basement level would provide circulation, restrooms, audiovisual and mechanical equipment; and the first floor would have visitor contact, display, and museum space. Offices and future display area would occur on the second floor. Other recommendations, which would have no visual impact upon the site and would mitigate possible future flood damage, include installation of french drains around the exterior foundation walls, waterproofing the exterior foundation walls below grade, placing a new concrete basement floor, and putting a sump pump in basement. Construction of diversion dams, protective berms encircling the building or moving the structure to higher ground are

actions that would adversely affect the building or site and are not recommended. Flood heights will be conspicuously delineated onsite showing the 100 and 500 year levels and floods of record.

A flood forecasting and warning system for the Cuyahoga River Basin broadcasts the peak stage and time of peaks and allows sufficient time for agencies to mobilize for necessary flood-fighting and evacuation.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

INTRODUCTION

Although the structure at lock 38 along the 308-mile Ohio and Erie Canal is often referred to as "the lockkeeper's house" and has been called "Hell's Half Acre" in several articles and monographs on Cuyahoga Valley history, no definite information supports these or other colorful local contentions regarding the building's past. The structure has served as a private residence, tavern, and store in its approximate 140-year lifespan, but nothing more glamorous or intriguing than these common frontier activities seems to have transpired. It stands next to the deteriorating lock chamber along the canal and, having withstood the ravages of weather and time, remains today as a mute survivor of an earlier, less hurried time. Its original use, and even whether it was built in conjunction with the canal or is an unrelated structure, may never be known.

Typical frontier taverns would dispense food and drink and often provide rooms for travelers after their weary journey over primitive paths, trails or roads. They were also centers of social interaction in their own localities. According to scarce data, the structure at lock 38 provided just that type of economic and social activity, although it was not as grand as some of the early inns and taverns described and illustrated in I.T. Frary's, Early Homes of Ohio.[1]

The structure was apparently plain, without pretense or the kind of well-documented noteriety that would leave a rich record for the 20th century historian. It was a place of rest, socialization, and supply for local valley residents, too close to the canal's origination point in

---

1. I.T. Frary, Early Homes of Ohio, (New York: Dover Publications, 1970). Also see Clarence H. Hutchinson, "The Tavern of Pioneer Days," Clarence H. Hutchinson Papers, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland to offer more than a momentary diversion for boat passengers or crew. Evidence suggests that the structure served the rural community in Independence township that grew from 245 residents in 1830 to 1,663 three decades later. Upon study, the building's most striking attributes are physical, rather than historical. The unusual Siamese twin-like facade probably dates from the early 1840s, the heyday of the Ohio and Erie Canal. The building will be referred to in this report as HS 125.

HISTORY

The following sections of this history consist of a chronological series of statements of land use and ownership, insofar as can be determined, listed under the names of the property owners.

The Western Reserve

In the 1780s, Congress asked the eastern seaboard colonies to relinquish their long-standing claims to western lands. Although Connecticut complied with Congressional demands, it reserved a strip of land 120 miles long by 30 miles wide south of Lake Erie. It was, and continues to be, known as the "Western Reserve."[2]

During the late 1780s and early 1790s, Connecticut devised various schemes to dispose of the 3-million-acre tract in what is now northern Ohio. Not until after the Indians had signed the Treaty of Greenville (1795), releasing their claims to that portion of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga River, could any plan of subdividing and settling the land be undertaken. A 35-member consortium negotiated the purchase on

---

2. See Harlan Hatcher, The Western Reserve: The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio, (Cleveland and New York: World Publishing Company, 1966), pp. 7-11 for an overview of the Reserve's early history.

September 2, 1795, for 1.2 million dollars.[3] They mortgaged the land with Connecticut, and later the consortium plus 22 other persons formed the Conneticut Land Company.

In 1796, Moses Cleveland, a Revolutionary War veteran, traveled to the reserve with a group of surveyors hired by the Connecticut Land Company. By the end of 1797, the party surveyed the land east of the Cuyahoga, dividing it into 5-mile-square townships.[4] Nathan Redfield surveyed Township 6, Range 12 on September 6, 1797. He recorded that the land which became Independence Township was "middling good"[5] with gentle topography.

Once surveyed, the evolution of county organization in the Western Reserve went through several phases. Land east of the Cuyahoga River was part of Washington County in 1788. When Trumbull County was established in 1800, the lands within the present boundaries of Cuyahoga County were deleted from Washington County and part of Geauga County became a portion of Cuyahoga County. Early leaders established Cuyahoga County in 1810, seven years after Ohio became a state.[6]

As for Independence Township, the earliest settlement occurred east of the Cuyahoga River. Settlement developed on an intermittent basis. Precise dating of the township name is not known but the county

---

3. Hatcher, pp. 14-39. Also see Kenneth V. Lottich, New England Transplanted: A Study of the Development of Educational and Other Cultural Agencies in the Connecticut Western Reserve in Their National and Philosophical Setting, (Dallas: Royal Publishing Company, 1964), pp. 38-42, for additional data on the establishment of the Western Reserve. Connecticut used the revenue for the state school fund.

4. Hatcher, pp. 14-39.

5. Grace Miller, et al., The Story of Independence, (Independence: Independence Historical Society, 1979), pp. 13-14.

6. Works Progress Administration, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, District Four, Guide to Records of Cuyahoga County Municipalities, 18, part 2 (Cleveland, 1938), i-iii contains a succinct overview of the initial organization of Cuyahoga County.

commissioners referred to it by name in 1814.[7] Probably due to its isolated location and primitive transportation/communication network, population declined in Independence from 354 in 1820 to 245 ten years later.[8]

It was not until after the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal in the Cuyahoga Valley (1825-1827) and its eventual completion to Portsmouth on the Ohio River (1833), that business and population expanded in the valley.[9] The structure at lock 38 (also known as 12-mile lock, because it was that distance from the canal's origin in Cleveland) certainly must have benefitted from the local business created by canal traffic. Unfortunately, the property managers did not keep good records and/or those records have been lost. The paucity of business and personal records concerning the structure makes it difficult to reconstruct its history, appearance, and useage during the period of the canal's greatest importance (1827 through 1861).

Barrel and Edwards: Short-Term Owners

As suggested above, the early history of the Western Reserve centered on speculative land transactions in the late 1790s. According to Hatcher's, The Western Reserve, the Connecticut Land Company devised a system to equalize land distribution to buyers in the late 1790s. It became an elaborate and cumbersome scheme for the drawing, to equalize

---

7. Miller, p. 17.

8. Herald (Cleveland), 6 February 1821, p. 6. Warren Jenkins, The Ohio Gazetter & Traveler's Guide, (Columbus: Issac N. Whitting, 1841), p. 235.

9. The history of the Ohio and Erie Canal is best told elsewhere. See C.C. Huntington and C.P. McClelland, History of the Ohio Canals: Their Construction, Cost, Use and Partial Abandonment, (Columbus: Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1905), and Harry N. Scheiber, Ohio Canal Era: A Case Study of Government and the Economy, 1820-61, (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1969). Proposed Ohio and Erie Canal: Suitability/Feasibility Study, National Park Service (1975).

the distribution because the land was so uneven in its worth.

> Parcels of land, as surveyed into lots, townships, and ranges, were numbered and classified according to value and desirability. Corresponding numbers were entered on slips of paper and placed in a box. Shareholders drew their lots according to the value of their investments. The result was that a man might find his property, not in one place, but scattered about the Reserve.[10]

Massachusetts residents Joseph Barrel and William Edwards drew 15,274 acres in Township 3, Range 1 plus 928 acres annexed from Tract 4, Township 6, Range 12, to compensate for land of lesser value in draft number 12. This latter acreage contains the tract with which this report is concerned.

On November 3, 1798, Barrel and Edwards received deed to 16,202 acres for which they paid $18,806.52. This present study describes the

> annexed lot number four in Tract Number six in the Twelfth Range containing nine hundred and twenty eight acres is bounded as follows Vis. Beginning at a post marked on the Northwest side No 3 and Southwest side No 4, and running South on the east line of the Tract 90 chains 00 links--to a post marked on the Northwest side No 4 & southwest No 5, thence west by lot number five 110.50 to an Elm Tree marked on the South side No 5 and North side No 4 thence by Cuyahoga River to a Black Walnut Tree marked on the north side No 2 and South side No 4 thence by Cuyahoga River to a

---

10. Hatcher, pp. 37-38.

Black Walnut Tree marked on the north side No 2 and South side No 4 thence east by lot number three 116.00 to the first station.[11]

Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr.: The Land Speculator

The same day that Barrel and Edwards received their land, they sold Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr., of Middletown, Connecticut, one of the original stockholders of the Connecticut Land Company, a share of "lot number four" and other acreage for $14,135.[12]

On December 11, 1800, Hubbard obtained a mortgage for $17,134 from the state of Connecticut for his proportion of the 928 acres in Tract 4 and several larger parcels scattered throughout the Western Reserve.[13] Within less than three years Hubbard had satisfied the mortgage and gained clear title to the acreage in Lot 4. He still owned several hundred acres in this tract in the 1830s.[14]

Hubbard was born in Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, on April 10, 1752, and died February 6, 1837. He had served in the American revolution. Later he became president of the Middletown Savings Bank, justice of the peace, and city treasurer. Although he

---

11. Trumbull County Deeds, B, pp. 109-10. The land in Lot 4 (Tract 4) was originally situated in Trumbull County before it was transferred to Cuyahoga County. The deed refers to Lot 4 but that actually meant Tract 4 as it was later construed in 19th century land records. In 1798 land in Tract 4 cost as average of $1.23 an acre.

12. Ibid., pp. 468-69.

13. Ibid., B, E, pp. 221-23. Ibid., B, 57-59.

14. Cuyahoga County, Independence Township, Tax Duplicates, 1819-1835, Cuyahoga County Archives, Cleveland, Ohio. (Hereafter cited as Tax Duplicates). As of March 1803, William Edwards still had an interest in the 928 acres.

conducted numerous land transactions in the Western Reserve, he never moved to Ohio.[15]

The Sketchy 1820s and 1830s

Nineteenth century deeds and other early legal records contain scant descriptive material about any structures located on Hubbard's property. An unsubstantiated 1930s Works Progress Administration (WPA) abstract mentions that a "Richard Kennen [about 1818] erected a store and tavern near the north boundary of Lot 10 in Hubbard's Tract, Independence Township." The land was on the west side of the Ohio Canal, north of lock 38, and contained about 1 acre. There was a road 66 feet wide, running next to a towpath and north from the premises to a bridge that crossed the canal. The road was the only public access to the store and tavern.[16] The possibility that a commercial enterprise predated the canal remains a slight possibility but until further solid evidence is found, the 1818 date must be used extremely judiciously.

---

15. Frank Ankenbrand, Jr., contributor, "A Letter of Rufus Putnam's to Nehemiah Hubbard, Esquire, A Non-resident Proprietor of Marietta, Ohio," Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly 49 (1940): 213-14.

16. Works Progress Administration, Annals of Cleveland Court Record Series, 3, (Cleveland, 1939), pp. 120-21. In the late 1930s, WPA employees investigated early Cuyahoga County Court records, abstacting representative cases for the Annals. Abstract 108, listed under "retail stores and trade," contain this specific citation to an 1850s common pleas case, however much intensive research has thus far failed to uncover the original documents. In the section quoted above, there are several minor inconsistencies and the time sequence does not make sense unless the 1850s description uses 1850 landmarks, since neither the canal nor road existed in 1818 (as included in original documents, north means the direction from Portage Summit at Akron). According to local tax records, specific reference to Lot 10 did not surface until 1832, following an apparent subdivision of Hubbard's holdings in tract four, and sale of one acre did not occur until ca. 1836. Also, reference to a 66-foot-wide road linking the one acre with a bridge across the canal seems valid but it must refer to a period after 1827 when the Ohio and Erie Canal in that portion of the Cuyahoga Valley was open for business. Extant deeds that describe the property from the 1840s to the 1920s include reference to the road along the towpath. Thus no evidence has surfaced to support this abstract's 1818 date.

One method employed to ascertain if any structures stood on the site when construction began on the canal in 1825 proved fruitless. Diligent research at the Ohio Historical Society revealed that no surveys survive from the 1820s. Later published documents state that no early records existed; in fact, in 1888 Governor Joseph Foraker established a canal survey commission to survey the entire right-of-way to determine what property the state actually owned. The resulting maps depicted the two-story frame structure at lock 38 that we know as HS 125, as well as a nearby bridge (see illustrations 13 and 14). Another early-twentieth-century survey recorded similar data, but unfortunately these documents came far too late to shed any light on the structure's origins.[17]

The canal commission reports say little about the Cuyahoga Valley's appearance prior to or at the time of construction or about structures along the route. Probably due to the gentle grade and level river bottom topography near lock 38, this section did not pose the immense engineering problems of other portions, and thus required less data. One report did state: "The country along the Cuyahoga . . . is . . . well accommodated with mills of every kind . . . ."[18] That is the extent of early descriptive material for the vicinity of HS 125.[19]

As for the oft-repeated interpretation that the structure served as a locktender's house, no specific evidence has been uncovered to support

---

17. Ernest L. Bogart, Internal Improvements and State Debt in Ohio, (New York: Longmons Greens & Company, 1924), pp. 132-34. "Annual Report for 1913," Ohio Department of Public Works, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, pp. 13-14. All further citations for Ohio Department of Public Works Papers will read "ODPW." Plat Book, Ohio and Erie Canal," 1, n.d., ODPW, Archives Series 1353. George F. Silliman and A.H. Stewart, Survey of State Lands Ohio and Erie Canal, sheet 9, copy held by Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Peninsula, Ohio.

18. James Geddes, "First Report of the Canal Commissioners," 3 January 1823, p. 40. A copy is found in the John Kilborn Papers, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

19. This conclusion about the dearth of material was reached only after extensive research into early canal records held by the Ohio Historical Society.

it. The canal commissioners received authorization to "appoint the requisite number of locktenders to allow them such reasonable compensation as may be necessary and to build the requisite number of houses for the use and occupation of the locktenders."[20] Unfortunately, this general statement did not specifically locate the tenders' houses or their names. Names of toll collectors and some locktenders along the canal have been preserved in annual reports, but the same records do not mention a locktender ever being stationed at lock 38.[21]

One early occupant of a structure said to be at lock 38 in the 1830s might well have been Mary Ann (Mother or Ma) Parker. During the 1820s, Carden and Mary Ann Parker operated a tavern in Bedford township about 3 miles from the lock 38 site. One observer pictured Ma Parker as a "black-eyed, steel trap style of a Vermont woman, and a good cook."[22] Her husband, Carden, died in 1827, the same year the Ohio and Erie Canal opened in the Cuyahoga Valley.[23] According to noted county historian Crisfield Johnson, "after the canal was built, she removed to Independence and opened a public house there."[24]

Early legal records support the contention that the Parkers lived in Bedford. Mother Parker's name does not appear on the property tax rolls for Independence, however she did pay personal property taxes on "two horses, one cow" in that township for 1830-1831.[25] Court of Common

---

20. Canal Commissioners Minutes, 1, January 1827, p. 31, ODPW.

21. Ohio Legislature, House of Representatives, "Special Report of the Board of Public Works, Relative to the Removal of Collectors of Canal Tolls," 28 December 1837, ODPW.

22. "Governor Clinton and the Ohio Canal," Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, (1885): 39-40.

23. Herald (Cleveland), 29 June 1827. Parker's will was not recorded until 1833. See Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Journals, F, 300.

24. Crisfield Johnson, History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (Cleveland: D.W. Ensing & Co., 1879), p. 403.

25. Tax Duplicates, 1830-1831.

Pleas records do not indicate that she held a tavern license in Independence Township.

Evidence found in county road records strongly suggests the location of Mother Parker's tavern was near lock 38. On November 3, 1830, Mary Ann Parker, M. Gleason, and 15 other Independence residents petitioned the county commissioners for road improvements:

> To the Honorable Commissioners of the County of Cuyahoga:--The undersigned landholders within said County humbly present their petition stating to your honors that the present road leading from John J. Harpers [sic] in Independence to the bridge near Mrs. Parker's Inn, of the same town is circuitous, dangerous, and in many parts of the year is impassable by reason of floods, etc. This is, therefore, to pray your Honors to appoint suitable persons as viewers of said road, to alter the same if best--and straighten the road commencing at said John J. Harpers and terminating at or near the bridge across the canal by Mrs. Parker's public house.[26]

The commissioners reported the survey results at their March 1831 session. According to the survey, the recommended right-of-way would begin on the "West side of the canal in Independence from which the N.W.C. [northwest corner] of the bridge over the canal, near Mary Ann Parker's Inn in said Independence."[27] It then proceeded in a northerly direction for approximately 2,500 feet, then "crossing the Canal on the

---

26. County Road Records, Cuyahoga County Commissioners, March Sess., 1831, p. 49, Cuyahoga County Engineers Office, Cleveland, Ohio. Hereafter cited as Road Records.

27. Road Records, p. 51.

first bridge below Mary Ann Parker's Inn,"[28] then northward along the canal's east bank. The road right-of-way was 66 feet.

On February 25, 1831, the Ohio legislature established a state road from Akron to Cleveland. On February 18, 1832, the State's surveyor proposed that the route pass by a "Black Walnut Tree standing on the north bank of Tinker's Creek,--Thence N. 67-1/2 degrees W. 39 chs. to a post, standing 2 chs. E. of Canal, opposite Mrs. Parker's Tavern in Independence."[29] The distances involved in this specific reference are 39 chains (2,574 feet) and 2 chains (132 feet).[30] Apparently, Mother Parker operated a business near lock 38 during the early 1830s, but little is known about her establishment or what happened to it. Neither is there good evidence to suggest that it is or is not the same building or site which is now being studied. Since her name does not appear on local property tax records, it may be safe to assume that she did not own the premises.[31]

Later in the 1830s, a structure located on Tract 10 was sold, apparently separately from the land. It cannot be determined whether this was the

---

28. Ibid. The first bridge mentioned must have been at or near the Tinker's Creek aqueduct. An 1842 county map depicts the road right-of-way west of the canal and river crossing eastward on the extreme northern boundary of Lot 10. References to a bridge north of the one-acre tract at lock 38 appears in 19th century deeds and maps. As best the author can ascertain from these early documents, the bridge was situated about 130 feet north of the present structure. Instead of constructing the road immediately west of the canal, apparently the county constructed this road west of the river.

29. Road Records, B-27/30.

30. A chain is 66 feet. According to an 1834 road report, reference is made to the state road between Akron and Cleveland. Driving northward along present-day Canal Road, the distance between Tinker's Creek and a spot opposite the lock 38 site is one-half mile.

31. Although Mother Parker faded from the scene, her 17-year-old daughter remained in the vicinity. In 1837 when she married, a newspaper notice recorded that the wedding party resided in Independence. Cleveland Whig, 3 February 1836.

same structure that Mrs. Parker had allegedly used, but the 1835 sale does provide the first solid evidence of a commercial property on the site. On July 28, a John Rowan sold to an Albert M. Lloyd a "certain frame building situated on the west side of the Ohio Canal at Lock No. 38 in which I now live and which is occupied for a store and tavern being at present a station for Canal."[32] Lloyd agreed to satisfy a three-year $558 mortgage.[33] There is no record that the mortgage was paid off, and evidence suggests that Rowan maintained a local store as late as 1838 when a Cleveland newspaper referred to John Rowan's grocery in Independence as the 'site of a sheriff's sale on March 10."[34]

---

32. Deeds and Mortgages, Cuyahoga County Courthouse, Cleveland, Ohio, S-17, p. 238. Hereafter cited as Deeds. The first reference to this transaction came to light in the 1930s Ohio Historical Records Survey of Historic Sites. The complete text was located at the county mortgage deed records where the county mortgage deed records. At the bottom of the site inventory form, the remark "Mortgage not cancelled" gives the impression that Rowan may have retained the property. Also the term "station for Canal" has no precise historical meaning. It could allude to a supply point for passing boats, a local office or residence of a canal employee, but nothing could be found to tie it down.

33. Deeds, S-17, p. 238.

34. Cleveland Herald & Gazette, 1 March 1838. The merchandise auctioned at Rowan's grocery included one horse, two bureaus and one brass clock. Also, a local paper carried an interesting account of violence near Rowan's store. The Bedford (Ohio) County Intelligeneer, 1 September 1837 reads:

> The following statement of the particulars of a transaction of which we had before head reports, was obligingly furnished us by Mr. James Hardy of this place. [Bedford] "On Tuesday last two boats were approaching a lock on the Ohio canal in the township of Independence. A strife took place between the hands of each to obtain the pass through the lock first. However, the boat which was forward, kept forward, and entered the lock. The gates were closed above, and the boat was partly lowered down for runningout, when the captain of the hind boat came up, and opened the flood gates, and swore that he would have the boat out again; and that he would pass the lock first with his boat. Whereupon a passenger on board of the boat, then in the lock, steped [sic] to the gates and closed them. They were opened and shut in this manner a few times, when the passenger, after receiving a slight blow or two from his antagonist, swore that if he opened the gates again,

The specific 1835 reference to a commercial frame structure at lock 38 gives limited credence to the validity of the unsupported 1818 Kennen reference. Unfortunately, extensive research has failed to turn up additional data on either Rowan or Lloyd or earlier uses of the building, and even worse, no mention of a commercial structure appears in any of the subsequent deeds that describe the one acre tract west of lock 38.

Early sources indicate that Independence thrived during the 1830s, probably due to the success of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Any commercial structure at lock 38 would have benefitted. According to one contemporary gazeteer:

> . . . Independence, a township of Cuyahoga County containing 245 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It has a post office of the same name, and is situated 10 miles south of Cleveland on both sides of the Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga River. It returns over 16,000 acres of land for taxation, valued at about 100,000 dollars.[35]

---

34. (Cont.) he would shoot him. He did so, and the passenger immediately drew a pistol from his pocket, and presented it to his breast and fired. But in the moment of the act of firing, the captain struck the pistol so far away, that the ball passed through his ear, and laid the bone bare behind it. The scoundrel then leaped through the crowd, with pistol in hand, ran a few rods to the river, swam it; and took care of himself in spite of his pursuers, to the best advantage he could. Being a speedy runner and a good swimmer, he was able to clear himself from his pursuers; who were in chase after him, prompted by the reward of one hundred dollars, offered by the captain for his body. Four days after, no intelligence of his being taken had come. The captains name was Silas Logan, and the passenger's name was Andrew Shafter. Logan run the Red Bid. -- The other boat was a scow boat, and the commanders name I did not ascertain. The above particulars I derived from John Rowen, who keeps a grocery on the lock.

Yours with due respect
James Hardy

Bedford, Sept. 4th. 1837

35. Jenkins, Ohio Gazeteer, p. 235.

William H. Knapp: Local Ownership

It should be remembered that Hubbard was still apparantly owner of the land while the above-described transactions concerning the structure(s) went on. Prior to his death in 1837, Hubbard sold one acre of Tract 4, Lot 10 to William H. Knapp. The buyer paid for the property at the time of purchase but received no deed. This lack of legal record would cause problems for future owners. Whether Knapp received or acquired any buildings located on the parcel is not known.[36]

Following Hubbard's death, his heirs held the one acre in trust for Knapp. These heirs included Richard Hubbard, Edward C. Hubbard, William L. Hubbard, and Mary C. Hubbard; all of Conneticut; Samuel T. Hubbard, Thomas R. Hubbard, and Richard W. Hubbard of New York; and Sarah T. Parson of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio.[37]

William Herman Knapp (1801-1888) lived in Independence Township. He married Deborah L. Wightman of Newburgh in May 1828.[38] During the 1830s and 1840s, Knapp was active in local politics, serving as Whig Cuyahoga County surveyor in 1839-1840, and later a candidate for county treasurer in 1847.[39] Knapp also served as town clerk in 1834, 1838, and 1840.[40]

Moses Gleason: A Frontier Businessman

On May 15, 1840, Knapp sold the one-acre parcel to Moses Gleason from nearby Bedford Township. Gleason agreed to pay Knapp $1,000 for the

---

36. Works Progress Administration Court Record Series, I: 271.

37. Cuyahoga Superior Court Records, pp. 246-247.

38. Cleveland Herald, 9 May 1828.

39. Ibid., 13 September 1839; 17 September 1839; 10 October 1839; 25 August 1847.

40. Johnson, p. 462.

property in "six annual payments with annual interest."[41] The legal document stemming from that transaction describes the property as follows:

> Land situated in Independence Township, Number Six in twelfth Range in the Connecticut Western Reserve being on the west side of the Ohio Canal, and bounded as follows, commencing at the point of the third Step in the foot of Lock No. 38, north of Portage Summit on the top of the Lock, and running thence Westerly to a post in the garden fence standing about 2 feet north from the privy with two stakes driven by it, thence southerly on the line of the garden fence through the barnyard to the North line of the farm belonging to the said Moses Gleason thence east on said line to the Canal, thence along the Canal to the place of beginning, being one acre of land more or less.[42]

This deed is the first existing legal description of the one-acre parcel on which HS 125 sits. Moses Gleason's acquisition marks the beginning of a 68-year interval of continuous ownership by his family. From May 1840 to April 1908, various family members owned, transferred, and struggled to retain the property. This lengthy ownership by one family is the single most significant aspect relating to this structure's history.

Moses Gleason (1782-1867) had immigrated from Ireland. He married Polly Richardson in New York before moving to Ohio in 1812. Within a few years, the Gleason family relocated in Bedford Township. While there, Gleason operated a tavern which became a well-known stop on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh stage route, at the crest of Egypt Hill Road (now known as Dunham Road).[43]

---

41. Court Record 5, pp. 246-247.

42. Ibid.

43. "Gleason Family History," n.d., Arthur H. Weber Papers, Independence Public Library, Independence, Ohio. Gertrude Van

Contemporary newspapers, court records, deeds, and tax records illustrate that the energetic Gleason became heavily involved in public affairs, farming, and land speculation.[44] Through the years, he provided for his children and others, helping them to establish commercial enterprises.

No legal instruments after the 1835 Rowan/Lloyd transaction make specific reference to a store or tavern. For example, the 1840 Knapp/Gleason deal mentions the canal, lock 38, a "garden fence," the "privy," a "barnyard," and the "North line of the [adjacent] farm, tract 4, lot 9, belonging to said Moses Gleason. . ."[45] The term barnyard connotes agricultural activity at the site. Gleason permitted the seller use of the "south side or half of the barn standing on the premises for one year, and also gives the party of the first part the privilege of taking away all the manure which is now about the barn. . ."[46]

The early deeds also described a road next to the canal. The 1840 transfer described it as follows: "The Party of the first part Knapp agrees to leave a road or lane next to the towing path from the bridge across the Canal."[47] This road, which permitted access to any

---

43. (Cont.) Rensselaer Wickham, ed., Memorial to The Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve, Part 3, (Cleveland: The Women's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, 1896), 675. The former Gleason property is located about four miles southeast of the structure at lock 38. The original building burned ca. 1937 and has been replaced. The Court of Common Pleas documents contain a record of tavern licenses granted to Gleason during the 1820s. The annual fee was $5.00. See Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, Journal C, 7, 64, 256, 298, 601, D, 202.

44. Cleveland Herald, 8 May 1823. Cleveland Daily True Democrat, 29 March 1851. Common Pleas records demonstrate that Gleason did not hesitate to take business associates, neighbors and others to court if a dispute could not be resolved privately. See Common Pleas Journals D, 22, 175; F, 301; J, p. 147, p. 224.

45. Court Record 5, p. 246.

46. Ibid.

47. Ibid., p. 248. Obviously the lot at lock 38 had been developed by 1840.

structures on the property at lock 38, paralleled the canal in a north/south direction, and the bridge was situated approximately 130 feet north of present-day Hillside Road.

During the 1840-1841 interval, "Gleason spent about $300 for repairs to the buildings and $1000 for a new store building."[48] Based on the 1980 architectural investigation described later in this report, on historical information available on HS 125, and on the fact that Moses Gleason had an inn and tavern in nearby Bedford Township that displayed an architectural style similar to HS 125,[49] the authors propose that the new store took shape as a frame structure attached to an existing building (see illustration 6). This existing building could have been the commercial structure referred to in, but not since, the 1835 Rowan/Lloyd transaction. If indeed this scenario is accurate, and it is the only plausible one as far as the authors are concerned, it was the genesis of the building as we know it today. This work took place at an opportune time with dynamic growth occurring on the Ohio and Erie Canal.

During the 1840s, with continuing prosperity, Gleason encouraged his relatives to operate a store at lock 38. His son-in-law, Edwin H. Merrill of Middleburg, Ohio, managed a store and tavern there between March 1841 and April 1842.[50] For unknown reasons, Merrill soon relinquished the business. In 1843, Edmond Gleason, Moses's son operated a "grocery at Twelve Mile Lock on the Ohio Canal."[51] Other than these sketchy

---

48. Works Progress Administration, Court Record Series, 3: 121. Using 1840s price levels, $1,000 could have financed the second structure.

49. The Joseph D. Jesensky Papers, Bedford Public Library, Bedford, Ohio, contain a 1931 field sketch of the Gleason home and tavern.

50. Jesensky. Merrill does not show up in the 1840 Census for Independence township. Merrill did, however, pay $6.00 for a tavern license for Independence in June, 1841. Common Pleas Journal M, 221.

51. Works Progress Administration, Court Record Series, 1:145. Edmond Gleason purchased tavern licenses for 1842, 1843 and 1846. Common Pleas Journal, N, 120; O, 15; Q, 99. There is good reason to believe that Gleason did not always buy a license. In 1848, the State of Ohio charged him with retailing spiritous liquors "without a license and fined him $10.00 and costs."

references to the store at lock 38, little else is known about the appearance of the property in the 1840s. Apparently the elder Gleason either rented or permitted these relatives to use the building during the 1840s while he was paying his mortgage to Knapp.

Absence of a deed or contract recording Knapp's acquisition in the mid-1830s led to litigation between Gleason and Knapp in 1850-1851. In November 1850, Gleason sued Knapp, arguing that he had satisfied the 1840 contract by February 1848 and had received from Knapp a statement marked "paid in full."[52] In the same action, Gleason sued the Hubbard heirs for complete legal ownership.[53] The Cuyahoga County Superior Court rendered its decision in May 1851. It ordered Knapp to "convey to the said Moses Gleason in fee simple the said premises. . ."[54] and told the various heirs to "convey to the said Moses in fee simple, all the Estate, either in law or equity which they have in the premises."[55] Finally, the judgment ordered that the road next to the towpath from the "bridge across the canal be forever left open and unobstructed for the benefit of said parties."[56]

Contemporary maps clearly depict the local road and bridge system near the structure. As mentioned previously, an 1842 map illustrated the bridge location as it crossed the canal to connect a road paralleling the canal with another road that paralleled the Cuyahoga River. Bridges traverse the canal and river at the northern edge of Lot 10 and on Lot 8

---

52. Court Record 5, pp. 246-249.

53. The Hubbard heirs included Edward C., William L., Samuel T., Thomas R., and Richard W., Mary C., Hubbard, Sarah R. Parsons, and Richard Kewing.

54. Ibid., 253.

55. Deeds, Vol. 54: 355.

56. G. Cunning, Independence Township Map, (1842), copy in the possession of Royal Haracker, Independence, Ohio. Map of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (Philadelphia, 1858). No visible portion of the road exists at present but perhaps archeological testing will reveal traces of this loop road.

to the south at the mouth of Tinker's Creek. Of greater interest is an 1858 map that illustrates a road encircling the structure at lock 38 with the southern portion of this loop crossing the river just west of the buildings.[57]

I. L. Gleason: Shopkeeper, Politician, and Officeholder

On May 8, 1852, Moses Gleason sold the one-acre property to his 27-year-old son, Isaac L. Gleason, for $2,000. The sale price reflects the $2,300 the elder Gleason had invested during the previous decade, less an obvious subsidy to his son. The property description contained references to anciliary structures and to the easement for the road along the towpath[58] (similar to the 1840 description) but not to any major commercial or residential structure.

What land actually became the one-acre parcel was not clearly described on the county tax rolls until 1852, when these records specifically reflected the court decision against Knapp and the Hubbard heirs.[59]

According to the tax duplicates, the Hubbards continued to pay county property taxes on Lot 10 (32 acres) until 1852 when Moses Gleason's name appeared as owning one acre "SW/W/Canal E/river" while the redefined 31-acre Hubbard tract surfaced as "all but one acre."[60] The county assessor valued the one acre at $335 and the 31 acres remaining in Lot 10 at $717. This high valuation for the single acre may reflect major improvement, such as a store.

---

57. Cunning.

58. Deeds, Vol. 55: 587.

59. Tax Duplicates, 1840-1850. Despite Knapp's assertion that he had paid taxes on the one-acre parcel from 1840 until the 1850 litigation, no record exists to support his contention. Of course, his payments could have been combined with payments made by the Hubbard heirs.

60. Tax Duplicates, 1850-1853.

The 1853 tax records broadcast confusion. Moses Gleason and the Hubbard heirs continue to pay taxes on the property cited above, but for the first time Isaac Gleason is credited as having paid taxes on one acre in Lot 9 "WS Canal lock 38" (adjacent to the one acre with which we are concerned) with an assessed value of $15, while the elder Gleason appears to own the remainder of Lot 9 (34 acres) with a $717 valuation.[61] The situation normalizes in 1854 when Isaac Gleason shows up for Lot 10, one acre, with an assessed value of $630. Moses Gleason paid taxes on Lot 9 (30 acres) with a $706 assessment and the Hubbards the rest of Lot 10 (31 acres) with a $1,247 liability.[62] From the significant increase in valuation, it is apparent that local officials reassessed property in Independence during 1853-1854.

During these years, Isaac Gleason operated a mercantile establishment at lock 38; unfortunately the structure is never described. Historian Crisfield Johnson stated that "I.L. and Edward [Edmond] M. Gleason were among the first to engage in the mercantile business in the township, selling goods at the twelve-mile lock."[63]

---

61. Ibid., 1853, p. 199.

62. Ibid., 1854, p. 192-193.
The author views this recordation as a mistake. These early records include frequent misspellings, changes in names, and flexible acreages, and are only as good as the person who entered the data. From an extensive survey of these county tax records from 1820 to 1960, it seemed to the author that the records were not uniformly prepared.

One canal student has interpreted the tax duplicates as demonstrating that Isaac L. Gleason built the addition in 1853-1854 due to the increased assessment from $15 to $630. Unfortunately, this is not the case because the recorder made a mistake showing that I.L. Gleason as owning one acre in Lot 9 (a fact which never shows up again), and that Moses Gleason has one acre in Lot 10 that same year. The records were squared the next year with Isaac's one acre in Lot 10 and Moses back in Lot 9. Although the valuation increases, the actual tax paid remains roughly the same. In 1852, Moses Gleason paid $4.25 for the one acre and Isaac paid $4.66 in 1854 and $4.72 the following year. This hardly demonstrates the construction of a major addition to the structure.

63. Johnson, 464. I.L. Gleason also owned two canal boats in the 1850s. The names of the boats were Frank of 12 Mile Lock and James Buchannon of Boston. Little else is known about Gleason's operation or use of the

Besides his store, Isaac Gleason pursued an active role in local politics and civic affairs. He was one of the more colorful members of the Gleason family. When he married Harriet L. Brainard in 1855, the Cleveland Leader referred to him as "Dr. I. L. Gleason."[64] He served as Independence township clerk (1847-1848, 1851), trustee (1852), and treasurer (1853 to 1863).[65] In October 1858, Gleason ran for Cuyahoga county sheriff, only to lose by 600 votes in the election.[66]

While not much is known about Gleason's management of the store, much more is known about his legal entanglements and financial difficulties.[67] William Knapp's infringement on Gleason's proprietary interest in the road corridor north of lock 38 resulted in litigation between the two men. Apparently Knapp erected a fence on the western portion of the road right-of-way along the east side of Lot 10 which he owned, thus reducing the width of Gleason's corridor. Gleason sued, won a lower court ruling but lost to Knapp in the Court of Common Pleas.[68]

Although Gleason began the Civil War era successfully,[69] he lost most of what he had acquired within a decade. In 1861, he lost a bid for county

---

63. (Cont.) two boats. Gleason could have used these boats as modern-day trucks to supply his store at lock 38. See Ohio & Erie Canal Records, 1848-1883, Register of Canal Boats No. 3, MSS 382, 117-118, The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

64. (Cleveland) Leader, 24 May 1855.

65. Johnson, 462. Also see William R. Coates, A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland, I (Chicago & New York, 1924), 95.

66. Leader, 9, 14, 15, 16 October 1858. 14 October 1859. Apparently Gleason represented the "Locofoco" faction of the Democratic party.

67. Works Projects Administration, Court Record Series: II, 208.

68. Ibid., III: 121.

69. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Independence township, 4. In 1860, the census enumerator described Gleason as a merchant/farmer with $12,000 worth of real estate and $3,000 in personal property. Ten years later, Gleason had no real property and only $1,500 in personal estate. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Independence township, 369.

recorder.[70] His lengthy tenure as Independence treasurer led to financial problems. In 1865, the town clerk sued Isaac for alleged misappropriation of funds.[71] Although the clerk later dropped the suit, Isaac Gleason was insolvent in early 1868. Meanwhile, he faced other litigation in the 1860s. What prompted the plethora of legal action is unknown--whether speculation, ill-advised financial management, or lack of business at the store--it is known that Gleason owed money to creditors and was unable to satisfy liens against the property.

Following several years of legal action and delay, the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas ordered that the property at lock 38 be sold at auction at the courthouse door. Prior to this drastic reversal, the court advertised the property in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Sardis B. Gleason, a younger brother of Isaac, bought the property for $1,024 which the court considered a higher price than its appraised value of $1,000.[72]

Sardis B. Gleason: Keeping It in the Family

Less than a year later, Sardis B. Gleason drew up a will to bequeath that "certain tract or parcel of land with all the improvements and appurtances thereof whereon the said Isaac L. Gleason (my brother) with his family now reside." to Harriet B. Gleason, Isaac's wife.[73] Thus, the will illustrates that despite Isaac's insolvency, his family continued to live at lock 38 at least until February 1868. Obviously personal reasons prompted Sardis's generosity, and possibly other unknown financial considerations. One thing is certain; by willing the property to Harriet, Sardis prevented the property from defaulting to Isaac's creditors.

---

70. Leader, 23 September 1861.

71. Works Projects Administration Court Record Series, (1861-1865), 177-178.

72. Deeds, Vol. 147, 491. Also Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 11, 1867.

73. Recorded Book of Wills, Cuyahoga County, Document G. No. 1019, 207.

On January 20, 1868, Isaac, acting as an executor for his deceased father's estate, sold a 33-acre tract to Sardis for $1,038.[74] Moses had stipulated that Isaac should receive proceeds from the sale of the "Clark Morton lot." Before Isaac would get his share, the proceeds would pay Moses's share of a surety bond drawn up when Isaac acted as town treasurer.[75] What funds remained for Isaac's use is unclear, but due to his insolvency, he would have had immediate use for the proceeds.

It is unclear how long the Isaac Gleasons remained at lock 38. Isaac may have operated a store there as late as 1875.[76] Nonetheless, an 1874 county atlas refers to the property as the residence of S.B. Gleason. It is unlikely that the Lot 10 property was used commercially because two other groceries appear on the 1874 atlas north and south of it, along the canal.[77] A search of numerous commercial categories in the 1863-1864 Boyd's Cleveland Directory and Cuyahoga County Business Directory

---

74. Deeds, Vol. 236, 276. In 1838, Richard Hubbard had sold this property to Moses Gleason. Despite the deed reference to Lot 10, apparently the property was Lot 9 because the description mentioned its south boundary as "lot No. 8 called King farm." If the property was Lot 10, then Lot 9 would have been on the south property line. Uncertainty pertaining to exact lot lines appear in the deed itself. It stated that the description agreed to "lines described in a lost Contract of Sale. . . ." Deeds, Vol. 25, 585. In an 1838 newspaper advertisement, Gleason wanted to rent the "King farm, on the Canal near the mouth of Tinker's Creek. . . ." Also The County Intelligencer, January 8, 1838. This ad places the King farm to the south. As for the county tax records, Moses Gleason's name appears for Lot 10 during 1838-1839 but abruptly changes to Lot 9 from 1840 onward. Unfortunately, the existing tax records do not mention the "Morton farm," nor do other contemporary local maps. Tax Duplicates, 1838-1845. As for Lot 10, the Hubbard heirs had sold it to Deborah Knapp in 1859. See Deeds, Vol. 105, 301-302.

75. "Moses Gleason Will," Docket D, No. 1147 (May 27, 1867).

76. "Gleason Family History." According to Coates, History of Cuyahoga County, 95, "I.L. Gleason finally adopted the profession of law and practiced in the courts of the county and in the justice courts of first resort. His tact and eloquence in the latter made his name a household word in a large part of the county."

77. From Actual Surveys by and under the Direction of D.J. Clark, C.E., Atlas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (Philadelphia, 1874).

disclosed no references to the Gleason family or businesses operated by them. The Ohio State Gazetter, Shippers' Guide and Classified Business Directory or other contemporary guides did not contain any pertinent data.[78] The enterprise at lock 38 may have not been large enough to attract attention or perhaps owners of the local business chose not to subscribe for advertising in the publications, thus preventing other mention in the guides. During the 1870s, there is no indisputable evidence illustrating commercial activity at the lock 38 structure.

Sardis B. Gleason (1827-1875) was a bachelor farmer in Independence.[79] Except for two known arrests for assault and battery, he led a quiet life.[80]

In addition to the Lot 10 bequest to Harriet Gleason, he left $4,500 to various nieces and nephews and the rest of his real and personal property to Isaac's children. Since Isaac was an executor for the estate, it is instructive to look at the Bill of Sale recorded by Isaac on May 6, 1875. The property sale raised about $1,100.[81] The list illustrates that Sardis labored as a farmer, not a merchant like his brother Isaac.

---

78. Andrew Boyd, Compiler and Publisher, Boyd's Cleveland Directory and Cuyahoga County Business Directory 1863-4, (Cleveland 1863). The Ohio Gazeteer and Travelers' Guide & Classified Business Directory for 1864-65, (Indianapolis, 1864), Williams' Ohio State Directory, (Cincinnati, 1870).

79. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

80. Common Pleas Journal S, 257-274. Leader, May 6, 1863. Gleason paid a $75 fine for beating a man who called him a "Copperhead," a Democrat who sympathized with the South during the Civil War.

81. Probate Court Docket G, Case No. 1019, December 1873-October 1875, Bill of Sale, Sardis B. Gleason Estate, Book H, 81.

Harriet B. Gleason: Absentee Owner

Although Harriet B. Gleason received the one acre when Sardis died in 1875, his name still appeared on the 1880 Independence tax map. A small sketch depicted a house valued at $320 and a barn to the southwest at $220.[82]

Perhaps due to continuing financial difficulties, Harriet and Isaac mortgaged the property to H. (Hugh) Wain for $560 on November 20, 1886. They agreed to satisfy the mortgage in one year at 8 percent interest, and to insure the structure for $1,200.[83] Although no documentation has been found that explains that the Gleason's satisfied the mortgage, the family continued to pay taxes on the property well into the 20th century.

In the late 1800s, Frank Gorris and another family apparently rented HS 125 from the Gleasons. According to the census of 1900, he was 67 years old, his wife Catherine, 60. Gorris apparently operated a blacksmith shop, although no known data pinpoints the precise location of his smithy. It could have been situated in a small, frame structure with a large chimney that stood just north of the main building (see illustration 3).[84] Around that same time, his son-in-law Matt Hill and family lived in the basement. Hill worked as a lather and cabinetmaker.[85]

---

82. Tax Duplicates, Independence township tax map, 1880. S.B. Gleason's name also appeared on a 1.6 acre tract east of the canal in lot 10. It was known as the mill lot.

83. Deeds, 401, 420.

84. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Independence township, Vol. 40, ED 227, sheet 7. This census specifically mentioned that Gorris rented a house and worked as a blacksmith. Edwin Carey interview with Susan Garland, Valley View, Ohio, May 16, 19, 1980. Carey recalled a blacksmith shop located near the building. He also mentioned that a few dances were held at the structure around 1900 which corroborates a widely-mentioned use of the building. In no sense of the imagination can the structure be considered a formal dance hall or sporting house.

85. Ibid. "Mathew Hill Genealogy," Weber Papers.

Little else is presently known about Harriet Gleason's ownership. One photograph depicts a family grouping in front of the obviously deteriorated structure. The photograph contains Gorris, his wife their daughter Gertrude, and infant granddaughter. The second photograph shows Gorris and his wife (see illustrations 1 and 2). Gorris was born in Germany (1833). Seemingly, this photograph was taken ca. 1895-1900 because the man in portrait looks quite old,[86] because of changes in landscape and certain structural details (see architectural data section), it may be assumed that the family photograph is older. This photograph also depicts a portion of a structure located beyond the south facade that could have been the barn alluded to in earlier deeds. There is also limited detail showing a small outbuilding to the rear of the north facade.

From the 1880s until the early 20th century, Harriet B. Gleason or her daughter, Hattie M., paid the taxes. Both daughter and mother died about the same time, Hattie in 1908 and Harriet two years later.[87] In addition to the loss of her daughter, Harriet faced the loss of the Lot 10 property in 1908. In order to satisfy a $813.31 court of common pleas judgment against her, the court ordered that the property be sold at sheriff's auction on April 17, 1908. The plaintiff, George W. Ford,

---

86. Although the photo depicts an older man, another interpretation as to the date of the photo persists. The infant in the group photo was apparently Nettie (Hill) Valderin who was born in 1878 and died in 1960 at age 82. Since the infant appears to be about 2 years old, the group photo could have been taken as early as 1880. Unfortunately, no hard evidence places the Gorris family in the structure at that date. Gorris did appear on the 1889-1890 Independence personal property rolls. Although Frank Gorris was 47 years old in 1880, he appears much older in the photo. In conclusion, the photos definitely pre-date 1905, the year workmen rehabilitated the lock by covering it with concrete. Evidence of this renovation does not appear in the photograph.

87. Probate Docket 83, 47694. Prior to her death, Hattie lived in Atlanta, Georgia. The last known reference to Harriet B. Gleason appeared in the 1903 tax records, but later ones may have been recorded. See City of Cleveland, Death Records-Index to Death Records, 1880-1929, for data pertaining to Harriet's passing.

bought it for $650 at the courthouse door;[88] for the first time since the 1840s, the one-acre tract slipped from the Gleasons' control.

Recent Owners: 1908 to Present

Between that forced sale and 1920, the property changed hands a number of times. Ford sold it to his sister, Anna Grace Ford Monroe, for $10 in 1917.[89] In April 1920 Monroe transferred the structure to Sam Clark and William Sanders for $700.[90] Around that same time, the Gleason heirs exchanged whatever remaining legal rights or claims they may have had in the property for an undisclosed cash sum.[91]

During this same interval, the assessed valuation of the property fluctuated widely. In the 1880s it totaled $580, in the 1890s it dropped to $200 and rose to $460 after 1900. Assessed valuation remained constant at $300 between 1912 and 1920.[92] Such increases and dips in assessed valuation are probably more indicative of changing revenue needs in Cuyahoga County than a true picture of actual property values.

---

88. Deeds, Vol. 1159, 263. The sale price over two/thirds appraised value of the property.

89. Deeds, Vol. 2400, 495. During the Ford-Monroe ownership, the name C.S. Horner, T. (trustee) appears on the local property tax records.

90. Deeds, Vol. 2437, 205.

91. Ibid., Vol. 2381, 509.

92. Tax Duplicates, 1880-1920. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the legal jurisdiction of the lock 38 property changed from Independence, South Newburgh, Newburgh Village to Valley View. From a perusual of the tax records, Horner acted as a legal agent for several property owners in that locale. Although solid data can be gleaned from probate records, many wills are not probated and some are not processed for many years. Additionally some property (real estate) is not always transferred at the death of the owner and that taxes are paid in the name of the deceased owner. For these reasons local tax records must be used with care when trying to establish ownership.

These various deeds referred to a "right-of-way or road from the above described land to the county road on the north line of said lot 10 along the towing path of the canal."[93] The bridge across the canal remained intact north of the present Hillside Road right-of-way (see illustration 17).

The 1920 purchasers, Clark and Sanders, added another 563 square feet to the parcel in October 1923 in a $10 deal with Cora Green, who owned other property nearby. This small area was located along the northwest corner of the property along the newly-realigned Hillside Road.[94]

HS 125 underwent major rehabilitation between ca. 1920 and the early 1930s. According to the 1922 U.S. Steel photographs, the porch on the south facade was removed, and a later photograph (ca. early 1930s) shows the refurbished structure in much the same appearance as 1980 (see illustrations 4 and 5).

Clark, Sanders, and another relative did most of the remodeling. They removed the inside of the southern portion of the house, and added five rooms, including two bedrooms and a bathroom downstairs. The porch was constructed at this time but the northern section was not renovated.[95]

During the 20th century, the property changed possession several times. In February 1938, William Sanders's widow Carrie and Helen Zeigler sold an undivided one-half interest to Sam and Minnie Clark and Elmer S.

---

93. Deeds, Vol. 2437, 205. This is the same right-of-way that had been granted to Moses Gleason in 1851 (see p. 25). The 1922 U.S. Steel photo clearly shows that the bridge remained intact somewhat north of the structure.

94. Thus, the relocation of Hillside Road occurred at a point between the April 1922 U.S. Steel photo and the October 1923 deed, which located Hillside Road virtually at the structure.

95. May Miller telephone interview with Susan Garland, Valley View, Ohio, July 22, 1980. According to Miller, the exterior was painted white as long as she remembers the structure. This is corroborated by photographic evidence.

and May Miller, all of whom lived there.[96] Elmer Miller died on May 14, 1953, leaving all his property to his widow, May.[97] Sam Clark died on October 5, 1966, bequeathing an undivided five-eighths interest in the Canal Road property to his widow, Minnie.[98] Then in August 1967, Minnie and May (who were mother and daughter), sold the property to John L. and Freeda N. Gosselin for $10.00 and "other valuable consideration."[99] Gosselins used the structure as rental property.

The Gosselins retained their interest until the United States sued them in 1977 to acquire the property (now known as tract 101-27) by eminent domain for incorporation in the newly-established Cuyahoga Valley NRA. In late 1977 the Gosselins settled for $39,000 and the transaction was closed in February 1978. The federal government allowed two renters to remain on the premises until late April 1978.[100] The structure has been vacant since. The NPS is in process of retoring the building for interpretive purposes.

In conclusion, a recent local history asserted:

> At Twelve-Mile Lock (#38) at Hillside road, still standing is a white frame structure which during canal days was called Hell's Half Acre. It housed a dance hall on the main floor and horses were shod in the basement. Four-foot white posts in front of the tavern are similar to snubbing posts canal captains used. As they approached the lock, the 'hoggee' or towboy hitched

---

96. Deeds, Vol. 4819, 263-264. The deed only disclosed the sum of $10.

97. Probate Court No. 483223. The 1/4 interest was valued at $4,500.

98. Probate Court No. 483223. Deeds, Vol. 12138, 370. This interest amounted to $10,000, hence the total value of the property in 1966 was $12,800. In 1953 the property had been worth $18,000. Obviously the aging structure received limited upkeep during this interval.

99. Deeds, Vol. 12159, 87. The sale price amounted to $11,300. Deed Book, Vol. 12262, p. 601-604.

100. Tract No. 101-27 File, Cuyahoga National Recreation Area, Peninsula, Ohio.

> tow ropes to the posts and stopped the packet. This building was also the home of the locktender.[101]

Unfortunately, exhaustive research yields no hard evidence to support this colorful interpretation of the structure. For those who would transfer the allure and glamour of the canal era to HS 125, corroborative data may surface in the future to tie it more closely to the useage its popular reputation projects.

The author and the two local research assistants conducted extensive research at or contacted several leading Ohio libraries, canal era communities, organizations, and repositories including the Ohio Historical Society, Roscoe Village Foundation, Canal Fulton Heritage Society, Bierce Library at the University of Akron, Kent State University Library Archives, the Cuyahoga County Courthouse, the Cuyahoga County Administration Building, U.S. Steel files at its Cuyahoga Works, Cuyahoga County Engineers' Office, Independence Historical Society, Valley View Historical Society, Bedford Historical Society, Cleveland Public Library, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area files, Summit County Historical Society, the Cleveland Press library, and the Canal Society of Ohio. The study also received press coverage in the local Sun newspapers, but this did not lead to additional data. Canal Society member Edith McNally placed an information-wanted notice in that organization's quarterly newsletter but this did not result in any new data.

---

101. Miller, 25-26.

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to draw conclusions about the early construction and uses of HS 125 because of the lack of detailed historical information about the building and its environment.

It cannot even be pinpointed whether the building predates the Ohio and Erie Canal or is a result of the rapid economic development that accompanied canal commerce. As described in the history section, one account states that "a store and tavern were erected on or about 1818," which is seven years before canal construction began. The locks in the canal were specified to be placed whenever the land dropped 8 feet, however contracts indicated that they actually ranged between 7 and 9 feet, allowing some latitude in their horizontal placement. Thus it is possible that if a lock were to be built in the vicinity under study, the location could have been adjusted slightly to place it squarely in front of an existing commercial building. The settlement pattern and road system in this rapidly developing area are not well-known, adding little help to solving the puzzle. But in studying all pertinent information, this author believes that it is far more likely that the first commercial building on the site was constructed during or after the canal project to take advantage of the economic opportunity that existed when boats were negotiating the lock.

There were other buildings on or near the site throughout the 19th century, but they no longer exist. Some, such as a barn and a privy, were mentioned in early deeds and others appear in historic photographs (see illustrations 1 and 3).

The unusual double-gable structure currently being studied was built in two sections. The northern portion is original, estimated ca. the 1820s. Exterior design reflects the popular Greek Revival style that was

sweeping the East Coast and spreading rapidly to the developing western states. This style reproduces the general effects and proportions of classic temples, with its narrow end to the street and a low-pitched roof. The southern portion of this structure is an 1840 addition built as a store building. It too reflects the characteristics of the Greek Revival style; the research does not believe the porch is original.

With only general documentary references to the use of this building, it is difficult to identify the actual functions of rooms in the various periods. Specific information about businesses that operated here is not available. With this lack of documentary evidence, this investigation was limited to recording existing conditions and documenting changes to the building based upon the physical examination of the remaining fabric. The best documentary evidence of the historic appearance is the few old photographs that were collected. Pictures such as these give an idea of how the building looked on one or two sides. Care must be taken to use this information in the general context of the overall history to try to determine HS 125's appearance during a given historic period.

Original Construction: The North Portion

No photograph, drawing, or written description of the original structure was found. The earliest two photographs that were discovered are from ca. 1880-1900 and show HS 125 after the store building (south building) had been added. This is the best documentary information available to determine the original historic appearance. Onsite physical investigation of the fabric substantiates what appears in the photograph and provides a basis for further supposition on parts of the building that do not appear in the photograph. The investigation also proved conclusively that the north building existed independently for a number of years. The following is a description of the structure's appearance during these early years, based upon the photographs and the physical investigation.

General Description. The original (north) building was a two-story rectangular wood frame structure 36½ feet by 25 feet, with a gable roof and a Greek Revival facade. It faced east, toward the canal.

Foundation. Sandstone laid up in a coursed rubble pattern with lime mortar was used in the foundation walls. Existing finish grade drops off to the rear of the building; the historic grade was approximately 1½ feet lower at the rear of the building. All basement windows in these walls were double-hung with six-over-six sash. Early photographs show shutters, but lack of evidence on the one original basement window still extant indicates that they were installed later. It is possible that they were not installed until ca. 1840 when the store building was constructed.

There were no windows on the east elevation (front) of the foundation. The historic finish grade came to just below the wooden weatherboards of the upper wall, as it does now.

On the north elevation there were three basement windows, approximately lining up with the three western windows on the first floor. The eastern basement window is more recent. The sloping grade did not permit installation of a window the same size as the others, so it was originally omitted.

Information on the early appearance of the foundation wall on the western elevation is more clouded. The chimney was originally located on the outside of the wall rather than inside, as it is now.[102] Rough stone that appears to be cut, or broken, occurs at the top of the stone wall at the former location of this chimney (see illustration 36). The foundation remains of this chimney, recently discovered, extend approximately 3½ feet to the north and 1½ feet to the south of the wall's centerline. This

---

102. Dick Ping Hsu, "Prestabilization Testing at the Locktender's House, Structure #125, Cuyahoga Valley N.R.A.," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, n.d.

overlaps the wide opening just north of the current chimney (see illustration 37). It is probable that only a single window opening existed somewhere within this large opening. A second window was south of the former chimney. More archeological work is needed here.

The south wall, which is now the interior division between the earlier and later buildings, has two discernable original openings from when this was an exterior wall (see illustration 59). One was a door just west of the stair to the basement, now filled in with stone. The second is a boarded-up window into the basement stairway just east of the door. The stair apparently prevented installation of a full-height window in this location, so this window is smaller than the others. It is the only basement window that still has its original frame. No evidence that this window ever had shutters was found. Portions of this wall were removed when the south building was constructed. Remains of a foundation seen in the floor may not be the foundation from this early wall but rather a later fill-in replacement (see description of ca. 1840s changes to north building).

Exterior. Corners of the building have vertical trim boards with a 3/4 bead. The wall is sided with wooden weatherboards 3/8-inch thick with an exposure that varied, having been coursed out to fit at certain key points such as bottoms of sills and heads of windows. These weatherboards are nailed to the underlying sheathing boards. Intervals between the vertical rows of square cut nails vary from 1 foot 3 inches to 2 feet 3 inches. A tapered drip mold was at the bottom of the siding.

The east elevation (front) had two windows and a door on the first floor and three windows on the second. Window trim consisted of a plain 4-inch-wide board around the sides and top, topped by a slightly projecting drip mold. Like all the original windows on this north building, these windows had a nine-pane-over-six sash pattern and may or may not have had shutters (see illustration 1). Although the photograph shows shutters, it is difficult to say if they existed at this early date. Shutters were a common feature on windows at this time but

the only available evidence indicates that they may not have been installed until the addition was built. There was a doorway at the south corner of the east elevation, flanked by sidelights. Each sidelight contained five glass panes the same size as in the windows. The doorway was devoid of decorative moldings, as are the windows. A triangular pediment finishes off the gable end.

The north facade had four evenly spaced windows on both the first and second floors. These windows are the same as those on the east facade. A horizontal cornice ran along the eave and a drip mold was at the top of the foundation wall.

The original configuration on the west elevation, or back, of the building, is not clear. Remains of the outside chimney are off-center to the north.[103] Two windows to the left of the chimney, one on the first floor and one on the second, appear to be in their original locations. Since the second floor window is located 2½ feet to the right of the one below it, the chimney must have tapered to miss this opening. To create a symmetrical appearance, which was important to the aesthetics of the day, and to provide natural light, it is likely that there were two windows located on the other side of the chimney, one on the first floor and one on the second. No evidence of these window's existence was found, however, since that portion of wall was completely removed in a later alteration. It is not known if there was a cornice. Most likely the roof did not project any more than it does now, with only a small molding and narrow frieze board finishing off the top of the gable.

Little is known about the original south wall. There are some original vertical wall sheathing boards on the first floor adjacent to the existing basement stair, between the two interior columns. These boards extend the two-story height from the top of the foundation wall to the bottom of the eave, as do the others which sheath the building. On the second

---

103. Ibid.

floor they still cover this wall from the southeast corner to the existing interior entry to the south building. No openings or former openings were found to exist through any of the remaining original wall fabric.

Adjacent to the basement stair is a 4-foot-wide section of wall that has original siding from the top of the foundation wall to the bottom of the eave (see illustration 84). The east end of this siding butts against a piece of 4-inch-wide trim board, also going up two-stories. On the trim is the "ghost" of siding coming out perpendicular to the wall. This may be evidence of a two-story appendage to the south wall, an opening to this appendage would explain why sheathing boards do not extend to the front wall on the first floor.

No evidence of a stone foundation for an appendage was found in the basement. The archeologist did find two pits filled with rubble in the basement under the stone floor.[104] One was in front of the small window by the stair and the other at the intersection of the north and south buildings. This indicates that posts may have been used for support. Further study is needed to identify the size and posssible use of this appendage.

The roof of the north building was covered with wood shingles. Fragments of cedar wood shingles were found in the attic, varying from 16 to 17½ inches long. They were 3/8-inch thick at the butt end and approximately 1/8 inch thick at the tapered end. The largest piece found was 5 inches wide.

This building has a post and beam framing system of hand-hewn timbers mortised together and resting on a sandstone foundation (see drawings 9 through 11). First-floor framing consists of a sill which extends around the perimeter of the foundation wall. At the third-points of the long

---

104. Ibid.

sides of the buildng are north-south beams. First-floor log joists run east-west between these beams and are notched into them. At the corners of the building and the third points of the north and south sides are vertical posts two stories in height with one exception. One post consists of two one-story pieces mortised together. The posts sit on top of the perimeter sill beam and support the thrust beam at the eave of the roof. The entire second- and attic-floor loads are also carried on these posts. Second-floor and attic framing are similar to the first-floor framing using hand-hewn oak beams, but joists are of sawn oak members. Rafters and roof sheathing are also of sawn oak members. The rafters butt together at the peak of the roof and rest on the thrust beam at the eave. Exterior and interior walls consist of vertical boards nailed to the beams or joists (see illustration 91). These boards form a wall structural diaphram. Lath and plaster is applied directly to the interior surface of these boards and weatherboards are applied to their exteriors.

Many of the boards, joists, and rafters used in framing are cut to the outside, or wavey edge of a log; some still have bark on their edges. All of this type of sawn lumber seems to be original to this north building. Since the bottoms of some joists were rough (wavey) and not necessarily cut to a specific dimension, secondary joists were nailed to the first ones to form a good edge to which ceiling lath could be nailed. This was a commonly used method of providing a level surface. In all of the subsequent framing, including that used in the south building, a better grade of lumber that was rectangular in section was used.

Finishes. Finishes were investigated throughout the building.

The first floor has a sub-floor or underlayment of boards 4 feet long, 1/2-inch thick, and of random width 12 to 30 inches. These are covered with boards approximately 1 inch thick, 5 to 7 inches wide and 11½ feet long in rooms 103, 104, and 105. Other rooms have been altered. On the first floor these boards are butted together, but on the second floor they are half-lapped. Floor boards were hand-planed and many retain crowns or ridges in the center. The base is nailed directly to the vertical

sheathing boards and scribed to fit the wavy pattern of the floor boards (see illustration 94). The height of the base then varies anywhere from 6½ to 9½ inches, according to the uneveness of the floor. Profile is a simple one-half bead at the top of a 1-inch thick board. All rooms of the north building on both floors apparently had this type of base. The supporting posts intruded into the interior space due to their thickness. They were covered with one-inch-thick poplar boards with a 3/4-bead at the corner (see illustration 95).

Window trim is also very simple, made from 4-inch-wide by 1-inch boards. The projecting sill had a profiled edge. Under it was an apron with a beaded lower edge (see illustration 96), and this board and sill were carried around the first floor rooms to form a chair rail.

The interior wall surface uses wood lath sawn into thin, wide boards and then split. These split pieces were nailed up in order. Two coats of plaster were applied to the lath.

Utilities. Early deeds mention a privy, but it is not known where this convenience was located. Water was probably brought in from a well, which still survives near the northwest corner of the building. Heat was provided by fireplaces at the rear of the building. Stoves were probably in use at an early date, with flues routed through walls and ceilings in metal stove pipes.

Addition of the South Building--ca. 1840

Around 1840, Moses Gleason built an addition to the earlier structure in order to accommodate a new store building. In massing and detail, the remodeled building closely resembles Gleason's residence at Tinkers Creek Road and Dunham Road (see illustration 6). This addition is the entire south portion of the current structure.

Foundation. When this new building was added, the east and west portions of the original south foundation wall were apparently removed,

leaving only a central 10-foot section of wall. The existing east and west sandstone foundation walls were extended, again using sandstone laid up in a coursed rubble bond. This time stone on the exterior was dressed, using a pointed hammer to hit the stone to give it the diagonal grooves (picked finish) seen in illustration 48.[105] The original basement windows on this building were double-hung with six-over-six-pane sash, and probably had shutters. Original frames from windows have all been removed and altered in size. The earliest of the historic photos shows dilapidated shutters on both portions of the building. The only available evidence of the earlier period indicates that shutters may not have been installed originally. Installation during the construction of the addition is a likely time to have added them.

The east foundation wall is now completely below grade and contains no openings. There is some evidence of alteration but more study will be needed to detemine its configuration. It may be that this change was only on the interior and was made in conjunction with a trap door opening in the first floor for vertical transportation of store goods. The west elevation probably contained two openings which still remain, a door and one window, because no changes to the existing masonry other than shortening of the window opening was found. Three openings, including two windows and a door, were part of the south foundation wall facade (see illustration 4, from 1922, before major alteration). The appearance of early doors is not known because both the south and west basement doors have been replaced.

Exterior. The east elevation of the addition had a central pair of double doors on the first floor, flanked by two windows on each side. Second-floor windows center on the space between the door and window of

---

105. Harley J. McKee, Introduction to Early American Masonry, Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster. (National Trust/Columbia University, 1973), pp. 23-24. The pick was often called the scabbling pick and the operation scabbling. The finish was also called pick dressed, picked, scabbed, scappled, nigged, or nidged.

the first floor (see illustration 1). First-floor windows were a little wider and taller than those on the second floor but probably had the same number of panes in the sash (nine-over-six). These windows probably had shutters. Second-floor windows were the same size as the windows on the north building.

The remains of some original framing members were found during the search for physical evidence of exterior window and door openings. Upon stripping off the interior lath and plaster, 4 by 4-3/4 inch studs were found to have framed these openings. Smaller studs, 2 by 4-3/4 inches, were used between the original openings. Remains of the large studs, including some which have been cut shorter to accommodate the present doors and windows, reflect perfectly the earlier facade openings.

The top of the gable on this facade was finished off with a wide frieze board and a cornice. Weatherboards were narrower on this addition than on the earlier north building. They were carried over the joint between the two buildings up to the south side of the first window and door. The spaces above the door and below the window were finished off with a vertical trim board.

Early photographs show a one story porch on the east facade of the building (see illustrations 1 and 2). This porch was probably constructed later than the south addition, possibly as many as 15 or 20 years later. It does not have the refinement of detail (i.e. moldings under the eaves) that the building has and the posts with champered corners are victorian in style, probably stock building materials of the time at which it was built. The entire building appears to be run down, but the porch seems even more dilapidated than the rest. This may be due to a poor design, quality of the materials used, and/or workmanship, all of which were not in keeping with the rest of the structure. By the time these photographs were taken, the porch with these inferior characteristics had deteriorated more than the building itself.

Moses Gleason, who built the south addition of HS 125, had a double gabled frame residence which had no front porch (see illustration 6).

From the close resemblence between these two buildings it is clear that Gleason's home served as model for his addition to HS 125. The porch was probably added by one of his sons, who subsequently owned the property.

The south elevation had only two openings--a door and a window, both on the first floor. This can be seen in the 1922 photograph of the canal showing the south side of the building (see illustration 4). Wall openings correlating to the location and size of those pictured were found during fabric investigation. Studs framing this side wall extend up two stories so that the same framing openings exist on the second floor. Examination of the framing verifies that there were no windows on the second floor. The first-floor window and door openings are the same width as windows on the north building. It is possible that the door may have originally been a window. There is no porch or stair leading to ground level in the photograph.

The west facade had four openings, two windows on the first floor and two on the second. The first floor openings were symmetrical around a central axis and were the same type as the second floor east elevation. The second-floor windows were lined up with the first floor ones.

Interior

Interior structural information is as follows, but room arrangement and decorative schemes were difficult to ascertain. Sizes of structural members can be found on sheet 9 through 11 of the architectural drawings. The structural framework of the south building rests on a sill running around the perimeter of the basement foundation walls, except on the north side where, at the junction of the two buildings, the sill beam is supported by brick piers. No evidence of stone supports or an east/west stone wall adjacent to south wall of north building was found. Date of brick piers and brick wall in basement is uncertain. Support elements for the structural stability was needed from the time the building was constructed. No evidence was found of earlier supports.

North and south walls are framed from two-story studs resting on the sill and supporting the rafters in the attic. This makes a double wall at the junction of the buildings from the foundation to the eave, keeping the structure of both sides separate. East and west walls also use two-story studs extending up to the top of the gable. Larger studs, 4 by 4-3/4 inches, were used to frame window and door openings instead of the ones commonly found in the wall. These studs or their remains were used to locate the original exterior wall openings (see illustration 106 through 108).

The basement floor has been raised by adding several inches of fill dirt over a partial or complete earlier stone floor.[106] This may date from the ca. 1840 construction period, but it is not clear why the basement floor level was raised. If it was raised at this time, it may have necessitated a higher ceiling in the basement of the new south building to be able to easily carry and store goods. This may be one of the causes of the unequal floor heights found between the original building and the addition. Deeper floor joists would also have contributed to this difference in floor height.

First-floor framing consists of the perimeter sill, two intermediate beams at the third-points of the building, and joists running east-west (much like the north building). Joists are of sawn oak approximately 12 inches, center to center. This heavy construction, the deeper joists and the close spacing of these members indicate a heavier design load then the eariler building, which correlates with use as a store building. The floor level of the addition is about 6½ inches higher than that of the original building at the first floor.

Second-floor framing incorporates joists that span the entire 23-foot width of the building in the north-south direction. These joists are nailed to

---

106. Hsu, "Prestabilization Testing at the Locktender's House, Structure #125, Cuyahoga Valley N.R.A."

the two-story studs on the north-south walls. No interior supports or bearing walls were needed to support this floor, allowing unobstructed space. First-floor ceiling height is greater than in the north building, combining with the basement height to make the second floor level over one foot higher. Because there were no windows in the side walls of the second floor, the only available natural light was in the gable end walls. This meant that room divisions probably would have been few, if any.

Attic floor joists and rafters also span the width of the building in the north-south direction. With support from the rafters at the center, they are formed into a king post truss. Both buildings attain the same height at the eave line. Roof height is also very close.

Due to the major alteration of the south building into apartments ca. 1920, no evidence of the original interior arrangement has been found. The original floor is below the present one.

No evidence was found of any internal stair openings in the south structure, suggesting that the north building stair was used. The chimney appears to be built of the same brick as the pier supports and interior wall in the south basement. No evidence was found that there was once a larger chimney or that it was in another location. Due to its small size, it could only have served as a flue for heating stoves.

Changes to North Building--ca. 1840

According to abstract 108, Moses Gleason spent about $300 to repair the buildings when he purchased the property in 1840.[107] Since there were other buildings on the property, it is not known how much was spent on

---

107. Annals, Abstract 108, pp. 120-21.

this particular structure, but $300 was a substantial amount of money at that time. In comparison, the same document claims that $1,000 was the cost of the new store building. There are a number of alterations to the north building that may date from this time period.

The building had been used for a number of years by the time Gleason purchased it, and may have begun to exhibit structural defects. If the first-floor front room was used as a store and the eastern interior beam below was unsupported or poorly supported, it may have sagged enough to warrant repair. The beams are notched to accept the floor joists, which reduces their strength in bending by one-half. The basement interior stone wall separating rooms 001 and 002 was probably added to shore up this member, and may have also served to provide a closed room in the basement. This wall is not tied in well to the exterior stone walls and is built on fill, indicating that it was not original. Only the foundation is left of the southern wall of this enclosure. The wood battens placed horizontally in the stone work of the doorway provided nailers to which the door frame could be fitted. The stone floor that currently exists in portions of the basement may have been added at this time. This stone floor rests on sand fill over an earlier stone floor.[108]

On the first floor above the eastern beam, another wall was installed which seems to have been used to support the second-floor beam above (see illustrations 87 and 89). This is the stud partition wall between rooms 103 and 104, which previously was one large open room. The wall was obviously built after the beam above had sagged, because the north end of the frame is 2½ inches below the ceiling, while the opposite corner of the frame meets the ceiling.

The front room on the second floor was originally one large open room similar to the first floor. At this time, three stud partitions were added to divide the space into three smaller rooms (202, 203 and 204). Again, these partitions helped support the overhead structure.

---

108. Hsu, "Prestabilization Testing."

Much of the original split lath and plaster has been replaced on the second floor and some has been replaced on the first floor. Some of it may have been done at this time due to severe cracking of the plaster caused by the extreme deflection in the ceiling beams. This is also the time when it is possible that the chimney attached to the exterior of the west wall was moved inside the structure.

Alterations ca. 1900-1922

Exterior double doors were installed in room 103 (the front of the north building), which necessitated the removal of the two windows on the east side of this room. The purpose of these doors is not known, but there may have been a business operation on site (see 1922 photograph with other buildings) that required additional storage space. It is unlikely that this portion of the building was occupied as a residence at this time since a pair of drafty doors would be undesirable. The doors were apparently salvaged from some other portion of the building. Three doors were used, one being cut in half for added width on each leaf.

Electricity was probably brought in to service the building during this time period. Many remains of the old knob and tube system were found.

Late 1920s Alterations

Both sides of the building had deteriorated prior to this alteration. Two apartment units were created in the south building--one on the first floor, and one on the second. The floor plans of these apartments are identical, with bathrooms intruding into the older north building. The old hallway of the north building continued to be used for access to these apartments. All of the alteration to this structure was stylistically typical of this time period. Countless examples of this type of construction exist, and therefore, these changes possess no historical significance.

Exterior. To construct these apartments, all exterior cladding was removed, including doors, windows, and weatherboards, from the top of the foundation walls to the eaves. Openings in these walls were then changed to meet the configuration of the new apartments, with framing studs altered accordingly. New doors, windows, and siding were then installed on the first and second floors. Basement windows, which were formerly double-hung six-over-six panes, were shortened to accommodate only one six-pane sash. Sandstone similar to the original was in-filled to reduce the size of the openings (see illustrations 34, 50, and 51). The original basement window frames were removed and rather crude new ones installed. One of the old window sashes was reinstalled in each frame by nailing it in place. Current front and rear porches were installed at this time. The two-story front porch was a common architectural feature of this time period in northern Ohio.

Interior. On the inside of the south building all interior walls, doors, trim, plaster, and lath were removed. Only the exterior wall studs, floor framing, and floors remained. The new trim, windows, doors, etc., that were installed are all typical of this time period (see illustrations 101 through 105).

The bathrooms and hallway, although serving the new apartments, were located in the north building and altered to conform to the new work. The bathroom floors (rooms 106 and 206) were raised to be flush with the level of those in the south building. The exterior wall fabric in the bathrooms, including the original window, weatherboards, and vertical wall sheathing boards, was removed and replaced by a stud wall to accommodate a new window which needed a wall of greater thickness than the original construction. The same technique was used on the east wall of the first floor hallway (room 101) with removal of the original door and frame. The exterior wall of the second-floor hallway (room 201) was furred to achieve the necessary wall thickness without removal of the vertical wall sheathing boards. The original window at this location was replaced.

Other changes to the hallway and stair were made at this time. Principal was the removal of the original stair and installation of another stair with a less steep incline (see illustration 80). This necessitated moving the first step about 6 feet to the east. The second-floor beam that ran the full width of the north building was cut just to the north of the stair and supported on a post. A new wall with a door was constructed at the junction where this post is located. New floors, base, and rail around the stair were installed at this time. The first and second floor doors to rooms 106 and 206, now the bathrooms, were sealed and covered over (see illustration 100).

All shutters were removed from the north building windows and some window sash was switched around. From the stock of available sashes (12 windows had been removed in the alteration), apparently the best were chosen and reinstalled. This was done without regard to individual types, by nailing into place, making them no longer operable.

Cardboard or heavy paper was used to cover over various walls, probably to keep the wind from blowing through the old cracked plaster (see illustrations 88 and 90). Other improvements were not made since this side was apparently used only as storage area.

Utilities. There must have been an electrical connection to the structure prior to the major ca. 1920s alteration. The profusion of electrical devices, wiring, knobs, tubes, fuse boxes, switches, outlets, etc., suggest an addition to an early system. It is not known where the original electrical system was brought into the house or when this took place. In the 1920s alteration, the south house was rewired. The ca. 1930s historic photograph shows new electrical service with the two meters (one for each apartment) that exist today. Service is supplied off a power pole just northwest of the lock.

A central steam heating system was installed with a coal-fired boiler located in the basement. Two small rooms (005 and 006), adjacent to the furnace, were divided off from the larger basement room for coal storage. At a later date, the boiler was converted to gas and the two small rooms

were then used for storage. The walls of room 005 were constructed from salvaged doors.

Modern kitchens and bathrooms required a new plumbing system. This may have been the first time running water was brought into this building, since no evidence of an earlier plumbing system was found. Water was still supplied from the well at the northwest corner of the building.

Post 1920s Alterations

Moldings at the eave on the north facade and the horizontal ones of the pediment of the east were removed (see illustration 19 and 25); they were probably rotten and not replaced. With the lack of maintenance, siding on the west gable rotted. The deteriorated and missing boards were eventually covered over with 4 by 8 foot sheets of plywood (see illustrations 35, 39, and 42).

Plumbing fixtures of both apartment bathrooms and the kitchen on the second floor have been updated. Base cabinets in this second floor kitchen were also replaced.

RESTORATION PLAN

A management decision was made in 1980 to restore the exterior of this structure to the "height of the canal era" and to reuse adaptively the interior space as a canal museum.[109] Therefore, the following recommendations for stabilization (the initial work funded for this structure) and eventual occupation reflect this decision.

---

109. 10-238 Development/Study Package Proposal for Locktender's House and Lock 38 Adaptive Restoration FES 1, 1980. Copy in Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service.

Research indicates that both sides of the building predate the restoration date called for in the 1980 10-238, therefore plans for use include both sides of the building. Functions reflect use as a visitor contact and interpretive facility.

To make this structure accessible to all, it is proposed to place major functions where they are accessible from ground level entrances. This makes the most efficient use of interior space at the least cost for a small structure such as this. The building will accommodate visitor contact, sales, and museum on the first floor while providing for audiovisual presentation and mechanical room on the lower level. This level has fewer windows which would have to be covered for the showing of movies and slides.

The second floor will contain offices and room for future expansion of the display area. A minimum number of toilet facilities will be provided within the building. A new enclosed stairway will be developed at the center rear of the building to provide for general circulation and emergency egress.

First and second floor historic fabric will be preserved as much as possible.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDED RESTORATION WORK

ROOF

Existing Conditions

The present roof covering is rolled asphalt laid in horizontal lapped layers. There may be four or more layers, the top one of which was put on by the National Park Service after aquiring the building in 1977. Due to lack of rainfall during the investigation, it is difficult to tell how bad the roof leaks now, but it is clear that moisture penetration over the years prior to aquisition has caused substantial damage to the building. The roof undoubtedly still leaks.

Most of this structural damage is to the north building, which has received less maintenance. The seams and roll roofing fabric, although sealed with roofing cement, are cracked. Flashing around the chimney and the valley between the houses is completely covered with roofing cement; it is assummed that it is no longer effective.

The present asphalt roof has no historical significance. Sheathing underneath the roofing, some of which is rotten, is constructed of 1-inch thick boards. From the attic, the asphalt of the roofing shows through spaces between boards, therefore it is unlikely that any of the original roofing material (probably wooden shingles) is still in place. Investigation turned up a number of shingle fragments in the north building attic. They varied in length between 16 and 17½ inches. They were 3/8 inch thick at the butt end and tapered to approximately 1/8 inch thick. The largest piece found was 5 inches wide. Exposure was difficult to determine since most fragments found did not seem to have weathered. Some were fairly clean and did not appear to have been used, while others were quite soiled with dust. It was also difficult to determine anything conclusive from the nails remaining in the sheathing. There were some areas where an alternating pattern of pairs of square

cut nails was found at approximately 6-inch intervals. No shingles were found in the south building attic but the second floor ceiling was replaced in the 1920s and any shingle fragments would probably have been removed at that time.

Recommendation

Remove all layers of asphalt roofing material. Replace any unsound sheathing. Apply a diaphragm of 3/8-inch plywood and vapor barrier of 15# roofing felt over the sheathing. Install a new valley and all flashings. Apply a three-ply roof of standard 18-inch wooden shingles.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Existing Conditions--North Building

Many of the weatherboards on all three facades are split and cracked. This is caused by double nailing (nailing at both the top and the bottom), because they are not able to shift adequately with changes in temperature and humidity. Water penetration through these cracks and at ends of boards has caused substantial rot. Enlarging of the original nail holes by rot and movement of boards led to loose boards, which were refixed using wire nails. There are vertical lines of stacked joints in some places where many weatherboards have been replaced, such as on the west elevation; this will be unacceptable practice in the proposed restoration.

Original weatherboards remain in place on the east elevation on the gable end and in a block between the second floor center window and the north corner of the building, vertically between the tops of these windows and the top of the double doors. It is in fair condition. Projecting moldings at the bottom of the pediment (just above the second-floor windows) are missing. Original vertical corner boards at the northeast corner are in poor condition. Most of those on the northwest corner have been

replaced with boards lacking the beaded corner. The north elevation is all historic siding in fair to poor condition. Moldings at the eave are missing. The west elevation is also siding from the historic period, but its condition is very poor. Portions are missing or deteriorated to the point that it has been covered over with plywood. Drip molding at the bottom of the siding is missing from all elevations, except the west where it is in poor condition.

Existing Conditions--South Building

All the tapered siding on this building is in generally good condition, but it dates from the 1920s. Moldings at the top of the gable on the east elevation are of the historic period. Similar ones also wrapped around the south side, but are now missing.

Recommendation

Remove all nonhistoric wall covering, including all tapered siding on the south building. On the north building remove nonhistoric portions of the east elevation, all weatherboards from the west elevation, and cracked or rotted boards from the north elevation. Replace with appropriately sized weatherboards after the historic openings have been placed. Repair and replace historic cornices, moldings, and cornerboards, as required.

Although early photographs depict a one-story front porch on the south addition, it is not known when this appendage was built. Due to this lack of evidence it should not be reconstructed at this time. If further evidence comes to light, this decision can be reevaluated.

In order to make the front doors usable, a small stoop with metal railings should be installed. The design of this feature should be harmonious with the building.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

Existing Conditions

Historic windows on the north building are in very poor condition. Sills are completely deteriorated and rot creeps up the sides of some of these windows. Window frames are handmade and built in place. The sashes have been switched around from various windows and most are in very poor condition. Three types of sashes are mixed and matched in these original windows. The one sash most often found matches that discovered in the one original basement window. Many panes of glass are broken or missing and the putty is cracked. All stops are missing and sashes are nailed directly to the frame. Exterior trim is in fair condition except for the drip caps over the window. Plastic sheets were installed by the Park Service to protect the historic window sash. Original shutter hinges were removed to facilitate the installation.

South building windows and all doors are in good-to-fair condition but are nonhistoric, having been installed in the 1920s alteration.

Recommendation

Remove all nonhistoric windows and doors in both buildings. Reproduce historic windows and doors and replace in historic locations. Construction of frames in the south building will be conjectural. Design will be similar in style to the north but must accommodate the different structural system. Existing sashes that match the original type should be repaired. There will not be enough top sashes (9 panes) of this mullion type to fit all the existing historic frames. The rest of the sashes will have to be reproduced. An inside combination storm window/screen should be designed to achieve greater energy efficiency in winter and keep insects from entering during warm weather when windows are open. Design should be harmonious with the historic windows.

Interior trim should be removed from the historic windows to facilitate the installation of insulation on the inside of the exterior walls in the north building. The trim should be furred out and then replaced.

If hot water heat with baseboard radiators (the most economical heating system) is used, the lower sash of each window should remain operable to provide adequate ventilation. No method of support for an open window was observed. A metal peg may have been pushed through a hole in the side of the sash into the frame. This method of sash support was used at the nearby Frazee-Hynton house, ca. 1827, where identical sashes were used. Other support possibilities include using a peg below the window sash or simply a vertical stick. For convenience and reduced damage to the sash due to wear that a peg may ultimately cause a friction spring support should be incorporated into the windows to be repaired and reproduced.

All windows probably had shutters during the historic period and these should be replaced. Operable shutters would help protect the windows from vandalism.

UTILITIES

Existing Conditions

Utilities are all located on the north facade. Telephone and electric wires from a pole at the northwest corner of the lock chamber run down the side of the structure to just above the top of the foundation wall, and then penetrate to the interior. Electric lines run inside a conduit to which two electric meters are attached. Three gas meters are located at the northwest corner. Gas pipes penetrate just above the top of the foundation wall. Water is still supplied from a well near the northwest corner of the building. It is pumped through underground pipes to a small holding tank (disconnected). City water is available at the street,

just across the canal from the building. Sewer is presently some type of septic tank system.

Recommendation

All utilities must be upgraded or replaced. Remove existing utility lines, meters, pipes, etc. from the north side of the building. Construct a small shelter out of an appropriate sympthetic material to the north of the building, utilizing the steep bank of the road, to put it mostly underground. Install meters in the shelter and reconnect electric, gas, and telephone lines to the building below ground. Connect water and sewer service to the city systems if possible.

FOUNDATION

Existing Conditions

Stone is generally in good condition. The full foundation, both interior and exterior, has been repointed with portland cement mortar. One area on north side is spalling; the stone may be softer here and unable to take the stress created by the hard mortar used in repointing. There are no obvious bulges, settlements, or large cracks. Some test pits show that the bottom of the foundation wall is only a few inches below grade on the interior. The original basement floor was once lower than the current one.

Windows in the foundation wall are in fair condition, but they were altered in the 1920s. The Park Service has installed wire mesh over these windows to protect them. Groundwater level at this site will be an ever-present problem since the structure is located on a site between the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio and Erie Canal. The canal is somewhat higher in elevation than the river and probably causes some seepage between them.

Recommendation

Enlarge windows in the foundation to the original configuration and reproduce frames and sashes. Replace nonhistoric doors and frames with historic reproductions. A large opening in the foundation once existed at the north corner of the west facade, but its appearance is not known. A new entrance is to be constructed here in accordance with the adaptive use scheme; it should achieve an obviously modern appearance so as not to confuse the visitor, but still be in sympathy with the building.

Clean and repoint stone joints, both exterior and interior, using a compatible mortar mix. Due to uncertainty of the depth and stability of the foundation walls, more study is required for recommendations if any are needed. Install drain tiles around the perimeter of the building to carry away groundwater and seeping canal water; this system could slope to a drain field in the back of the house. To prevent entry of water into the building, seal the exterior of the foundation wall below grade. To further prevent water damage to the building, a sump pit with a pump should be installed in the basement.

CHIMNEYS

Existing Conditions

Both chimneys are generally in good condition. The north chimney's north side has some problems in the basement. The outer layers of brick were not bonded to the interior brick; shifting of the foundation or freeze-thaw within the chimney has popped off this outer layer. Basement and first floor fireplaces have been sealed off. The top portion of each chimney has been rebuilt from just below the roof using a modern clay flue liner and several types of brick.

Recommendation

Repair the north chimney, north side, in basement. Remove brick and stone from sealed fireboxes on the first and second floors and seal flue where it is not visible. No attempt will be made to use the fireplaces, but only to retain their appearance. Flues may be used for exhaust or intake of fresh air for the mechanical system if needed. Rebuild tops of chimney to hide or remove the modern clay tile flue liner, using an appropriate brick type. Provide a metal chimney rain cap.

BASEMENT FLOOR

Existing Conditions

A stone floor survives in rooms 002 and 003. Rooms 001 and 004 have floors partially covered with a thin layer of concrete, with the remainder dirt. The extent of earlier stone floors, pits, etc., is not known and more archeological work needs to be done. The easy penetration of this floor by moisture has contributed to the problem of mold and decay of wood members in the basement.

Recommendation

Remove present concrete and stone floors. Salvage good sandstone for use in visitor-use area of basement or exterior paving. Install a new concrete floor on sand fill with a vapor barrier. Due to uncertainty in the depth of the foundation wall it may be necessary to underpin the foundation wall if the level of the new floor falls below the bottom of the existing foundation wall. Place all new utilities in a concrete utility trench under the new floor slab.

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Existing Conditions

The major deficiency of the structural system is the roof support of the north building. Rafters rest on a beam at the eave and simply butt against each other at the peak of the roof--a distance of almost 14 feet. Spacing between rafters is quite uneven ranging anywhere from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet 4 inches. Size of the members also varies from 2½ by 3 inches to 3 by 4 inches. Shallow members such as these are insufficient to resist the bending stress imposed. Loads have caused permanent deflection (bowing) of the rafters.

Due to a combination of long-term lack of maintenance and to poor design, it is doubtful that the roof structure can stay intact much longer. Pressure on the thrust beam from the rafters has caused three of four interior columns to crack. Displacement of the top of the west interior column on the north side has caused the wall to bow out. Again due to pressure from the rafters, a crack has developed vertically down the centers of both the north and south thrust beams from the east side back to the first interior column. Water has penetrated into the center of these beams causing them to rot.

Temporary support for rafters has been provided. Two by four collars were installed at each rafter to keep them from spreading. A post was also placed under the peak of each pair of rafters and supported by three 2 by 12s. These 2 by 12s, in turn, rest upon the weakened attic floor beams. This necessitated the support of these interior beams on the second and first floors by 4 by 4 posts. Enough stabilization has been accomplished to keep the roof structure safe from collapse due to a possible increased snow load. A permanent solution to these structural deficiencies is still required.

Attic floor, second floor, and first floor framing of the north building all have sagging floor beams due to a combination of too long a span and to the notches cut into them, as described earlier. This problem on the

first and second floors is not serious at present, but floors do sag noticeably in places. The west interior attic floor beam has rotted at the junction with the south side column. Decay at this point is fairly extensive and members are no longer joined. Temporary support has been installed.

In two separate locations in the basement of the south building, the sill beam shows severe decay. The first of these is on the north sill beam, between the brick piers at the junction of the two buildings. It appears that water leaking through the roof valley dripped down the void between the buildings and onto this structural member. Brown cubical rot has consumed its way almost through the 8 inch by 8 inch beam. The second area of decay occurs at the west sill beam near the junction of the buildings. Water washing down this wall either from a leaking downspout or from the valley itself may have saturated this beam to the point where insect attack was invited. It has been riddled by wood-destroying insects that appear to have been carpenter ants. These ants use wood for shelter rather than food, preferring wood that is naturally soft or made soft by decay.

The east sill beam of the north building is also beginning to exhibit some signs of distress. The south end of this member is beginning to twist outward, signaling decay on its bottom and exterior sides. The extent of this rot is not known.

Another area of infestation by insects occurs in the north building's first and second floor joists on the east side. Infested wood has many small holes approximately 1/16 inch in diameter and some larger oval holes about 1/4 inch long. Some areas of these joists have been completely degraded, turning the wood to a fine dusty powder. It appears to be the work of powder post beetles.

The structural strength of this double-gable building, with the exception of the north building roof, is adequate to withstand the load imposed on it by present use. Change of occupancy (use) to a museum, visitor center, or other public capacity will require substantial reinforcement of

its structural framework. Present loading capacity varies throughout, but all areas are below the required 100 pounds per square foot for public assembly.

Recommendations

Temporary stabilization of the north building roof and attic floor have been accomplished. The recommendation for a permanent solution is to save the present roof structure (see drawing 17). This includes replacing rotted sections of the two top thrust beams with new material and sandwiching it with steel plates. Two of the split column tops can be simply bolted or lag-screwed back together. The third may need drawing back into place using tie rods and a turnbuckle. The ridge posts and collars put in place for the temporary stabilization would remain.

Reinforcement of the sagging attic floor beams and the additional load transferred to them can be accomplished by forming the existing attic floor beams into large box beams. A new beam is placed on top of the existing one and connected to it with plywood sides. Reconnection of one of the attic floor beams with the column will be achieved using a steel sleeve-and-bracket assembly. These actions should enable the roof structure to achieve enough strength to last for many years.

First and second floors and the south building roof will all have to be stiffened to meet the Uniform Building Code when the occupancy of the structure changes to public assembly. This will involve the removal of ceilings and insertion of additional structural members. A complete inspection for wood-destroying insects should be made by a qualified entomologist, and appropriate action taken if necessary.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Existing Conditions

All of the utilities are connected to the building, but have been shut off since 1978 when the building was vacated. The present mechanical

system is a coal fired boiler that has been converted to gas. It is a Canton Boiler, Model 305, by the International Heater Company, Utica, New York. It has become quite corroded due to the extremely humid conditions in the basement. When an attempt was made to drain it by the Park Service maintenance staff, the valves crushed and broke under the force of a wrench. Steam was conducted via a one-pipe system to radiators located in the south building and in the hall and bathroom of the north building. The rest of the north building has not been heated since the 1920s alteration. Neither building has any insulaion in the exterior walls or attic. Ventilators in the attic have all been sealed off. With the high humidity, the underside of the roof has been absorbing this moisture and white mold growths are flourishing on the roof sheathing and rafters. A similar problem is occurring on the underside of the first floor now that the house is no longer heated in winter and thus has no drying period. Moisture content of all wood members in the basement was 20 percent or greater, which is into the range that will support wood-destroying fungus growth. Two dehumidifiers were installed in the basement to reduce the humidity as an emergency measure in July 1980. It was also recommended that the existing attic vents be opened and a new one installed in the north building west gable.

The electrical system is a maze of wiring, knobs, tubes, switches, and fuse boxes that have been added during the years in an incremental manner. The south building wiring is more modern, but falls far short of meeting the needs of a museum building in the 1980s. Much of the wiring will have to be removed anyway, with the elimination of the existing interior partitions. None of the system is historically significant.

Plumbing appears to have been reworked sometime within the last 15 years. Fixtures including the gas water heaters are of modern origin except for the sink in the first floor kitchen which may date back to the 1920s alteration. Toilets are badly rust stained. All pipes seem to be in good condition. In addition to the two kitchens and bathrooms, the south basement has a pair of washtubs and a floor drain. The present plumbing configuration will not meet the needs of the proposed museum.

Recommendations

Install insulation and a vapor barrier around the entire perimeter of the structure and the attic floor in an attempt to seal the buildings envelope against infiltration and conductive heat losses. This will require the removal of all plaster and lath on the exterior walls. In the south building this removal is already necessary to achieve required structural reinforcement. Installation here will pose no problem since fiberglass batts can easily be placed between the studs. A vapor barrier will be applied at the inside of the studs before gypsum board is applied. Due to the unusual wall construction of the north building, however, another system is needed. All molding on exterior walls, should be removed, including base and window trim, then install furring strips, place rigid styrofoam insulation between the furring strips, put a vapor barrier outside the furring, and replace trim. Window trim will have to be furred out to accommodate the additional wall thickness. Walls should be covered with either lath and plaster or gypsum board with a plaster finish coat.

Replacement of the present heating system is recommended. Asbestos on pipes and boiler should be carefully dealt with during demolition of the existing system. The most economical heating system in terms of ease of installation and operation is a zoned hot water system utilizing a boiler in the basement and baseboard radiators. Ventilation and summer cooling could be provided by opening windows. If valuable artifacts that need accurate temperature and humidity control are not to be displayed here, then this type of system may be all that is required. Introduction of a conventional direct air-fed system would pose many additional obstacles to the design of a mechanical system. Due to low floor-to-floor heights, to structural reinforcing that will fill the shallow floor depth, to restrictions on exterior appearance, and to the placement of risers and of distribution and exhaust equipment, a forced air system might be inefficient and intrusive. A possibility for investigation if air conditioning is desired is a small flexible duct heating/cooling forced air system. Additional ventilation openings in the attic must be created, since the present ones

are not of the historic period. Five dampers should also be included on the boiler or furnace and hot-water heater flues.

New electrical and plumbing systems are necessary to meet the needs of the new facility. Proposed wiring and plumbing wll depend upon final decisions on buildng use and interpretation requirements. Existing electrical system hardware should be salvaged.

INTERIOR FINISHES

Existing Conditions

The north building floors, woodwork, and doors vary from fair to poor conditon. Much of the remaining plaster is very deteriorated, or had previously been removed. Areas of removed plaster were replaced by wallpaper covered cardboard. South woodwork and floors are in good condition. Portions of the plaster have been removed during the architectural and structural investigations. The existing apartment configuration will not meet the space requirements of the new museum.

Recommendation

Save as much as possible of the interior historic fabric of the north building, including floors, walls (except for the plaster), trim, and doors. Minimize sponginess of the floors by use of additional joists; the slope of the floors will remain. Remove all interior partitions on the south side, first and second floors. The interior partitions and finishes on the south side and basement will be all new, with no attempt to duplicate the historic.

BUILDING CODE

A major concern here is the life safety code which requires adequate means of egress from all public areas of the building. To accomplish

this, an enclosed fire-protected stair must be provided. Only one is needed if the occupancy load on the second floor remains below 50 persons. Another concern which will affect building use is the floor loading requirement--the amount of weight a floor can safely support. According to preliminary findings by the engineers, reinforcement will allow the building an unrestricted loading capacity on the entire first floor and on the second floor of the south house. Substantial reinforcement of the second floor in the north house may not be possible without intruding upon the first floor space below, but it can be accomplished in an unobtrusive manner.

PROVISIONS FOR HANDICAPPED ACCESS

Public laws such as the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (90-480) and Federal Property Management Regulations, "Accommodations for the Physically Handicapped" (41 CFR 101-19.6) call for public buildings to be made accessible to handicapped visitors. Although there are certain departures from standards allowed in historic buildings, the substantial amount of alteration in this structure should allow complete accessibility. This will necessitate the installation of ramps because of floor height differential between the buildings.

FIRE AND INTRUSION DETECTION

The building has no fire or intrusion detection systems. Either or both, if desired by the park, will be provided. Fire or intrusion can be locally alarmed and, in addition, a dialer or radio can be used to send alarms to remote telephones or to radio receivers.

WORK SUMMARY AND COST ESTIMATE

EXTERIOR RESTORATION/INTERIOR ADAPTIVE USE

DECEMBER 1980

1.	Reinforce roof and attic floor of north building	$ 14,565
2.	Install new wood shingle roof	4,530
	15# felt underlayment	72
	Plywood underlayment	2,265
	Flashing	600
3.	(The following work is above the foundation wall)	
	Remove 25 window, 4 doors	950
	Repair and alter 12 window frames	3,600
	Reproduce 15 window frames, 3 door frames	7,200
	Reproduce 27 window sash, 3 doors and screens	11,100
	Reproduce 27 pairs of shutters	9,450
	Rehabilitate wall studs	8,616
	Install new exterior trim and moldings	3,860
	Install new siding	11,488
	Install new downspout	360
	Paint all exterior walls above foundation	2,872
4.	Removal of present utility connection	1,000
	Reinstall utilities underground; build exterior shelter for gas and electric meters	5,000
	Connect to city water service	3,000
5.	Regrade soil at exterior sides and rear	500
	Install drain tile at perimeter of exterior walls	3,400
6.	Reinforce foundation walls (as required)	$ 17,500
	Clean joints and repoint foundation wall (exterior and interior)	9,520
	Enlarge 7 window openings	1,400
	Block 1 window with stone	400
	Reproduce 7 window frames and sash; 2 doors	6,200
	Reproduce 7 pairs of shutters	2,450
	Construct new entry into basement (modern)	5,145
7.	Rebuild chimney tops	1,200
	Repair north chimney in basement	800
8.	Demolish existing basement floor	1,500
	Sand fill base	885
	Vapor barrier	885
	Install new concrete basement floor	6,195

9.	Structurally reinforce 1st floor, 2nd floor, roof on south building	63,240
	Rehabilitate flooring 1st and 2nd floors	10,620
10.	Build new stair (enclosed fire stair)	9,000
	Demolish existing stair and repair floor	1,500
11.	Build interior ramps	1,010
12.	Remove interior trim on exterior walls north building	400
	Install insulation and vapor barrier	4,698
	Reinstall interior trim north building; repair where needed	4,000
	Install new interior trim south building	4,000
13.	Remove interior partitions south building	3,000
	New interior partitions	8,000
	Install insulation and vapor barrier	4,698
14.	Install new plaster and lath or gypsum board on all walls and ceiling	$ 18,526
	Repair all historic interior woodwork and doors	20,000
	Paint all walls, ceilings, and woodwork	13,806
15.	Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems	31,860
	Plumbing	15,930
	Electrical system	26,550
16.	Install new wall-to-wall carpeting, south building	7,375
	Install new area carpet, north building	7,375
17.	Build new front porches	3,500
18.	Install fire and intrusion alarm	10,620
	TOTAL	$418,216

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

There are no known manuscript collections that deal specifically with the Gleason family, which owned the structure for so many years, or anyone else connected with HS 125. All known collections have been visited. A few additional avenues come to mind.

1. Private individuals may control scattered pieces of information or photographs that may eventually get to the park staff.

2. Research in early newspapers may surface bits of data concerning the structure.

3. Research at the Connecticut Historical Society (Hartford, Connecticut) or the Middletown Historical Society (Middletown, Connecticut) may lead to additional data on Nehemiah Hubbard's speculation in Western Reserve lands.

In conclusion, it is unlikely that much more direct evidence can be found concerning the background of this unassuming vernacular structure that has stood near the canal lock for some 140 years. Its owners apparently did not keep records and, because they were not celebrities, literati, or otherwise infamous, no one else "kept book" on them.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1. Most important to this project and the future interpretation of this structure is to determine whether the canal or the building came first. Excavating the bank at the front (east) side, between the building and the canal, should reveal this information.

2. A more comprehensive archeological investigation in the basement might reveal more information about the size, level, location, and appearance of earlier floors, interior basement walls, support posts, and porch size of original south wall of the north building. Also additional investigation work is required at the exterior chimney of the north building.

3. Field level archeological testing may uncover traces of the early road system near the structure as well as sub-surface remnants of the small outbuildings that stood north of the main building. This testing may well uncover evidence of the fences, privy, and barnyard mentioned in ca. 1850s deeds. Artifacts as well as features in these areas and around the foundation of the structure can provide additional information.

4. Artifacts may be located at the bottom of the nearby canal and lock chamber, although the canal was dredged during its latter years of operation.

ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH

1. The bottom of the perimeter foundation walls are of uncertain depth. These walls extend only a few inches below the present floor level in some places and somewhat deeper in others. A study should be undertaken to investigate carefully these walls (in light of the future adaptive-use scheme) to determine if more support is needed for these foundation walls. The exposed portions of these walls do not now appear to be in particular stress, but that does not preclude future problems. This work may be done in conjunction with archeology, so that excavation does not have to be done twice.

2. One recommendation for future construction calls for an exterior drainage system at the base of the foundation wall. This might be done in conjunction with an archeological excavation of these

walls; the excavation for the pipe should be monitoried by the archeologist.

3. Written documentation and historic photographs verify the existence of a variety of outbuildings adjacent to HS 125. None of them have survived. These structures deserve further research, including their function, location, and the time period in which they existed.

4. More information about the original north exterior chimney might be found with the removal of the exterior siding on the west facade of the north building. Openings through the vertical sheathing boards for early fireplaces may be located.

5. No documentary evidence of room usage during any time period was found. A close investigation of interior finishes in the north building, including paint and wallpaper, might shed some light in this area.

6. Original flooring boards appear to exist on the south building's first and second floors. Early room partition ghosts may be on these floorboards. Present wood floorboards are in good condition, but their removal would be required if this was to be researched. This information is not necessary to the implementation of this project.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL

Bedford, Ohio. Bedford Historical Society. Joseph Jesensky Papers.

Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland City Hall. Death Records. Alphabetic Index Cards. 1840-1870, 1871-1875, 1876-1880, 1881-1885.

_____. Cuyahoga County Administration Building. Deeds.

_____. _____. Deeds and Mortgages.

_____. _____. Trumbull County Deeds. Books A-E.

_____. Cuyahoga County Archives. Court of Common Pleas Records.

_____. _____. Records of Death.

_____. _____. Superior Court Records.

_____. _____. Tax Duplicates, 1818-1970.

_____. Cuyahoga County Courthouse. Probate Records.

_____. Cuyahoga County Engineers Office. Cuyahoga County Commissioners. Road Records, 1803-1835.

_____. Western Reserve Historical Society. Connecticut Land Company Records.

_____. _____. Clarence H. Hutchinson Papers.

_____. _____. Index to Estates, Cuyahoga County.

_____. _____. Ohio and Erie Canal Records, 1848-1883.

_____. _____. Simon Perkins Papers.

Columbus, Ohio. Ohio Historical Society. Department of Public Works Papers.

Maple Heights, Ohio. Robert Burns Papers and Photographs.

OTHER WORKS

Published Works

Bogart, Ernest L. Internal Improvements and State Debt in Ohio. New York: Longmons Greens & Company, 1924.

Clark, D.J. Atlas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Philadelphia: Titus, Simmons & Titus, 1874.

Coates, William R. A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1924. 2 vols.

Frary, I.T. Early Homes of Ohio. New York: Dover Publications, 1970.

Hatcher, Harlan. The Western Reserve: The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio. Cleveland and New York: World Publishing Company, 1966.

Huntington, C. C. and McClelland, C.P. History of the Ohio Canals: Their Construction, Cost, Use and Partial Abandonment. Colombus: Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1905.

Jenkins, Warren. The Ohio Gazetter & Traveler's Guide. Columbus: Issac N. Whiting, 1841.

Johnson, Crisfield. History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Cleveland: D.W. Ensign & Co., 1879.

Lottich, Kenneth V. New England Transplanted. Dallas: Royal Publishing Company, 1964.

McKee, Harley J. Introduction to Early American Masonry, Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster. New York: National Trust, Columbia University, 1973.

Miller, Grace et al. The Story of Independence. Independence: Independence Historical Society, 1979.

Scheiber, Harry N. Ohio Canal Era: A Case Study of Government and the Economy, 1820-1861. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1969.

United States Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Population Schedule.

_____. _____. Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Population Schedule.

_____. _____. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Population Schedule.

_____. _____. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Population Schedule.

United States Department of Public Works. Works Progress Administration. Division of Women's and Professional Projects. District Four. Annals of Cleveland Court Record Series, 1939, 10 vols.

_____. _____. _____. Guide to Records of Cuyahoga County Municipalities. Cleveland, December 1938.

Wickham, Gertrude Van Rensselaer, ed. Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve. Cleveland: The Women's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, December 1896.

Articles

Ankenbrand, Frank, Jr. (contributor). "A Letter of Rufus Putnam's to Nehemiah Hubbard, Esquire, A Non-Resident Proprietor of Marietta, Ohio." Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. 49 (1940):213-215.

Finn, Chester E. "The Ohio Canals: Public Enterprise on the Frontier." The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. 51 (1942):1-40.

"Governor Clinton and the Ohio Canal." Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. 6 (1885):37-40.

Newspapers

The County Intellingencer (Bedford, Ohio), September 1, 1837; January 8, 1938.

Daily True Democrat (Cleveland), March 29, 1851.

Herald (Cleveland), February 6, 1821; May 8, 1823; June 29, 1827; May 9, 1828; September 13, September 17, October 10, 1839; August 15, 1847.

Herald & Gazette (Cleveland), March 1, 1838.

Leader (Cleveland), May 24, 1855; October 9, 14, 15, 16, 1858; October 14, 1859; September 23, 1861.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 11, 1867.

Whig (Cleveland), February 3, 1836.

Interviews

Carey, Edwin, interview with Susan Garland. Valley View, Ohio. May 16 and 19, 1980.

Miller, Mae, telephone interview with Susan Garland. Valley View, Ohio. July 22, 1980.

Votaw, Gertrude, telephone interview with Susan Garland, Valley View, Ohio. August 1980.

Maps

Cram, George F. Atlas of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland, Ohio. Chicago: George F. Cram and Company, 1892.

Independence Township Map. G. Cunning, 1842.

Map of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Cleveland: Stoddart & Everett, 1852.

Map of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Philadelphia, 1858.

Map of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Philadelphia: S.H. Mathews, 1858.

Photographic Collections

Nye, Pearl R. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Tory, Arthur J. Kent State University Archives. Kent, Ohio.

U.S. Steel Corporation, Cuyahoga Works. Cleveland, Ohio.

Unpublished Works

United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Cuyahoga Valley NRA Files. Peninsula, Ohio.

_____. _____. "Ohio and Erie Canal." National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form.

_____. _____. "National Park Service Proposed Ohio and Erie Canal: Suitability/Feasibility Study." National Register of Historic Places Inventory--1975.

ILLUSTRATIONS

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

1. View of east side of HS 125, ca. 1890s
2. View of east and north sides of HS 125, ca. 1890s
3. 1922 view; north from HS 125
4. 1922 view; south side of HS 125
5. View of east and north sides of HS 125, ca. 1930s
6. Moses Gleason House

HISTORIC MAPS AND DRAWINGS

7. Map, 1842
8. Map, 1852
9. Map, 1858
10. Tax Map, 1860
11. Atlas Map, 1874
12. Atlas Map, 1892
13. Survey, 1892
14. Illustration of bridge north of HS 125, from 1892 Survey
15. Atlas Map, 1903
16. Survey, 1916
17. Drawing, relocation of Hillside Road. 1923

CONTEMPORARY PHOTOS

18. East elevation
19. East and north elevations
20. Sagging front porch, south building
21. North building, east elevation
22. North building, east elevation
23. South building, east elevation
24. South building, east elevation
25. Northeast corner, north building
26. Beaded corner detail, north building
27. Double doors, east elevation, north building
28. North elevation
29. Detail of foundation wall, north elevation
30. Gas meters, northwest corner
31. Drip line eroded in ground, north elevation
32. Historic window, north elevation
33. Spalling sandstone, north elevation
34. Stone infill, north elevation
35. West elevation
36. Location of original exterior chimney, west elevation
37. Stone infill at basement windows, west elevation
38. Weatherboards, west elevation
39. Vertical wall sheathing boards, west elevation

40. Vertical cut in weatherboards, west elevation
41. Two remaining vertical sheathing boards, Detail, west elevation
42. Intersection of north and south buildings, west elevation
43. Concrete sill, west elevation
44. Rear porch, west elevation
45. Rear porch, west elevation
46. Altered south outh elevation
47. Random coursing of stone, south elevation
48. Picked finish of stone, south elevation
49. Existing grade, south elevation
50. Stone infill, south elevation
51. Center basement window, south elevation
52. Tar papered roof, north building
53. Detail of cracked roof surface
54. Deterioration of roof, front porch roof, south building
55. Chimney top rebuilt, north building
56. Chimney, north building
57. Chimneytop is rebuilt, south building
58. Chimney, south building
59. Infilled doorway south foundation wall, north building
60. Exterior of original south basement window, north building
61. Interior of original south basement window, north building
62. Room 001, basement
63. Room 001, basement
64. Room 004, basement
65. Ceiling plaster removed, room 001, basement, north building
66. Beams at intersection of north and south buildings, basement
67. Stone wall, room 002, north basement
68. Intersection of north and south buildings east foundation wall
69. Trap door adjacent to east foundation wall south building basement
70. Sawn joists, room 003 south building
71. Sandstone floor, basement
72. Sandstone floor, basement
73. Wall of salvaged doors, south basement
74. Intersection of foundation walls, basement
75. Fireplace and chimney, north basement
76. Foundation of stone wall, basement
77. Foundation of stone wall, basement
78. Door, south basement
79. Boiler, south basement
80. Stair to second floor
81. Stair to basement
82. Back of stair to second floor
83. Stair to basement
84. Siding from original south exterior wall of north building
85. Room 103
86. Room 103
87. Doorframe, room 103
88. Room 103
89. Room 104
90. Room 104
91. Split lath, room 104
92. Room 104
93. Split lath, room 104

94. Hand planed floorboards and base
95. Interior column and trim
96. Window sill and chair rail
97. Room 105
98. Detail, room 105
99. Room 105
100. Sealed door to room 106
101. Room 106
102. Room 108
103. Rooms 110 and 111
104. Rooms 111 and 110
105. Rooms 111 and 110
106. Exposed window framing
107. Exposed window framing
108. Exposed window framing
109. Room 201
110. Room 201
111. Room 202
112. Room 202
113. Room 204
114. Room 203
115. Fireplace, room 205
116. Room 205
117. Room 205
118. Room 205
119. Rooms 210 and 211
120. Room 211 and 210
121. Room 208
122. Attic, north building
123. Attic, north building
124. Attic, north building
125. Attic, north building
126. Attic, north building
127. Attic, north building
128. Attic, north building
129. Attic, north building
130. Attic, north building
131. Attic, north building
132. Attic, south building
133. Attic, south building
134. Attic, south building

1: View of east side of HS 125 ca. 1890s. Frank Gorris, wife Catherine, daughter Gertrude, and infant grandaughter in foreground. Earliest known record of appearance of HS 125. Western Reserve Historical Society.



2: View of east and north sides of HS 125 ca. 1890s. This photo taken sometime after illustration 1. Frank Gorris and wife Catherine in foreground. Western Reserve Historical Society.



3: 1922 view north from HS 125. This photo shows buildings on the adjacent lot and the ca. 1890s bridge. These buildings may or may not have been associated with the structure being studied. The 1923 Hillside Road Relocation Survey identifies these buildings as a meter house and a tool house. Note that the double doors on HS 125 must have predated the 1920s alteration. U.S. Steel Archives.



4: 1922 view south side of HS 125. Shows south building, south and east sides, before 1920s alteration. Front porch has been removed. U.S. Steel Archives.



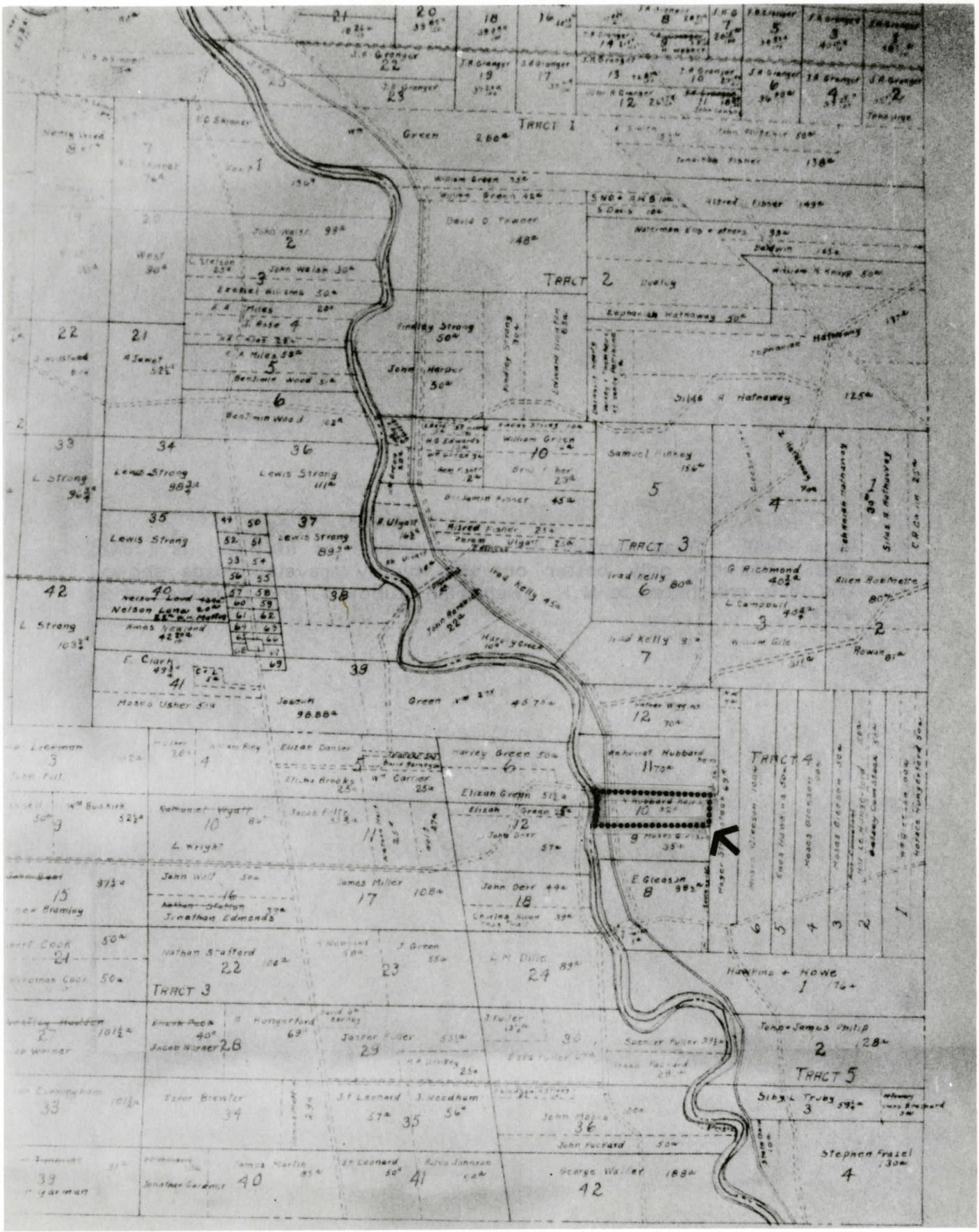
5: View of east and north sides of HS 125 ca. 1930s. Aside from a few minor changes due to deterioration, age, and neglect, the structure looks virtually the same today as it does in this photograph. Ohio Historical Society, Nye Collection.



6: Moses Gleason House. Residence of Mr. Gleason at corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Dunham Road (formerly known as Egypt Hill Road). Note close resemblence in appearance (both massing and placement of architectual features) to HS 125. Collection of Robert Burns.



7: Map, 1842. Shows early roads, Ohio and Erie Canal, and Cuyahoga River. HS 125 is located on Lot 10 between the river and the canal. It is a 32-acre parcel listed as owned by N. Hubbard heirs. Collection of Raymond Gobb.


TRACT 1
TRACT 2
TRACT 3
TRACT 4
TRACT 5
Green
Lewis Strong
Isaac Kelly
Samuel Hinkey
Silas A Hathaway
Harvey Green
Elizah Green
Nathaniel Hubbard
E Gleason
Hawkins + Howe
Jonathan Edmonds
Nathan Stratford
Jasper Fuller
James Miller
John Deer
Stephen Frazel

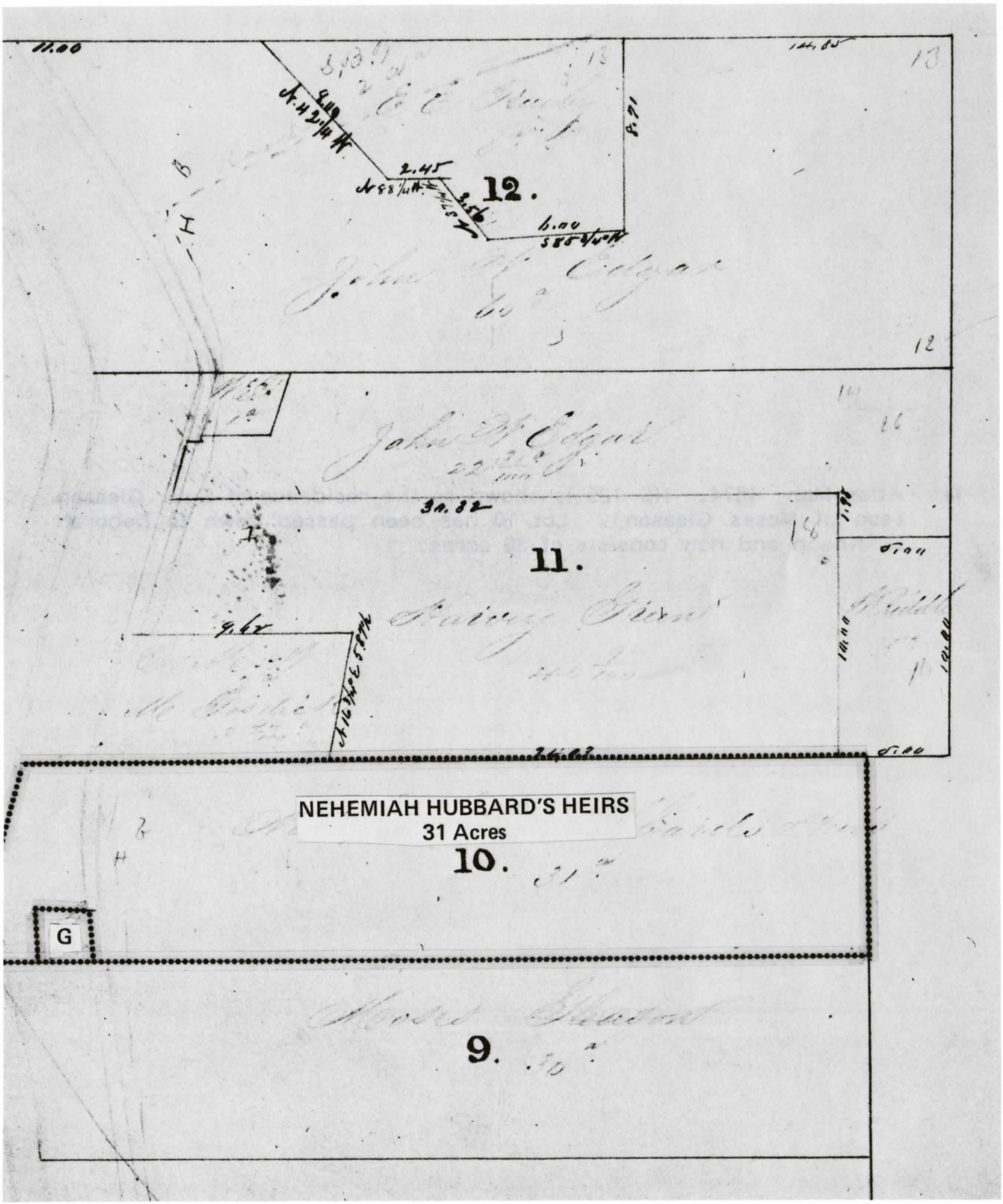
8: Map, 1852. Road system not as extensive as in previous (1842) map. Possibly only better or more highly traveled roads shown. Lot 10 is still listed to N.H. (Nehemiah Hubbard) and consisted of 32 acres.


INDEPENDENCE
CAYUGA
Wm. Green
W. G.
J. Pelcher
E. Fisher
A. Fisher
T. Sheden
J. Luttges
E. Cook
Z. Hathaway
S.H. Hathaway
D.D. Turner
M. Mc Lauren
H. Kendall
J. Needham
Williams
Perkins
Bank of Geauga
S. Hinckley
Hinckley
Hathaway
B.H. Fisher
J.M. Woolsey
W. Cook
W. Green
L. Strong
E. Brooks
C.L. Camp
A. Foltz
C. Hadder
J. Leonard
J. Martin
M. Branley
Cook
N. Stafford
W.C. Adams
W. Hadden
J. Kohl
J. Cunningham
E. Brewster
German
J. Martin Jr
R.L. & R. Johnson
E. Starrs
J. Packard
S. Frisbee
S. Frazier
James Phillips
Hawkins
How & Hawkins
E. Stiles
J.M. Morgan
C. Morgan
J. Clark
E. Jewett
H. Jewett
J.A. Breck
J. Fitzwater
J. Pittit
S. Wallace
A. Debbeller
T. Breck
J. Boyd
Pomeroy
1791 acres

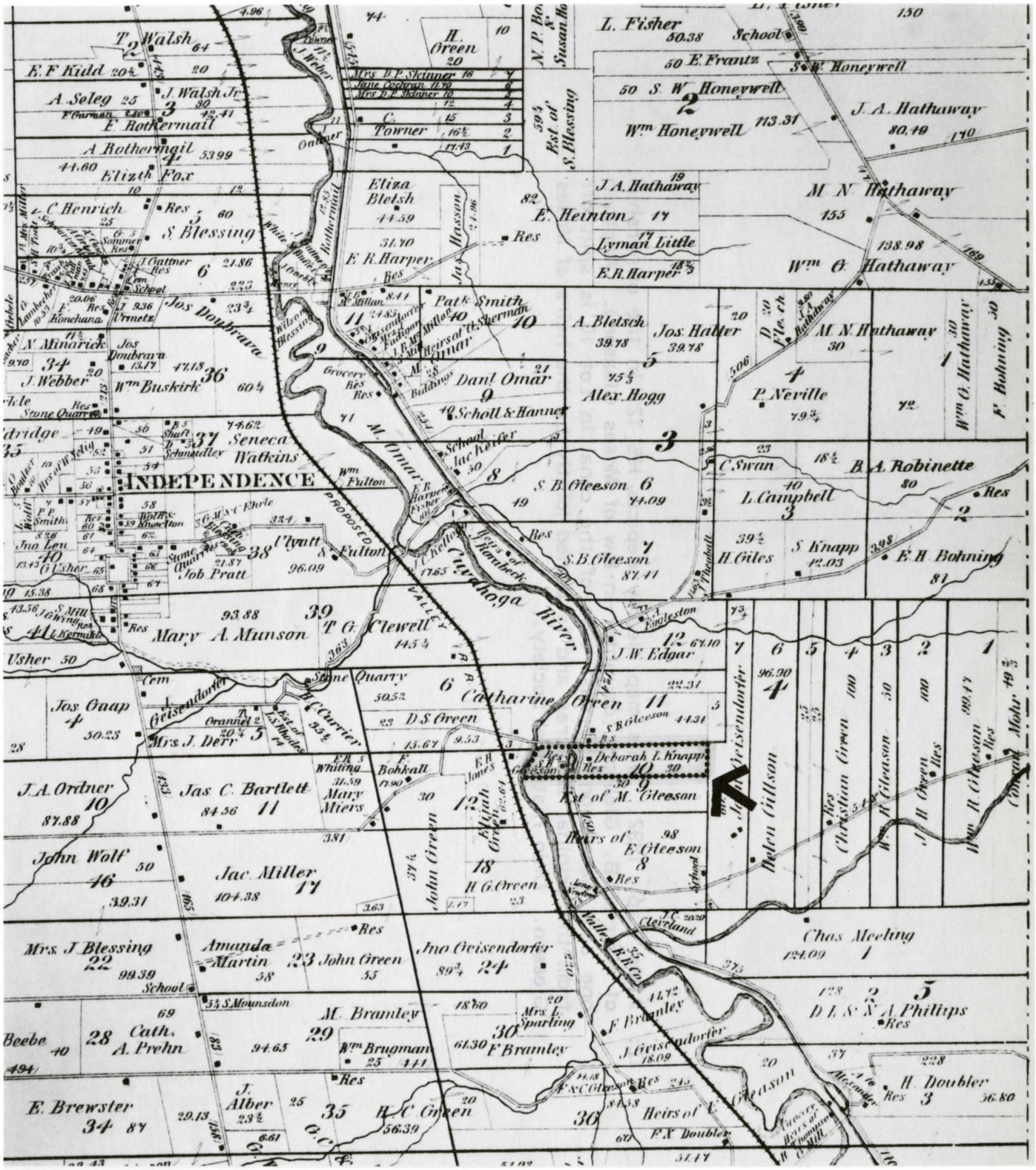
9: Map, 1858. More roads are shown and many individual buildings are located. HS 125 is depicted as being encircled by a loop road south of the present day Hillside Road. Lot 10 is now listed as owned by William Knapp. Western Reserve Historical Society.


INDEPENDENCE
T 6
Tract II
Tract III
Tract IV
Tract V
INDEPENDENCE

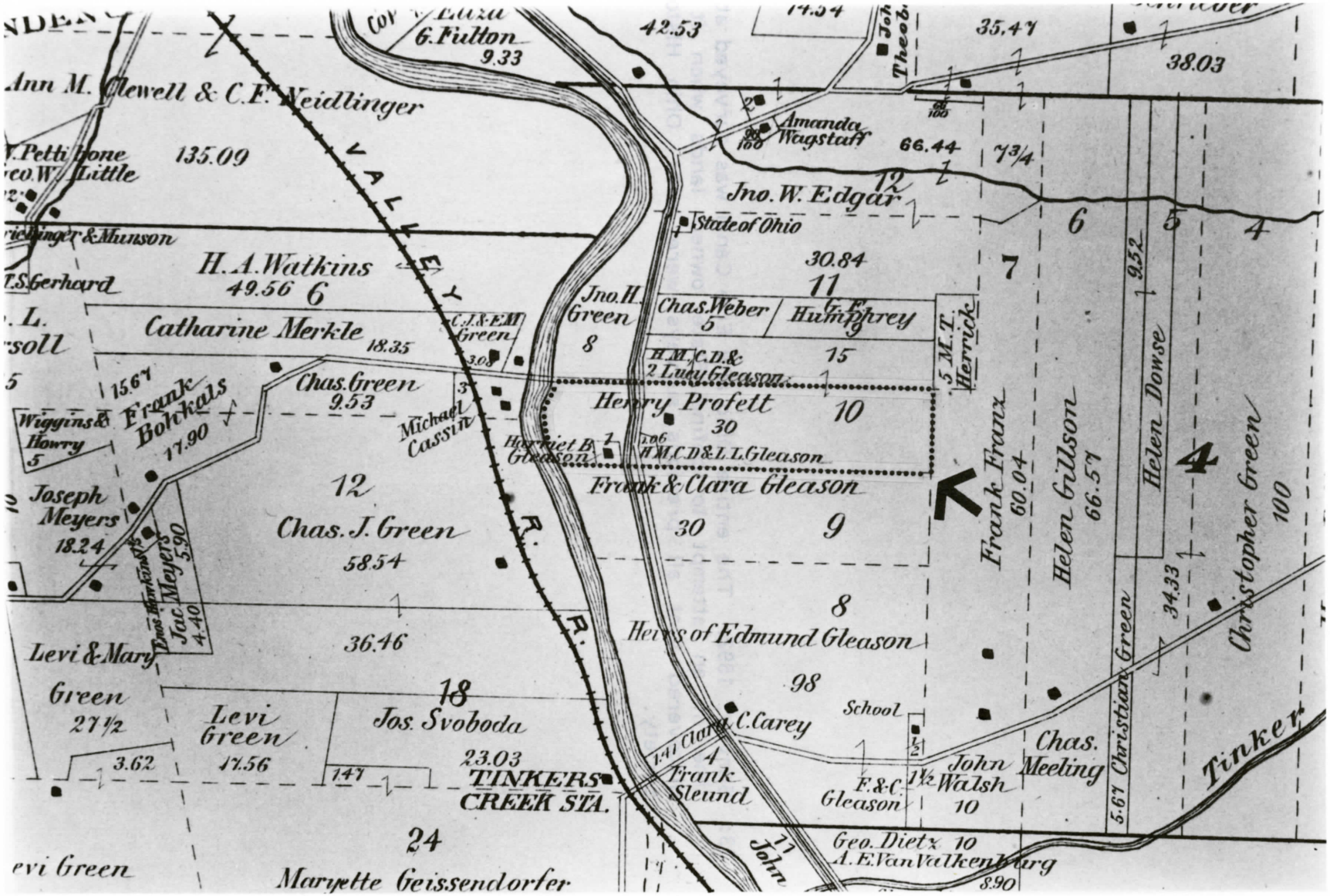
10: Tax Map 1860. This detailed map shows lot 10 as owned by Nehemiah Hubbard's heirs but the property has been broken down into two parts. A one-acre parcel is depicted as separated from the rest and labeled with G, possibly for Gleason. Cuyahoga County Archives.


12.
11.
NEHEMIAH HUBBARD'S HEIRS
31 Acres
10.
9.
G

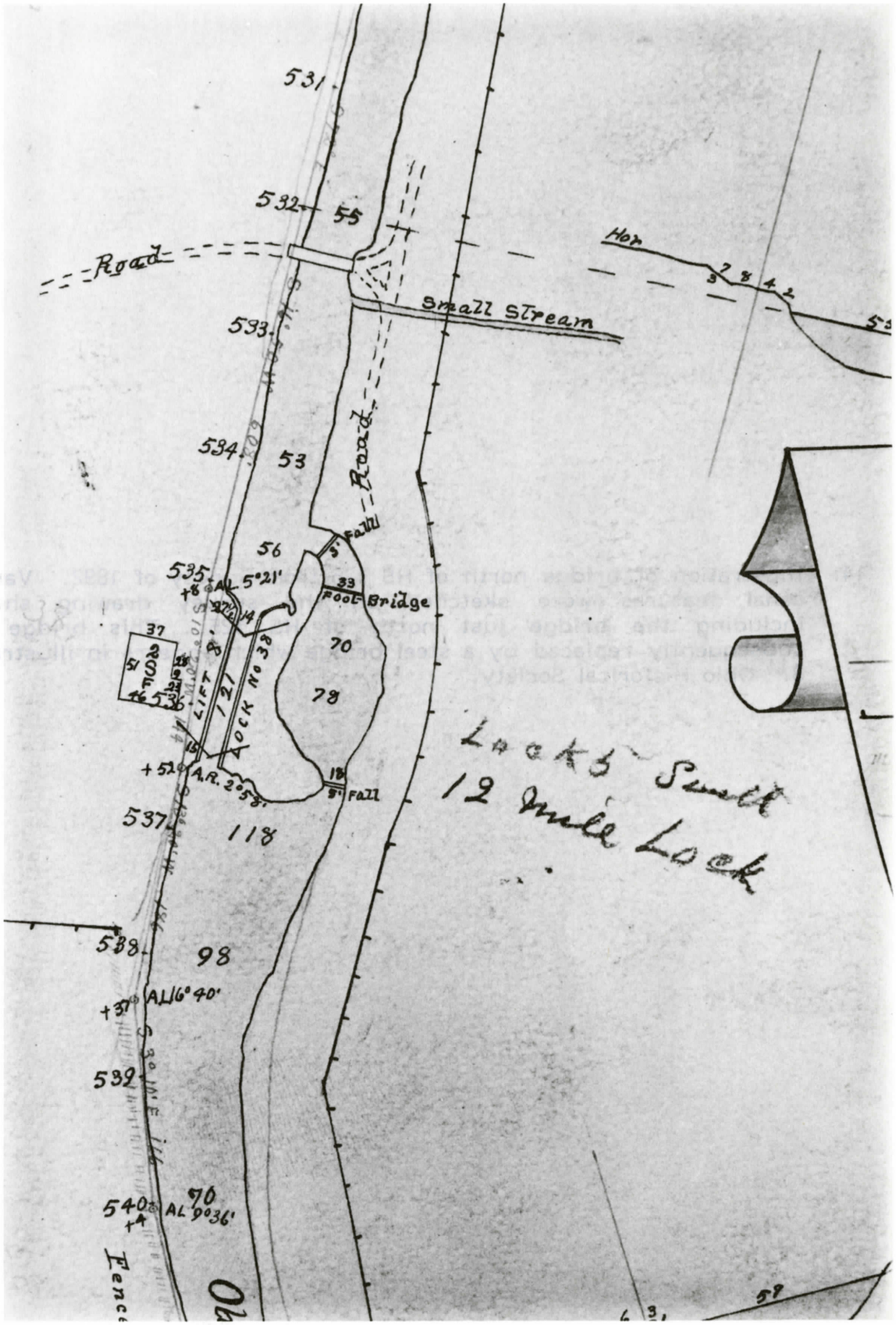
11: Atlas Map, 1874. HS 125 is shown as the residence of S.B. Gleason (son of Moses Gleason). Lot 10 has been passed down to Deborah L. Knapp and now consists of 30 acres.


INDEPENDENCE
PROPOSED
Cuyahoga River
VALLEY R R
T. Walsh
E. F. Kidd
A. Seleg
E. Rothermail
A. Rothermail
Elizth Fox
C. Henrich
S. Blessing
J. Gattner
Jos. Doubrava
N. Minarick
J. Webber
Wm. Buskirk
Seneca Watkins
Jno. Leu
Job Pratt
Mary A. Munson
T. G. Clewell
Jos. Gaap
Mrs. J. Derr
J. A. Ordner
Jas. C. Bartlett
John Wolf
Jac. Miller
Mrs. J. Blessing
Amanda Martin
John Green
Jno. Geisendorfer
Beebe
Cath. A. Prehn
M. Bramley
E. Brewster
J. Alber
H. C. Green
L. Fisher
E. Frantz
S. W. Honeywell
Wm. Honeywell
J. A. Hathaway
M. N. Hathaway
Wm. G. Hathaway
Eliza Bletsh
E. Heinton
Lyman Little
E. R. Harper
Pat'k Smith
A. Bletsch
Jos. Halter
Alex. Hogg
Dan'l Omar
P. Neville
F. Bohning
C. Swan
B. A. Robinette
L. Campbell
H. Giles
S. Knapp
E. H. Bohning
S. B. Gleeson
Deborah L. Knapp
Est of M. Gleeson
Heirs of E. Gleeson
Helen Gillson
Christian Green
H. Green
Chas Meeling
D. L. & N. A. Phillips
H. Doubler
F. X. Doubler
J. W. Edgar
Catharine Green
D. S. Green
Heirs of E. Gleeson
Est of S. Blessing
Est of M. Omar
Scholl & Hanner
Grocery
Res
School
Cem
Stone Quarry

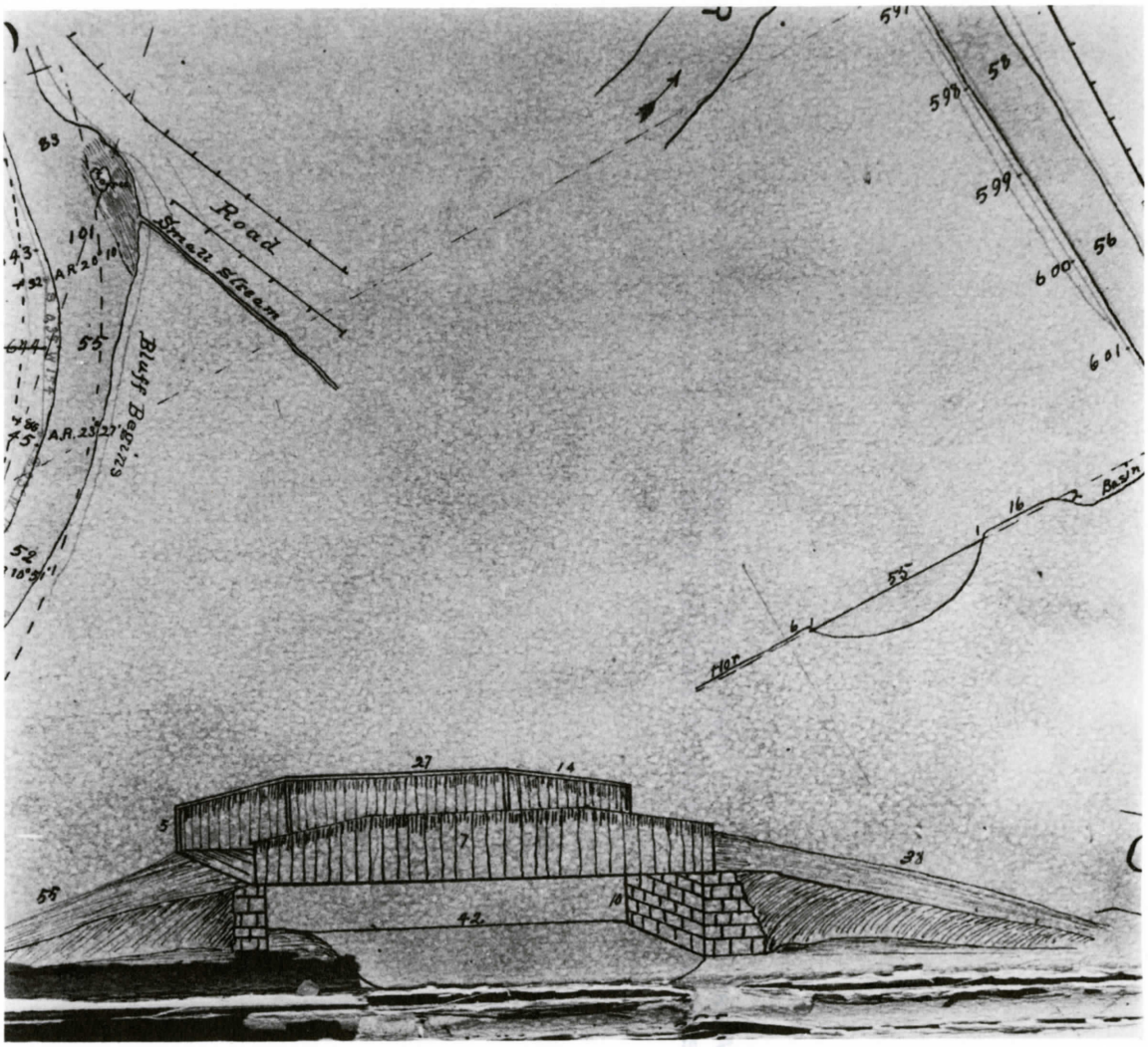
12: Atlas Map, 1892. This map clearly depicts HS 125 in the ownership of Harriet B. Gleason (daughter-in-law of Moses Gleason). Another one acre parcel on the east side of the canal in Lot 10 is split off from the original 32 acres and is owned jointly by the heirs of Moses Gleason. Ohio Historical Society.


Ann M. Clewell & C.F. Neidlinger
135.09
H.A. Watkins
49.56
6
Catharine Merkle
18.35
Chas. Green
9.53
Frank Bohkals
17.90
Joseph Meyers
18.24
Chas. J. Green
58.54
36.46
Levi & Mary Green
27½
Levi Green
17.56
3.62
Jos. Svoboda
18
23.03
TINKERS CREEK STA.
24
Marxette Geissendorfer
VALLEY R.
R.
6. Fulton
9.33
42.53
Amanda Wagstaff
66.44
7¾
Jno. W. Edgar
12
State of Ohio
30.84
11
Jno. H. Green
8
Chas. Weber
5
Humphrey
15
H.M.C.D. & 2 Lucy Gleason
Henry Profett
10
30
H.M.C.D. & L.L. Gleason
Frank & Clara Gleason
30
9
8
Heirs of Edmund Gleason
98
C. Carey
School
4
Frank Sleund
John Walsh
10
F. & C. Gleason
Chas. Meeling
Geo. Dietz
10
A.E. Van Valkenburg
8.90
Frank Franx
60.04
Helen Gillson
66.57
Helen Dowse
9.52
34.33
Christopher Green
100
5.67 Christian Green
Tinker
38.03
35.47
5 M.T. Herrick
Michael Cassin
Wiggins & Howry
5
Jac. Meyers
4.40
5.90
147
1½

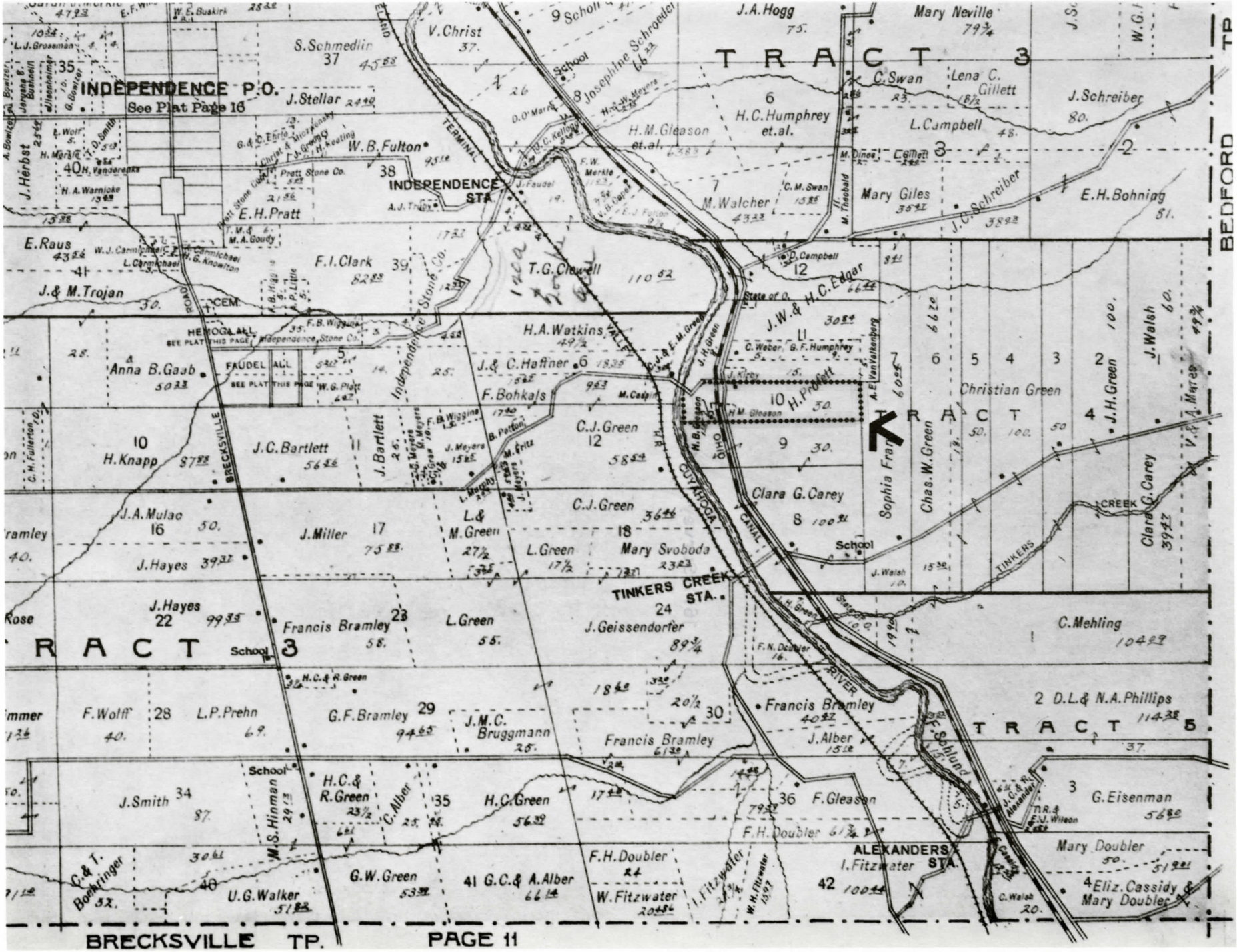
13: Survey, 1892. The entire Ohio and Erie Canal was surveyed at this time in an attempt to define State owned lands when it was discovered that all previous surveys were lost. Ohio Historical Society.


531
532
55
Road
Small Stream
533
534
53
Road
56
535
AL 5°21'
33 Foot Bridge
37
LIFT 8'
121
LOCK No 38
70
78
Locks Swelt
12 Inch Lock
+52°
A.R. 2°58'
9' Fall
537
118
538
98
AL 6°40'
+31°
532
540
AL 9°36'
70
Fence

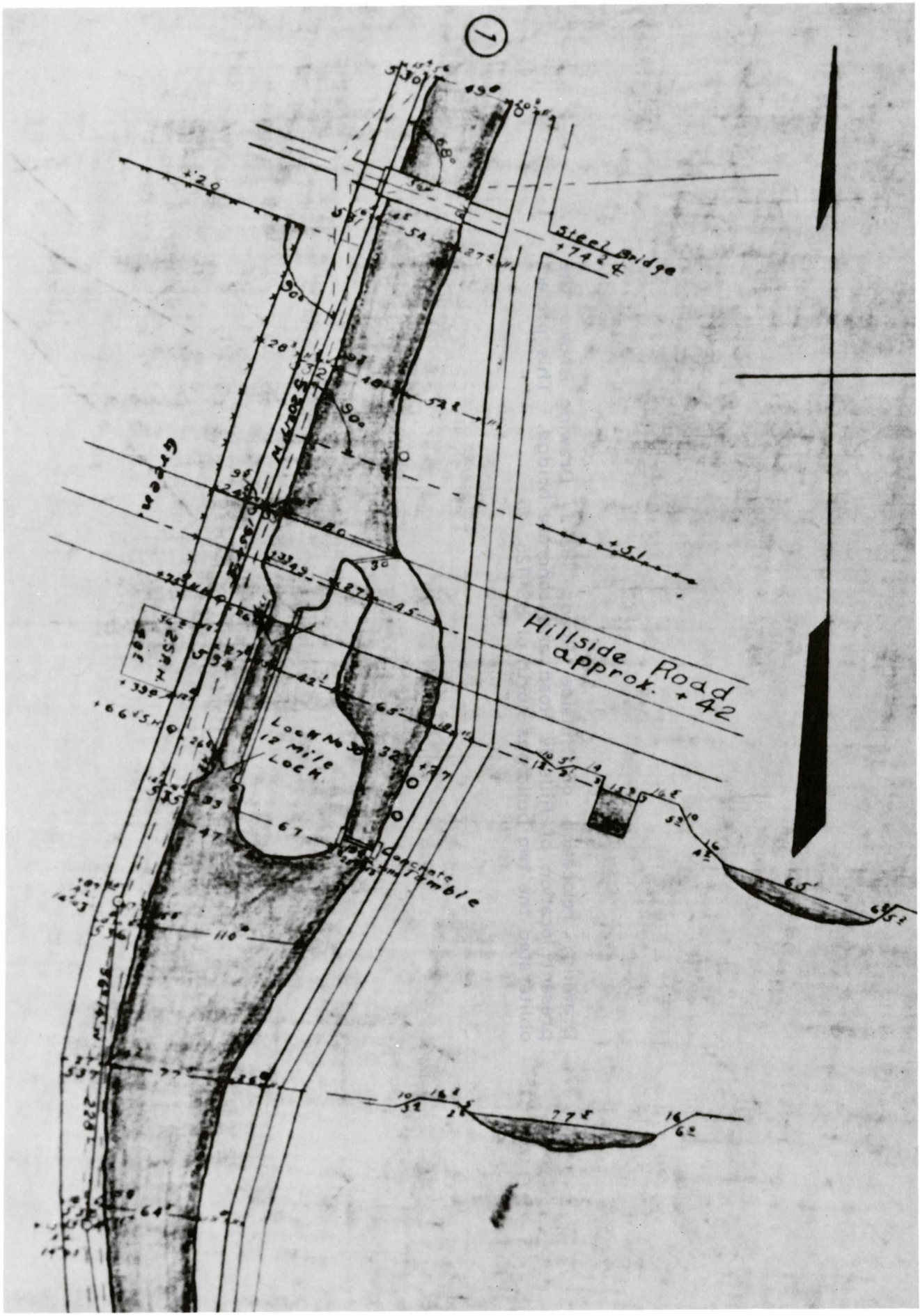
14: Illustration of bridge north of HS 125 from Survey of 1892. Various canal features were sketched on the survey drawing sheets, including the bridge just north of HS 125. This bridge was subsequently replaced by a steel bridge which appears in illustration 3. Ohio Historical Society.


Road
Small Stream
Bluff Begins
AR. 20'
AR. 23'
Basin
Flat
598
599
600
601
541
27
14
7
5
10
42
33
55

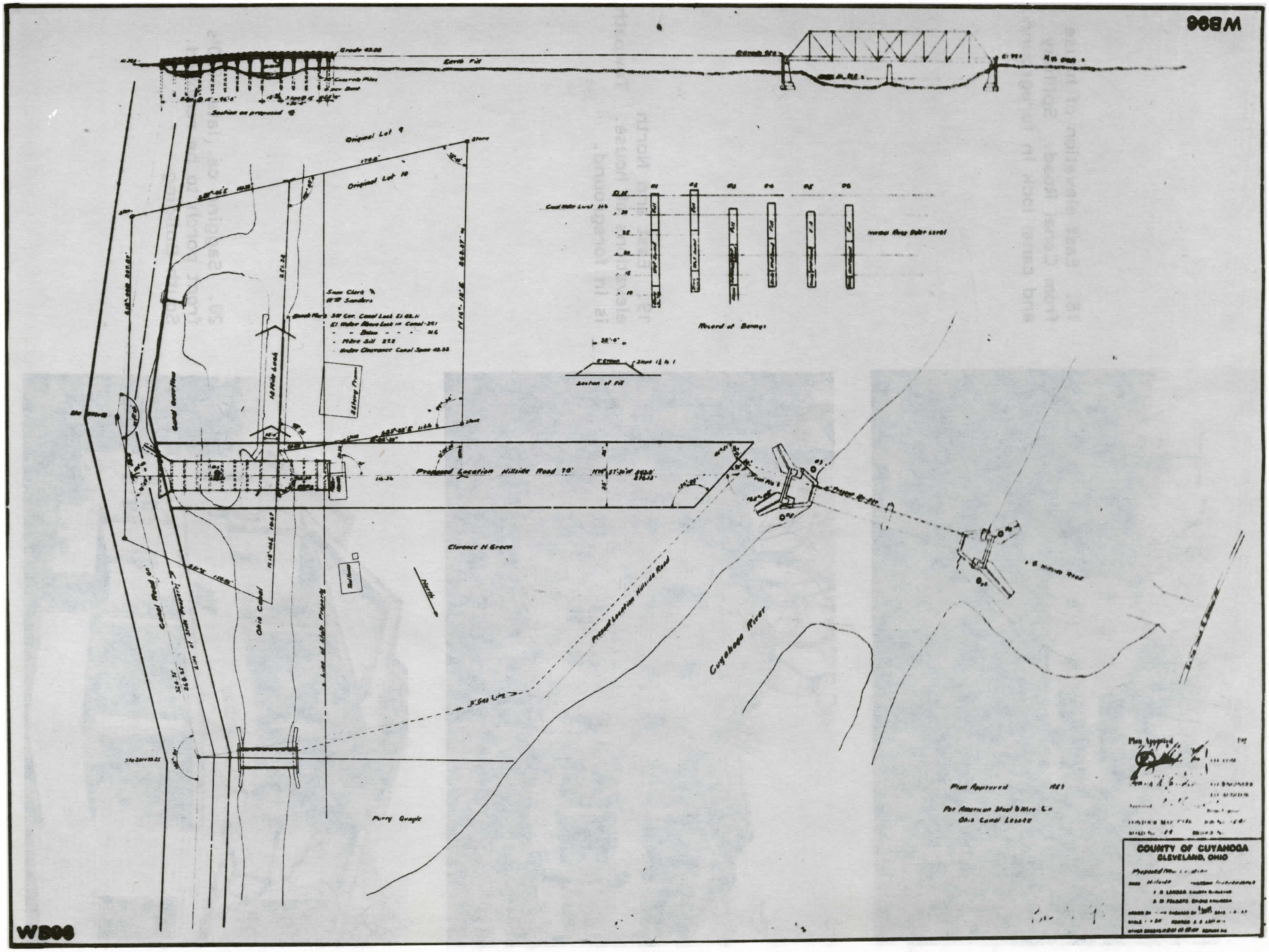
15: Atlas Map, 1903. Harriet B. Gleason is still shown as owning the one acre parcel. Western Reserve Historical Society.


INDEPENDENCE P.O.
See Plat Page 16
INDEPENDENCE STA.
TRACT 3
TRACT 4
TRACT 5
TINKERS CREEK STA.
ALEXANDERS STA.
BRECKSVILLE
BEDFORD TP
CUYAHOGA RIVER
TINKERS CREEK
V. Christ
S. Schmedlin
J. Stellar
W. B. Fulton
E. H. Pratt
J. Herbst
E. Raus
J. & M. Trojan
F. I. Clark
T. G. Caswell
H. A. Watkins
J. & C. Haffner
F. Bohkals
C. J. Green
Anna B. Gaab
H. Knapp
J. C. Bartlett
J. A. Mulac
J. Miller
L. & M. Green
L. Green
Mary Svoboda
J. Hayes
Francis Bramley
J. Geissendorfer
C. Mehling
F. Wolff
L. P. Prehn
G. F. Bramley
J. M. C. Bruggmann
Francis Bramley
J. Alber
J. Smith
H. C. & R. Green
H. C. Green
F. Gleason
F. H. Doubler
G. W. Green
U. G. Walker
W. Fitzwater
I. Fitzwater
G. Eisenman
Mary Doubler
Eliz. Cassidy & Mary Doubler
J. A. Hogg
Mary Neville
C. Swan
Lena C. Gillett
J. Schreiber
H. C. Humphrey et. al.
H. M. Gleason et. al.
L. Campbell
M. Walcher
Mary Giles
E. H. Bohning
J. W. & H. C. Edgar
J. Walsh
Christian Green
J. H. Green
Chas. W. Green
Clara G. Carey
Sophia Fra
H. Profitt
C. Weber
G. F. Humphrey
D. Campbell
State of O.
School
C. Mehling
2 D. L. & N. A. Phillips
F. H. Doubler
Mary Doubler
PAGE 11
BRECKSVILLE TP.

16: Survey, 1916.


1
Steel Bridge
+74.4
Hillside Road
approx. +42
Lock No 30
12 Mile
Lock
Concrete Rumble

17: Drawing, relocation of Hillside Road, 1923. Drawing shows the present location of Hillside Road and concrete bridge. This project obliterated the two buildings north of HS 125.


Proposed Location Hillside Road 70'
Clarence N Green
Cuyahoga River
Ohio Canal
Canal Road
Perry Quagle
Record of Borings
Section of Fill
Plan Approved
For American Steel & Wire Co
Ohio Canal Lessee
COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA
CLEVELAND, OHIO



18. East elevation of house from Canal Road. Spillway and canal lock in foreground.



19. East and North elevations of house. Towpath is in foreground.



20. Sagging ca. late 1920's front porch to be removed. South Building.

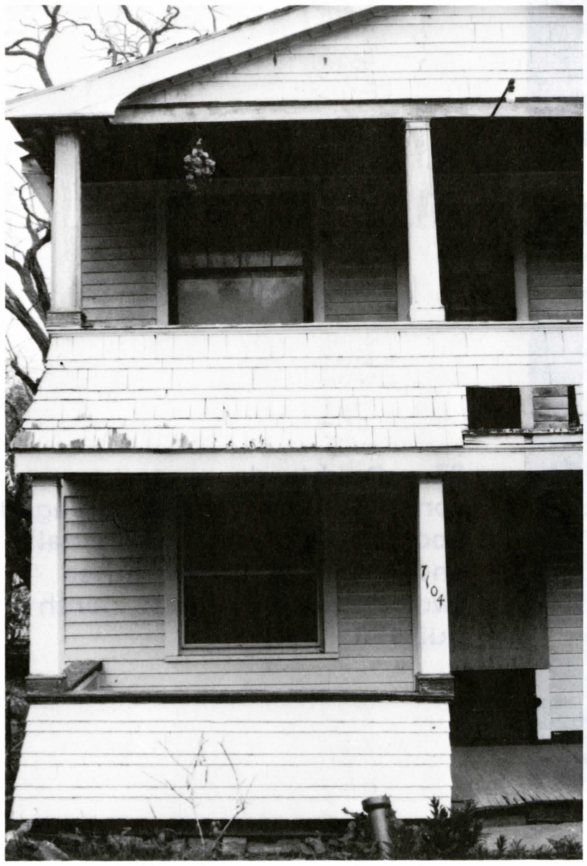


21. Single door, window above door and vent in gable peak are late 1920's alterations. North Building, East Elevation.

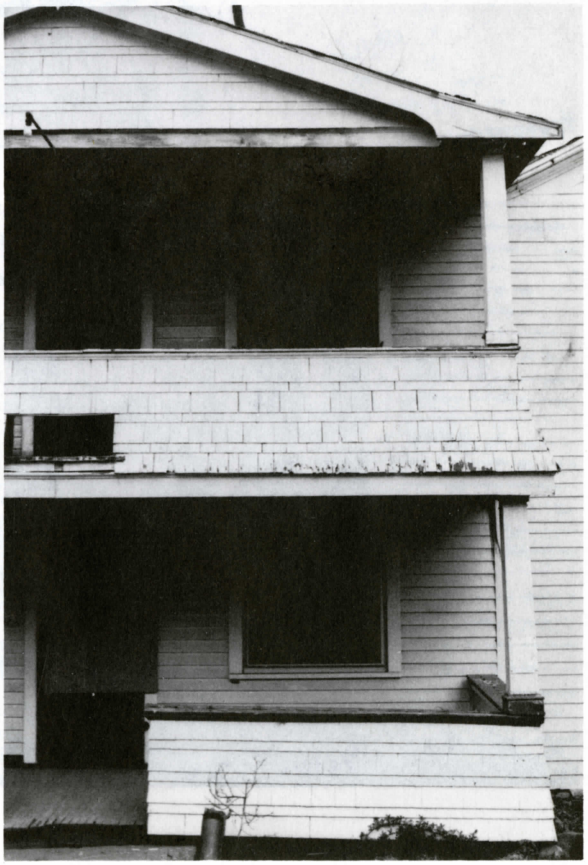


22. Double entry door an early 20th century alteration. Second floor window openings are original. North North Building East Elevation.

23. Late 1920's two story front porch and facade alteration. South Building, East Elevation.



24. Front porch and junction of south and north buildings.

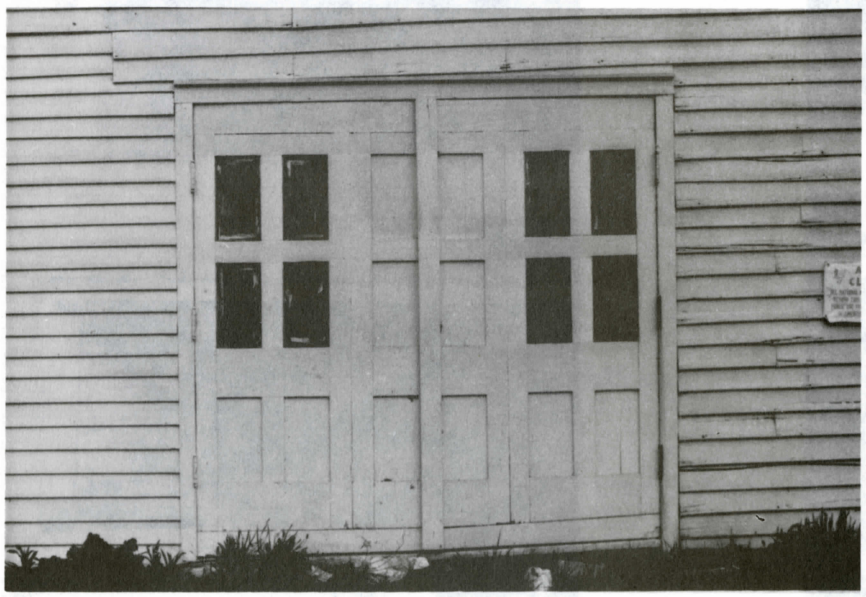




25. Lower cornice of pediment has been removed. Original moldings at raking cornice still remain. Northeast corner, north building.



26. Beaded corner detail. Northeast corner, north building.



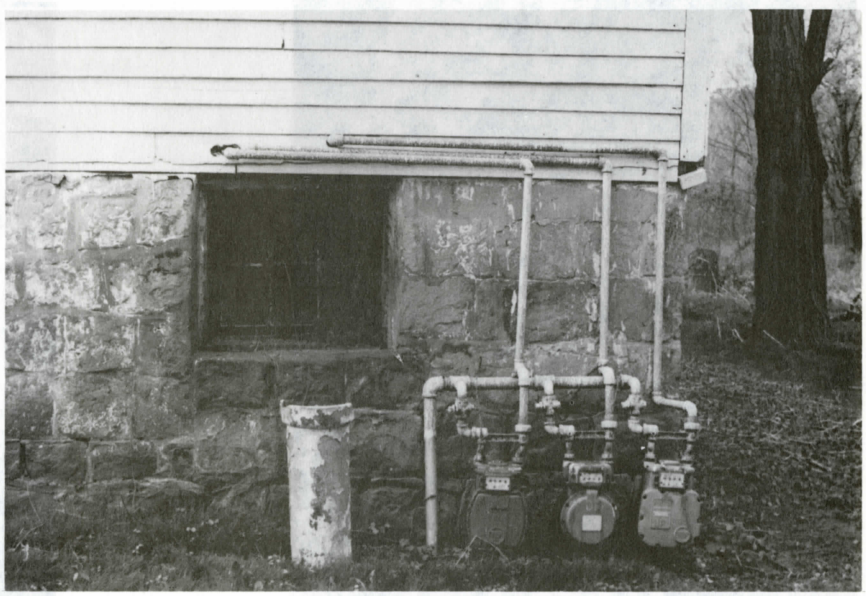
27. Double doors are constructed of three salvaged doors. One was cut in half and attached to the other two. East elevation, north building.



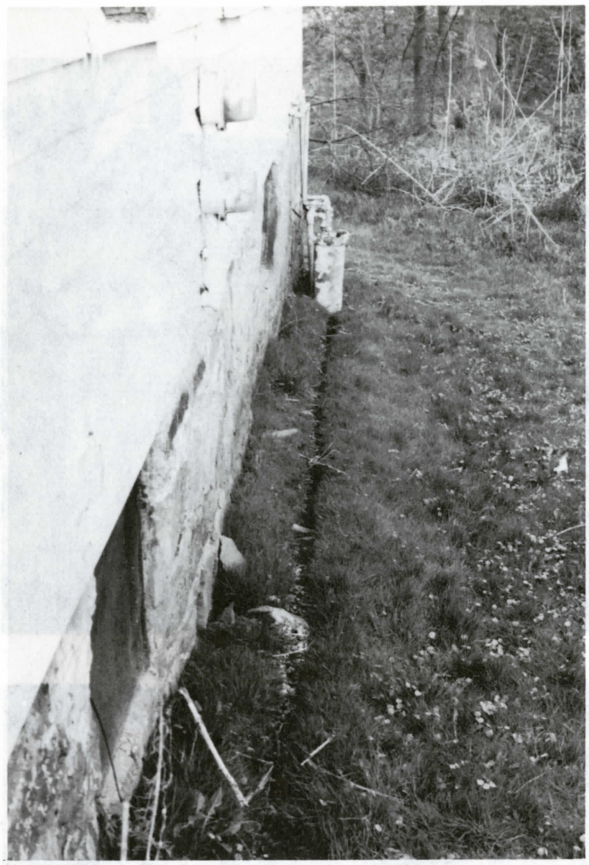
28. North elevation. All first and second floor window openings are original. Basement window openings have been reduced in height.



29. Detail of foundation wall Drip block has rotted away. North elevation.



30. Gas meters, northwest corner.



31. Drip line eroded in ground, north elevation.



32. Windows covered with rigid plastic sheets for protection. Historic window, north elevation.

34. Stone infill added below to shorten basement window, North elevation.

33. Spalling sandstone due to improper repointing. North elevation.







35. Plywood covers extremely deteriorated or missing weatherboards. West elevation.



36. Location of original exterior chimney. West elevation.



37. Stone infill below basement windows. Possibly was a large double door entry to basement. West elevation.

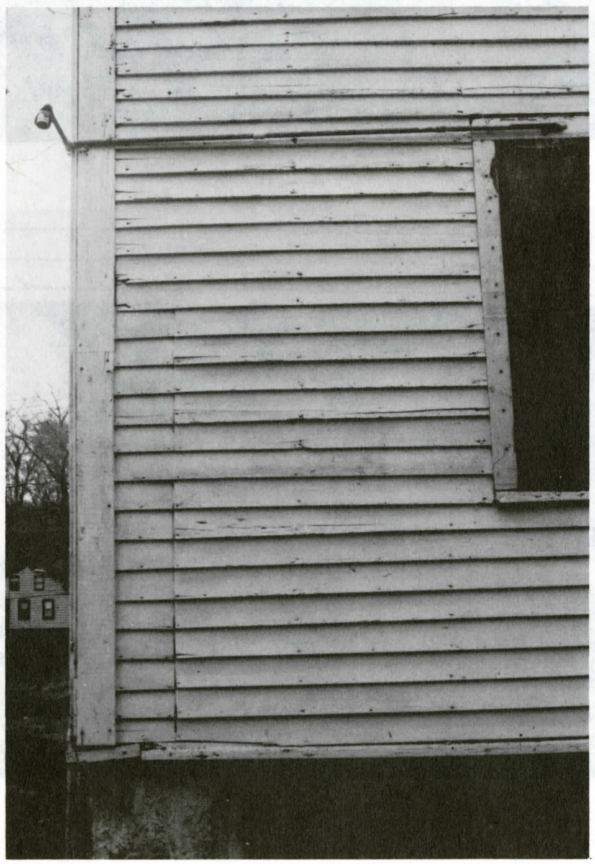


38. Weatherboards nailed in uneven vertical rows. West elevation.



39. Vertical wall sheating boards removed to right south of vertical cut line in weatherboards and replaced by stud infill. West elevation.

40. Vertical cut in weatherboards indicate a repair at the corner. West elevation.

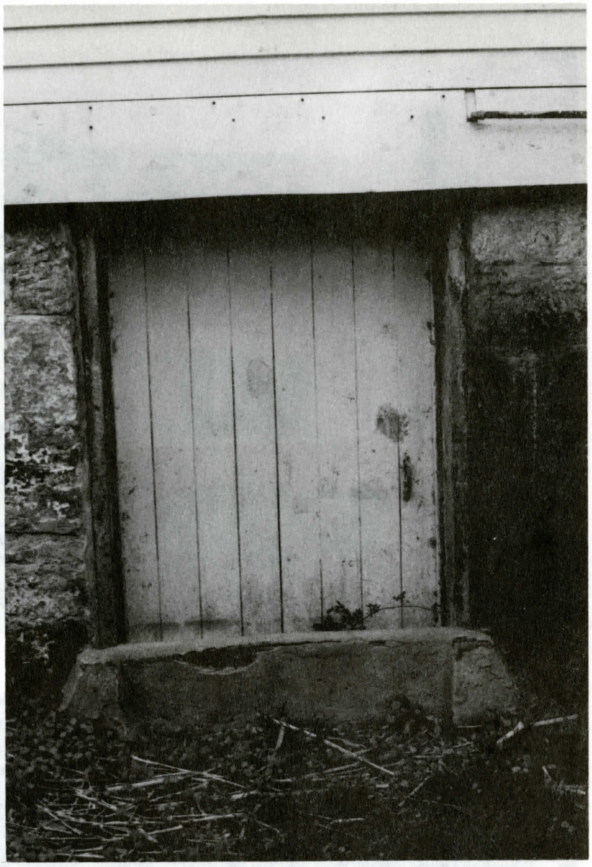


41. Two remaining vertical sheathing boards visible at top of foundation wall. West elevation.





42. Moisture from missing downspouts over the years has rotted out weatherboards. Intersection of north and south buildings, west elevation.



43. Concrete sill keeps built up grade from entering basement at door. West West elevation.

44. Rear porch provided rear entry to remodeled house. West elevation.



45. Rear porch from north. West elevation.





46. Altered south elevation.



47. Random coursing of stone. South elevation.

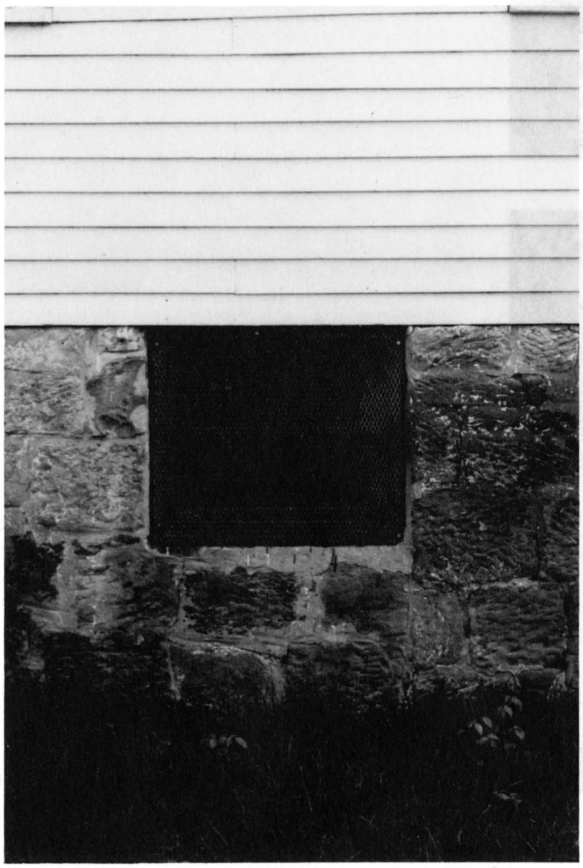


48. Picked finish of stone. South elevation.

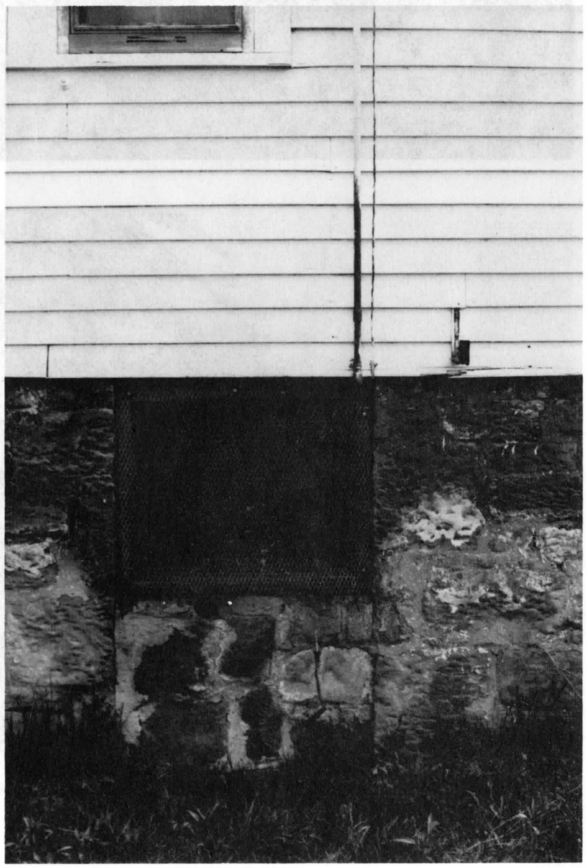


49. Existing grade is approximately 18 inches higher than original. Replacement door is not of historic period. South elevation.

50. Stone infill below west basement window. South elevation. elevation.

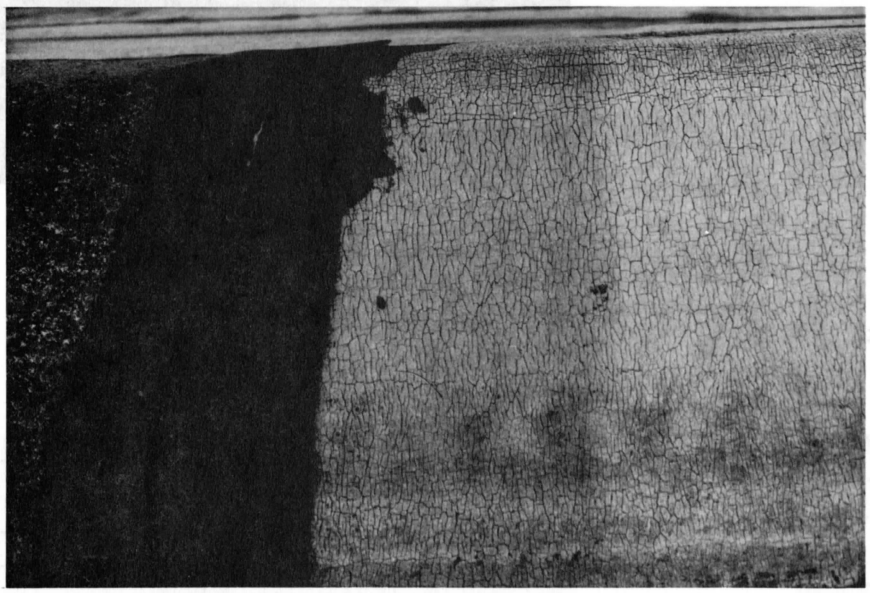


51. Center basement window with stone infill below. South elevation.

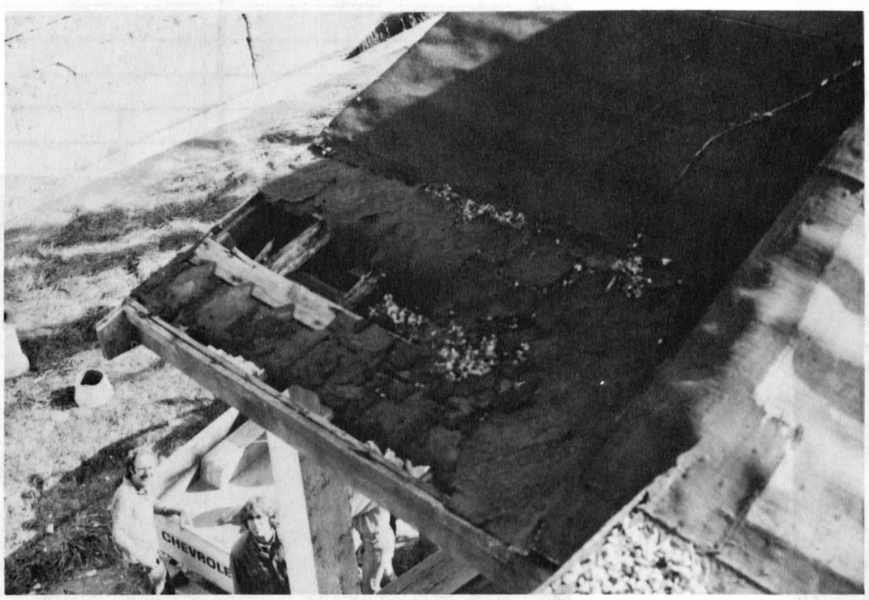




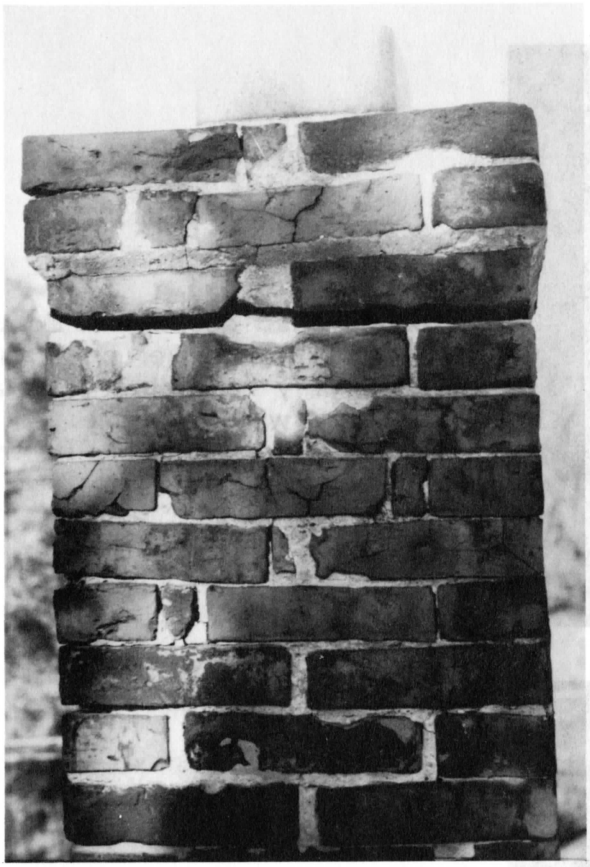
52. Tar paper roof surface cracked and leaking. North building.



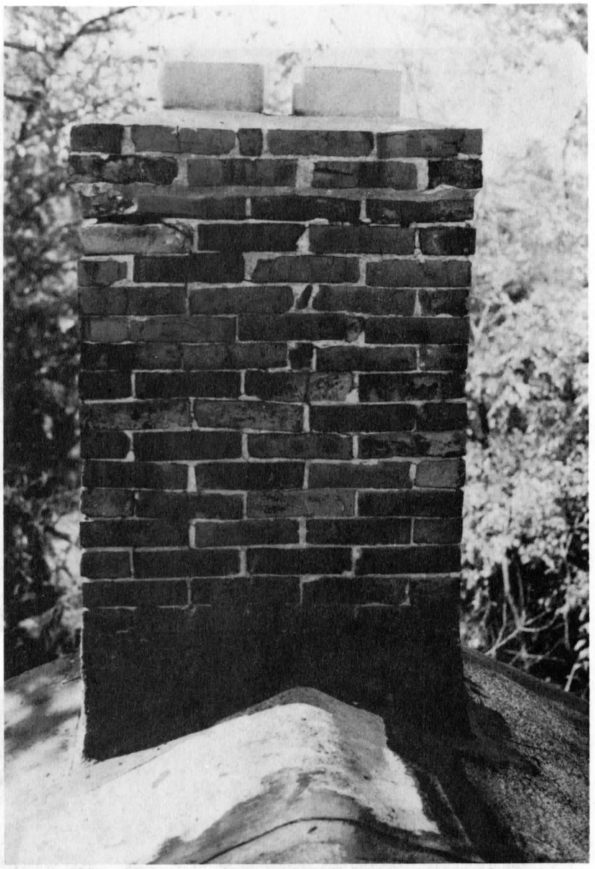
53. Detail of cracked roof surface.



54. Deterioration of roof. Front porch, south building.



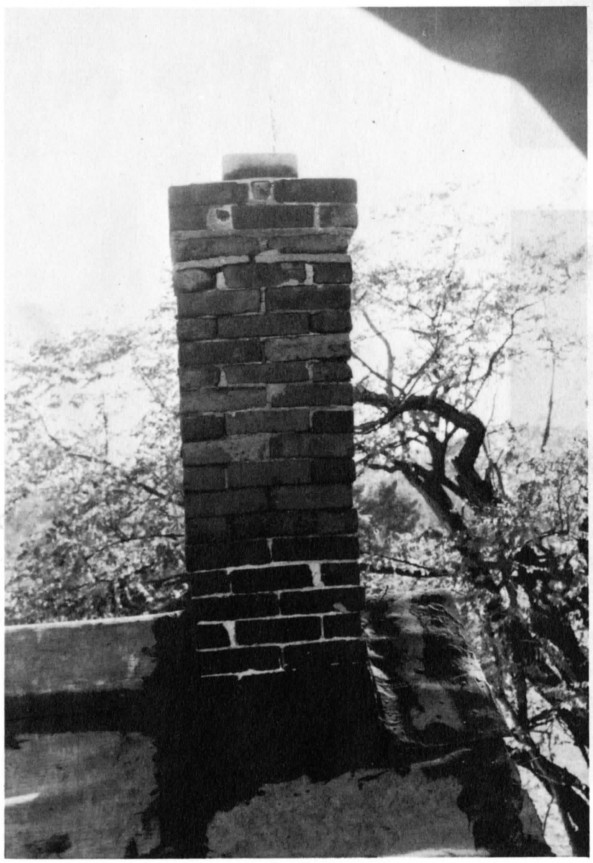
55. Chimney top is rebuilt from nonhistoric salvaged brick. Side view, north building.

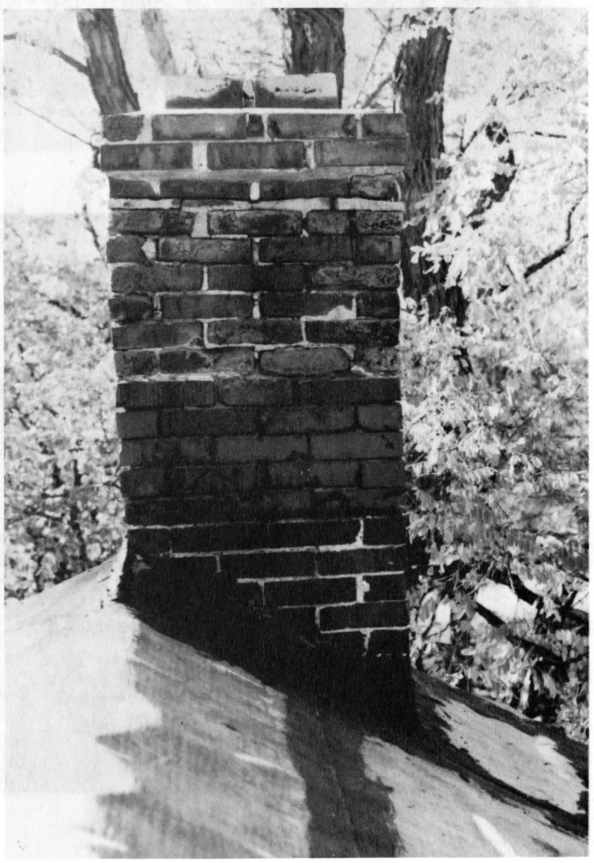


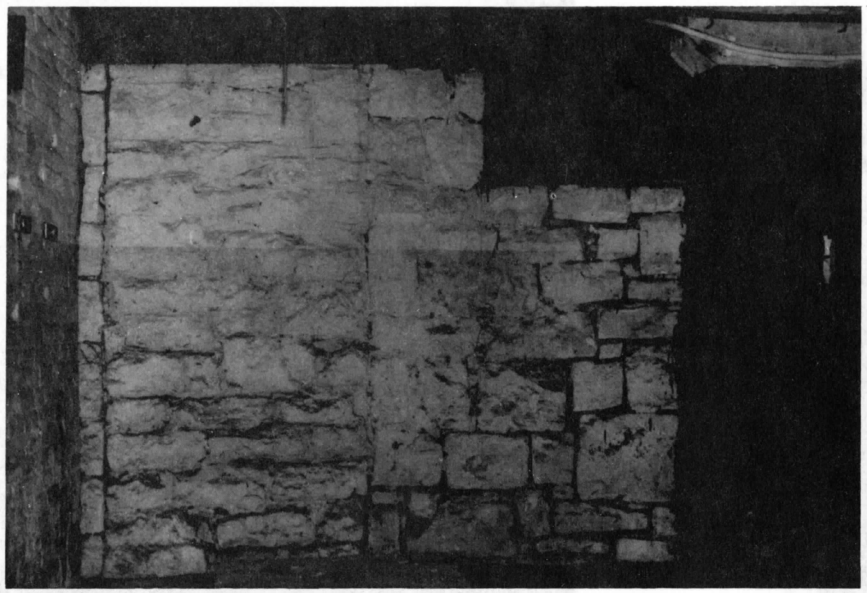
56. Chimney. Front view, north building.

57. Chimney top is rebuilt from nonhistoric salvaged brick. Side view, south building.

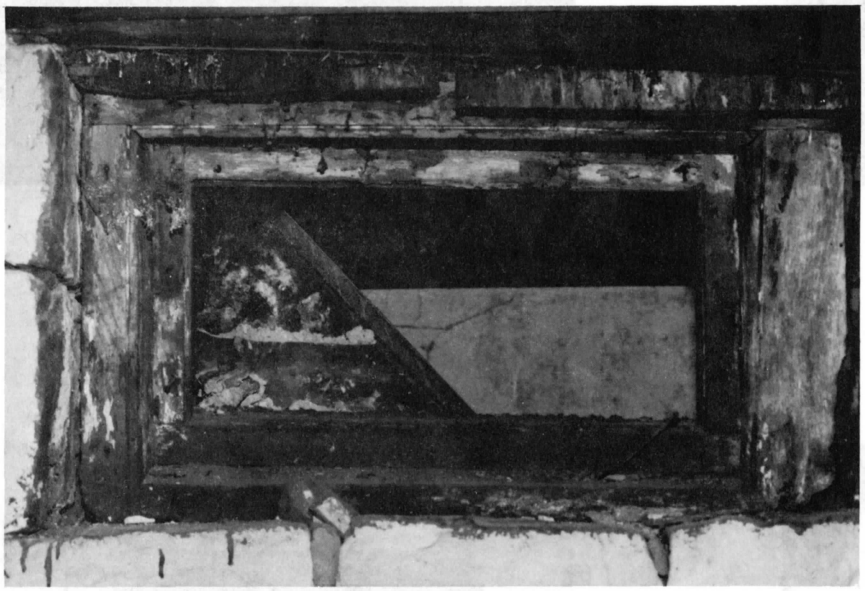
58. Chimney. Front view, south building.







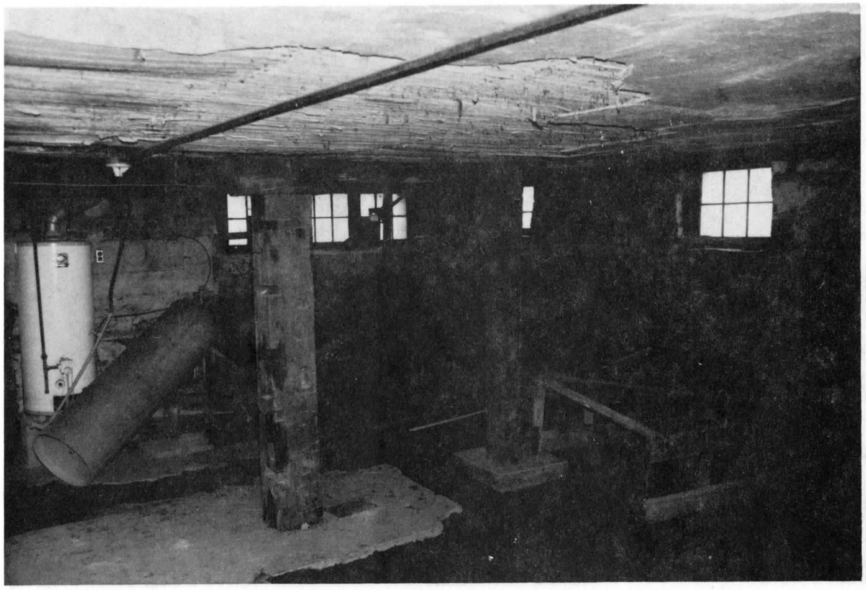
59. Infilled doorway. To the right of this former opening is the only remaining original basement window frame. South foundation wall, north building.



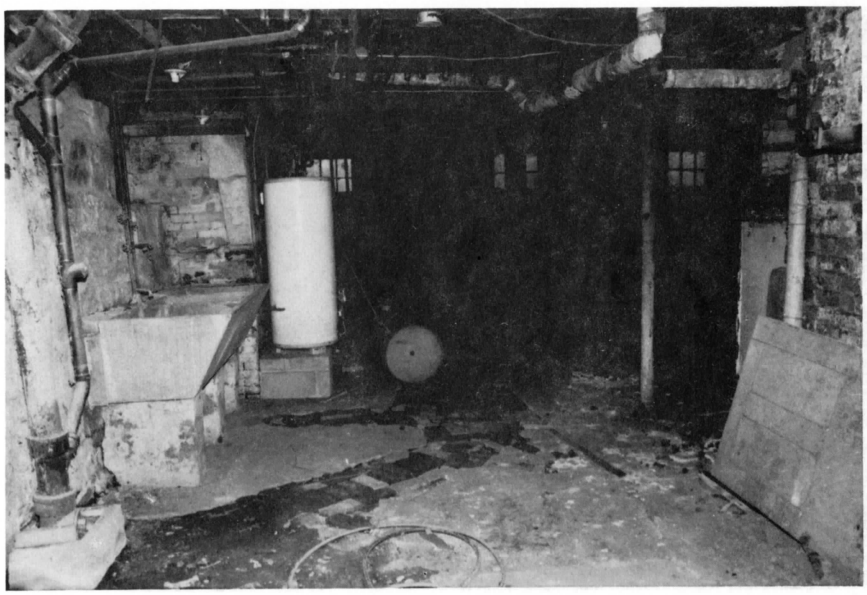
60. No evidence of shutters were found to have been installed on this window. Exterior of original basement window, north building.



61. Details of this window and sash are very similar to those found on first and second floors of north building. Interior of original basement window, north building.



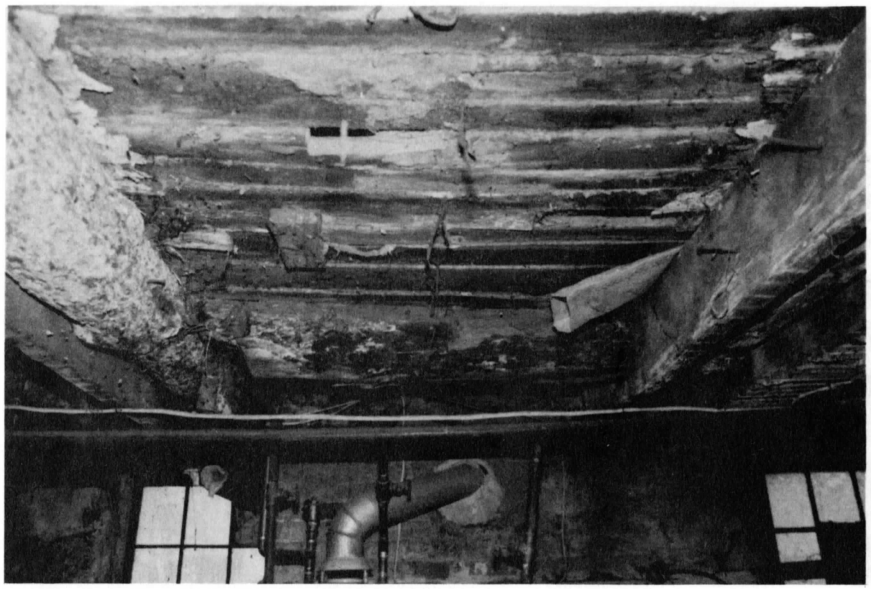
62. Room 001, looking northwest. Basement.



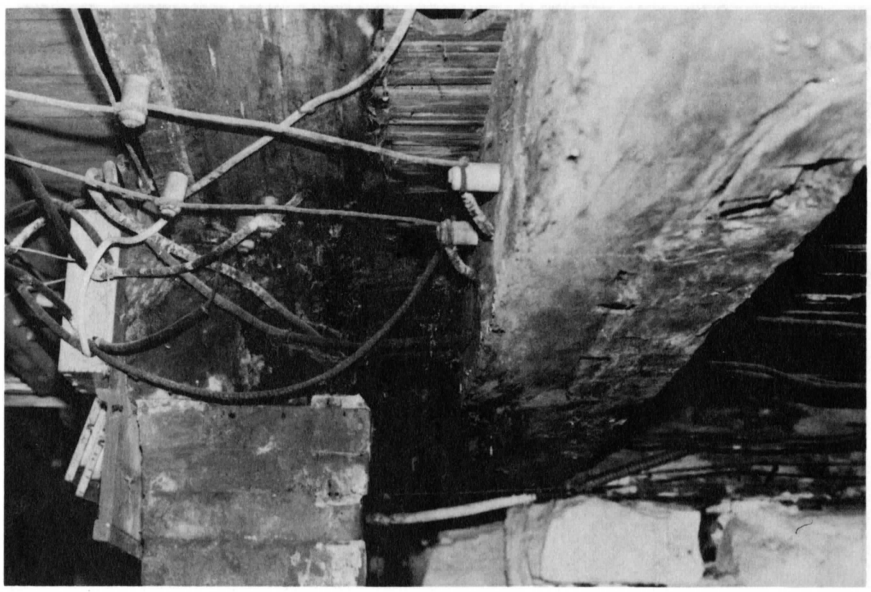
63. Room 001, looking north from south building. Basement.



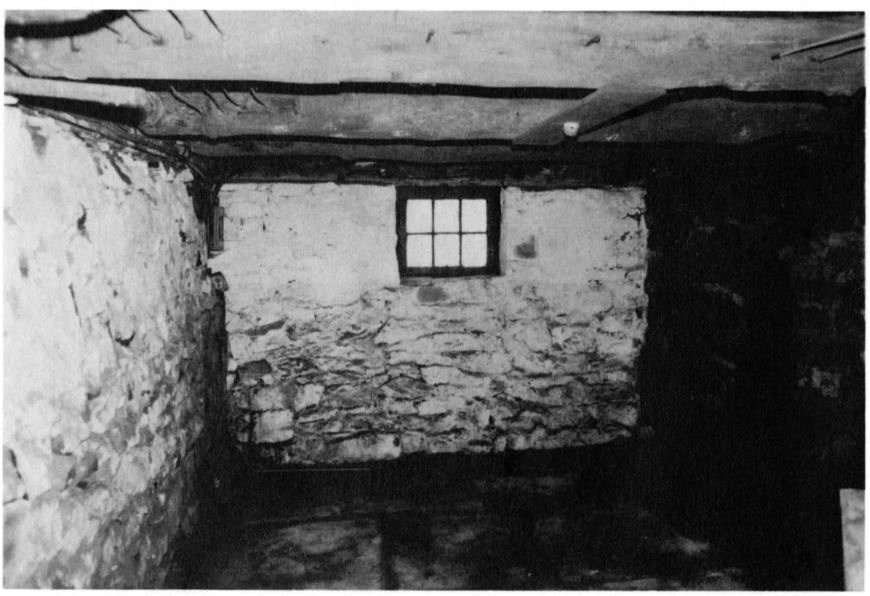
64. Room 004, looking south from north building. Basement.



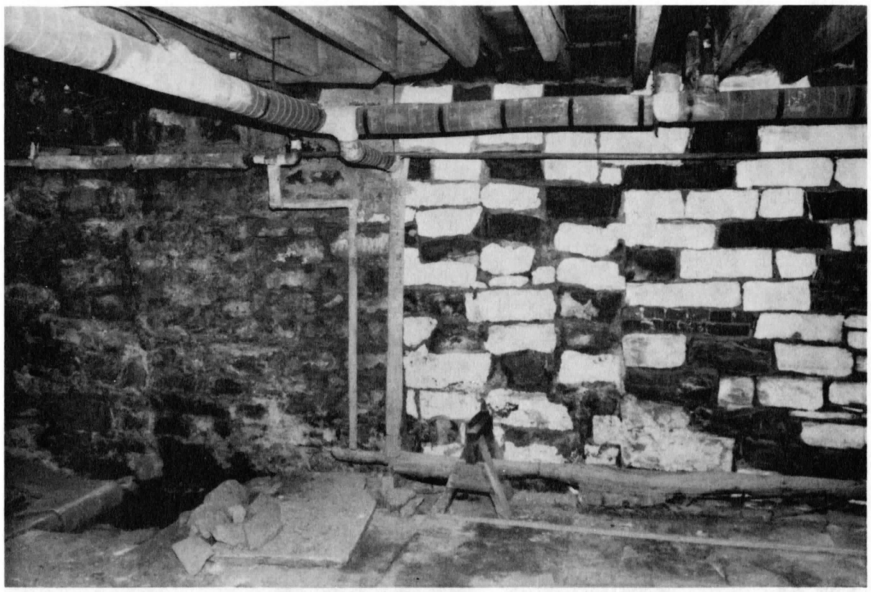
65. Ceiling plaster removed to expose log joists. Underside of trap door Room 001, basement, north building.



66. Beams at intersection of north and south buildings. Beam at left is deteriorated from water leaking down from roof valley above. Basement.



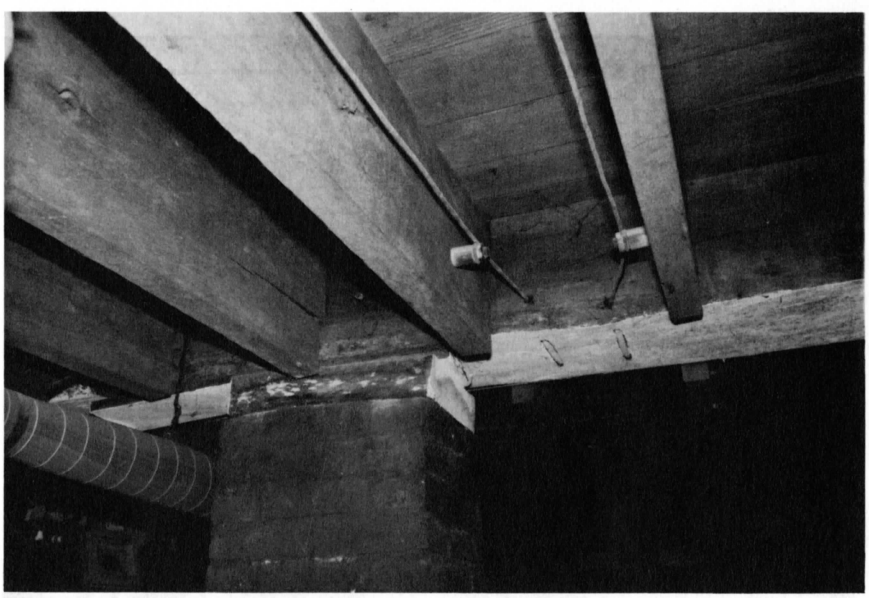
67. Stone wall at left added ca. 1840. Room 002, basement, north building.



68. Intersection of north and south buildings. East foundation wall, basement.



69. Trap door adjacent to east foundation wall. Basement, south building.



70. Sawn joists on one foot centers indicate high floor loading capacity. Room 003, basement, south building.



71. Sandstone floor. Room 002, basement, north building.



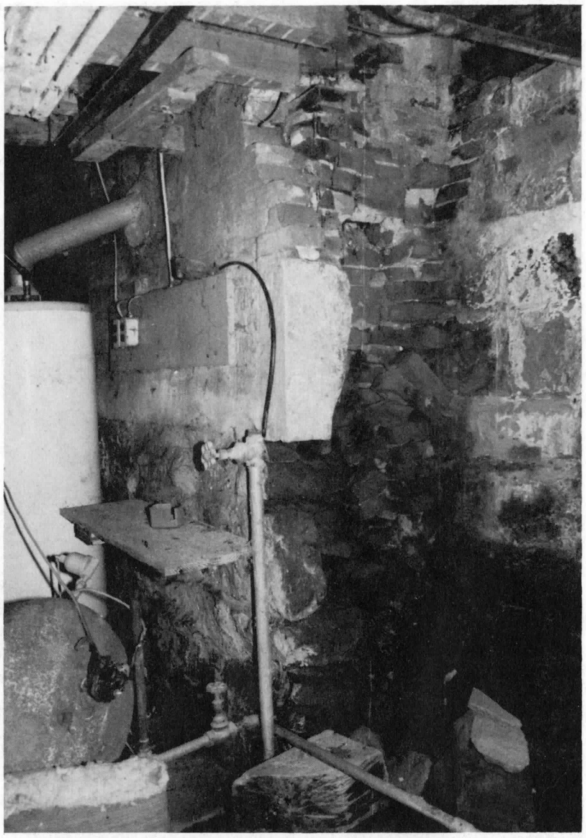
72. Area of sandstone floor lowered to accommodate coal fired steam boiler. Room 003, basement, south building.



73. Coal storage for boiler constructed of salvaged doors. Basement, south building.



74. Remains of south foundation wall of north building at left. Brick bearing wall for south building butts into it. Intersection of rooms 001 and 004 behind basement stairs.

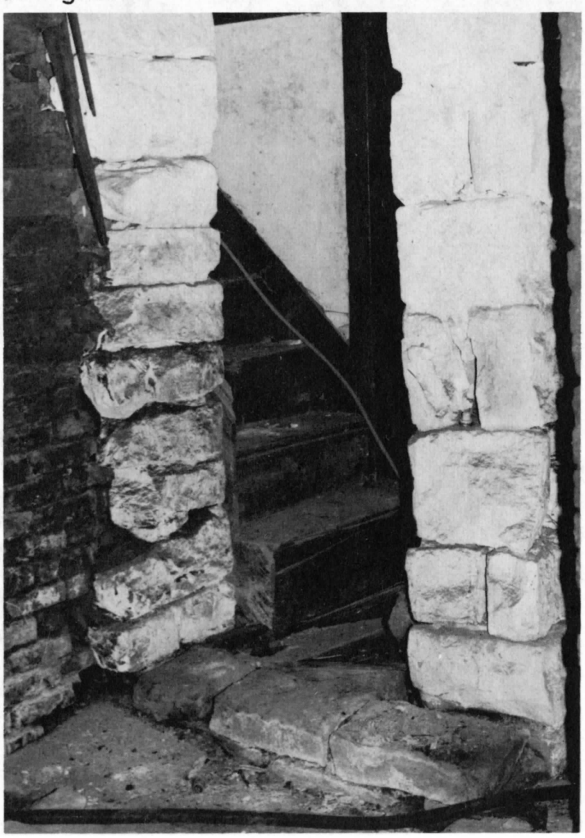


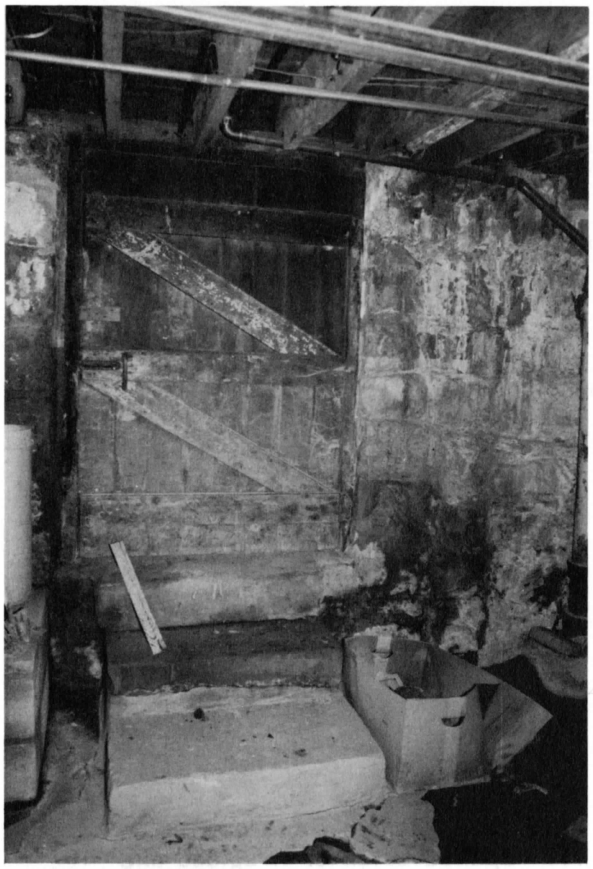
75. Spalled brick of fireplace and chimney. Room 001, basement, north building.

76. Remains of foundation of stone wall between rooms 002 and 003. Archeological excavation at right. Evidence of post post suport of earlier south porch to north building.

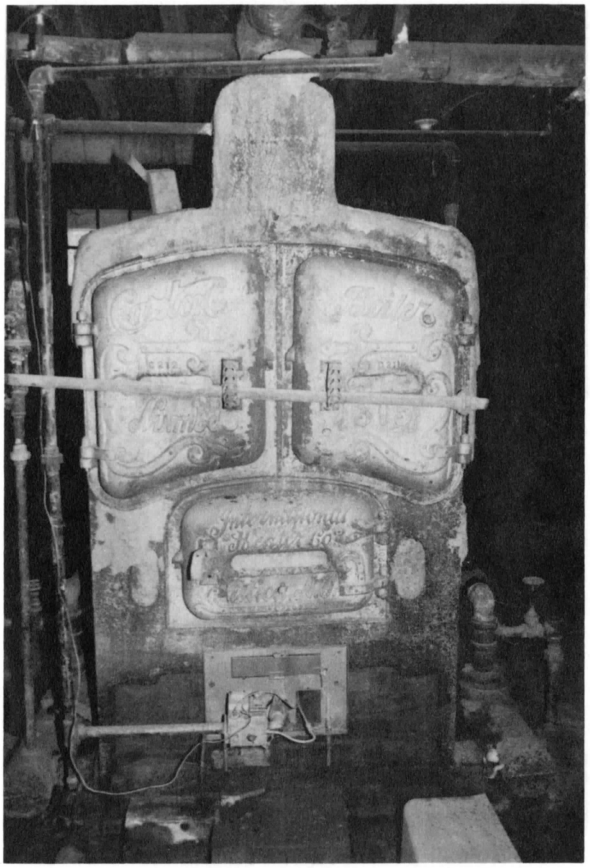


77. Remains of foundation of stone wall stone wall between rooms 002 and 003. Brick pier for south building abutts at left. Circa 1840 stone bearing wall visible at right.





78. Door to exterior, room 004. Basement south building.

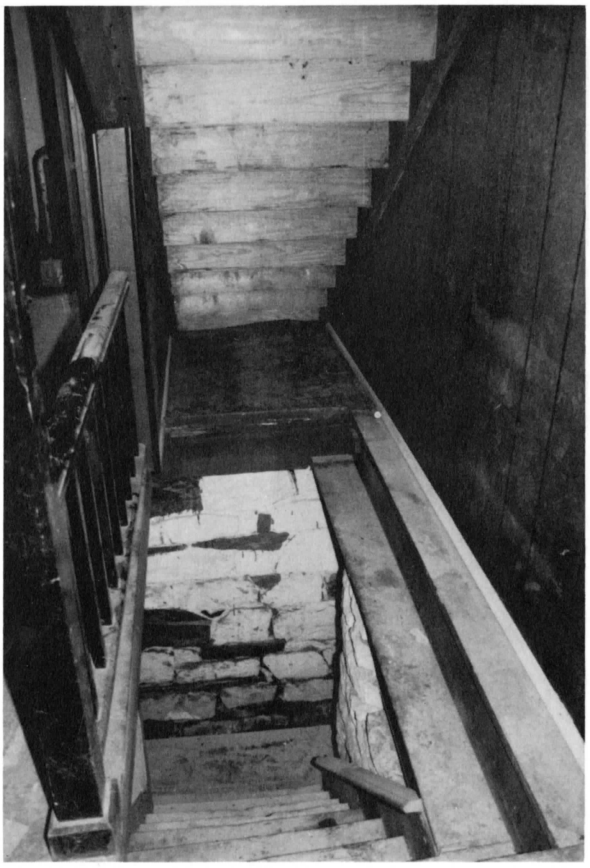


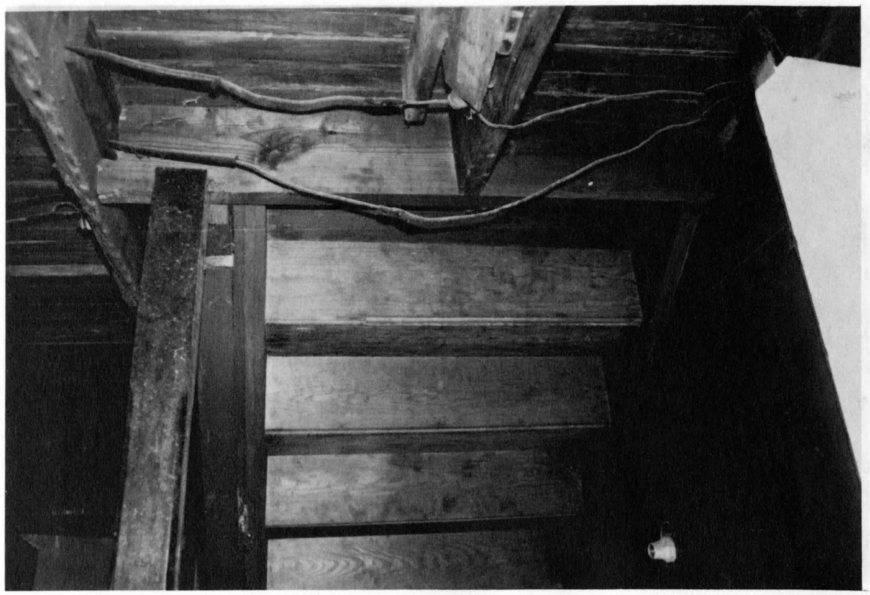
79. Coal fed boiler later converted to gas. Room 004, basement, south building.

80. This stair to second floor constructed ca. late 1920s, replaced earlier steeper pitch original stair.

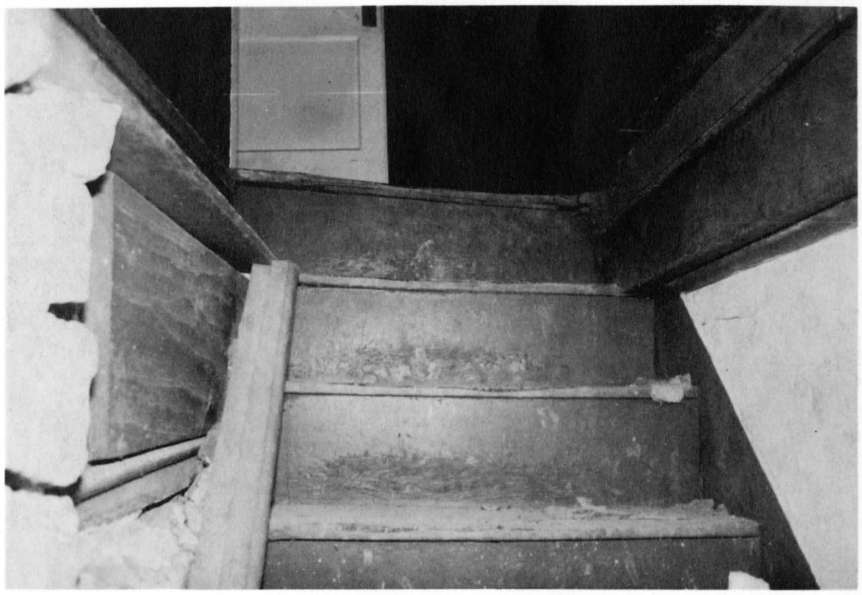


81. Original stair to basement. Back of stair to second floor.

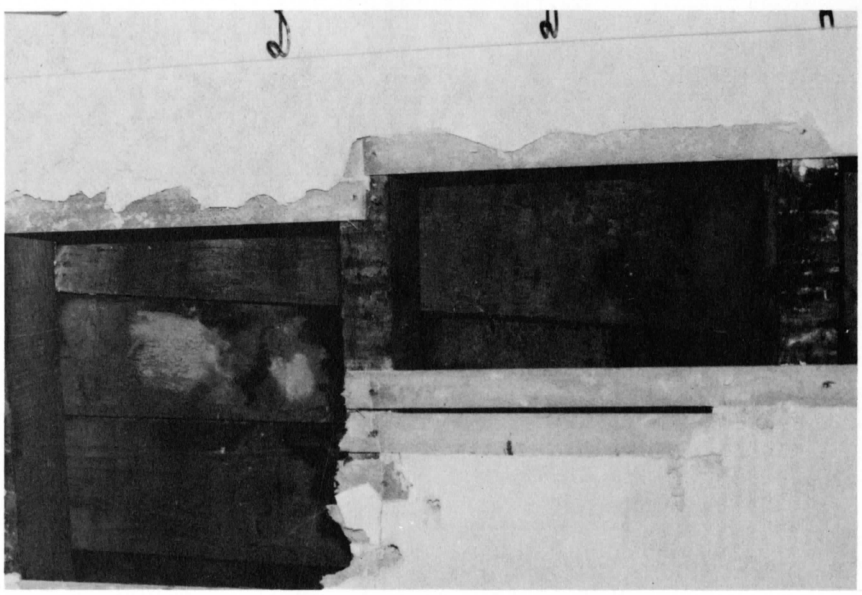




82. Back of stair to second floor. Short joist at center left has scab attached to accommodate new stair.



83. Stair to basement. Original window (boarded up) is adjacent.



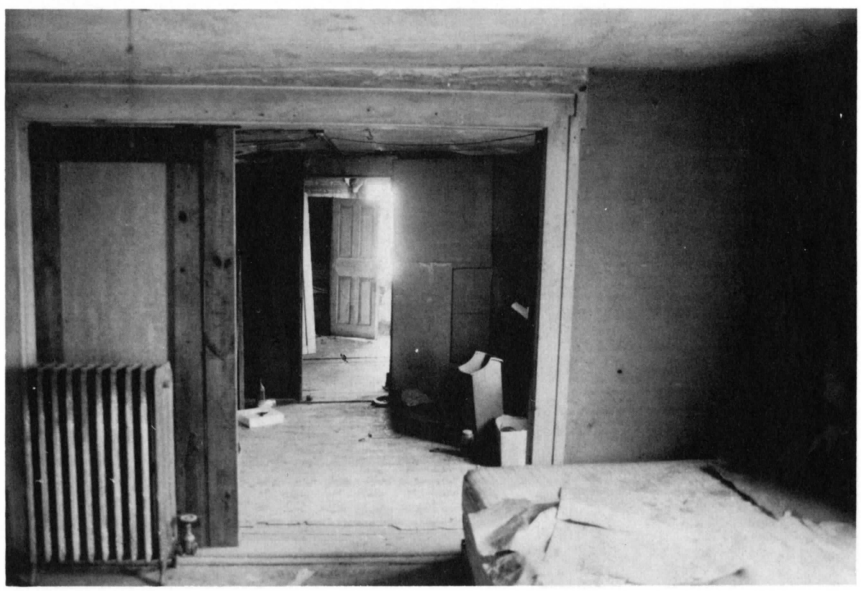
84. Siding from original south exterior wall of north building. Studs are the framing for the south building.



85. Double doors at left. Door at right is plastered over on other side. Room 103, first floor, north building.



86. Deteriorated plaster is covered over with cardboard. Room 103, first floor, north building.



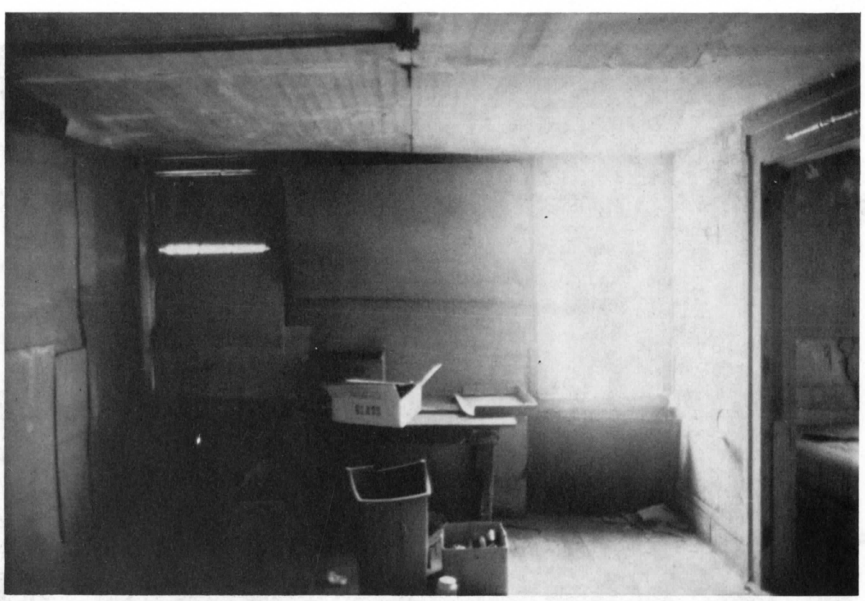
87. Wall and door frame added ca. 1840. Notice relationship between frame and ceiling (frame is horizontal). Room 103, first floor, north building.



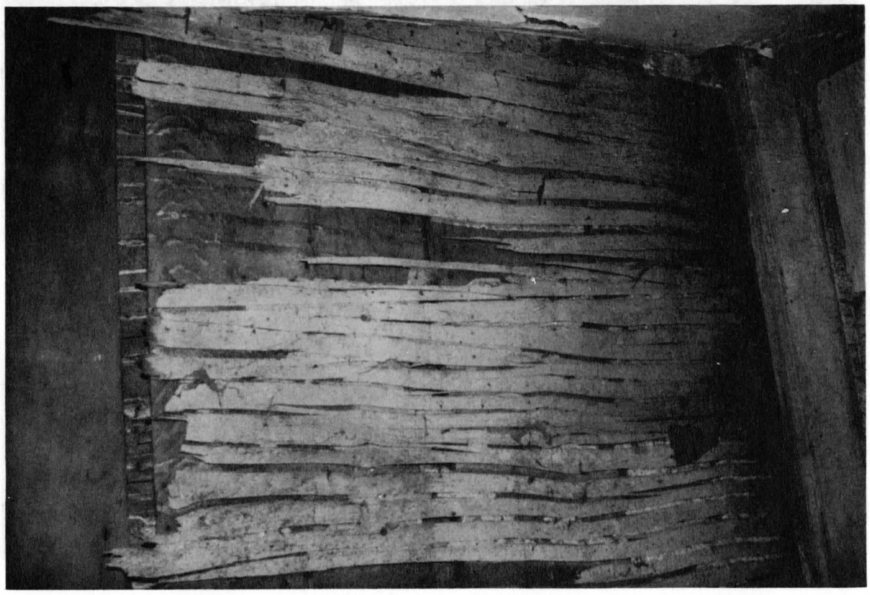
88. At left side of window is patch in plaster where chair rail was removed. Room 103, first floor, north building.



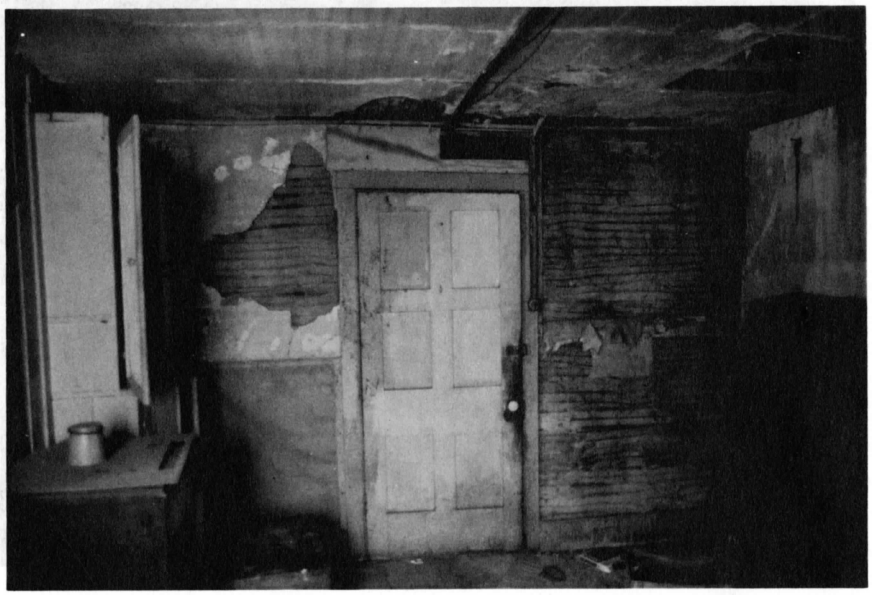
89. View from west. Room 104, first floor, north building.



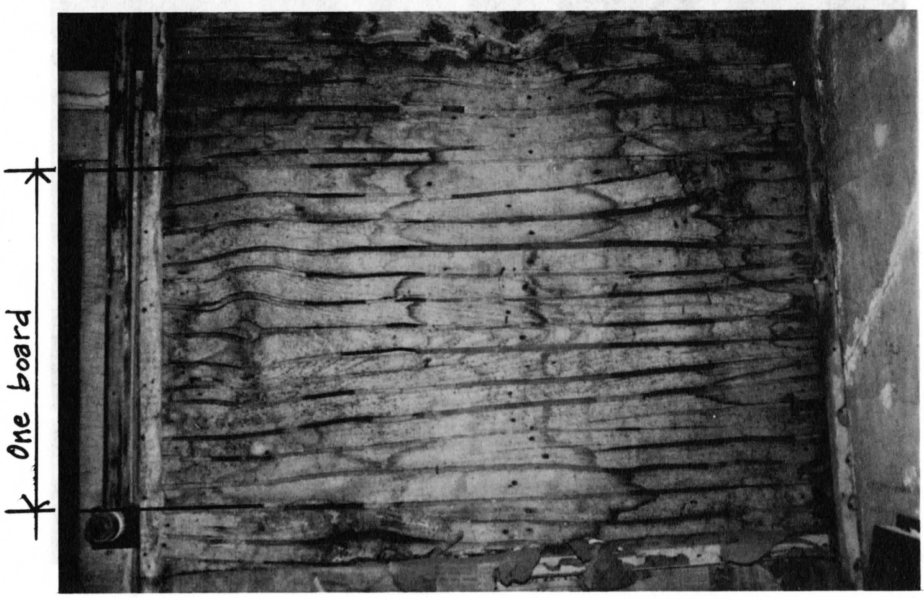
90. Cardboard on walls covers removed plaster. Room 104, first floor, north building.



91. Split lath on vertical boards form an original interior partition. Room 104, first floor, north building.



92. South view. Room 104, first floor, north building.



93. Split lath boards. Room 104, first floor, north building.



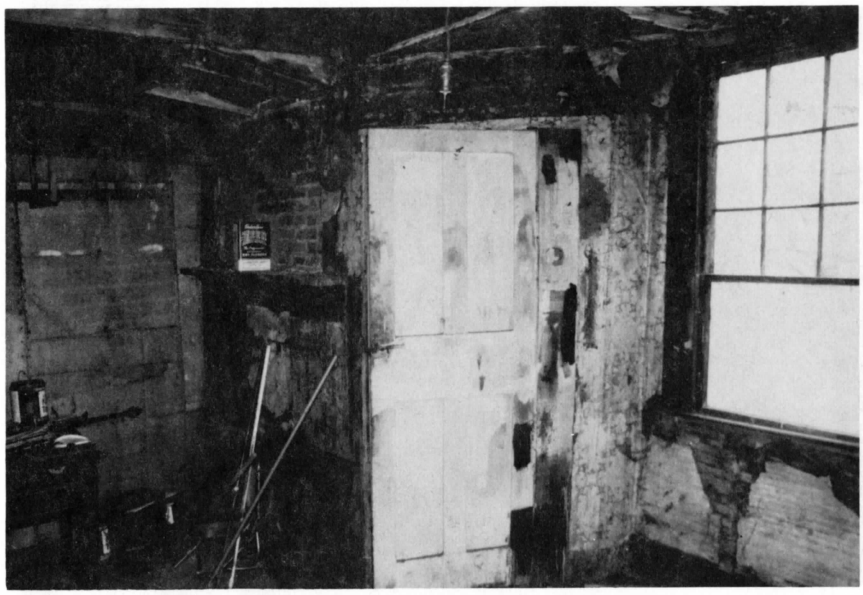
94. Hand planed original floorboards with base fitted to its contour. North building.



95. Interior beaded column trim. North building.



96. Window sill and trim extended for chair rail (top portion missing). North building.



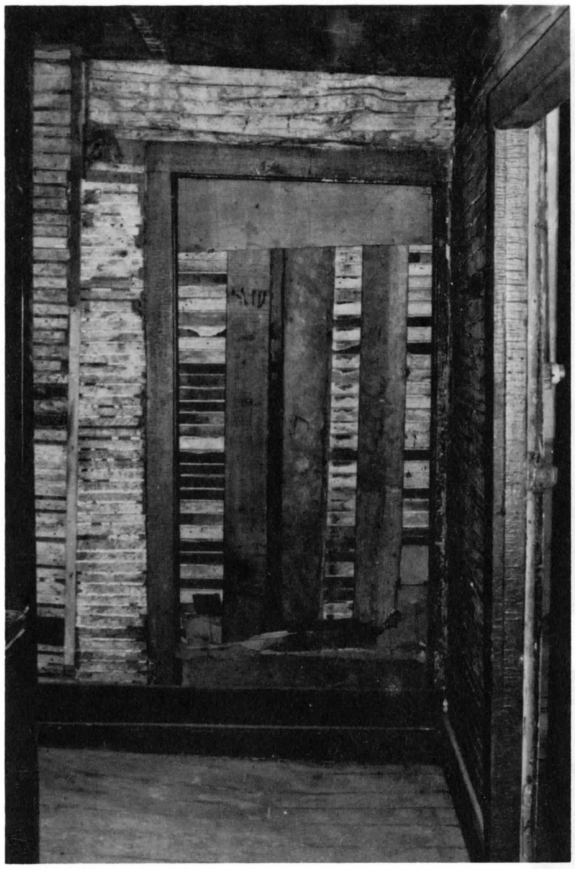
97. Fireplace and storage closet. Room 105, first floor, north building.



98. Framing of second floor fireplace hearth. Room 105, north building. Stovepipe from room 104.



99. West wall. Room 105, first floor, north building.



100. Sealed door opening from room 102 to 106. First floor, north building. north building.



101. Bathroom for apartment. Room 106, first floor, north building.

102. Kitchen for apartment. Room 108, first floor, south building.





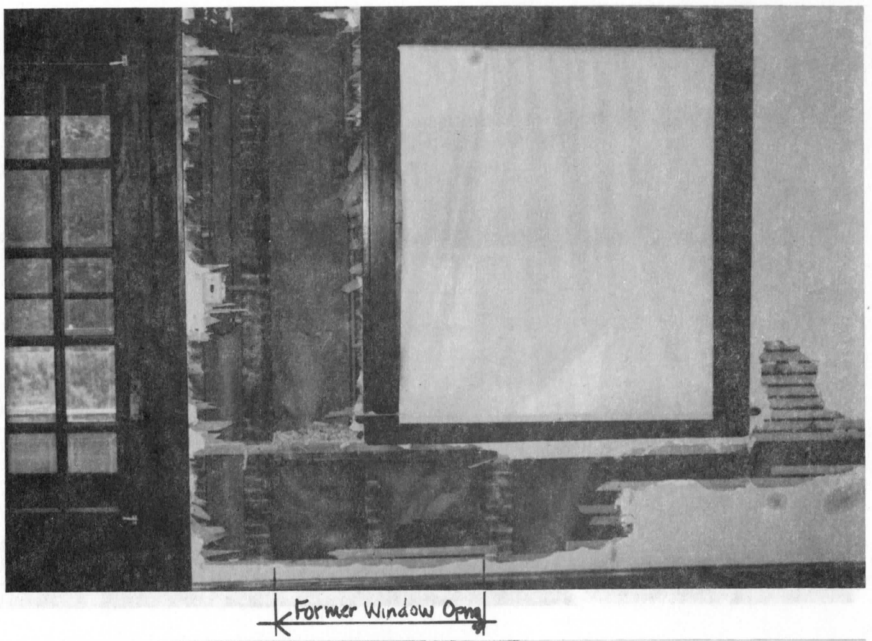
103. Dining room and living room. Room 110 and 111, first floor, south building.



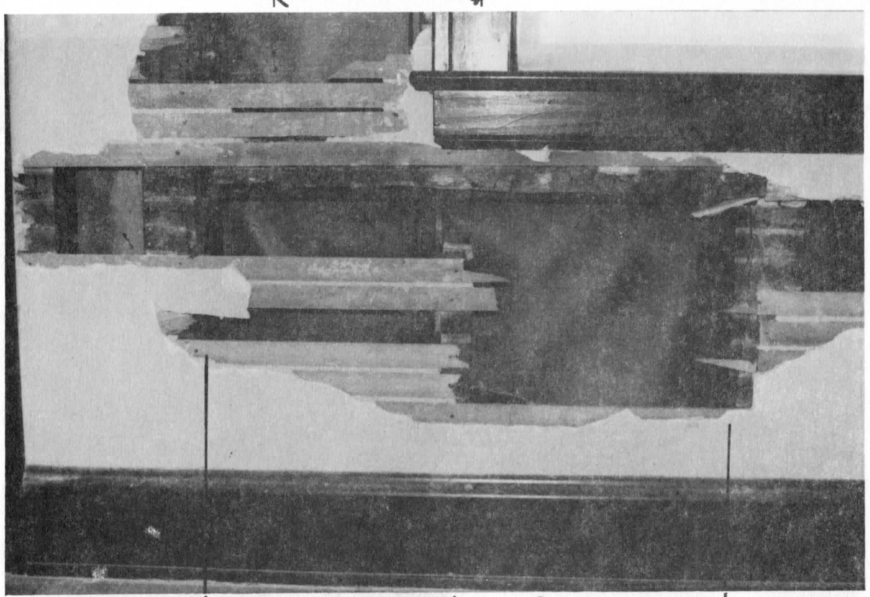
104. Dining room from southeast. Room 111 and 110, first floor, south building.



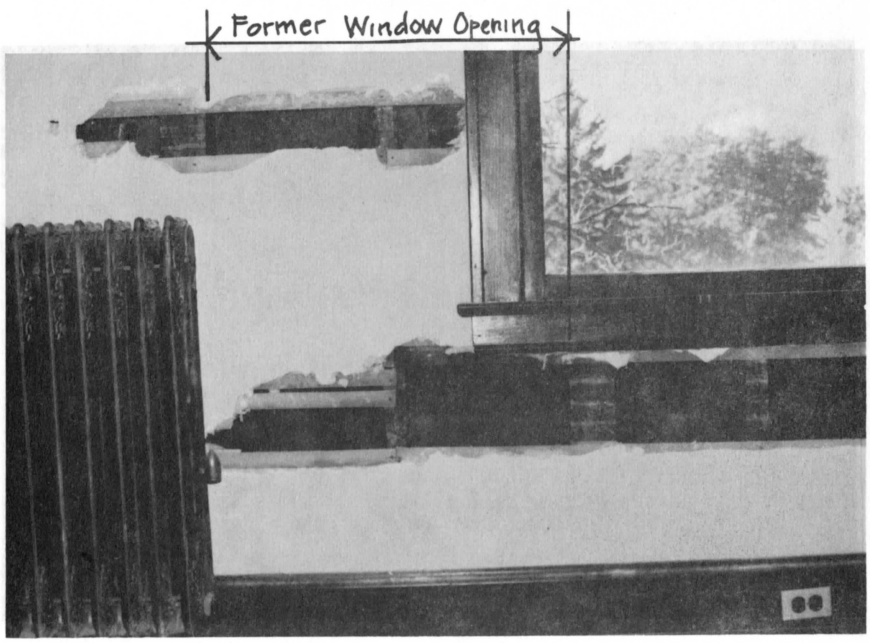
105. Dining room. Room 111 and 110, first floor, south building.



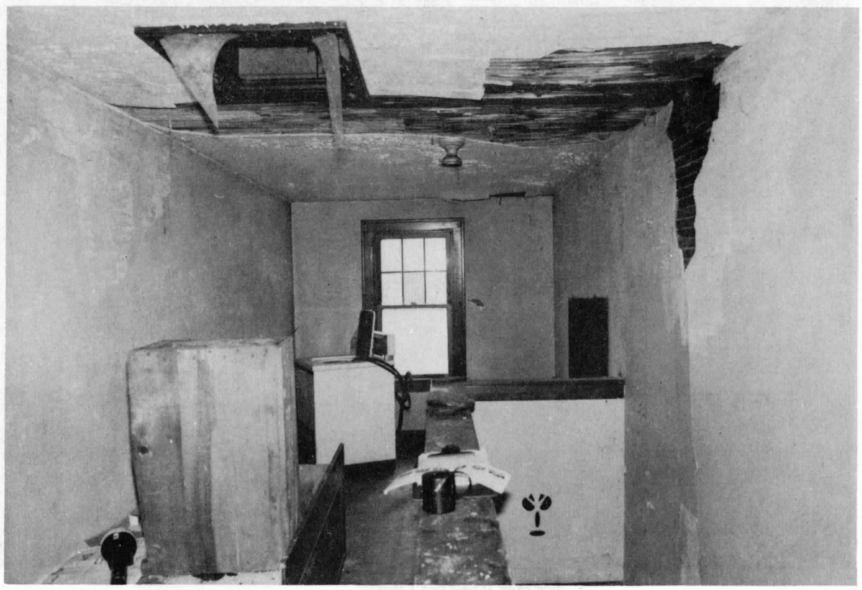
106. Exposed window framing. East wall, south building.



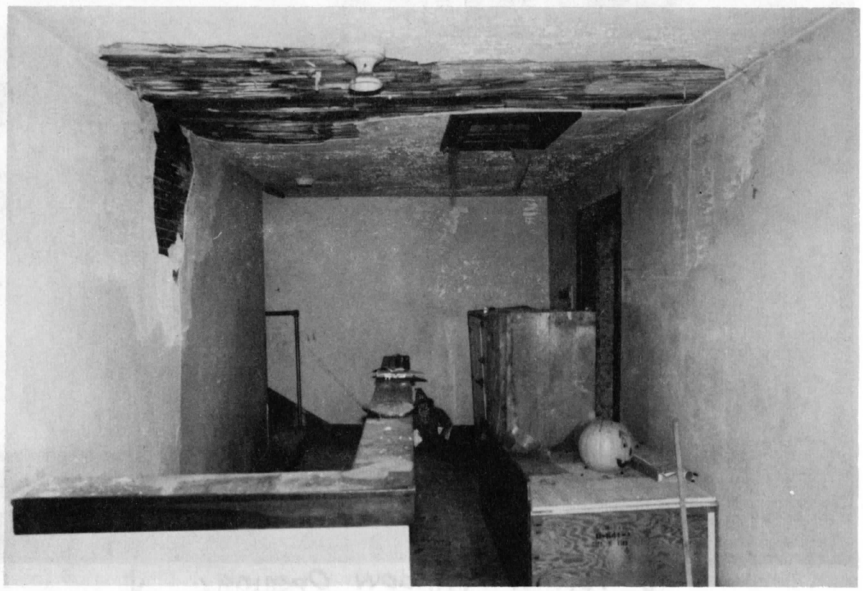
107. Exposed window framing. Detail of A above.



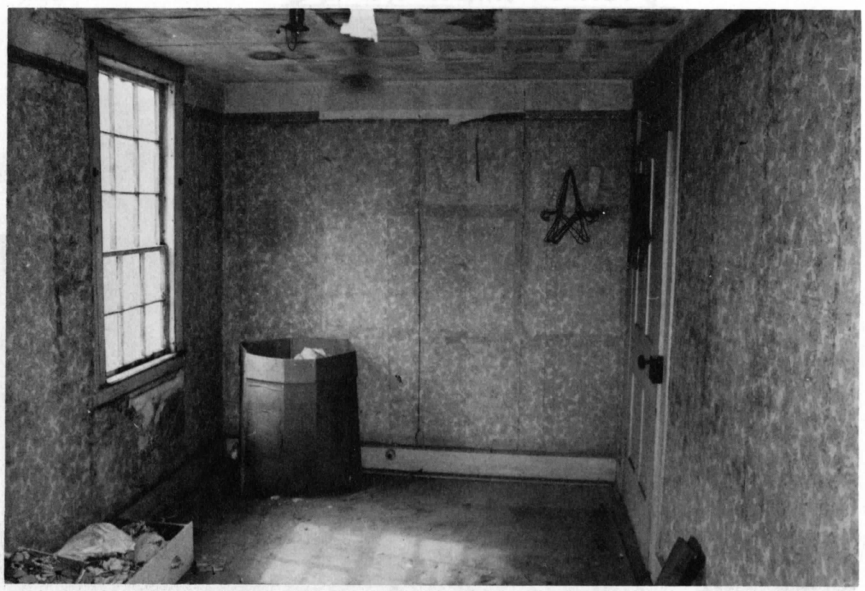
108. Exposed window framing South wall, south building.



109. Stair hall, looking east. Room 201, second floor, north building.



110. Stair hall, looking west. Room 201, second floor, north building.

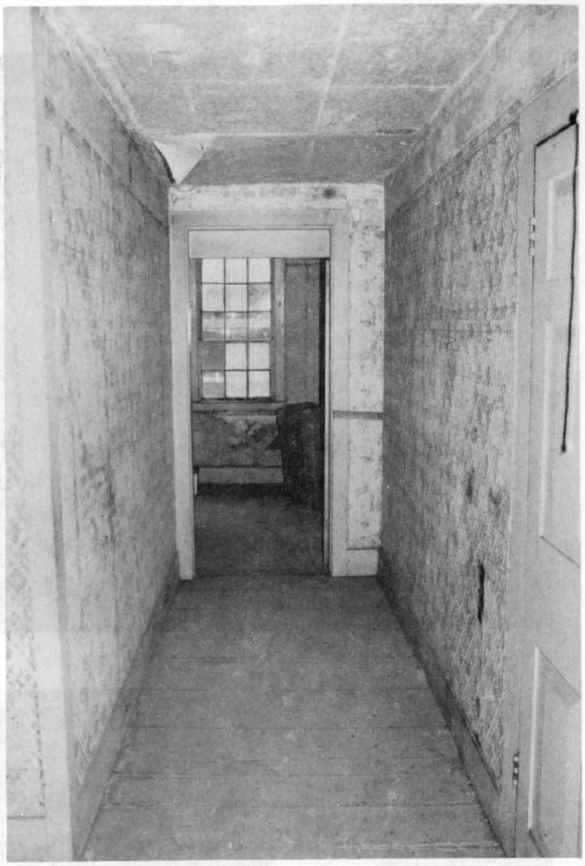


111. Wallpaper covered cardboard on walls. Room 202, second floor, north building.



112. Looking north. Room 202, second floor, north building.

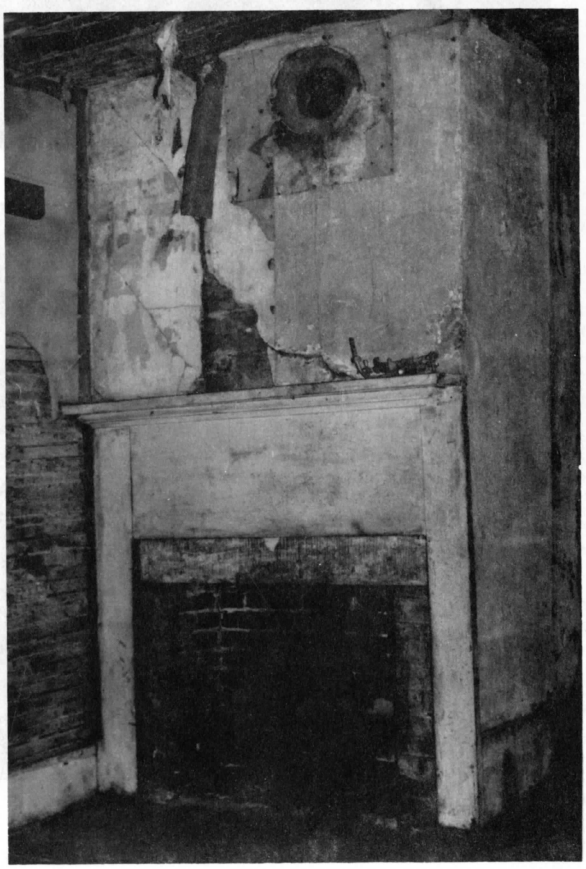
114. Looking east. Room 203, second floor, north building.



113. Looking east. Room 204, second floor, north building.

115. Fireplace. Room 205, second floor, north building.







116. Looking south. Room 205, second floor, north building.



117. Looking north. Room 205, second floor, north building.



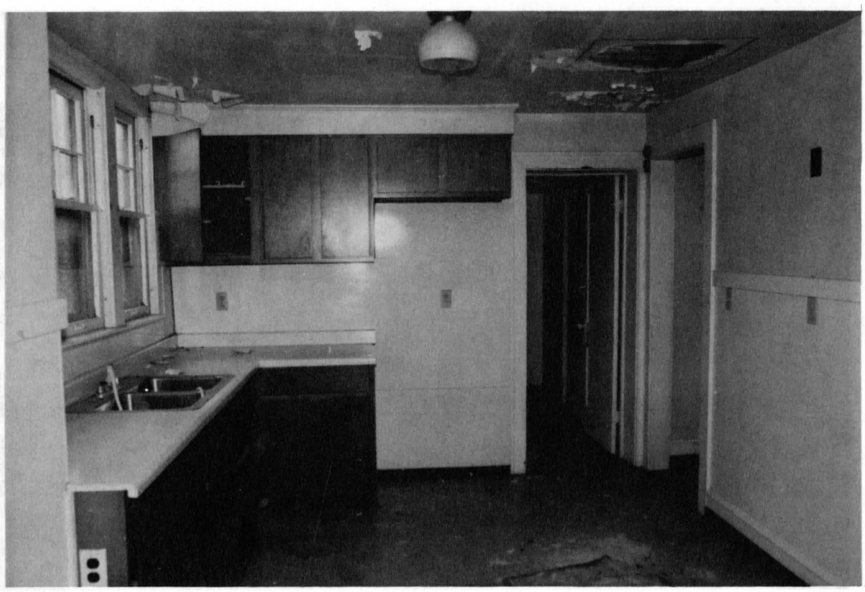
118. Looking east. Room 205, second floor, north building.



119. Dining room and living room. Room 210 and 211, second floor, south building.



120. Living room and dining room. Room 211 and 210, second floor, south building.



121. Kitchen. Room 208, second floor, south building.



122. Original wall sheathing board cut to install vent. Vent blocked on exterior. Attic, north building.



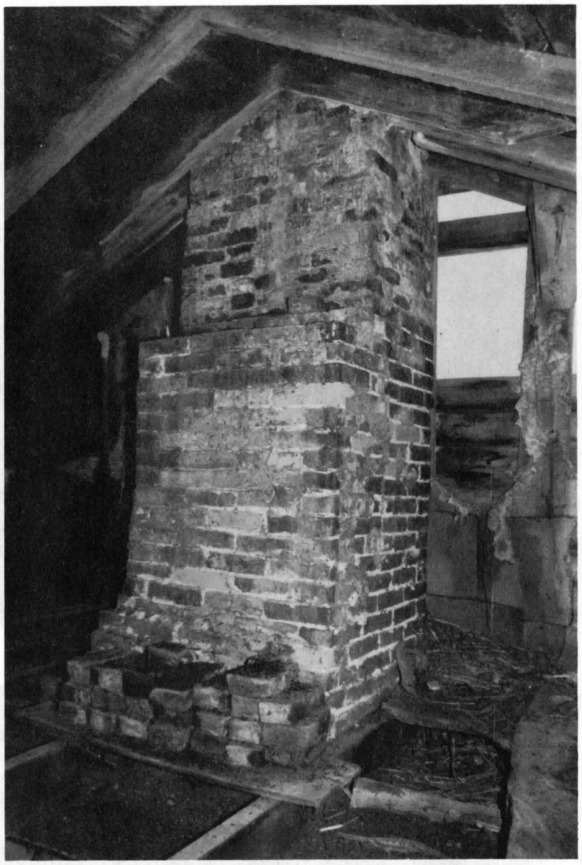
123. Rafters sit on thrust beam which has longitudinal split with extensive interior rot. All attic framing is original. Beams and columns handhewn. Attic, north building.



124. Sagging rafters and attic floor. White area at rear is plywood covering. Attic, north building.



125. Thrust of rafters has split column. Attic, north building.

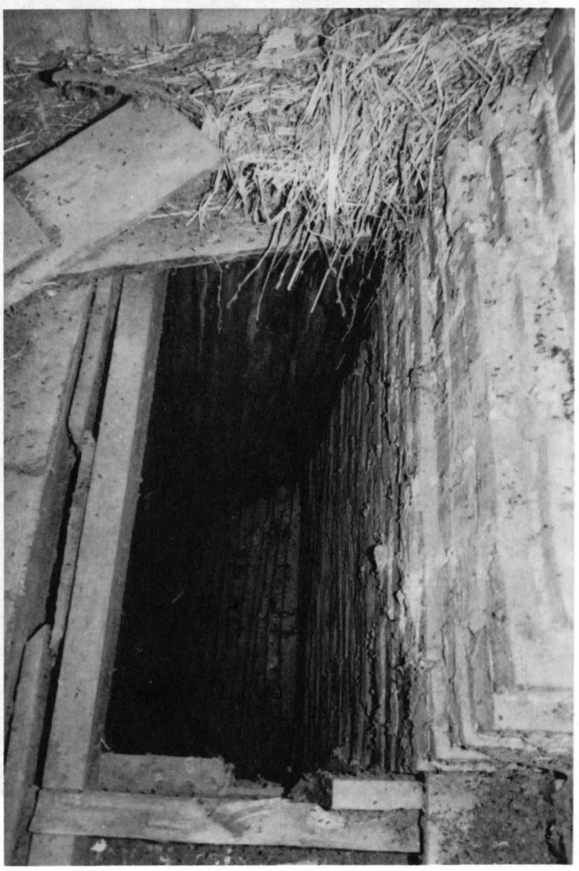


126. Top portion of chimney rebuilt smaller through roof. Black granular material scattered around is guano from hundreds of bats that inhabit attic, north building.

127. Attic vent blocked causing buildup of heat and humidity which supports mold on sheathing and rafters, north building.



128. Chimney reduces as it passes second floor fireplace, north building.

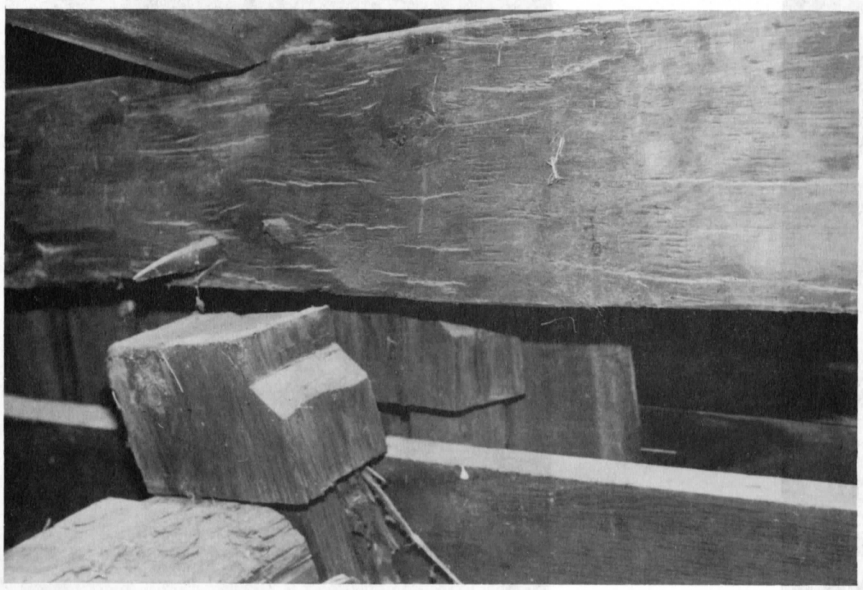




129. Rot in column and beams. Attic, north building.



130. Rot in thrust beam. Attic, north building.



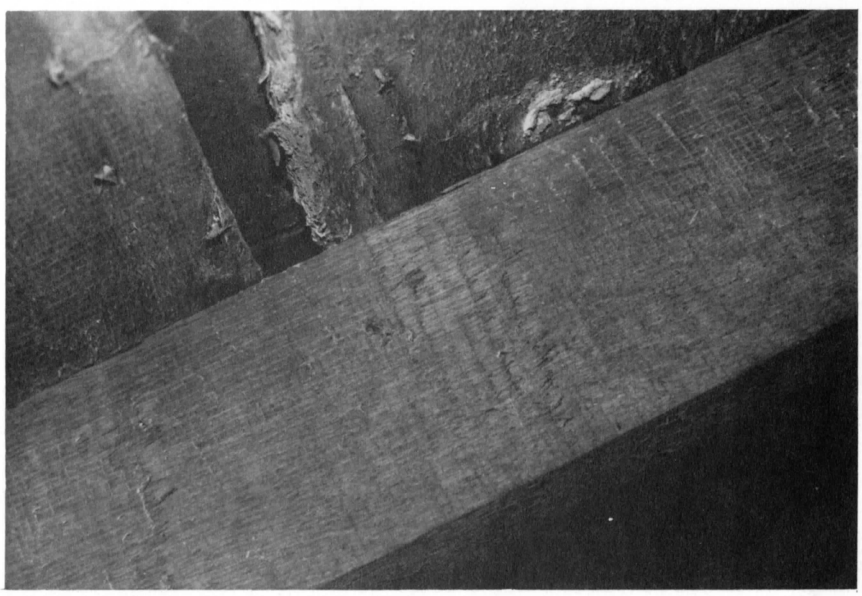
131. Cracked column top. Attic, north building.



132. Looking east. Attic, south building.



133. Eave at intersection of north and south buildings. Attic, south building.



134. Band sawn rafters and roof sheathing. Attic, south building.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

1. Cover, Location Maps, Index

EXISTING CONDITION 1980

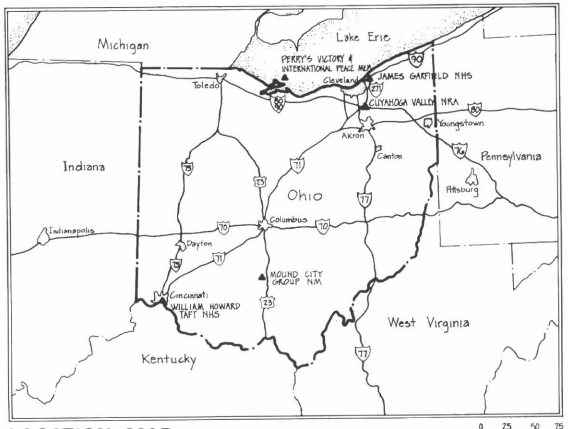
2. Site Plan
3. Basement and First Floor Plans
4. Second Floor Plan and Roof Plan
5. Transverse Section
6. Sections Through North and South Buildings
7. East and North Elevations
8. West and South Elevations
9. Foundation and First Floor Framing Plan
10. Second Floor and Attic Framing Plans
11. Roof Framing Plan

SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PERIODS

12. Historical Changes

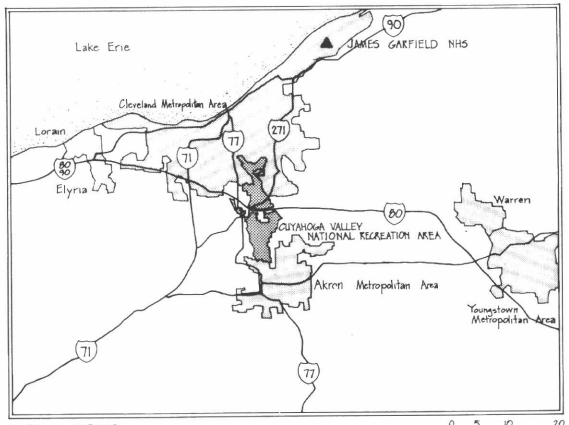
EXTERIOR RESTORATION AND INTERIOR ADAPTIVE USE PROPOSAL

13. Basement and First Floor Plans
14. Second Floor Plan
15. East and North Elevations
16. West and South Elevations
17. North Building Attic Repair



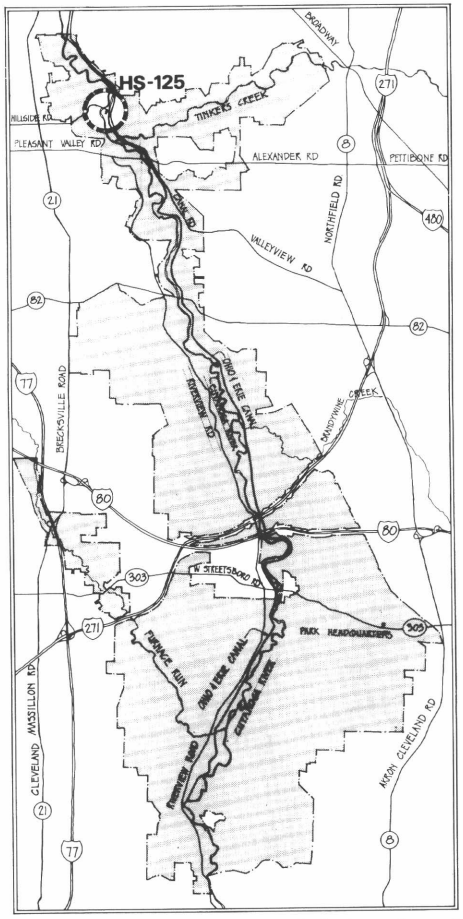
LOCATION MAP

0 25 50 75
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1"=50 MILES



AREA MAP

0 5 10 20
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1"=9.7 MI.



VICINITY MAP

0 ½ 1 2 3
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1" = 1 MILE

NORTH

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Department of the Interior

SHEET INDEX

1 COVER, LOCATION MAPS, INDEX

EXISTING CONDITION 1980

2 SITE PLAN
3 BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR
4 SECOND FLOOR AND ROOF PLANS
5 TRANSVERSE SECTION
6 SECTIONS THRU NORTH AND SOUTH BUILDINGS
7 EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS
8 WEST AND EAST ELEVATIONS
9 FOUNDATION AND FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
10 SECOND FLOOR AND ATTIC FRAMING PLAN
11 ROOF FRAMING PLAN

SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PERIODS

12 HISTORICAL CHANGES

EXTERIOR RESTORATION AND INTERIOR ADAPTIVE USE PROPOSAL

13 BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS
14 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
15 EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS
16 WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
17 NORTH BUILDING ATTIC REPAIR

HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS-125
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

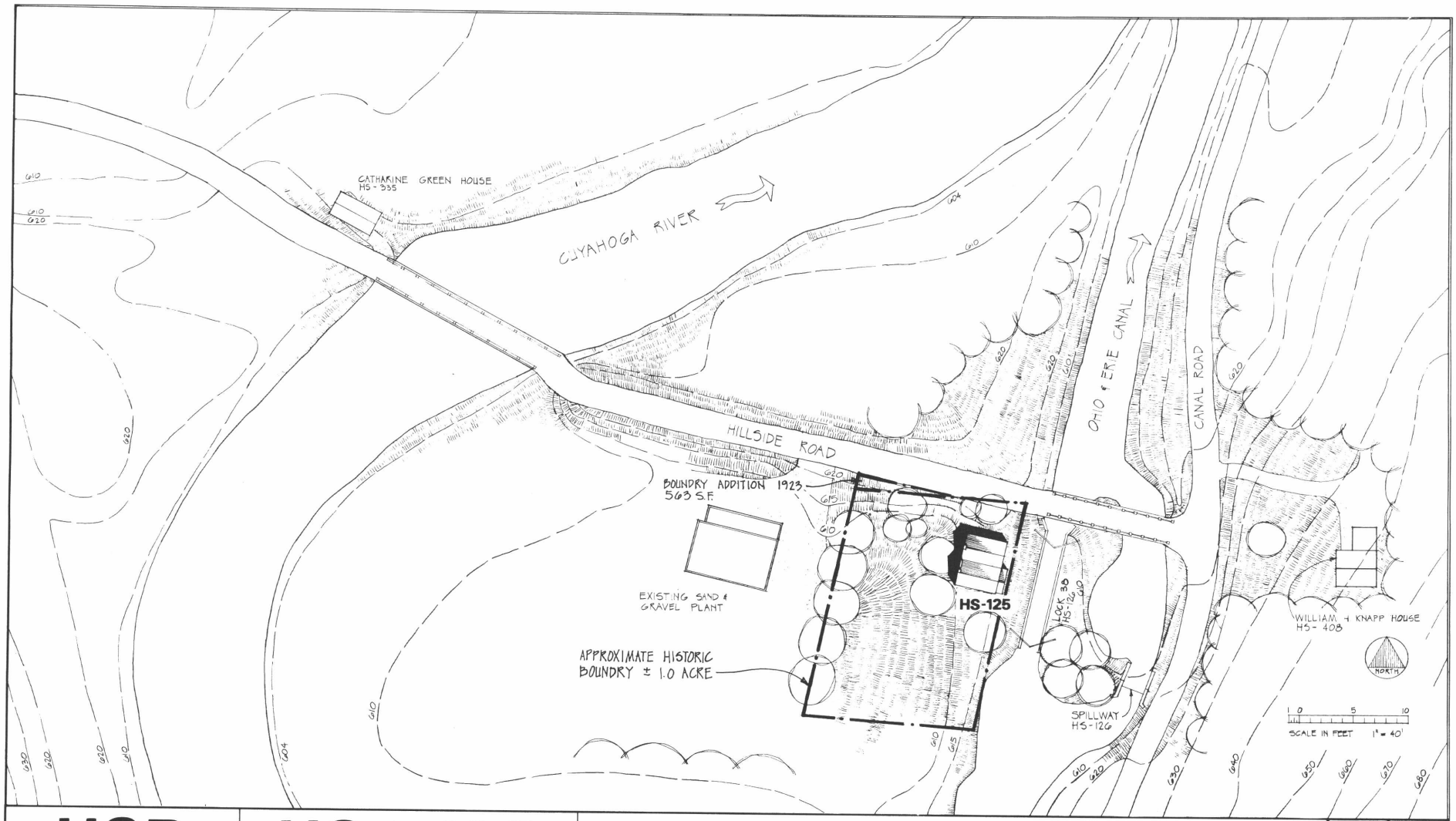
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

PREPARED NEWMAN
DESIGNED NEWMAN
DRAWN SIMMONDS
CHECKED
1/81 DATE

TITLE OF DRAWING
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
OHIO CANAL UNIT
NAME OF PARK
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
MIDWEST REGION | CUYAHOGA COUNTY | OHIO STATE

DRAWING NO. 644 25001
PCIP PKG 126
SHEET 1 OF 17

GPO-1974-678-709



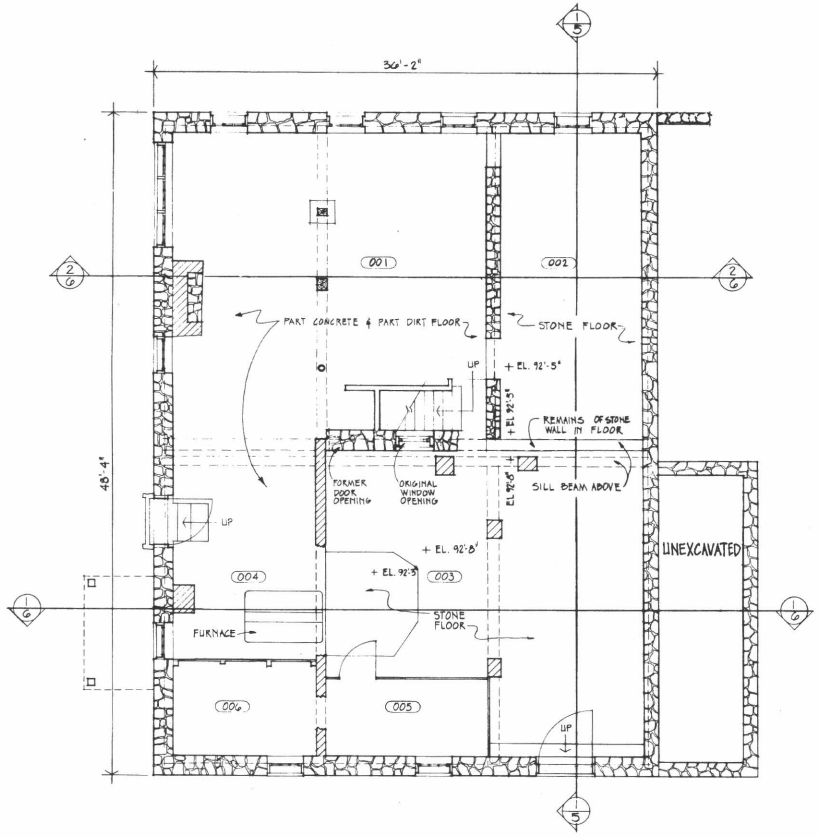
HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

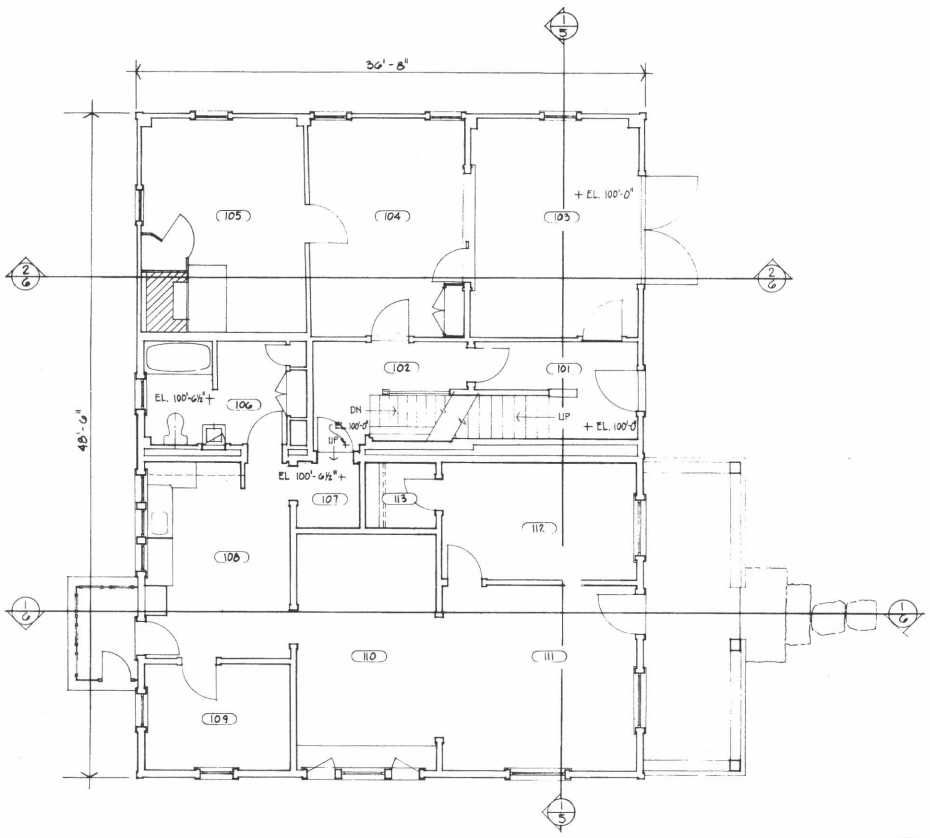
PREPARED
DESIGNED NEWMAN
DRAWN SIMMONDS
CHECKED
1/81
DATE

DRAWING NO.
644
25001
PCIP PKG. 125
SHEET 2
OF 17



BASEMENT PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

1 0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

HSR

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

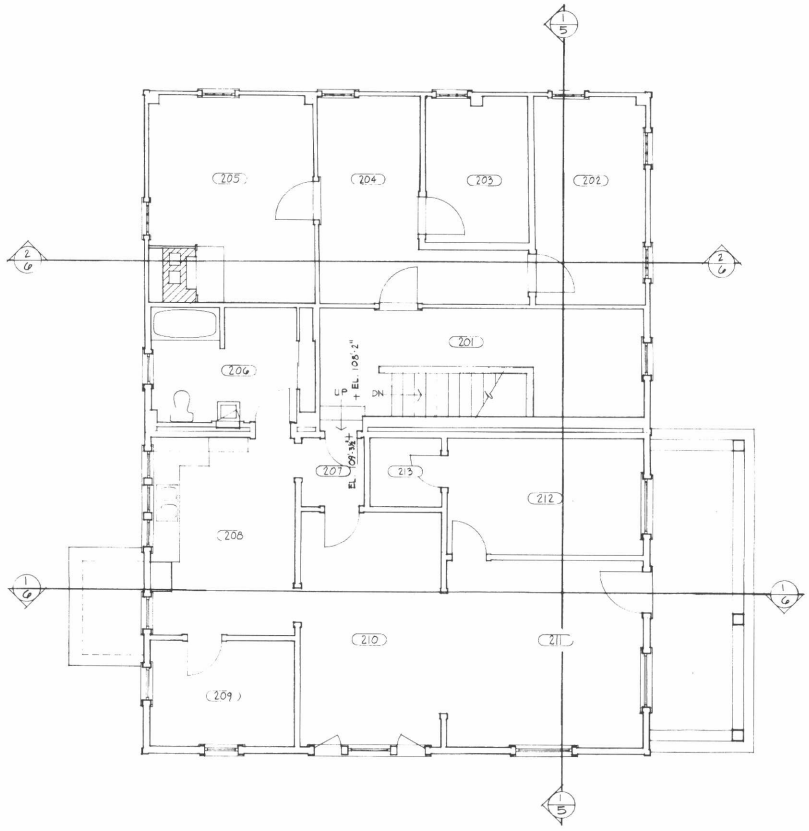
HS - 125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

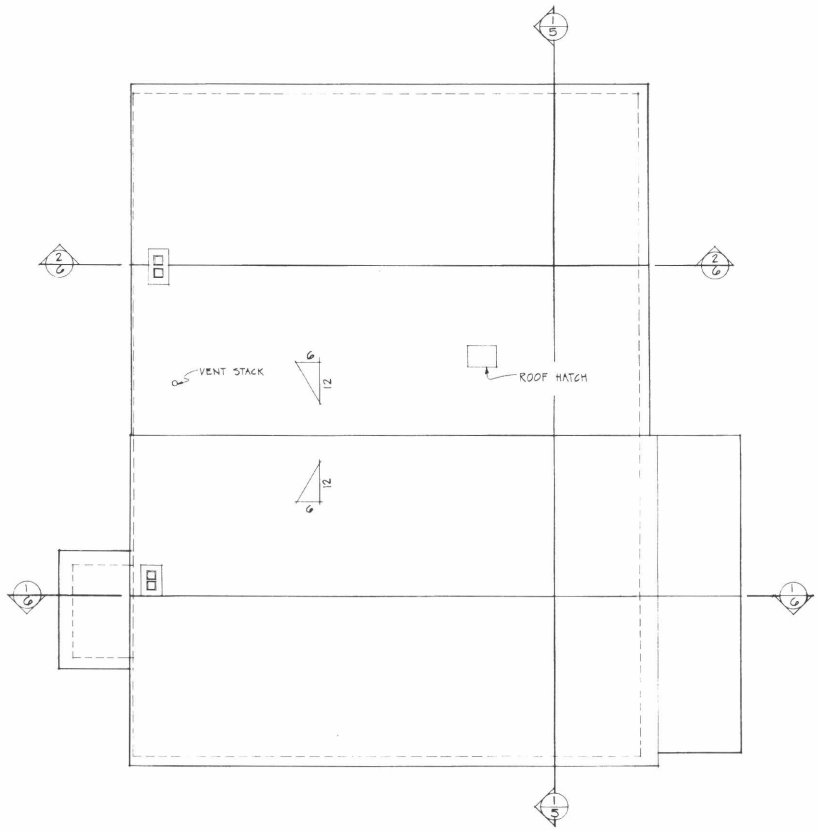
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
—	644
DESIGNED NEWMAN	25001
DRAWN SIMMONDS	PCIP PKG. 126 — SHEET 3
CHECKED 1/81	OF 17
DATE	

GPO 1977 781-788



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

HSR

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

PREPARED

DESIGNED NEWMAN

DRAWN SIMMONDS

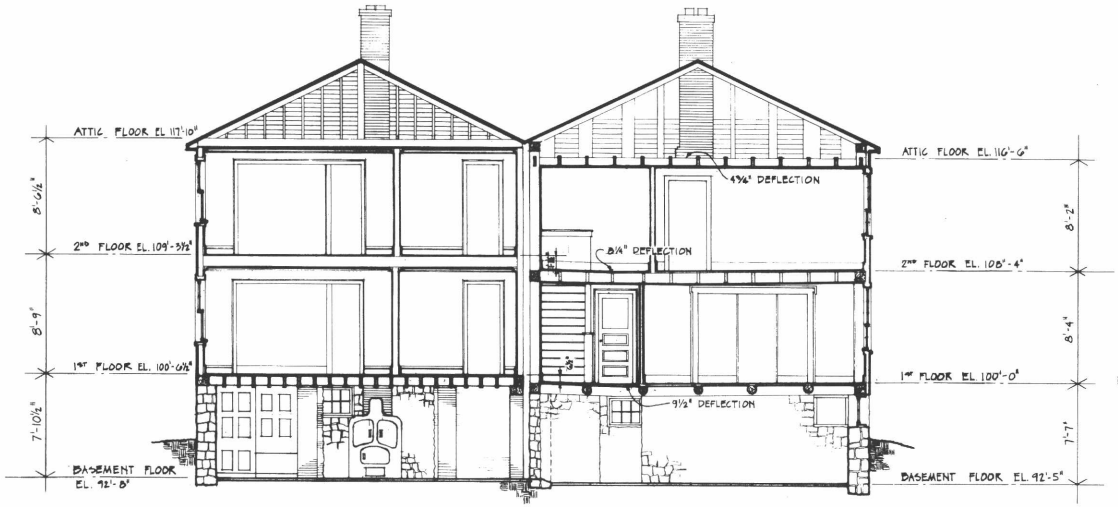
CHECKED

DATE

DRAWING NO. 644 25001

PCIP PKG. 128

SHEET 4 OF 17



1/5 TRANSVERSE SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0"

0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

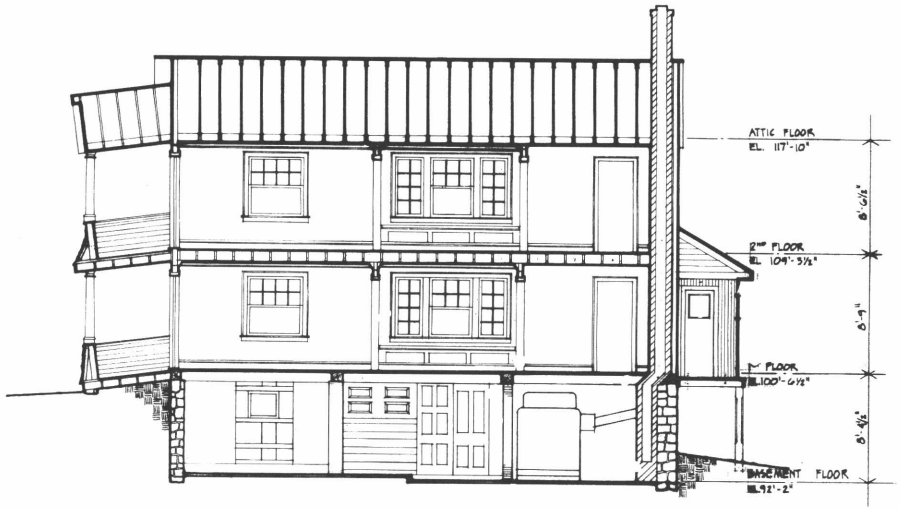
HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

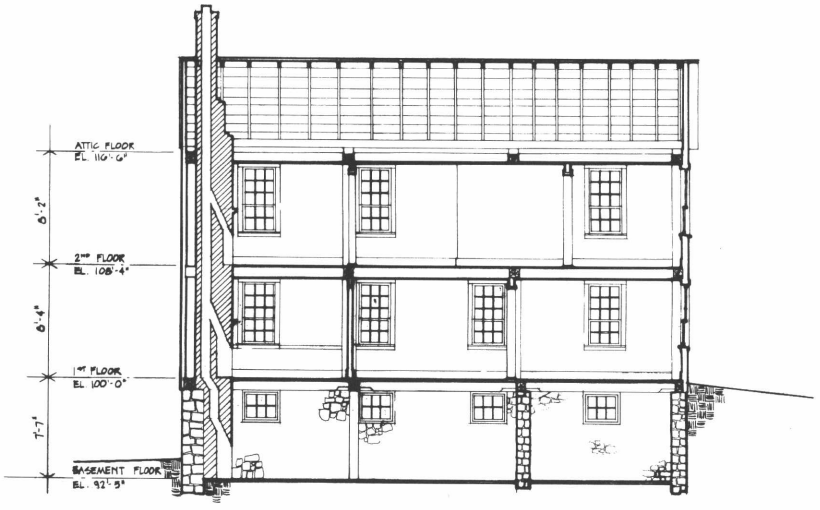
Existing Condition 1980

PREPARED
DESIGNED NEWMAN
DRAWN SIMMONDS
CHECKED
1/81
DATE

DRAWING NO. 644 25001
PCIP PKG. 12D
SHEET 15 OF 17



(1/6) SECTION THRU SOUTH HOUSE
¼" = 1'-0"



(2/6) SECTION THRU NORTH HOUSE
¼" = 1'-0"

0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT ¼"=1'-0"

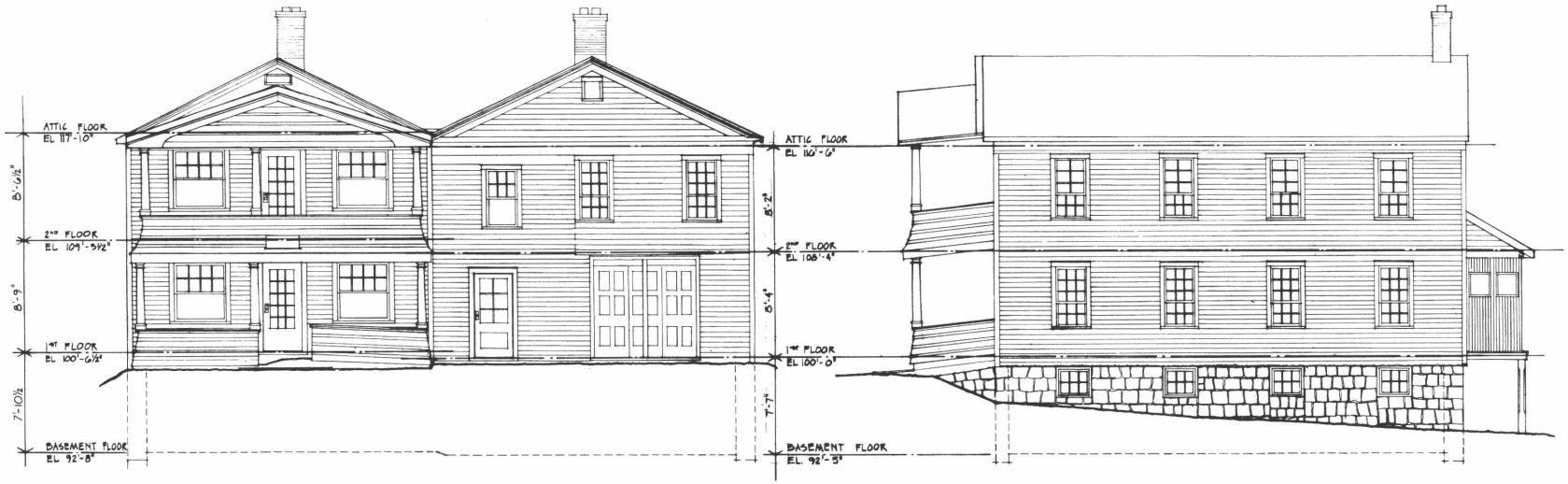
HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

PREPARED
DESIGNED
NEWMAN
DRAWN
SIMMONDS
CHECKED
1/84
DATE

DRAWING NO.
644
25001
PCIP PKG. 126
SHEET 6
OF 17



EAST ELEVATION

3/16" = 1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

1 0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 3/16"=1'-0"

HSR

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

PREPARED

DESIGNED NEWMAN

DRAWN SIMMONDS

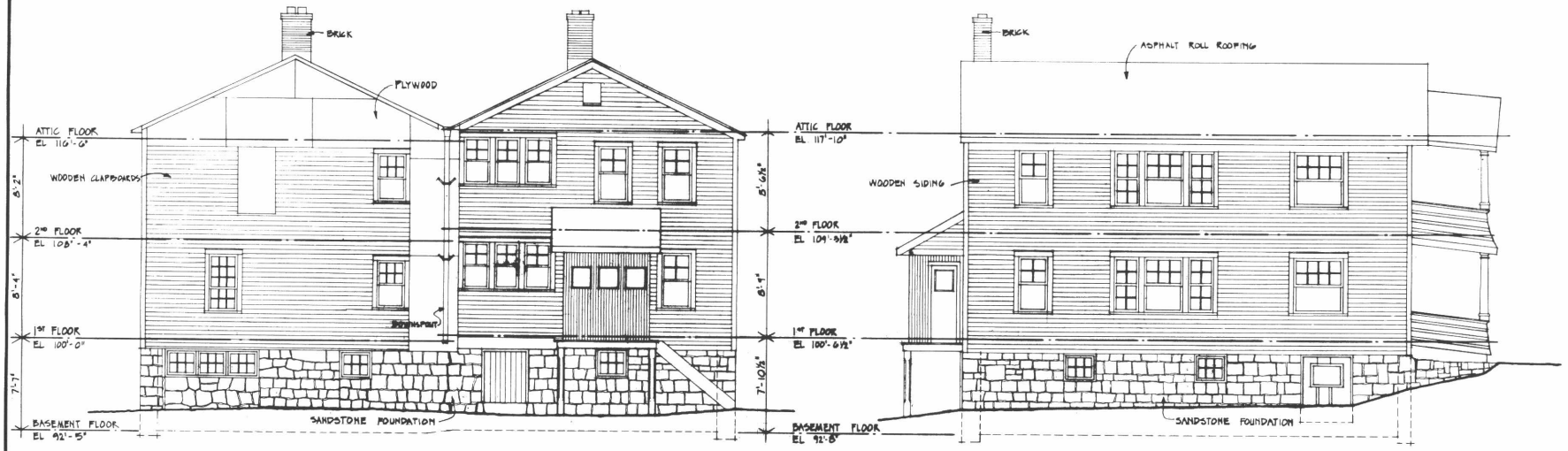
CHECKED

1/81 DATE

DRAWING NO. 644 25001

PCTP PKG. 128

SHEET 7 OF 17



WEST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

3/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 3/16"=1'-0"

HSR

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

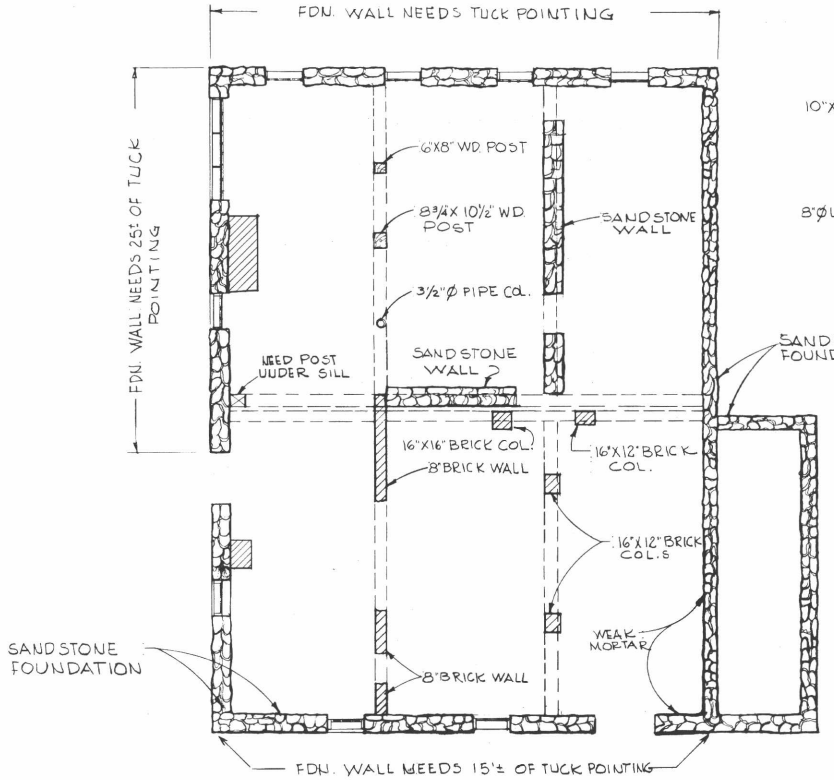
Existing Condition 1980

PREPARED — DESIGNED NEWMAN 12/81 — DRAWN — CHECKED HAMMOND 1/81 — DATE

DRAWING NO. 644 25001

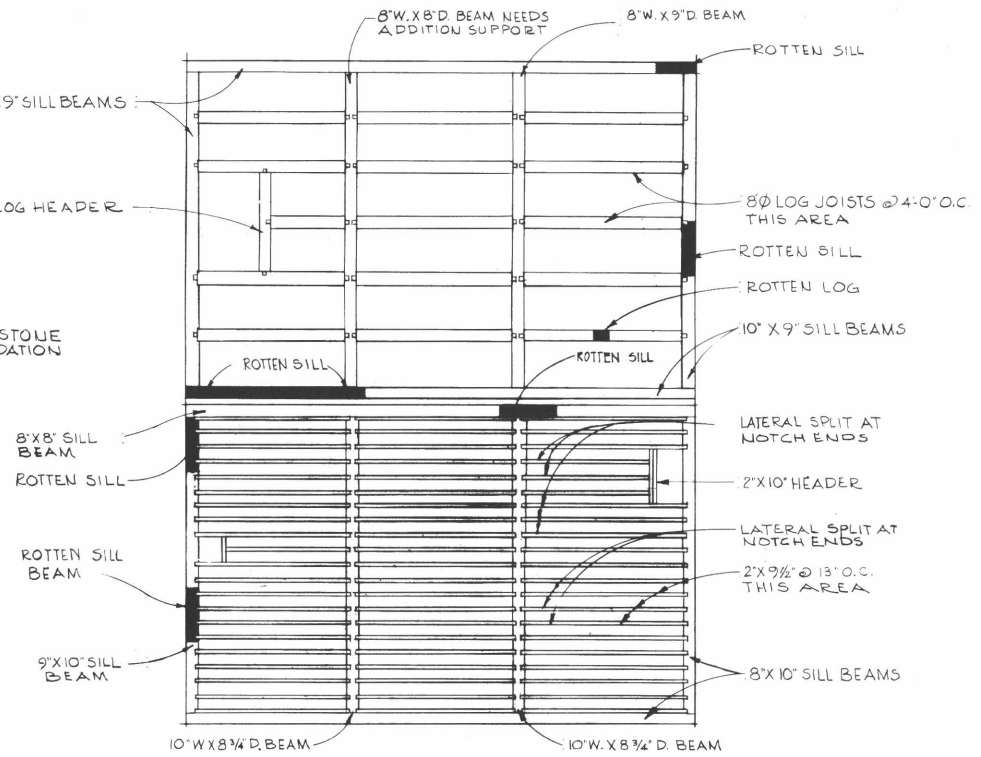
PCHP PROJ. 128

SHEET 8 OF 17



BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

NORTH

1 0 5 10

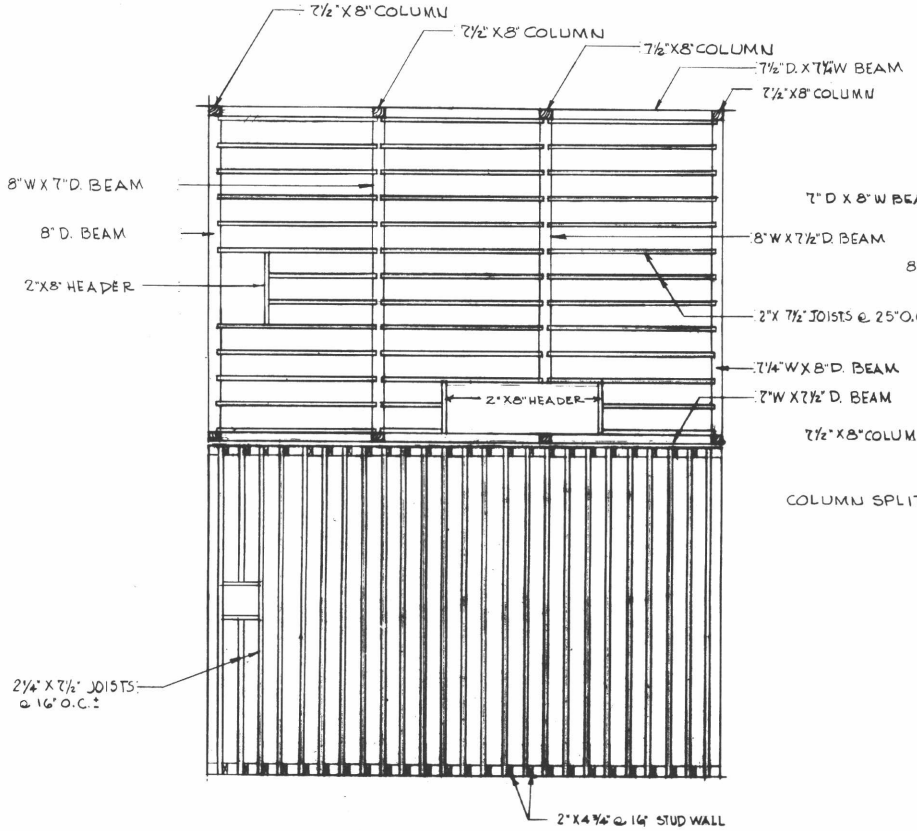
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT ¼"=1'-0"

HSR HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT	**HS - 125** CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA	**Existing Condition 1980**

PREPARED — DESIGNED RIDDO DRAWN WHISSEN CHECKED 1/81 DATE

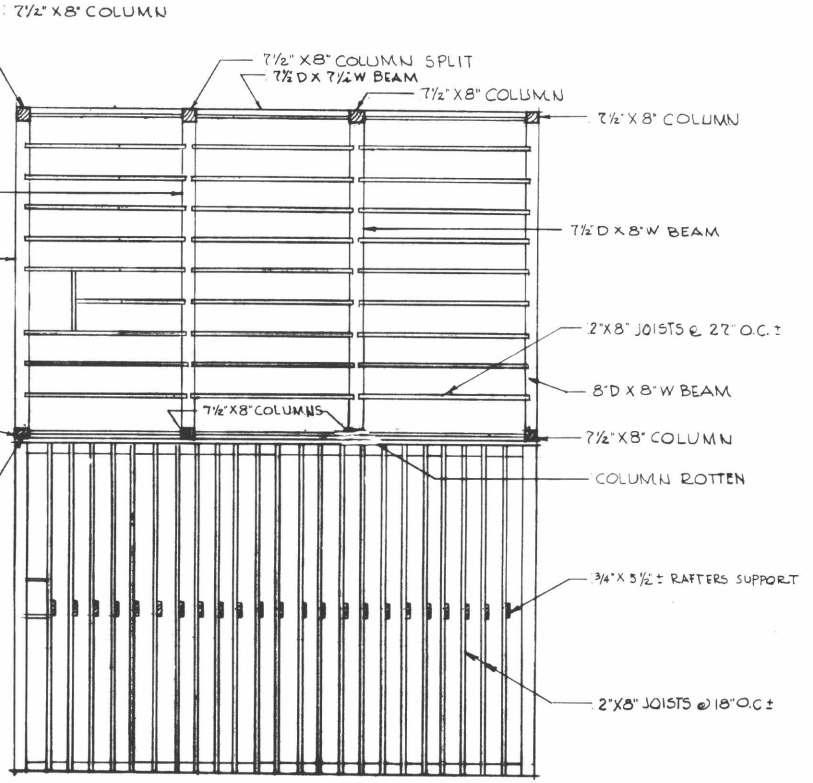
DRAWING NO. 644 25001 PCIP PKG. 126 SHEET 3 OF 17

162



SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

¼" = 1'-0"



ATTIC FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

¼" = 1'-0"

1 0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT ¼"=1'-0"

HSR

HS - 125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Existing Condition 1980

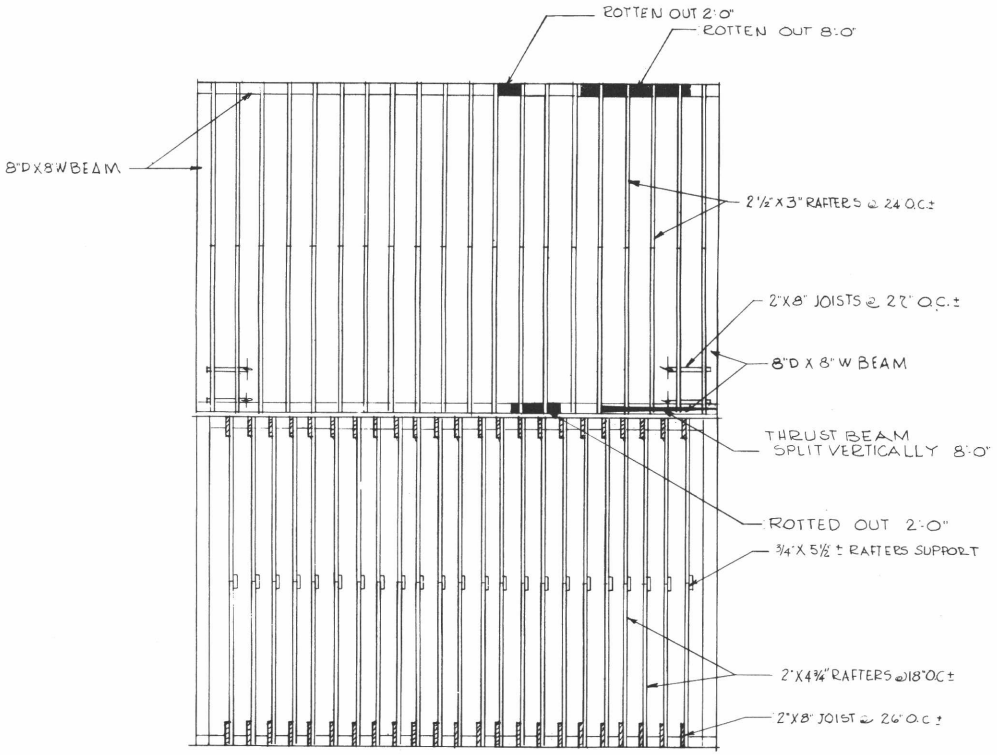
PREPARED DESIGNED RUDDO DRAWN WHOSEN CHECKED

DRAWING NO. G44 25001

FACILITY NO. 125

SHEET 98

OF 97



ROOF FRAMING PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

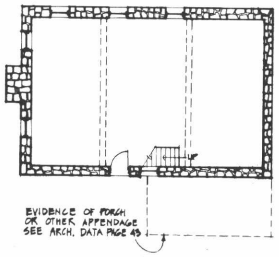
1 0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

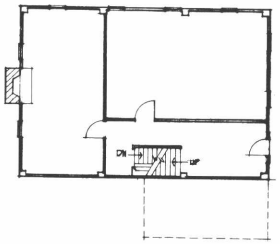
HSR	HS - 125	Existing Condition 1980	
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT	CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA		PREPARED — DESIGNED RIDDO DRAWN WHISSEN CHECKED VDI DATE — DRAWING NO. 644 25001 PKG NO. 126 SHEET 11 OF 17

* GPO 1977 780 281

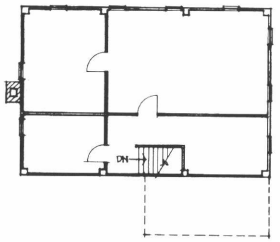
689



BASEMENT PLAN

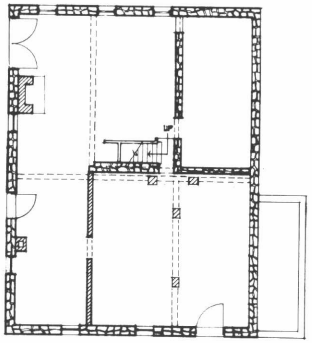


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

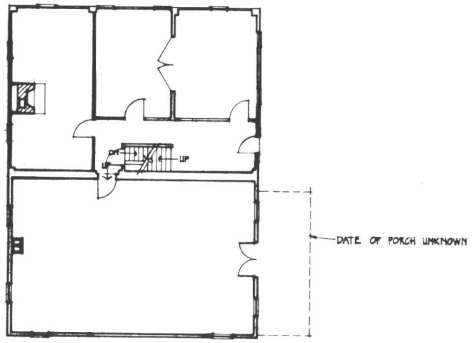


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

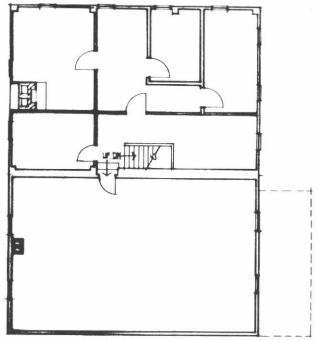
ORIGINAL BUILDING



BASEMENT PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

C. 1840 ADDITION

THE CHANGES TO THE BUILDING OR SIGNIFICANT PERIODS REPRESENTED ON THIS SHEET ARE ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION TO DATE, INCLUDING HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND EVIDENCE FROM PHYSICAL EXAMINATION. AS NEW INFORMATION TURNS UP THESE DRAWINGS SHOULD BE REVISED TO REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT INTERPRETATION OF THIS BUILDING.

NORTH

1 0 5 10 15 20

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/8"-1'-0"

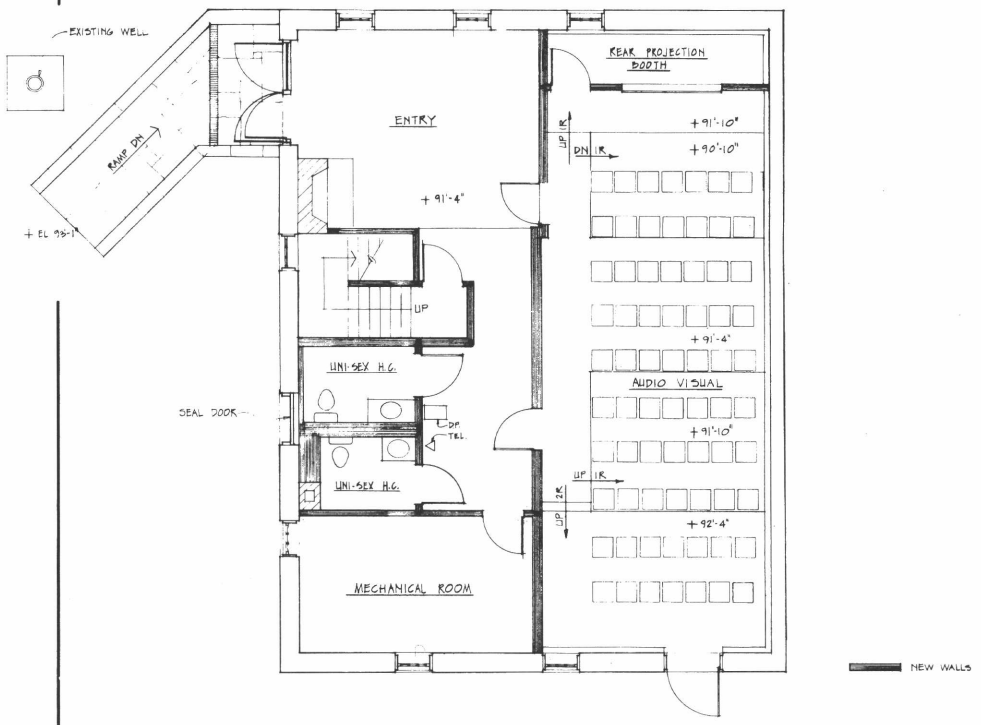
HSR HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125 CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Historical Changes

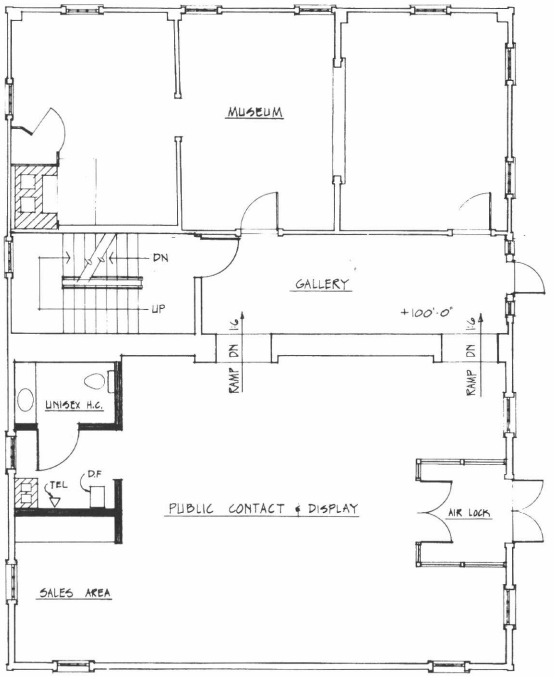
PREPARED
DESIGNED NEWAN
DRAWN SIMMONDS
CHECKED
1/81
DATE

DRAWING NO.
644
25001
PCIP PKG. 128
SHEET 12
OF 37



BASEMENT PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

0 5 10

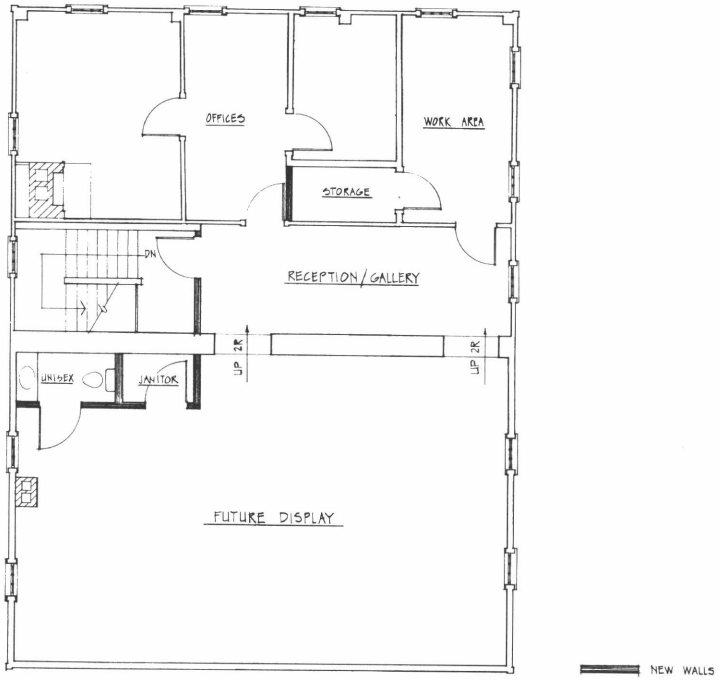
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Proposal For
Exterior Restoration & Interior Adaptive Use

PREPARED ADELMAN	DRAWING NO. G44 25001
DESIGNED NEWMAN	PCIP PKG. 120
DRAWN ELKINTON	SHEET 13 OF 17
CHECKED	
DATE 1/01	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

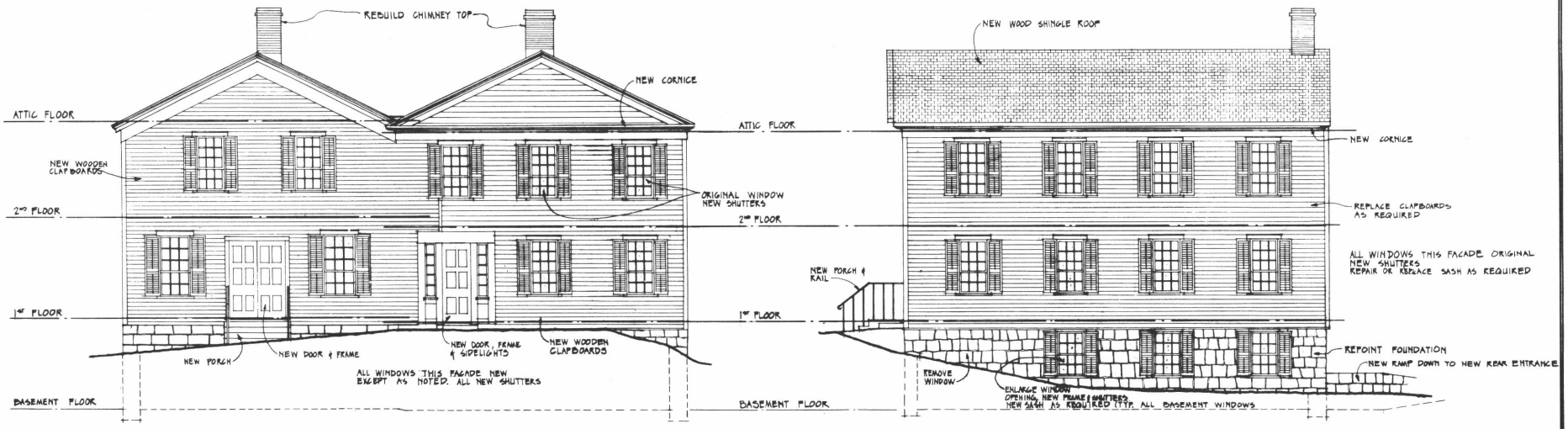
1 0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"-0"

HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Proposal For
Exterior Restoration & Interior Adaptive Use

PREPARED	NEWMAN DESIGNED NEWMAN DRAWN SHMMONDS CHECKED 1/81 DATE
DRAWING NO.	G44 25001
PCHP PKG.	126
SHEET	14 OF 17



EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

1 0 5 10

SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

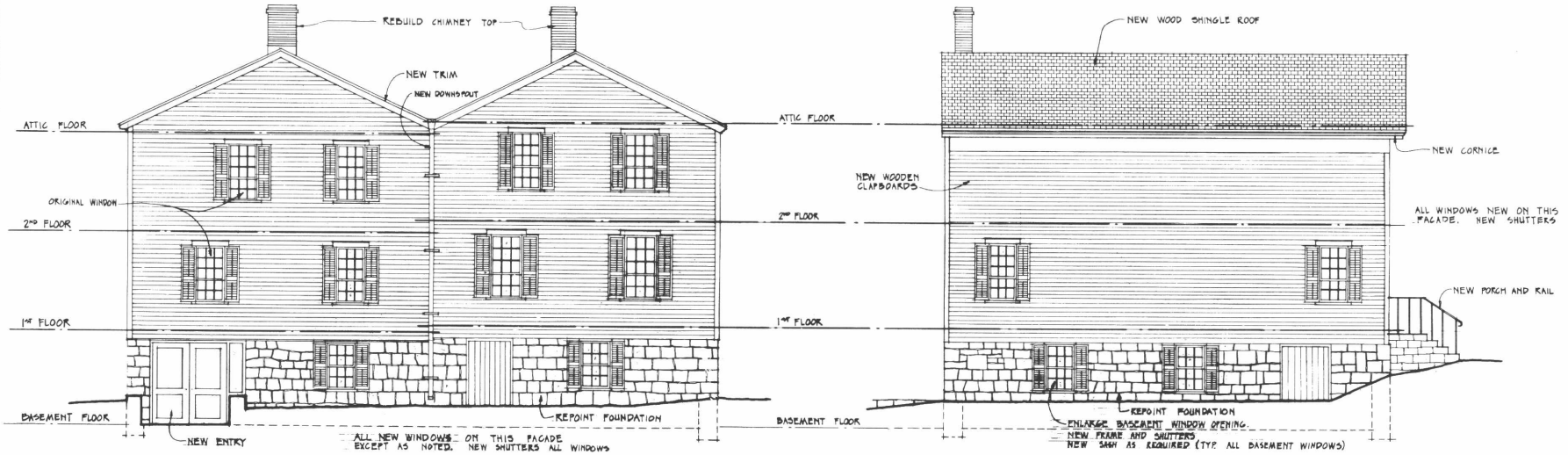
HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Proposal For
Exterior Restoration & Interior Adaptive Use

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
NEWMAN DESIGNED	644 25001
NEWMAN DRAWN	PCSP PMS
SIMMONDS CHECKED	120
1/81 DATE	SHEET 16 OF 17

© 1979 707-7



WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

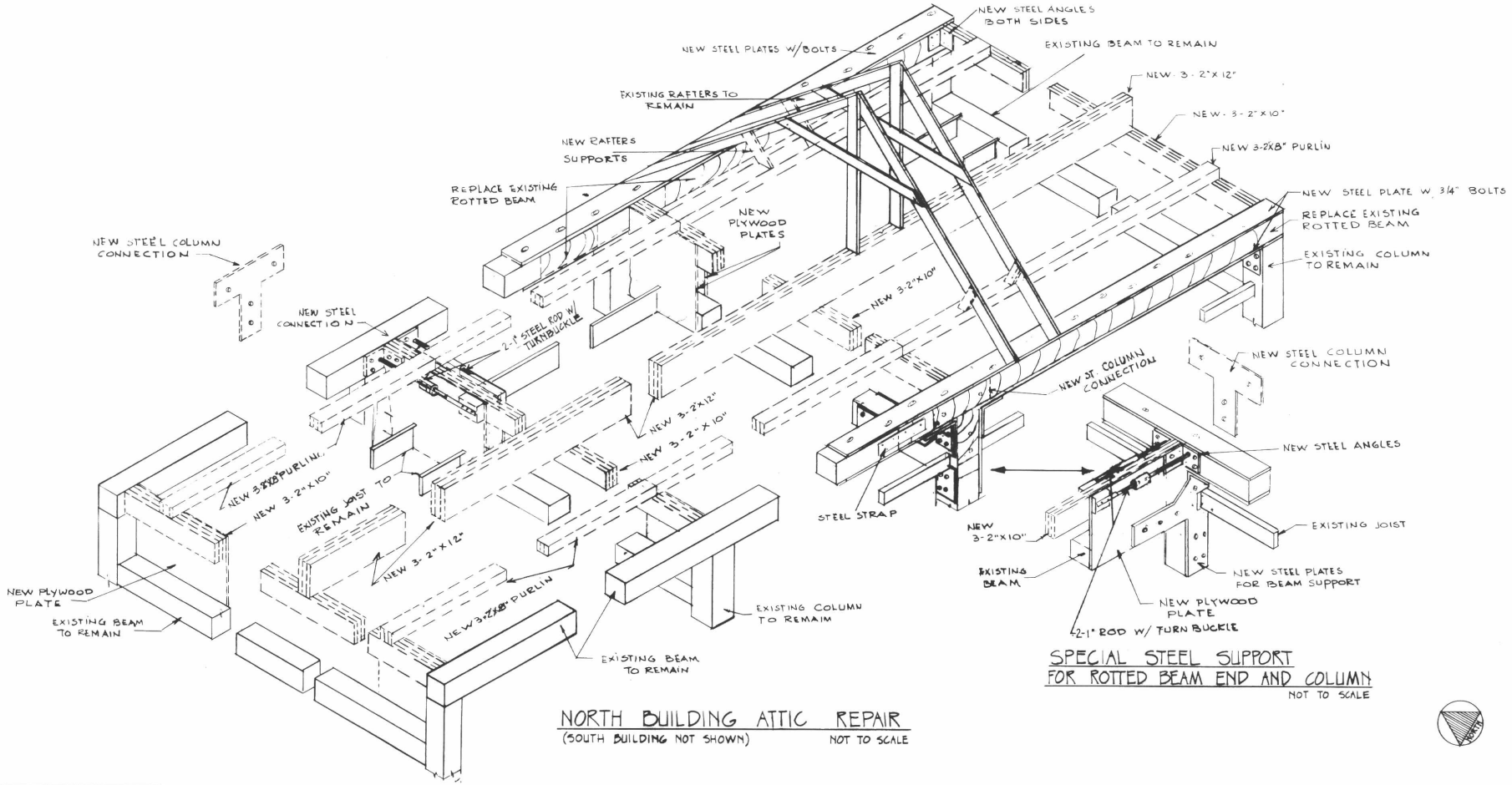
1 0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET DRAWN AT 1/4"=1'-0"

HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Proposal For
Exterior Restoration & Interior Adaptive Use

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
NEWMAN DESIGNED	644 25001
NEWMAN DRAWN	PCTP PKG. / SHEET
SIMMONDS CHECKED	126 / 16
1/81 DATE	OF 17



NORTH BUILDING ATTIC REPAIR
(SOUTH BUILDING NOT SHOWN) NOT TO SCALE

SPECIAL STEEL SUPPORT
FOR ROTTED BEAM END AND COLUMN
NOT TO SCALE

HSR
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HS - 125
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Proposal For
Exterior Restoration & Interior Adaptive Use

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
RIDDO	644
DESIGNED	25001
RIDDO	PCHP PROJ. / SHEET
DRAWN	120 / 17
WHISSEN	
CHECKED	OF 17
1/81	
DATE	

PRESTABILIZATION TESTING AT THE LOCKTENDER'S HOUSE

STRUCTURE #125

CUYAHOGA VALLEY N.R.A.

By Dick Ping Hsu

Introduction

Archeological test excavations were conducted at Cuyohoga Valley National Recreation Area Site by the Midwest Archeological Center in association with an architectural study of the Locktender's House (Historic Structure #125) and the development of an historic structures report.

The objectives of the archeological research were: to provide answers to specific questions raised by the architectural study, to evaluate the potential data contained in the areas where subsurface stabilization will be done, and to determine appropriate techniques to be followed should further archeological investigation be required to mitigate restoration.

The locktenders House, bordering the west side of the Ohio and Erie Canal, was built in two portions. The original building was the north structure. In 1840 the south structure was built adjacent to the original building on the south wall. The architect, Mr. Paul Newman, established the basic construction and modification sequences of the building prior to the initiation of archeological fieldwork. He also raisied specific problems which he felt might be solved by excavation. After the structure was inspected with particular attention to the areas of concern and the building modifications described by the architect, the areas to be excavated were selected.

Excavations began August 24, 1980 and continued until September 3, 1980. They were directed by Dick Ping HSU who was assisted in the field by W. E. Sudderth and James Bloemker. Kent Rolofson did the majority of laboratory work on the artifacts.

Definition of Excavation Units

Excavation units on the exterior of the building were laid out at the north end of the west wall where a double wide door had been modified to the present windows (XU-1). Immediately south of XU-1 was XU-2, and XU-3 was placed at the juncture of the north (old) and south (new) structures.

XU-1 was excavated in order to determine the kinds of activities which may have been associated with the part of the basement adjacent to the double door. The unit boundaries of XU-1 were from near the northwest corner of the structure to the southern limits of the former door and eight feet west of the west wall (Figure 1).

XU-2, immediately south of XU-1, was laid out to be 5 feet square but on a plan view is 4.25 feet by 5 feet because of the balk left between XU-1 and XU-2. The major objective in placing this unit was to determine if the south door swung to 90^{o} or 180^{o} on its hinges. We reasoned that if items were discarded outside the door and the door opened more than 90^{o}, the decline in artifact concentration would not occur at the southern limits of XU-1, but rather into XU-2.

XU-3 was a small test unit placed to determine possible differences in material and construction techniques between the original structure and the addition and also how the two were joined.

Excavation units inside the structure were limited to small tests because most areas of interest were paved with cutstone slabs and attempts were made to minimize disturbance to the floor. These test units inside

the building were called XU-100, XU-101, XU102 and XU 103 (Figure 1).

XU-100 was a test unit located north of the present brick chimney. The purpose of the excavation was to determine the number of occupational levels, the width and depth of the builders' trench, and to examine the construction of the chimney foundation and its relationship to the structure.

Test Unit XU-101 was opened to determine if there was a foundation for a structure attached to the south side of the original building (HSR p.43) and to determine the type of foundation that support the brick piers.

XU-102 was a test excavation at the northeast corner of the south structure to study the nature of the junction between the earlier and later foundations.

Test Unit XU-103 along the east wall, of the north structure was used to compare the builders trench and the base course of the foundations with those of the west wall.

Results

All units were excavated in two inch arbitrary levels. All artifacts with potential for precise dating were plotted in situ and given a separate catalog number. The artifacts were separated into varieties and types and the exact locations general provenience data were recorded on the storage bags.

XU-1

A part of the chimney extended into the southeast quarter of XU-1 and it was here that we concentrated our efforts. Two lenses of reddish colored ash were encounted in the northeast and southeast corners of

the unit and there were many clinkers within four feet of the building. Smaller and relatively fewer clinkers were found further away from the door. One concentration of burned artifacts and ash may represent a burning of trash. The ash lense in the southeast corner extended south and west into XU-2.

Beneath the ashy lenses, three distinct horizontal soil patterns emerged; against the building in the southeast corner was a light brown clay, to the north was a light brown and dark clay-loam mixture and away from the foundation was dark clay-loam. These soil patterns continued to a depth of one foot with increased frequency of brick fragments. The highest portions of the original chimney foundation appeared at a depth of ten inches. At 16 inches, the lighter color clays ended abruptly and the dark clay appeared throughout the unit. Artifacts became more scarce, and were recovered primarily against the wall and chimney foundation at the lower levels. At 1.5 feet in depth, the soil changed to a light brown clay.

A previous test had been dug at the north end of XU-1 by a structural engineer to determine soundness of the foundation below grade. We attempted to square off his pit for a profile map, but unfortunately an earlier trench dug for a water pipe to the house was too close and we could not get a profile that defined the engineer's trench. The remainder of XU-1 was removed to a depth of four inches.

XU-2

Most of the stone chimney foundation, which extended 1.6 feet into XU-1, was located in XU-2. This 4.7' by 2.1' foundation was located 8.6 feet south of the northwest corner of the building. Before its removal the chimney would have been superimposed on a part of the present

abuted sand and lime mortared dressed sandstone foundation wall on the west elevation. The chimney was part of the original west elevation of the north structure. At some date the chimney was removed and double doors were installed. A second modification which consisted of sealing off the double doors and adding a window accounts for the present appearance of the wall. There were brick fragments and mortar on and in the fill around the foundation.

XU-2 had essentially the same vertical soil distribution (Fig. 2) as XU-1. The light soil was adjacent to the building, and while the dark soil was away from the structure. In the southeast corner there were two lenses, one grey lens of clay with high amounts of cinders and a light brown clay without cinders occurred in the 6" to 8" level. At the 8" level there were fewer cinders mixed in the clay and none at all in the southern 1/4 of the unit. A dark brown clay layer 6" thick appeared at 1.1 feet below grade. On this contact surface were small pieces of decaying sandstone, chunks of sand and lime mortar, and brick fragments. Light brown sterile clay was encountered at 1.8 feet below grade.

XU-3, a two foot square test unit, had three distinguishable soil levels with a dip of two inches from north to south. The first level, from the surface to one foot, was a dark brown/black clay with heavy concentrations of clinkers, ash, carbonized wood fragments, coal, and brick fragments. Below this was a dark brown clay which gradually became lighter in color as the depth increased. Sterile light brown clay occured at 1.8 feet below grade.

When the foundation of the addition was built, the header stones from the south wall of the original structure may have been turned 90^{o} rather than replaced, and the stone above it keyed in place, since the present foundation is a continuous bonded wall.

XU-100

XU-100 was complex and generated many questions. The present chimney was a later modification to the structure. A single row of stones, six inches below present grade, was bonded into the foundation of the building and served as a base for the back of the chimney. The remainder was built on fill.

The fill in XU-100, slightly over 7 inches thick, was a dark clay with a great deal of brick bats, stone rubble, and sand. Below that was a light brown clay-loam with flecks of charcoal and small brick chips that filled a pit over 2 feet deep. The limits of the pit were not defined in this test. From the portion excavated, it was shown to be basin shaped and four or more feet in diameter. The chimney was built over the western half of the pit.

A second pit was encountered to the west of the forementioned pit. These were separated by a ridge of sterile soil four to five inches wide. Again the limits were not defined but it appeared to be very similar and reached a depth over 2.3 feet below grade. The fill was identical to that of the first pit.

XU-101 revealed that there had been a tamped clay/rubble floor prior to the present dressed stone slab floor. Small stones were used as levelers when the slabs were installed. Below the sandstone and clay floor was sterile light brown clay, the surface of which had served as the first occupational level.

The brick supporting pier rested on a stone foundation. The stones were bonded into the original foundation wall for stability. A builders trench for the base was evident. At the west end of this unit a trench 1-3 feet wide and of undetermined length was found to be parallel to and at the same depth as the base of the foundation.

XU-102

XU-102 revealed the same sequence of floor surfaces as XU-101. A pit below the southeast corner of the original building was 1.3 feet deep. The fill in the pit was a dark clay with stones, brickbats and charcoal. Although the bases of the foundations for the two buildings were essentially at the same elevation, the soil was excavated two to four inches lower for the addition than for the original building. To compensate for the difference, a light brown clay with charcoal and brick chips was used as a filler. Before the slab stone floor was installed, the rock and clay/rubble floor had not been more than 1/2 inch higher than the base of the foundation.

XU-103

XU-103 confirmed the depth of the foundation to be less than two inches below present grade. Irregularly shaped stones were used to level the base course of the foundation.

A pit excavated by the engineer in the northwest interior corner of the structure, was squared off and the back dirt was examined for artifacts. A north-south profile showed the builder's trench for the north wall to be approximately 1 1/2 inches deep and about 2 inches wider than the width of the foundation stones. There was no distinguishable trench for the west wall..

Discussion

There is a considerable difference in elevation between the base of the east and west walls of the original structure, the east wall base being 1.1 feet higher. The present basement grade is lower on the interior than on the exterior.

The original exterior grade on the west side was approximately two feet below present grade. Excavation for the chimney and west wall foundations went down approximately 1.3 feet into sterile soil. The original interior grade appears to have been one foot lower than exterior.

The first fill was brought in when the exterior chimney was razed, the double doors installed, and the new interior chimney constructed. The date of these changes has not been ascertained, but it could have been at the same time as construction of the south structure. Rubble found in the fill of XU-2 and in the pit below the new chimney most likely came from unsalvagable materials of the old chimney. Some courses of stone from the chimney foundation were also removed and the remains were covered with fill. The sill of the double door was approximately one foot below present grade which was about the same as the top of the remnant chimney foundation.

Some more fill may have been added to the west exterior when the double doors were walled in and the present windows installed. Most of the accretion was probably due to dumping of ashes and clinkers from the house and natural aggradation of soil.

The inhabitants seem to have been rather fastidious as there were few concentrations of artifacts in the excavations. With the canal

so convenitently located, much of the household refuse may have been deposited there. This certainly would be logical as there was only one west exit from the first floor (Fig. 35). All the artifacts were representative of items commonly found in sites at this time span (Table 1).

The archeological evidence cannot confirm the many functions of the south structure ascribed to it by oral tradition. The interior tests were small and limited and the artifacts recovered gave no indicatio n that the basement served as a local tavern. Even if the double doors in the west wall served as entrance to the storage area for the store or tavern above, packaging material, and broken merchandise were not found outside the door. The artifacts recovered suggest that the various inhabitants had a very limited material culture, using products available to most consumers. More intensive investigation of the remaini'.g archeolo gical deposit relating to the Locktenders house and former outbuildings may shed more light on the changing functions of the structure.

Table 1:

CATALOGUE RECORD for

LOCKTENDER'S HOUSE

CUVA

Cat. #	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM No. of items in parenthesis	PROVENIENCE
1	Wire Nails (93)	XU-1 0-2"
2	Square Nails (13)	" "
3	Window Glass (121) fragments	" "
4	Bone Fragments (4)	" "
5	2 Hole button (1)	" "
6	Rubber Stopper	" "
7	Canning Gasket	" "
8	Cellophane	" "
9	Piece of root	" "
10	Peach Pit	" "
11	Leather strap Button hole tab	" "
12	leather pieces (2)	" "
13	Spring Fragment	" "
14	Allen wrench	" "
15	Hack-saw blade fragment	" "
16	Tin bottle Cap	" "
17	Metal screw top bottle cap	" "
18	Key	" "
19	Carburetor Regulator	" "
20	Bolts (6)	" "
21	Screws (4)	" "
22	File, triangle	" "
23	Light bulb fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
24	Light bulb fragment	XU-1 0-2"
25	Light bulb socket	" "
26	Eye glasses (1 lens and 1 ear piece)	" "
27	Light bulb fragment	" "
28	Blue glass fragment	" "
29	Clear glass fragments (13)	" "
30	Glass fragments (2)	" "
31	Water tumbler fragments (2)	" "
32	Yellow glass reflector	" "
33	Whiteware fragments (9)	" "
34	Light blue transfer (2)	" "
35	Blue-edged whiteware (2)	" "
36	Polychrome transfer (3)	" "
37	Feather-edged pearlware	" "
38	Blue glass fragment	" "
39	Yellowslip fragment	" "
40	Galvanized Iron pipe fragment (4)	" "
41	Spring fragment (2)	" "
42	Metal reinforcing plate	" "
43	Can fragment (5)	" "
44	Metal rod w/hook	" "
45	Rectangular Iron bar	" "
46	Enamel plated iron cup handle	" "
47	Angle iron	" "
48	Metal lid probably for 5 gal. metal container	" "
49	Shotgun shell fragment	" "
50	Table knife	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
51	Ashtray fragment, cigarette holder	XU-1 02"
52	Iron support bracket	" "
53	Galvanized iron "S" hook	" "
54	Unidentified Iron fragment	" "
55	Pipe stem	" "
56	Slip glazed stoneware crock fragment	" "
57	Asphalt Shingles	" "
58	Window putty	" "
59	Slag	" "
60	Window frame fragments	" "
61	Concrete fragment	" "
62	Plaster fragment	" "
63	Silver gilted wine glass (2)	XU-1 2-4"
64	Whiteware fragments (4)	" "
65	Purple transfer fragment (1)	" "
66	Grey salt glazed stoneware (1)	" "
67	Light bulb glass fragment (1)	" "
68	Lens of eye glass (1)	" "
69	Glass tubing (2)	" "
70	Glass fragments (3)	" "
71	Bottle glass fragment (2)	" "
72	Penny (1944)	" "
73	White plastic strip	" "
74	2-Hole button	" "
75	Tin can fragment	" "
76	Window glass (20) fragments	" "

Cat. #	Description of item	Provenience
77	Vacuum tube	" "
78	Rubber patch	" "
79	Tooth and bone	" "
80	Coal chunk (1)	" "
81	Brick fragment	" "
82	Terracotta flowerpot fragment (3)	" "
83	Plaster fragments (2)	" "
84	Concrete fragment	" "
85	Slag	" "
86	Wire nails (15)	" "
87	Square nails (3)	" "
88	Iron fragments (5)	" "
89	Bolt w/nut and washers	" "
90	Light fixture pull chain	" "
91	Screw	" "
92	Tin foil	" "
93	Lead bearing	" "
94	Light fixture	" "
95	Metal fragment	XU-1 4-6"
96	Bone fragment	" "
97	Rubber stopper	" "
98	4-Hole button	" "
99	Brick fragment	" "
100	Chalk	" "
101	Slag	" "
102	Melted glass fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
103	Black transfer fragment	XU-1 4-6"
104	Porcelain doll face fragment	" "
105	Blue glass bottle fragment	" "
106	Brown slip redware fragment	" "
107	Yellow-brown slip earthenware fragment	" "
108	Whiteware fragments (4)	" "
109	Ironstone fragment	" "
110	Bottle fragment	" "
111	Clay pipestem	" "
112	Glass stopper	" "
113	Glass jar	" "
114	Window glass	" "
115	Glass bottle fragment	" "
116	Terracotta pottery fragment	XU-1 6-8"
117	Whiteware fragment	" "
118	Blue transfer fragment	" "
119	Pearlware (4) fragments	" "
120	Figurine (8) fragments	" "
121	Glass container fragments (2)	" "
122	Window glass fragments (15)	" "
123	Iron fragments (5)	" "
124	Square nails (4)	" "
125	Slag	" "
126	Coal Chunk	" "
127	Flint fragment	" "
128	Brick Fragment	" "
129	Mollusk shell	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
130	Bones (3)	XU-1 6-8"
131	Bone fragments (8)	XU-1 8-10"
132	Whiteware fragments (3)	" "
133	Brownslip fragments	" "
134	Grey salt-glazed stoneware	" "
135	Bottle fragments (7)	" "
136	Clear glass handle fragment for gallon bottle	" "
137	Window glass fragments (68)	" "
138	Pipestem fragment (3)	" "
139	Wire nails (4)	" "
140	Iron fragments (2)	" "
141	Mason jar lid-ceramic liner type	" "
142	Brick fragment	" "
143	Slag	" "
144	Plaster chunk	" "
145	Flint chip	" "
146	Chalk chip and paint chips	" "
147	Glass button	" "
148	Pipestem	XU-1 10-12"
149	Blue transfer fragment	" "
150	Blue transfer fragment	" "
151	Yellow Brown Slip earthenware	" "
152	Ironstone fragments (3)	" "
153	Whiteware fragments	" "
154	Glass figurine fragment	" "
155	Window glass fragments (15)	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
156	Glass bottle fragments (3)	XU-1 10-12"
157	Blue glass bottle fragment	" "
158	Domestic Sheep bones (2)	" "
159	Mollusk shell fragment	" "
160	Plastic fragment	" "
161	Needle fragment	" "
162	Wire nails (3)	" "
163	Square nail fragment	" "
164	Iron fragments and slag (4)	" "
165	Tin	" "
166	Blue transfer fragments (3)	XU-1 12-14"
167	Brown-yellow slop earthenware	" "
168	Grey salt-glazed stoneware	" "
169	Black transfer fragment	" "
170	Ironstone fragments (2)	" "
171	Brown transfer fragment	" "
172	Bottle fragments (5)	" "
173	Bottle fragments (2)	" "
174	Glass figurine fragments (5)	" "
175	Pipe bowl	" "
176	Window glass fragments (6)	" "
177	Asphalt shingles	" "
178	Plastic fragment	" "
179	Iron fragment	" "
180	Domestic hog bone fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
181	Domestic cow bone	XU-1 14-16"
182	Brown transfer fragment	" "
183	Polychrome porcelaine	" "
184	Blue transfer fragment	" "
185	Annulaware fragment	" "
186	Blue transfer fragment	" "
187	Ironstone fragments (5)	" "
188	Ironstone fragments (7)	" "
189	Hand painted whiteware (2)	" "
190	Blue feather edge whiteware (2)	" "
191	Window glass fragments (3)	" "
192	Glazed terracotta drain pipe fragment	" "
193	Copper wire	" "
194	Iron fragment and slag	" "
195	Square nail	" "
196	Ironstone fragments (9)	XU-1 16-18"
197	Hand painted white ware fragment	" "
198	Blue transfer fragment (4)	" "
199	Blue feather edge whiteware fragments (6)	" "
200	Whiteware fragments (13)	" "
201	Bottle glass fragments (2)	" "
202	Bottle glass fragments (1)	" "
203	Blue transfer fragments	" "
204	Brown transfer fragment	" "
205	Mollusk shell fragment	" "
206	Flint chip	" "
207	Bone fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
208	Wood shingle fragment	" "
209	Yellow-slip earthenware fragment	XU-1 20-22"
210	Whiteware fragment	" "
211	Bottle glass fragment	" "
212	Clay pipe bowls (2) & stem fragment	" "
213	Blue transfer fragment	" "
214	Can fragment	" "
215	Bones	" "
216	Blue feather-edged whiteware	XU-100 0-2"
217	Window glass fragments (4)	" "
218	Grey salt-glazed stoneware fragment	" "
219	Glazed terracotta fragment	" "
220	Ceramic insulator	" "
221	Table spoon fragment	" "
222	Square nail fragment and slag	" "
223	Iron bolt	" "
224	Iron support bar	" "
225	Bone fragment	" "
226	Bottle glass fragment	XU-100 4-6"
227	Whiteware fragments (2)	" "
228	Wire nails (3)	" "
229	Concrete fragments (2)	" "
230	Bones	" "
231	Bottle glass fragment	XU-100 6-8"
232	Clay Pipe stem	" "
233	Whiteware fragment	" "
234	Ceramic insulator fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
235	Wire nail	" "
236	Bone fragment	" "
237	Clay pipe stem fragment	XU-100 10-12"
238	Window glass fragment (3)	" "
239	Ceramic insulator fragment	" "
240	Whiteware fragment	XU-100 10-12"
241	Blue transfer fragment	" "
242	Terracotta pot fragment	" "
243	Terracotta fragment	" "
244	Galvanized pipe fragment section	" "
245	Bone fragment	" "
246	Hand painted porcelaine fragment	XU-100 14-16"
247	Grey salt-glazed stoneware fragment	" "
248	Window glass fragments (2)	" "
249	Whiteware fragments (2)	" "
250	Glass bottle fragments (2)	" "
251	Clay pipe bowl	" "
252	Iron fragment and slag	" "
253	Charcoal	" "
254	Bone fragment	" "
255	Iron nail and slag	XU-100 16"
256	Slag	" " Fea. 2
257	Bone fragment	" " Fea. 2
258	Window glass fragment (7)	XU-101 Fill level
259	Iron nail and slag	" " " "
260	Coal	" " " "
261	Bones	" " " "
262	Worked Stone	XU-100 14-16"

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
263	Brownslip ironstone fragment	XU-102 Fill level
264	Black transfer whiteware fragments (3)	" " Fea. 4
265	Burned ironstone fragment	" " " "
266	Clay pipe stem	" " Fill level
267	Window glass fragment	" " Fea. 4
268	Slag	" " " "
269	Bone fragment	XU-102 Fill level
270	Grey salt-glazed stoneware	XU-103 " "
271	Green feather-edged whiteware	" " " "
272	Clay pipe stem fragments (2)	" " " "
273	Window glass	" " " "
274	Iron fragment and slag	" " " "
275	Bone fragment	" " " "
276	Glass bottle fragment	Fill from around basement piled against west wall
277	Window glass fragment	" "
278	Blue transfer fragment	" "
279	Curtain rod fixture	" "
280	Round nail & slag	" "
281	Charcoal	" "
282	Bone fragment	" "
283	Window glass fragments (9)	" "
284	Bottle glass fragments (2)	" "
285	Green-brownslip whiteware fragment	" "
286	Ironstone fragment	" "
287	Square nails (2)	" "
288	Wire nails (6)	" "
289	Tin fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience	
290	Bone fragment	"	"
291	Slag	"	"
292	Material between stones in foundation		
293	Wire Nail	XU-2	0-2"
294	Whiteware fragment (3)	"	"
295	Mocha fragments (2)	"	"
296	Yellow transfer whiteware fragment (1)	"	"
297	Window glass fragments (2)	XU-2	0-2"
298	Walnut shell	"	"
299	Plaster chunks	"	"
300	Asphalt shingle fragment	"	"
301	Coal chunks	"	"
302	Slag	"	"
303	Wire Nails (2)	XU-2	2-4"
304	Whiteware fragments (3)	"	"
305	Porcelain fragment	"	"
306	Leadglaze stoneware fragment	"	"
307	Brownslip stoneware fragment	"	"
308	Window glass (3)	"	"
309	Aluminum fragment	"	"
310	Bone fragment	"	"
311	Plaster fragment	"	"
312	Coal chunks	"	"
313	Slag	"	"
314	Wire nail	XU-2	4-6"
315	Whiteware fragment	"	"
316	Clear glass fragment	"	"
317	Blue glass bottle fragment	"	"

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
318	Milk glass fragment	XU-2 4-6"
319	Clear glass bottle fragment	" "
320	Clear glass fragment	" "
321	Light bulb fragment	" "
322	Mollusk shell fragment	" "
323	Bone fragment	" "
324	Tin can fragment	" "
325	Walnut shell	" "
326	Coal	" "
327	Rock	" "
328	Slag	" "
329	Bent wire	XU-2 6-8"
330	Square nail fragment	" "
331	Can fragment	" "
332	Iron fragment-part of a kettle rim?	" "
333	Porcelaine fragment	" "
334	Bottle fragment	" "
335	Whiteware fragment	" "
336	Bottle fragment	" "
337	Whiteware fragment	" "
338	Brown glaze earthenware	" "
339	Black slip fragment	" "
340	Black and white slip lead glaze whiteware	" "
341	Blue transfer fragment	" "
342	Pearlware	" "
343	Lead glaze stoneware	" "
344	Ironstone fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
345	Clear glass fragment	XU-2 6-8"
346	Window glass fragment (1)	" "
347	Clay pipe stem	" "
348	Brick fragment	" "
349	Mollusk shell	" "
350	Bone fragment	" "
351	Coal	" "
352	Dirt fragment	" "
353	Slag	" "
354	Ironstone fragment	XU-2 8-10"
355	Pearlware fragment	" "
356	Porcelain fragment	" "
357	Brown transfer fragment	" "
358	Black/yellow slip whiteware	" "
359	Ironstone fragment	" "
360	Whiteware fragment	" "
361	Purple transfer fragment	" "
362	Yellowslip earthenware fragment	XU-2 8-10"
363	Blue feather edged white ware fragment	" "
364	Blue transfer fragment	" "
365	Salt glazed stoneware fragment	" "
366	Window glass	" "
367	Clear glass bottle fragment	" "
368	Clay pipe Stem fragment	" "
369	Terracotta fragment	" "
370	Bone fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience	
371	Brick fragment	"	"
372	Slate marker	"	"
373	Gasket fragment	"	"
374	Wood fragment	"	"
375	Wire fragment	"	"
376	Wire nail fragment	"	"
377	Railroad spike	"	"
378	Slag	"	"
379	Whiteware fragment	XU-2	10-12"
380	Blue transfer pearlware	"	"
381	Blue transfer pearlware	"	"
382	Blue transfer pearlware	"	"
383	Blue transfer pearlware	"	"
384	Clearglass bottle fragment	"	"
385	Clear glass fragment	"	"
386	Glass bottle fragment	"	"
387	Glass bottle fragment	"	"
388	Window glass fragment	"	"
389	Button	"	"
390	Leather fragment	"	"
391	Shotgun shell fragment	"	"
392	Mollusk shell	"	"
393	Brick fragment	"	"
394	Plaster fragment	XU-2	10-12"
395	Cement fragment	"	"
396	Pintle	"	"
397	Slag w/metal	"	"

Cat.#	Description of Item	Provenience
398	Whiteware fragment	XU-2 12-14"
399	Purple transfer fragment	" "
400	Blue transfer pearlware	" "
401	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	" "
402	Brown transfer whiteware fragment	" "
403	Yellowslip earthenware fragment	" "
404	Dark brown lusterware	" "
405	Porcelain fragment	" "
406	Mocha fragment	" "
407	Salt glaze stoneware	" "
408	Stoneware	" "
409	Stemmed wine glass fragment	" "
410	Amber glass bottle fragment	" "
411	Blue glass bottle fragment	" "
412	Glass jar fragment (Mason jar)	" "
413	Clear glass fragment	" "
414	Window glass fragment	" "
415	Ceramic door knob fragment	" "
416	Button fragment	" "
417	Mollusk shell fragment	" "
418	Carpenter's carbon marker	" "
419	Terra cotta fragment	" "
420	Brick fragment	" "
421	Concrete fragment	" "
422	Clay pipe stem	" "
423	Bone fragment	" "
424	Tar fragment	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
425	Charcoal	XU-2 12-14"
426	Slag w/Metal	" "
427	Pearlware	XU-2 14-16"
428	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	" "
430	Purple transfer whiteware fragment	" "
431	Whiteware fragment	" "
432	Blue transfer pearlware fragment	" "
433	Brown slipped stoneware	" "
434	Cobalt glass bottle fragment	" "
434	Glass bottle fragment	" "
436	Window glass fragment	" "
437	Clay pipe stem fragment	" "
438	Flint chip	" "
439	Mollusk shell	" "
440	Bone fragment	" "
441	Concrete fragment	" "
442	Slag w/Metal	" "
443	Whiteware fragment	XU-3 16-18"
444	Mocha fragment	" "
445	Mason jar fragment	" "
446	Condiment glass fragment	" "
447	Glass bottle fragment	" "
448	Glass bottle fragment	" "
449	Glass fragment	" "
450	Window glass fragment	" "
451	Iron bar fragment	" "
452	Slag	" "

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
453	Whiteware fragment	XU-2 16-18"
454	Purple transfer whiteware fragment	" "
455	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	" "
456	Mason jar fragment	" "
457	Blue cobalt bottle fragment	" "
458	Glass tubing fragment	" "
459	Brownglaze stoneware	XU-2 16-18"
460	Window glass fragment	" "
461	Salt glaze stoneware	" "
462	Salt glaze stoneware	" "
463	Bone fragment	" "
464	Wire nail fragment	" "
465	Slag w/metal	" "
466	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	XU-2 18-20"
467	Green transfer whiteware fragment	" "
468	Pearlware fragment	" "
469	Hand printed whiteware fragments	" "
470	Glazed stoneware fragment	" "
471	Window glass fragment	" "
472	Clay pipe stems	" "
473	Bone fragment	" "
474	Slag	" "
475	Whiteware fragments	XU-2 20-22"
476	Black and white slip, lead glazed whiteware	" "
477	Window glass fragment	" "
478	Bone fragment	" "
479	Rock	" "

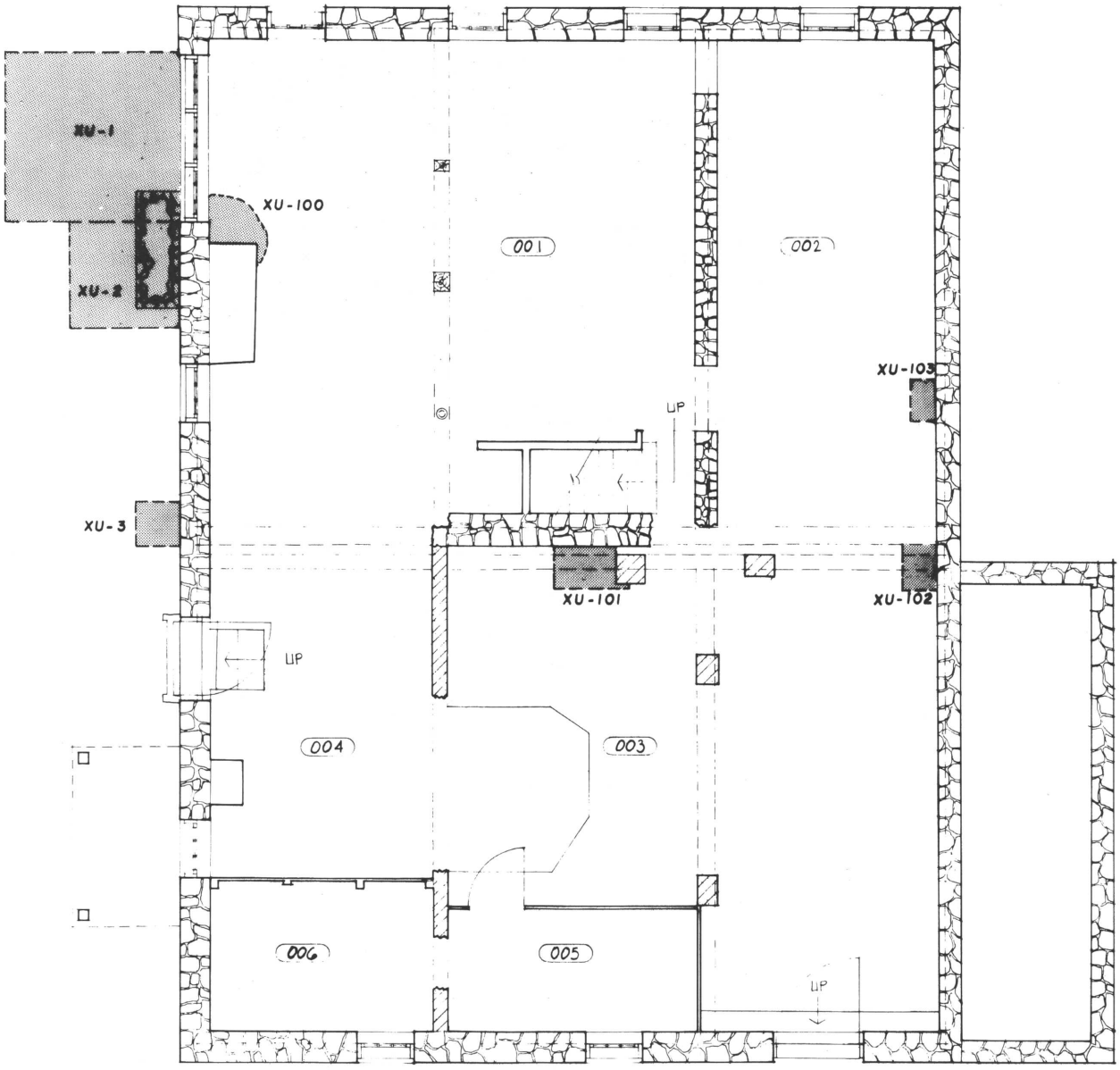
Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
480	Whiteware fragment	XU-2 22-43"
481	Blue transfer pearlware	" "
482	Window glass fragment	" "
483	Bone fragment	" "
484	Whiteware fragment	XU-3 0-2"
485	Pearlware fragment	" "
486	Glass fragment	" "
487	Glass tubing fragment	" "
488	Glass bottle fragment	" "
489	Glass bottle fragment	" "
490	Bone fragment	" "
491	Insulated wire	XU-3 0-2"
492	Wire nails (3)	" "
493	Iron strips	" "
494	Brick fragments	" "
495	Concrete fragments	" "
496	Slag	" "
497	Handpainted whiteware fragment	XU-3 2-4"
498	Clear glass bottle fragment	" "
499	Window glass fragment	" "
500	Plastic case fragments	" "
501	Brick fragments	" "
502	Blass plunger fragment, from a syringe	" "
503	Nail fragment/slag	" "
504	Brown transfer whiteware fragment	XU-3 4-6"

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience	
505	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
506	Whiteware fragment	"	"
507	Purple transfer pearlware fragment	"	"
508	Blue transfer pearlware fragment	"	"
509	Window glass fragment	"	"
510	Clearglass bottle fragment	"	"
511	Bone fragment	"	"
512	Brick fragment	"	"
513	Coal fragment	"	"
514	Concrete fragment	"	"
515	Metal Staples	"	"
516	Round nails (2)	"	"
517	Whiteware fragment	XU-3	6-8"
518	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
519	Brown transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
520	Pearlware fragment	"	"
521	Annular pearlware fragment	"	"
522	Clear glass bottle fragment	"	"
523	Glass bottle fragment	"	"
524	Amber glass bottle fragment	XU-3	6-8"
525	Glass bottle fragment	"	"
526	Window glass fragment	"	"
527	Clay pipe stem fragment	"	"
528	Bone fragment	"	"
529	Coal fragment	"	"
530	Terra cotta fragment	"	"

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience	
531	Blue transfer pearlware	XU-3	6-8"
532	Yellow slip fragment	"	"
533	Salt glaze stoneware	"	"
534	Amber glass fragment	"	"
535	Window glass fragment	"	"
536	Clay pipe stem fragment	"	"
537	Whiteware fragment	XU-3	10-12"
538	Black transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
539	Blue transfer pearlware fragment	"	"
540	Ironstone fragment	"	"
541	Brown slip/glaze earthenware	"	"
542	Green/white glass fragment	"	"
543	Clear glass bottle fragment	"	"
544	Window glass fragment	"	"
545	Slip glaze stoneware fragment	"	"
546	Bone fragment	"	"
547	Wire nail fragment	"	"
548	Whiteware fragment	XU-3	12-14"
549	Whiteware fragment	"	"
550	Pearlware fragment	"	"
551	Clear glass bottle fragment	"	"
552	Window glass fragment	"	"
553	Bone fragment	"	"
554	Whiteware fragment	XU-3	14-16"
555	Purple transfer whiteware	"	"
556	Black transfer whiteware	XU-3	14-16"

Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience	
557	Brown transfer whiteware	XU-3	14-16"
558	Blue transfer whiteware	"	"
559	Annular ware fragment	"	"
560	Clear glass fragment	"	"
561	Window glass fragment	"	"
562	Glazed stoneware fragment	"	"
563	Bone fragment	"	"
564	Terra cotta fragment	"	"
565	Slag	XU-3	16-18"
566	"Octagonal shape baker" 1851 Boote's	XU-3	18-20"
567	Ironstone plate fragment	"	"
568	Black transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
569	Blue transfer whiteware fragment	"	"
570	Blue transfer whiteware Bowl fragment	"	"
571	Blue transfer whiteware pitcher fragment	"	"
572	Ceramic insulator fragment	"	"
573	Salt glazed stoneware fragment	"	"
574	Transparent blue glass bottle fragment	"	"
575	Clear glass bottle fragment	"	"
576	Clear glass bottle fragment	"	"
577	Clear glass bottle fragment (base)	"	"
578	Clear glass bottle fragment (base)	"	"
579	Window glass fragment	"	"
580	Button	"	"
581	Black, drawn bead	"	"
582	Bone fragment	"	"
583	Fuel line pipe	"	"

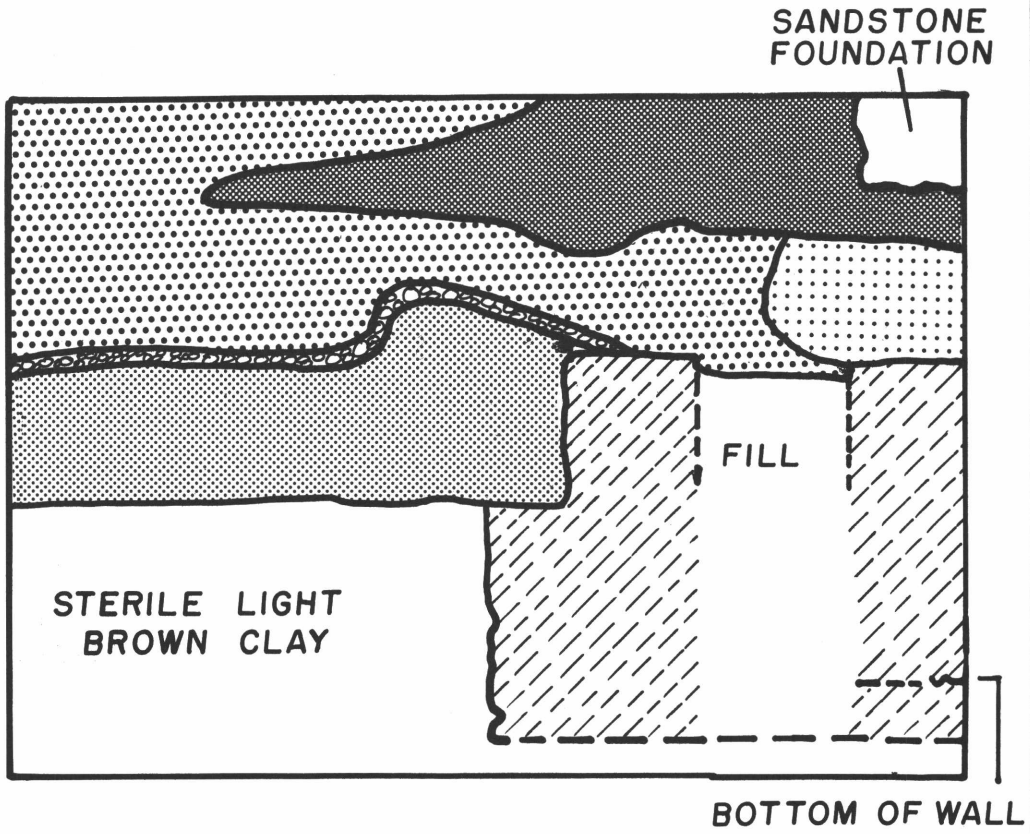
Cat. #	Description of Item	Provenience
584	Slag	XU-3 18-20"
585	Whiteware fragment	XU-3 20-22"
586	Banded whiteware fragment	" "
587	Handpainted whiteware	" "
588	Purple transfer whiteware	" "
589	Brown transfer whiteware fragment	XU-3 20-22"
590	Black transfer whiteware fragment	" "
591	Window glass fragment	" "
592	Bottle glass fragment	" "
593	Clay pipe fragment	" "
594	Lead glazed Stoneware fragment	" "
595	Bone fragment	" "
596	Banded whiteware fragment	XU-3 22-24"
597	Pearlware fragment	" "
598	Blue transfer pearlware fragment	" "
599	Brown transfer whiteware fragment	" "
600	Bottle glass fragment	" "
601	Window glass fragment	" "
602	Button	" "
603	Whiteware fragment	XU-3 24-26"
604	Window glass	" "
605	Coal	XU-3 26-28"
606		XU-3 28-30"
607		XU-3 30-44"



ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NORTH PROFILE OF XU-2



DARK BROWN CLAY/CLINKER BRICK FRAGMENTS

RUST COLORED ASHY SOIL/ SCATTERED CHARCOAL FLECKS

DARK BROWN CLAY/LIGHT BROWN CLAY INCLUSION

DARK BROWN CLAY FADING TO LIGHT/CHARCOAL FLECKING

CHIMNEY STONE

DECAYED SANDSTONE

SCALE
1 INCH = 1 FOOT

dm
1/81

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—776-065/4126 REGION NO. 8

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS D-16