

Dunham (Egypt) Road and its Settlers
Little Egypt Section of Walton Hills Album

Album 1

Location of Little Egypt

The Name – "Little Egypt"

First Settlers

Little Egypt Roads

Indian Trails – Indian Point

Ma Parker's Tavern

World's End

Egypt Mound

Gleeson Family – 7 Generations of Gleesons

Dominick Carey – Clara Gleeson Carey – Maple Wood Stock Farm

Gleeson House – Astor Day Care Center – Astorhurst

Little Egypt pages from book, *Tracing Our Heritage*

Little Egypt pages from book, *Historic Sites in Our Parks*

Little Egypt Section of Walton Hills Album

Album 2

Other Little Egypt Families: Black – Kolis/Wills – Kitson – Silk/Telicheck – Hesoun – Rizer – Rezac/Chvatal – Timko - Kadarabek/Klukan – Peterman – Ridsdale – Hungerford/Osborne/Benjamin/Carter/Kall – Tonsing – Wolf – Vlach – Svec – Grams – Dolejs/Featherstun – Dean

Egypt School

Cottages along Egypt Road

Sagamore Hills Beer Garden

Boy Scout Cabin – the Old Hermit – Hermit Hollow Picnic Pavilion

Tink's Tavern -Tinkers Creek Tavern

Tate - Mighton – Groh – Spieth Family

Mars Wager Quarry

Black Beauty Riding Academy - Dzikowski Family

New York Central Freight Line – Railroad Houses

On this Web Site also see Links about Dunham / Egypt Road and its Settlers:

Book: *The Village of Walton Hills – Tracing Our Heritage*, by Jean and Robert Kainsinger, c. 1986
p. 100-111

Book: *Historical Sites in Our Parks: Historic Sites in Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Bedford Reservation within the Boundaries of the Village of Walton Hills*, by Jean and Bob Kainsinger, c. 2004, 2006
p. 25-36

Album of Maps: Includes many maps of Dunham / Egypt Road

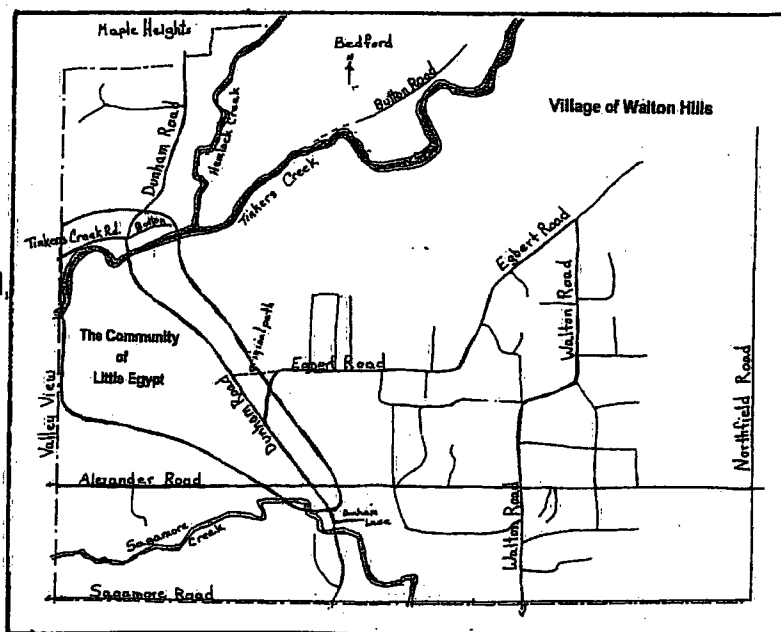
Also: Additional photos and memorabilia are on exhibit at the Walton Hills Historical Resource Center, Community Room, Walton Hills Village Hall, corner of Walton and Alexander Roads, Walton Hills Ohio

Life in the Community of Little Egypt

Where was Little Egypt?

The Community of Little Egypt, in existence from the early 1800s into the 1900s, was in the southwest corner of Bedford Township, at the junctions of Tinkers Creek Road, Dunham Road, Egypt Road and Button Road.

Little Egypt ceased to exist when this area officially became part of Walton Hills in 1951.



Why the Name, "Little Egypt"?

Little Egypt, as well as Egypt Road, got their names from Egypt Mound, the raised hump of earth behind the site of "World's End," along Egypt Road.

Tinkers Creek

Tinkers Creek, the largest tributary of the Cuyahoga River, was the life line of Little Egypt. The many springs along this hilly section of Tinkers Creek provided fresh water to the animals, Indians and Settlers. Saltlicks and deposits of salt can be found under rocks in the creek, especially at the junction of Deerlick Creek and Tinkers Creek.

The salt in Tinkers Creek attracted the animals. The Indians and Settlers came here because it was a good hunting ground where they could also collect their needed supply of salt. Old-time residents remember the good fishing in Tinkers Creek. Bass, Bluegill, Croppie, and Catfish from the creek provided the main course for many family dinners. Local mothers often made soup from turtles caught in the creek.

Early Settlers

Bedford Township's First Settler - Elijah Nobles

The Hudsons of Hudson Ohio gave **Elijah Nobles** a lot in Bedford Township, on Tinkers Creek Road, for free – on condition he made certain improvements to the land. Nobles traveled from Connecticut to his parcel of land, arriving in **1813**.

His neighbors, who lived three miles away in Independence Township, came, and in a single day, built him a cabin.

Nobles saw before him a desolate lowland blocked by hostile treacherous hills on all three sides. He became weary of loneliness, and abandoned his cabin the next Spring.

Bedford Township's First Permanent Settlers –

The Stephen Comstock Family

The first permanent settlers arrived in Bedford Township in **1814**.

Stephen and Julie Comstock and son Charles, came here from Connecticut, to farm and live off their land.

In April 1815, daughter Sarah was born.

Sarah was the first child of settlers to be born in Bedford Township.

She was the 2nd of 8 Comstock children.

1813: Elijah Nobles - first person to move into Bedford Township.

The Hudsons of Hudson OH gave Elijah Nobles lot 46 for free - on condition he make certain improvements to the land. Nobles' property was on Tinkers Creek Road, and 3 miles from his nearest settler.

Neighbors in Independence Township came and built him a cabin - in a single day.

Nobles became weary of loneliness. He left his cabin in the spring.

Most of his land passed to **Adams and Starr**. The rest was taken by **Cardee Parker** - "**Mother Parker's Tavern**."

1815: **Adams and Starr** opened the first factory in Bedford Township - a **Saw and Grist Mill** on Tinkers Creek.

1820: **Culverson & Boland** built "**Gleeson Mills**" - then taken over by Moses Gleeson.

ELIJAH NOBLES

The first person to build a cabin in Bedford Township was Elijah Nobles. In 1813, Nobles built his log cabin on the north side of Tinkers Creek, just to the east of the Independence Township line, near today's Dunham Road. He only lived there a short time. According to Crisfield Johnson, in his definitive *History of Cuyahoga County Ohio* published in 1879, Nobles "found himself reduced to extreme poverty with a heavy encumbrance on his land." He abandoned his cabin in 1815 and moved to Bedford.

Nobles' land was at the junction of two well-traveled roadways; Tinkers Creek Road, which became a dedicated county road in 1811, and the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Road, which had earlier been part of the Mahoning Trail and is now Dunham Road. Part of Nobles' property passed into the hands of Adams & Starr who built the first mills in the township, and the rest was purchased by Cardeo Parker who opened a tavern.

Little Egypt Roads

Dunham and Egypt Roads, dedicated as County Roads in 1820, had been part of the Mahoning Trail and then the Cleveland - Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road.

The Little Egypt section of Egypt and Dunham Roads traversed steep hills. In Little Egypt, both roads were treacherous and often impassable.

Until 1907, Egypt and Dunham Roads were two separate roads, and did not connect with one another. Dunham Road twisted sharply at the bottom of the hill where it met Button Road. Egypt Road made a sharp turn west, then north, and ended at Tinkers Creek Road.

In the early 1900s, the New York Central Railroad started construction on a freight line that cut through Little Egypt. Its trestle bridge over the Tinkers Creek Valley was planned to cross Dunham Road at the top of the hill. The slope between the elevations at the NW end and SE end of bridge was too steep for a train to safely pass through. In 1907, Cuyahoga County engineers removed several feet of land from the top of the Dunham Road hill and realigned Egypt and Dunham Roads to form one road.

Iron-Trussed Bridge At the north end of Egypt Road, an iron-trussed bridge with wood planks crossed Tinkers Creek. The bridge was located near the site of the Gleeson Grist Mill, near the western border of Bedford Township.

Many times over the years, County Engineers worked on this stretch of the Dunham and Egypt Roads, removing rock and soil from the top and sides of the roads, and straightening the roads. In 1907 Dunham and Egypt Roads were relocated, merged, and took on the name Dunham Road.

Tinkers Creek Road, its western end at the Cuyahoga River and its eastern end at Dunham Road, became a dedicated County Road in 1811. The short stretch of the road at its east end, was in Bedford Township.

Button Road, a County Road dedicated in 1825, began at Dunham Road and ended on Broadway Avenue, in Bedford.

Not only was Button Road on a steep hill, the side of the hill kept eroding because of springs along the hillside and brittle shale rock. Each year the County had to repair the middle section of the road. The year 1915 was the last time the County worked on Button Road, and in 1923 the County gave up, declaring Button Road was no longer passable.

Today, Button Road is two short roads, with no mid-section.

Traveling through Little Egypt

Travelers often needed assistance getting up and down Little Egypt roads. When horses could not pull buggies, mules and oxen could. Local residents who had mules or oxen and ox carts earned cash by transporting travelers and their goods up and down the hills. Travelers often stopped at Little Egypt to rest their horses, eat a meal, and when this stretch of their route was too dangerous, they ended up staying overnight in little Egypt until the roads were passable.

OUR UNIQUE VILLAGE of WALTON HILLS page 2

-- NESTLED BETWEEN TWO PARKS --

SITE of the FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS' CABIN

THE COMSTOCK FAMILY

The first permanent residents in Bedford Township were the Comstocks. In 1814, Stephen and Julia Comstock left Connecticut to settle here on land they purchased from the Connecticut Land Company. They built their log cabin on the north side of Tinkers Creek on what is today Astorhurst property. Their second child, Sarah, was born in April of 1815. Sarah Comstock was the first child of settlers born in Bedford Township.

Today, although both the Astorhurst Golf Course and the Astorhurst Restaurant and picnic grounds are privately owned, they are both within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

THE COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT

From the early 1800's through 1950, the south-west section of Bedford Township was called Little Egypt. A cluster of several houses, a school, mills, an inn and two taverns formed the nucleus of the community. Little Egypt got its name from a nearby mound that was a visible landmark on the eastern hillside of present day Dunham Road, opposite the Astorhurst Golf Course Driving Range. Early settlers probably thought the mound resembled the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. They called the mound *Egypt Mound* and their community *Little Egypt*.

Little Egypt was at a busy road junction. Tinker's Creek Road went west, Button Road went east, and Dunham and Egypt Roads went north and south. From these crossroads travelers could reach the canal, Bedford, Cuyahoga Falls and beyond. When the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio Canal opened in 1827, many Bedford people traveled through Little Egypt to get to the canal. The canal enabled farmers to market their crops and livestock, and gave businessmen expanded opportunities to sell their products. From the center of Bedford the canal was only four miles away by taking Button Road and Tinkers Creek Road.

THE GLEESONS

Moses and Polly Gleeson first settled on land they purchased to the west of Bedford Township, on Canal Road by Tinkers Creek Road in Independence Township. By 1818, Moses Gleeson began purchasing nearby parcels of land in Bedford Township, by the junctions of Tinkers Creek, Dunham and Egypt Roads.

Within a few years Gleeson became the principal land owner and businessman in this area. Gleeson owned a gristmill, a sawmill, a large inn/tavern known as *World's End*, and a lot of acreage along the east and west sides of Egypt (Dunham) Road south of Tinkers Creek Road, and land north and south of Tinkers Creek.

The Gleeson land north of Tinkers Creek is now part of Bedford Reservation, and his other land holdings are now part of Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Note: Moses Gleeson's surname is more frequently spelled "Gleason." "Moses Gleeson" is recorded on original deeds in Cuyahoga County Archives, and is also the spelling used by Crisfield Johnson in his historical reference book.

OUR UNIQUE VILLAGE of WALTON HILLS

-- NESTLED BETWEEN TWO PARKS --

SITE of the COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT

The map shows Egypt Road; the section of Dunham Road that is south of Tinkers Creek.

The junction of Tinkers Creek Road, Button Road, Dunham and Egypt Roads was bottomland, prone to flooding and mosquito problems. Today, landfill elevates the banks of Tinkers Creek and low land in the area.

Ned Hubbell, in his book *Life in Bedford 1813-1970*, writes that Tinkers Creek was on the south side of today's Astorhurst Restaurant, not on the north side as it is today. The path of Tinkers Creek has been diverted to its current horseshoe shape around today's Astorhurst Restaurant parking lot.

EGYPT SCHOOL

The first schoolhouse in the community of Little Egypt was located somewhere near the junction of Egypt and Tinkers Creek Roads on land now part of Bedford Reservation. In 1880 The Bedford Township Schools built a school on higher land, a half mile south of the original school, on land privately owned today.

GRIST MILL

Early maps show a grist mill and a saw mill in this area. The grist mill was built by Adams and Starr in 1815, on part of Elijah Noble's property. Moses Gleeson took over the mill a few years later and made it a successful operation. A stone foundation supported the mill's wooden super structure. A millrace, or sluice channeled water from Tinkers Creek, providing a constant supply of water to the grist mill. Today, two mill stones from the old Gleeson grist mill are featured in front of the Astorhurst Restaurant. They were found at the mill site by a former owner.

The grist mill stood behind the present day Astorhurst Restaurant on the grounds where there is now a concrete block building used for living quarters. Records at the Cuyahoga County Archives indicate the mill, with living quarters for the family, was built c. 1840. Moses and Polly Gleeson, with their 7 sons and 3 daughters moved to the grist mill location from their first homestead at the junction of Canal Road and Tinkers Creek Road. The site of the grist mill is now on Cuyahoga Valley National Park land.

IRON TRUSSED BRIDGE

An iron trussed bridge with wood planks crossed Tinkers Creek at the north end of Egypt Road. The bridge was located at the site of the old Gleeson grist mill, near the township border.

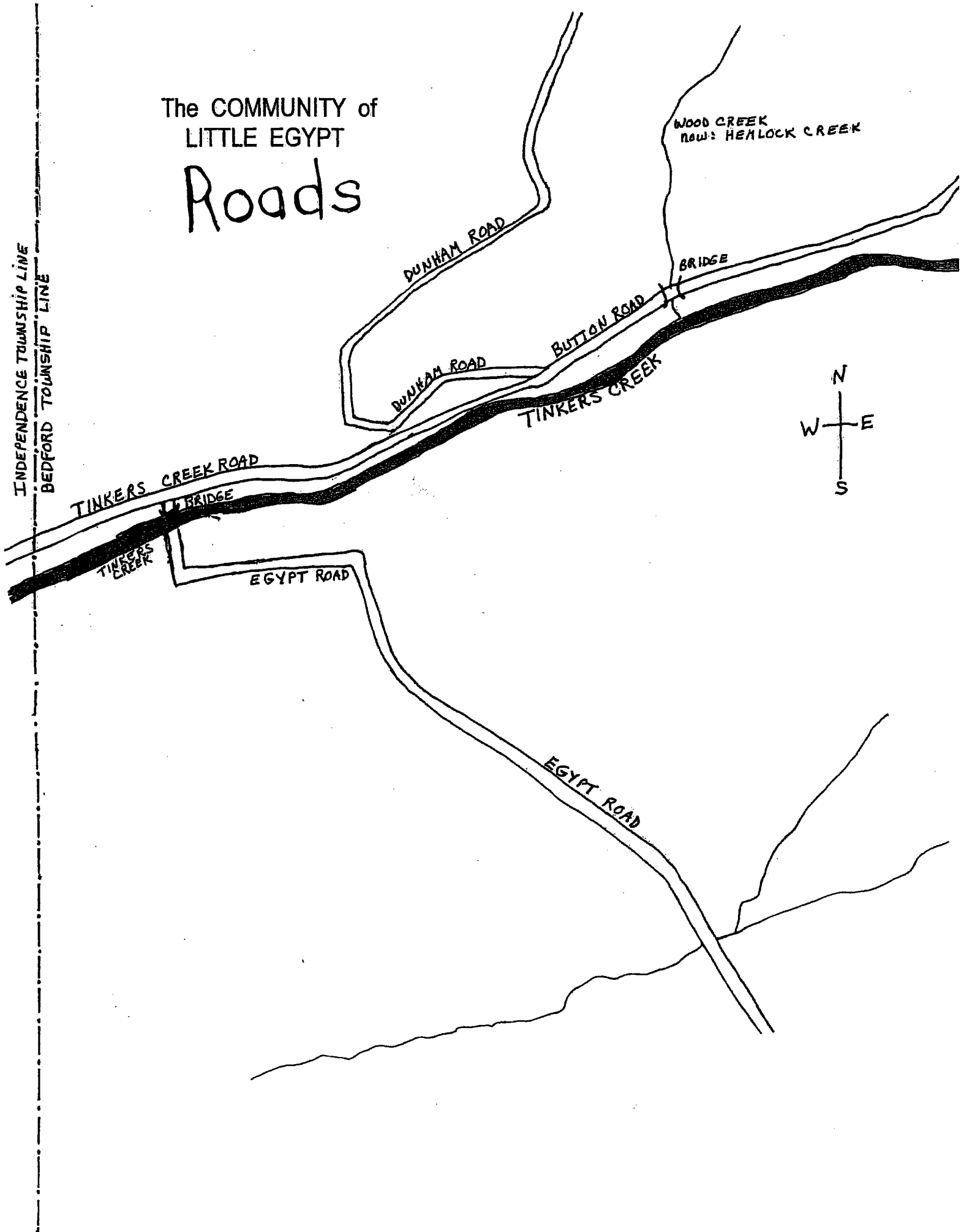
SAW MILL

Moses Gleeson's saw mill was located on the south side of Tinkers Creek, in the location of today's Hermits Hollow Picnic Area of Bedford Reservation. It was run by a steam engine.

DISTILLERY

This area had springs of crystal-clear water seeping through cracks in rocky hillsides. A distillery was in use off and on into the early 1900s. Using a wooden trough, the distillers piped spring water from the hillside by today's Astorhurst Driving Range to the flats below where they made their liquors. The site of the distillery is in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

The COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT Roads



STORIES about Our ROADS

Part II

by Jean and Bob Kainsinger

This is Part 2 in a series of articles about Walton Hills Roads. We start with our old county roads and end with our village streets. Today we drive on well-paved roads that, although they mirror the rolling terrain of Walton Hills, can be used with confidence throughout the year. It is difficult to imagine them as the steeper, windier, dirt paths and wood plank roadways of years ago. (Part 1, printed in the February 2008 *Walton Hills Owl*, included Northfield Road and Tinkers Creek Road.)

EGYPT ROAD / DUNHAM ROAD

The stretch of Dunham Road in Walton Hills used to be two roads, Dunham Road and Egypt Road. They did not connect with each other. The north end of Dunham Road was in Maple Heights. The south end of Dunham Road twisted sharply at the bottom of the hill where it met Button Road. The north end of Egypt Road started at Tinkers Creek Road and extended south to Valley View Road in Sagamore Hills.

HOW these ROADS GOT their NAMES

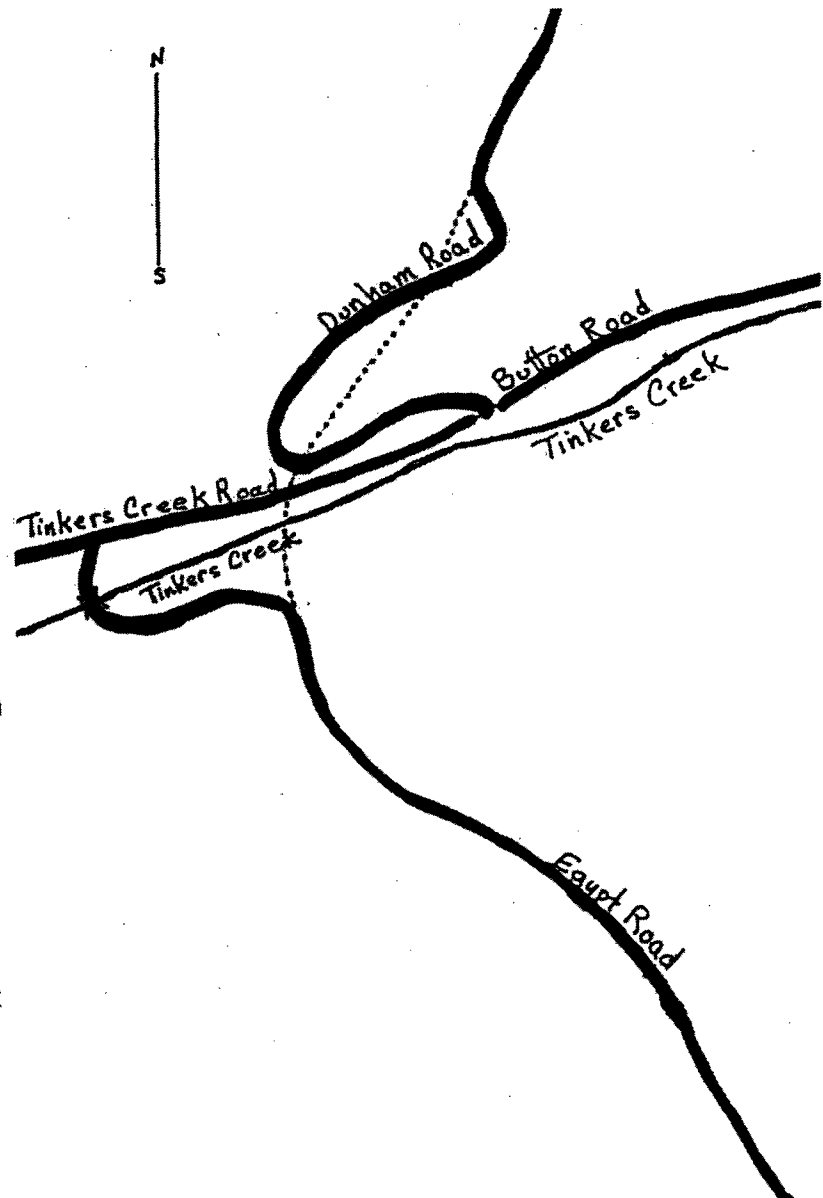
Dunham Road was named for the Dunham families who settled along the Maple Heights section of the road.

Egypt Road got its name from early settlers who lived in Little Egypt. There was an odd-shaped formation that sat back from the road, on the eastern hilltop behind "World's End" (opposite the present day Astorhurst Golf Course practice range.) They considered this formation an old Indian Mound. The mound reminded them of pictures they saw of Egyptian pyramids. Back in those days, colonists were fascinated with pictures of natural and man-made wonders in far-away places throughout the world. They called the mound "Egypt Mound", their community "Little Egypt," and the road "Egypt Road."

Records at the County Engineers office show Egypt and Dunham Roads as being among the very oldest roads in Cuyahoga County. They both became dedicated county roads in 1820. By 1852 the county laid wood boards on the roads, marking them as plank roads on county maps. Years later Cuyahoga County paved Egypt and Dunham Roads with bricks.

SNAKE HILL

The Dunham Road hill, for many years, was a twisting, narrow, steep-sloped, slippery roadway with treacherous ruts. It started at the hilltop, by today's Maple Heights border, and dropped down sharply to Tinkers Creek. Local residents called it "Snake Hill."



- Solid line:
Original Paths of Dunham, Egypt Roads
- Dotted line:
Present Routing of Dunham Road

STORIES about Our ROADS

Part II

(continued, p.2)

ROAD REPAIRS

Many times over the years, Cuyahoga County engineers worked on this stretch of roadway. Today the climb is a lot less severe because the county re-engineered the grade of the hill several times throughout the years, for easier driving. Rock and soil were scooped up and removed from the top and side of Dunham Road hill and used as fill in low areas. Rock was dynamited and removed from the side of the hill at strategic places.

The Egypt Road hill also required attention, year after year. More than once Cuyahoga County road crews straightened both Dunham and Egypt Roads.

DUNHAM and EGYPT ROADS are MERGED

Finally, in 1907 Cuyahoga County relocated Dunham and Egypt Roads in the Tinkers Creek area and merged them to form one roadway, Dunham Road.

Today Dunham Road is wider, not quite as steep, and better graded to accommodate today's drivers. However, we who live in the village today know that both hills require continual maintenance.

From TRAIL to STAGECOACH ROAD

Dunham and Egypt Roads were once part of the Mahoning and Ottawa Trails, and then later, the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road. One stop on Egypt Road was an impressive stagecoach inn-tavern called "World's End," open from the 1830s until business dropped off in the early 1900s. World's End sat close to the road, on the east hillside. Travelers could also stop at a more humble inn-tavern located on Tinkers Creek Road, near the Dunham Road intersection. Ma Parker's Tavern was open from 1820-1846.

Travelers stopped at World's End or Ma Parker's Tavern to rest their horses, and for food. If this stretch of the route was impassable because of rain, ice or snow, they ended up staying overnight until the roads were usable.

People passing through our area often needed assistance up or down Egypt Road Hill and Dunham Road Hill. When their horses couldn't navigate their buggies up or down the hills, mules and oxen could. Local farmers had ox carts and teams of oxen and mules, but they were cash-poor. They eagerly waited for travelers who needed help.

SNAKE HILL STORIES

Many Walton Hills residents of the past told personal stories about "Snake Hill." Following are two of the tales.

Barbara Podgurski, who had lived on Alexander Road, recalled how, in the mid 1940s it was difficult for her school bus driver to coax the bus up Snake Hill. In those days one old school bus was used to transport Walton Hills students of all grades, from kindergarten through high school, to Bedford public schools as well as to St. Mary's School. If the bus got stuck in a rut along the route, the older youngsters would climb out and push. They also got out of the bus at the bottom of Snake Hill and walked up the hill so the bus could negotiate the grade under a lighter load. On "spring fever" days the bus driver would often have a longer wait before his passengers finally caught up with him at the top of the hill.

Helen Hesoun Eglit who had lived on Egypt Road related stories about when she was a young girl. Neighboring children gathered in the winter to sled down Snake Hill on a bobsled that belonged to Andrew Lytle. The Lytle family lived at the top of Snake Hill, on Dunham Road. Despite brakes, as you might imagine, it had to be an exciting journey down this roller coaster-like track. Helen said the youngsters did not have to worry about cars - no drivers attempted to use Dunham or Egypt Road when the roads were snow or ice-covered.



The Lytle family lived in this house at 6670 Dunham Road from 1920 until the early 1940s. The house was built by Asabel Hungerford in c. 1847.

THE DUNHAM ROAD STORY

by Jean and Bob Kainsinger

The Dunham Road bridge construction project has affected many of us in the village. Throughout the years many people before us have traveled up and down Dunham Road hill, crossed over a Tinker's Creek Bridge, and experienced delays.

Dunham Road was once an Indian Trail

Dunham Road was once part of the Mahoning Trail, one of the main Indian paths that started where the three rivers meet in Pittsburgh. It worked its way through Ohio and ended in Detroit. In frontier years the great trail connected Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit, the two most important outposts in the Northwest Territory. Indians, French explorers, fur trappers, traders and pioneers used the Mahoning Trail.

Dunham Road was once part of the

Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road

This stagecoach route followed the Mahoning and Ottawa Indian Trails. One stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road was the stagecoach inn owned by Moses Gleeson. Called World's End, the tavern was located close to the road on the east hillside in the field up the hill from 6975 Dunham Road. There, travelers could eat and rest overnight if they chose. The stagecoach inn was designed as two identical houses joined together.

Originally, the Walton Hills section of Dunham Road

was two roads - Egypt Road and Dunham Road

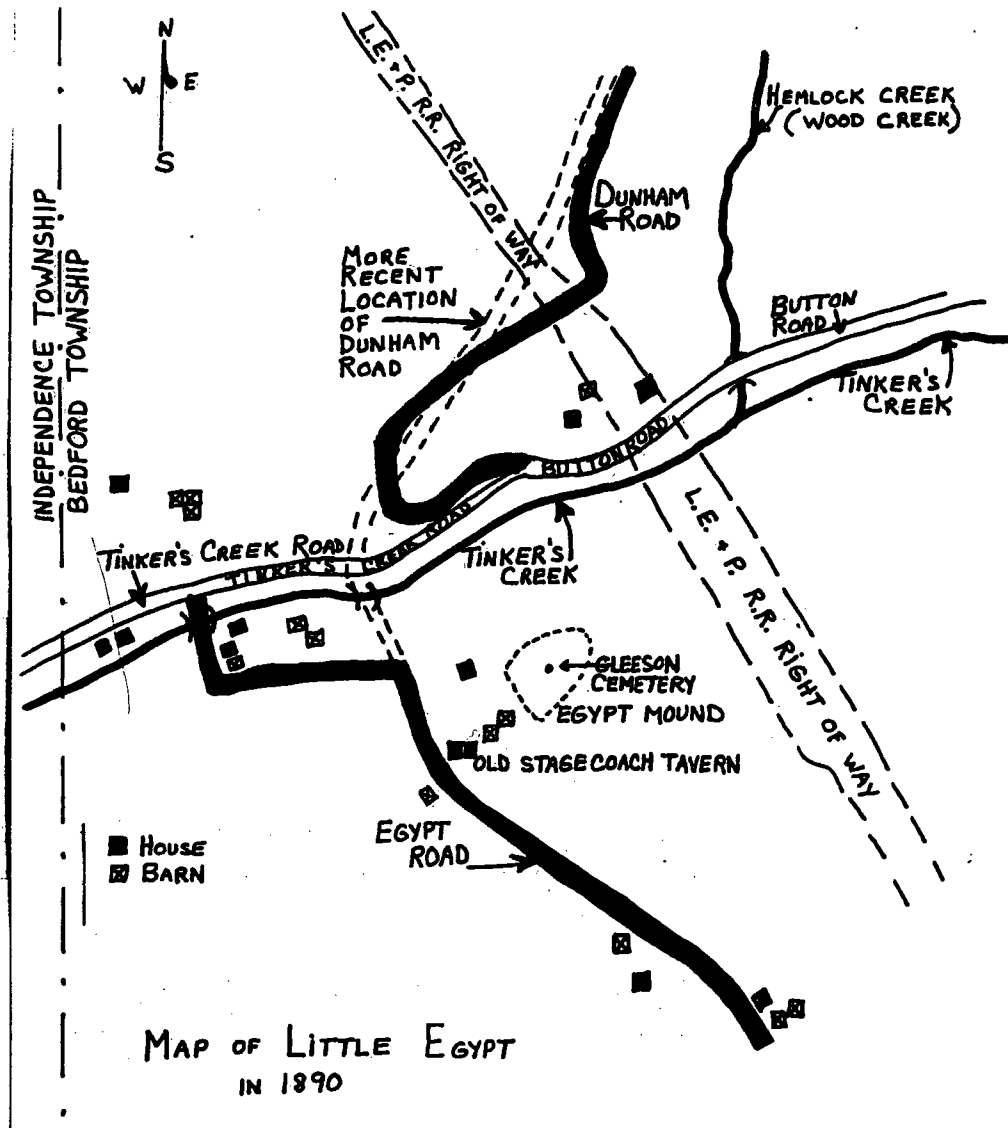
Records at the County Engineers office show Egypt and Dunham Roads as being among the very oldest roads in Cuyahoga County. They became dedicated County roads in 1820. That was only 23 years after Moses Cleaveland and his team surveyed this part of the Western Reserve in 1796 and 1797. Settlers carved new ruts in the dirt trail as they hauled their belongings by oxen teams or horseback to their new homesteads. The roads needed surfacing. By 1852 the County laid wood boards along the roadway, and official records of that year list Egypt and Dunham Roads as planked roads. Years later, the County paved the road with bricks.

Two Roads

As you can see from this sketch based on an 1890 County map, Dunham Road twisted sharply at the bottom of the hill where it ended at Button Road. Egypt Road and Dunham Road did not connect in those days.

In 1907 the County relocated the two roads in the Tinker's Creek area and merged them to form one roadway - Dunham Road.

Dunham Road and Egypt Road in 1890



The above sketch is based on an 1890 Cuyahoga County Map. Dunham Road twisted sharply at the bottom of the hill where it ended at Button Road. Egypt Road began at Tinker's Creek Road.

(drawing by Nina Wolf and Jean Kainsinger)
page 20, The Village of Walton Hills: Tracing Our Heritage

How Egypt Road and Dunham Road Got Their Names

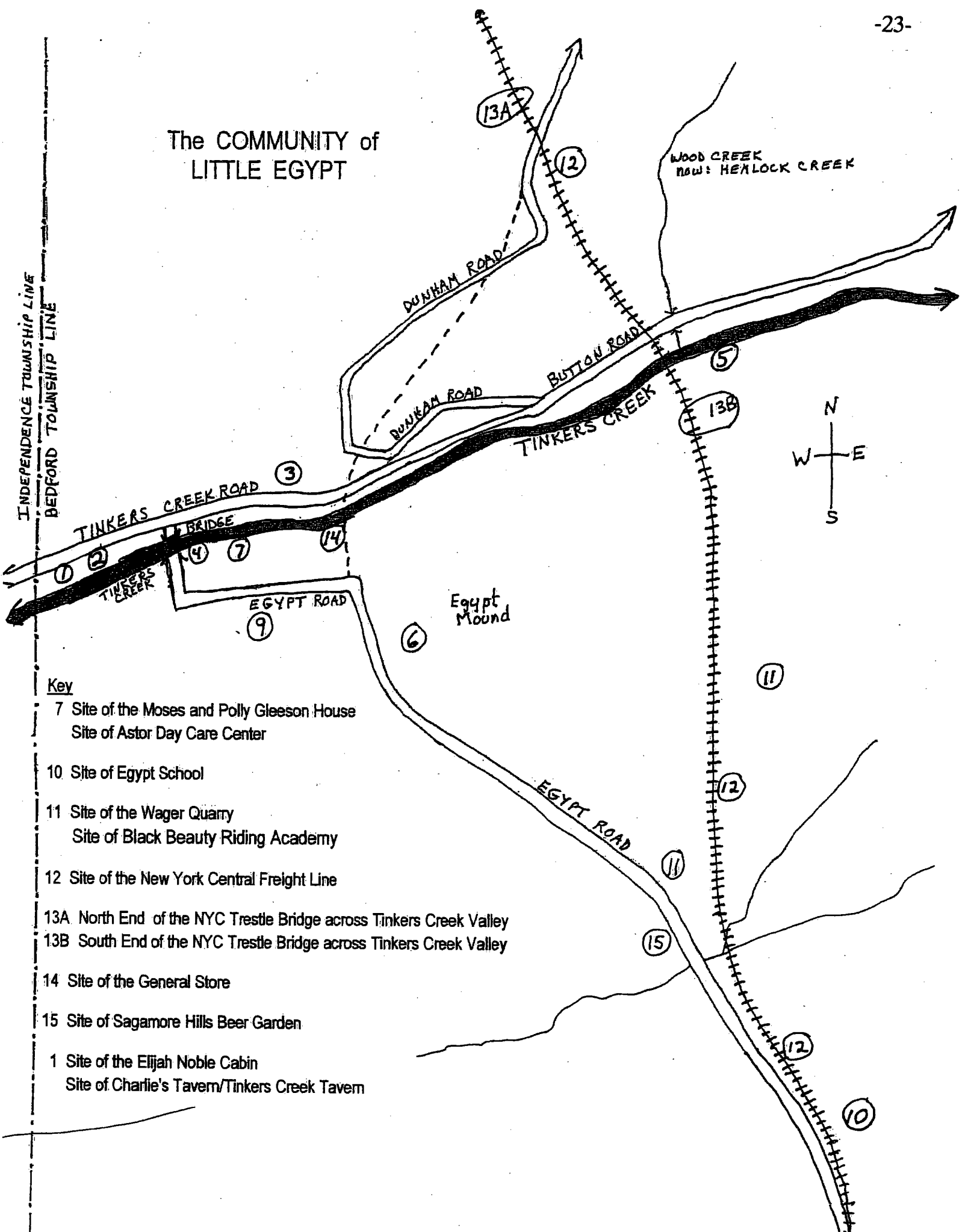
Dunham Road was named for the Dunham families who settled along the Maple Heights section of the road in the early 1800's.

Egypt Road got its name from what was thought to have been an Indian Mound sitting back on the eastern hillside, opposite today's Astorhurst Golf Course. In the early 1800's, settlers thought the mound resembled the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. They called the mound Egypt Mound, the nearby road Egypt Road and their community Little Egypt.

for more information see:
The Village of Walton Hills: Tracing Our Heritage
by Jean and Bob Kainsinger copyright: 1986

The COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP LINE
BEDFORD TOWNSHIP LINE



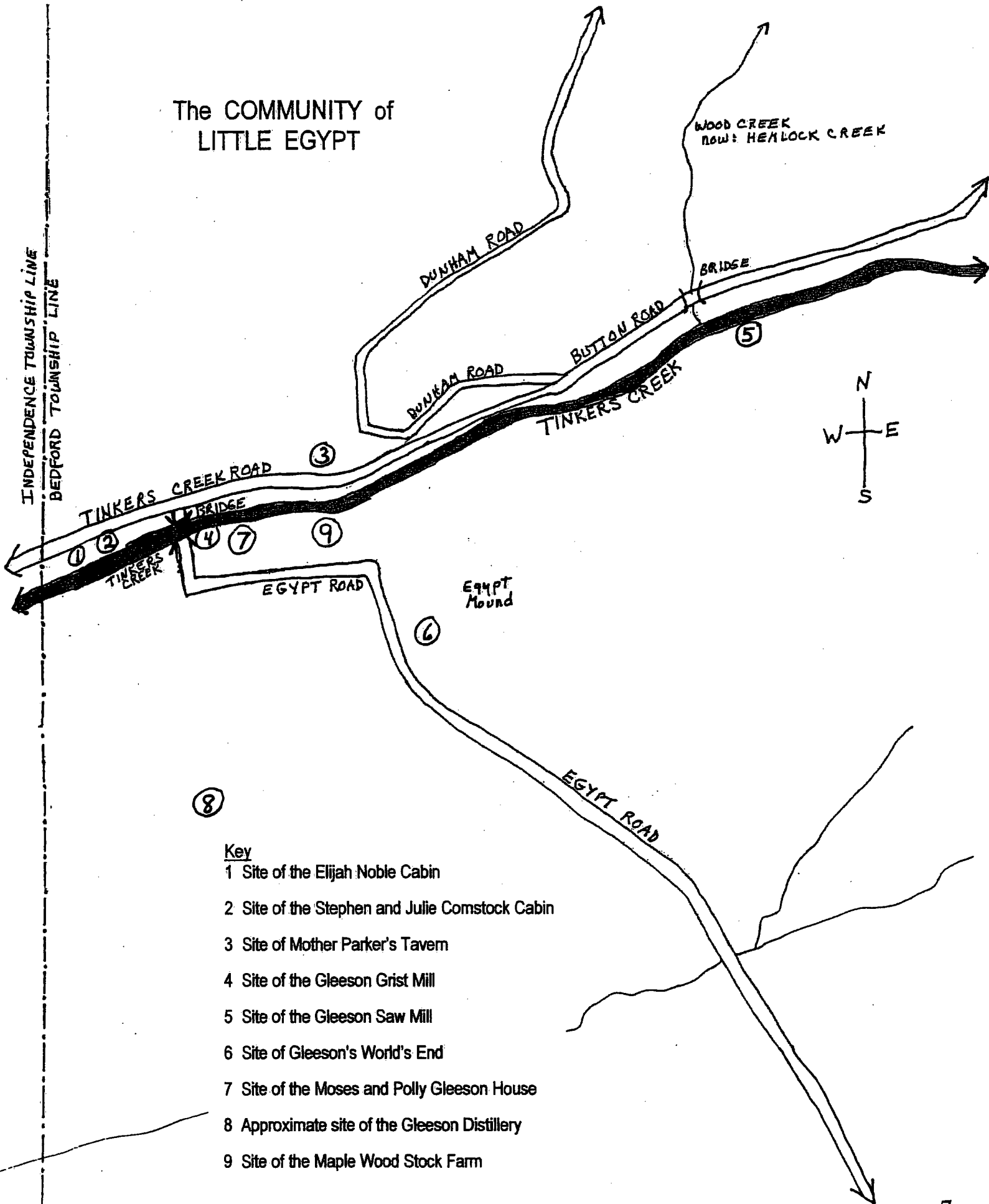
WOOD CREEK
NOW: HENLOCK CREEK



Key

- 7 Site of the Moses and Polly Gleeson House
Site of Astor Day Care Center
- 10 Site of Egypt School
- 11 Site of the Wager Quarry
Site of Black Beauty Riding Academy
- 12 Site of the New York Central Freight Line
- 13A North End of the NYC Trestle Bridge across Tinkers Creek Valley
- 13B South End of the NYC Trestle Bridge across Tinkers Creek Valley
- 14 Site of the General Store
- 15 Site of Sagamore Hills Beer Garden
- 1 Site of the Elijah Noble Cabin
Site of Charlie's Tavern/Tinkers Creek Tavern

The COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT



Key

- 1 Site of the Elijah Noble Cabin
- 2 Site of the Stephen and Julie Comstock Cabin
- 3 Site of Mother Parker's Tavern
- 4 Site of the Gleeson Grist Mill
- 5 Site of the Gleeson Saw Mill
- 6 Site of Gleeson's World's End
- 7 Site of the Moses and Polly Gleeson House
- 8 Approximate site of the Gleeson Distillery
- 9 Site of the Maple Wood Stock Farm

Bridge 1914
photo



EGYPT ROAD BRIDGE OVER TINKER'S CREEK.

NOV 28 1914 SHERFORD OHIO

1914 photo

The new Egypt Road bridge over Tinker's Creek in 1914. The steel railroad trestle stretches across the valley in the distance. Heavy motor traffic still crosses the 78-year-old concrete arch span, now known as the Dunham Road bridge. The steel trestle has been gone for nearly twenty years, and the Cuyahoga County Engineer has placed the concrete road bridge, now too narrow for today's traffic, on the schedule for early replacement.

The Importance of Salt in Tinkers Creek and its Tributaries

Did you ever wonder why the Tinkers Creek Valley became a historic area? Perhaps it could be evaporated into one word – **Salt**. **Salt (silica) is one of the minerals in the porous, sometimes brittle Sedimentary Rock.**

Salt

Cliffs of exposed sandstone and shale frame the sides of Tinkers Creek and its tributaries in the Bedford Reservation area. After a heavy rain or period of melting snow, water seeps through the rock, and trickles down into the Creek.

The rain water carries the salt with it. Some of the salt collects on the exposed rocks in the creek bottom, dries out, and adheres to the bed rocks.

Animals, big and small, need salt. Through the years, being the smart creatures that they are, animals living in and around this area frequented Tinkers Creek. Salt deposits are under the rocks, and when rushing water filters through the rocks, dissolved salt mixes with the fresh water, providing animals their mineral salt requirements. Animals paw at the exposed rocks and lick the salt off them.

Bands of Native Americans chose to camp on the hillsides of the Tinkers Creek Valley. They knew this was a good hunting area, where they could easily obtain meat and animal skins.

Here, the squaws collected salt. The women found, or made, a hollow near the edge of the creek, filled it with water, let the water evaporate, and scraped out the salt.

Salt enabled the squaws to make **jerky**. We have beef jerky, theirs was probably venison jerky. Each Summer the women made enough jerky for their families to chew each traveling day, as they trekked to their Winter camp. The jerky provided the travelers with salt and protein. They made a brine solution by continuing to add small amounts of water into the hollow, letting it evaporate, and repeating the process until it was a brine. Then they soaked long narrow strips of meat in the brine. When ready, the women strung the strips of venison on tree limbs to dry.



Fur Trappers knew this was an area to get a plentiful supply of pelts. There were two Trading Posts along Tinkers Creek. One was by the Cuyahoga River and the other was by Indian Point / Hemlock Creek Pavilion in Bedford Reservation. This area attracted the **Early Settlers** for the same reasons.

Tinkers Creek

Tinkers Creek, the largest tributary of the Cuyahoga River, begins in Streetsboro, in the Twin Lakes area by Kent Ohio, and winds its way westward. It curves through Bedford Reservation and flows into the Cuyahoga River. Several streams empty into Tinkers Creek, but two of its major tributaries, Deerlick Creek and Hemlock Creek empty into Tinkers Creek in Walton Hills. Tinkers Creek and its tributaries supply one third of the water that flows into the Cuyahoga River.

Except for when it flows through Bedford Reservation, Tinkers Creek is a calm, slow-moving stream. In the park area the elevation of the land drops considerably, and the river plunges abruptly in a series of cascades and waterfalls, and carries with it **salt**.

Scenic cliffs of exposed sandstone and shale frame the sides of Tinkers Creek in the Bedford Reservation area. For over 12,000 years Tinkers Creek has been carving out a valley through this area. Its steep-walled gorge is one-half mile in length and one hundred ninety feet deep at the Gorge observation platform. The creek bottom is littered with worn-down rocks of many sizes, a result of the cascades and waterfalls.

Sedimentary Rock in our Area

Exposed Mississippian Era shale and sandstone that is 300 million years old engulf the sides of Tinkers Creek. The unique rock is named **The Bedford Formation**. **This brittle, soft rock is made of thin layers of shale alternating with thin layers of sandstone.** The rock is visible in the cascades, waterfalls, and rapids throughout the park, and along the walls of the gorge. The Bedford Formation was first described and named here, designating Bedford Reservation a "type locality." This rock is also seen nearby in other gorges throughout northeast Ohio. One can also see exposed layers of sandstone, especially **Berea Sandstone**, and **Cleveland Shale** usually found at a lower level, and **Chagrin Shale** at a still lower level.

Indian Trails

Indians used alternative paths to get to their destinations

Some paths led to hunting grounds

Some paths were primarily for traveling

Some paths were for scouting / war paths

Some trails went N and W to Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior

Some trails went N and E to Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River

Some trails led S to Gulf of Mexico

In 1914 local men interested in preserving Ohio history formed the Indian Pathfinders Assn. No. 1

They researched a variety of sources, and in the early 1930s completed detailed maps of old Indian trails in our area as well as other areas of Ohio

Founder / President: Elmer B. Wight, past owner of the Cleveland property on Wight Oaks Lane

Secretary: Virgil D. Allen, Sr. father of the first Mayor of Walton Hills

Mahoning Trail

Started where the 3 rivers meet in Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt) and ended at(Fort Detroit)

(the 2 most important outposts in the Northwest Territory

Commercial pack trains transported goods between the 2 forts

Used by:

several Indian tribes

French explorers / fur trappers / fur traders

French / English / American soldiers

Pioneers / settlers

Ottawa Path (a branch of the Mahoning Trail)

Began where the Mahoning Trail forded Tinkers Creek and headed N

It climbed Dunham Road hill / continued to Turney Road / Broadway Ave. / to Lake Erie

Sagamore Path (a branch of the Mahoning Trail)

Was a supply route to western outposts Provisions and furs traded enroute

At Dunham and Alexander Roads – went W – followed the N ridge of Sagamore Creek

It crossed Alexander Road near Hub Industrial Park

Veered N / followed the ridge / continued N to Tinkers Creek / to Lake Erie

Goods were shipped by boat to Sandusky – Fort Detroit

Maravian Misssionaries who set up a temporary village Pillgeruh near Hathaway and Canal Roads

recorded seeing lengthy commercial pack horse trains moving slowly along the path

- pack trains of 10 men / 90 horses/ laden with flour, bacon, supplies

Alternative Route

Started at Dunham / Tinkers Creek Followed the N Ridge that parallels Tinkers Creek Road

Went west to Cuyahoga River

Indian Point

Indian Point is an old Algonquin Indian fort and camp site located on the hilltop on the north side of Hemlock Creek Picnic Area in Bedford Reservation.

Indian Point is a high, flat-topped ridge that rises sharply between Hemlock Creek and Tinkers Creek.

From their location the band of Indians who camped here from Spring through Autumn had a good view of the Tinkers Creek Valley, could defend themselves and send smoke signals to other bands of Indians.

Fresh water springs on nearby hillsides provided good drinking water. The lowlands had rich soil for growing corn. The area yielded many nuts, berries, wild vegetables and herbs.

Fish were abundant in the creeks.

Salt licks attracted many wild animals and game birds, making hunting an easier chore.

Settlers who moved into the area in the early 1800s saw evidence of a Fort at Indian Point.

Moses Gleeson, who owned several acres of land in the area, including Indian Point, reported seeing a double row of earth trenches along with the rotted remains of log stockade posts.

Within the post trenches he saw piles of burnt stones from Indian fire pits and other kinds of camp midden such as charred bones and camp refuse.

In the late 1880s, a great-grandson of Moses Gleeson, Edmond "Cub" Carey, posted a sign on a nearby tree. The sign made notice of this site having been a fort.

When Cuyahoga Valley Historian Joe Jesensky scouted Indian Point in the early 1920s, he could detect no trace of the old fort posts.

But, he did see evidence of a double row of ditches across the narrowest part of the hilltop land.

In 1929 Jesensky discovered a flint drill of Indian origin in an old corn field nearby.

Two years later, Jesensky and Mr. Donkin, a Cleveland archaeologist from the State Archaeological Society submitted a documented paper after visiting the site and interviewing local people who shared information and artifacts with them.

In more recent years, Dr. David Brose, who was the Archaeologist for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, studied the site and compiled a report on this probable Indian fort.

A Fur Traders camp and a Tannery were at the junction of where the original end of Dunham Road and Tinkers Creek Road met. (east of the current intersection of Dunham and Tinkers Creek Roads.

Tannery

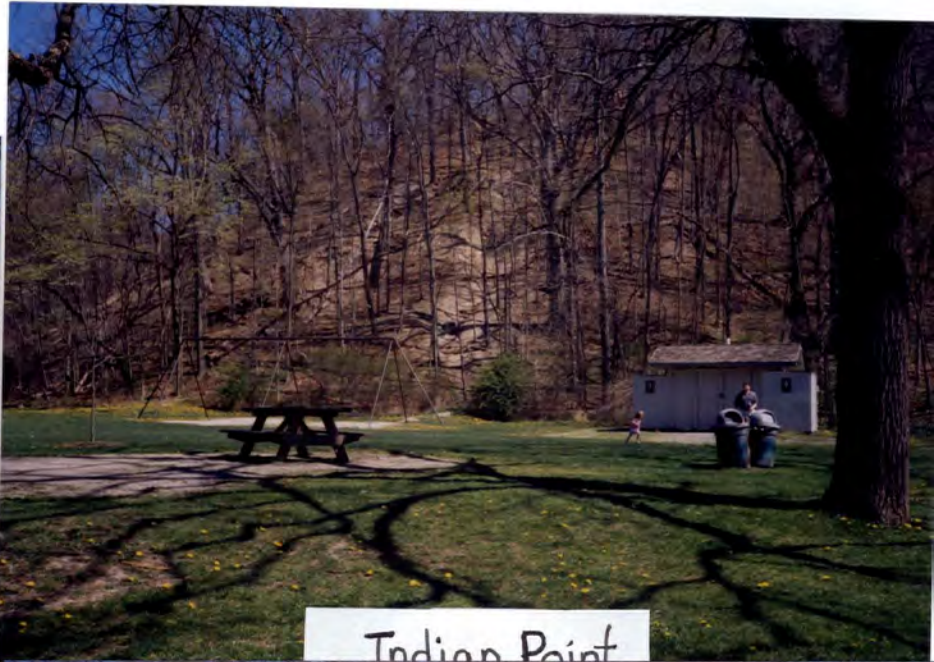
Reportedly there was a tannery located at the junction of Dunham and Tinkers Creek Roads.

BEDFORD RESERVATION
Indian Sites

-2-



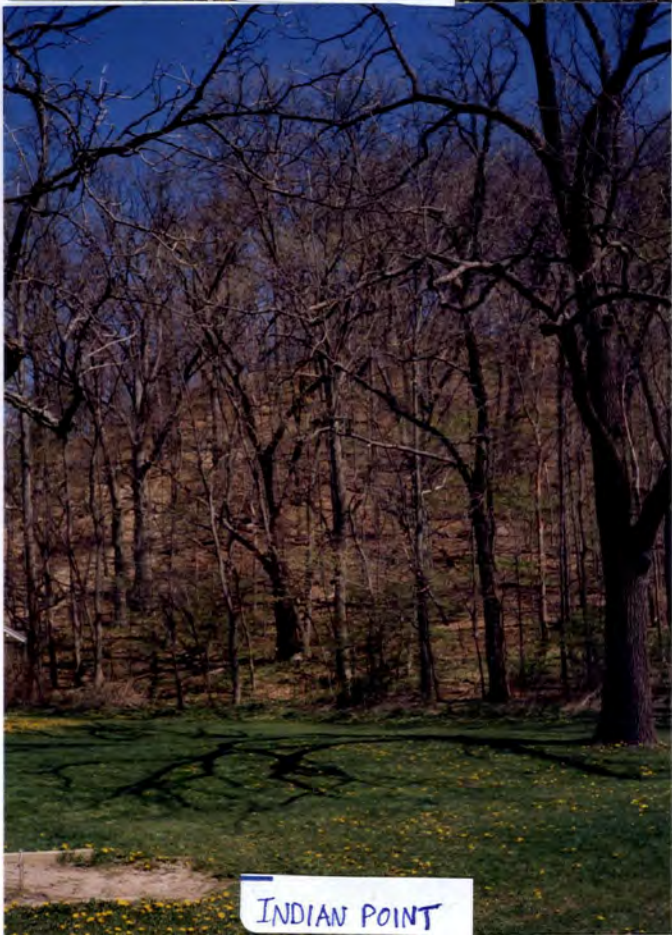
INDIAN POINT



Indian Point



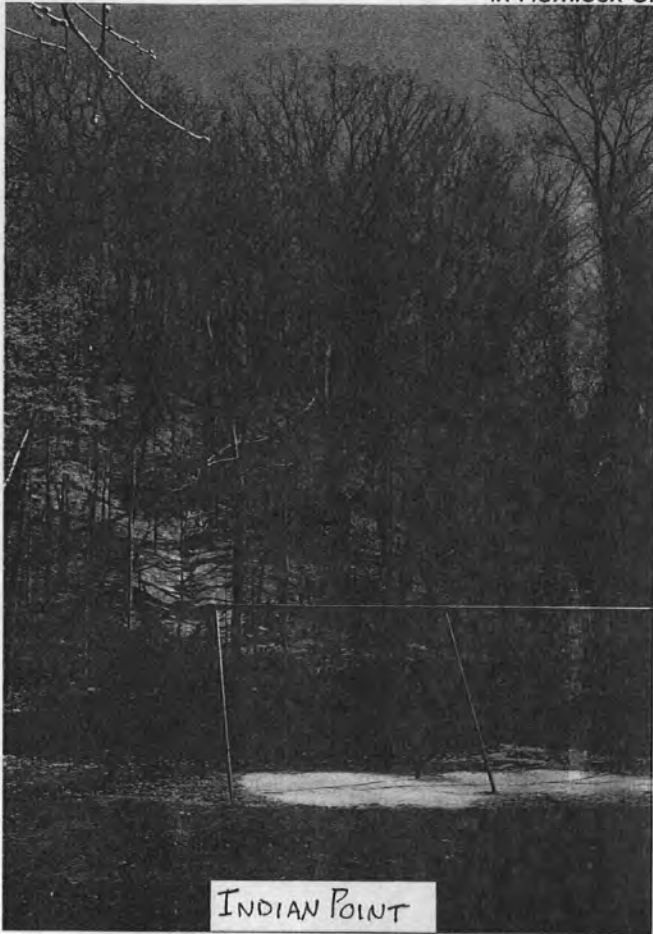
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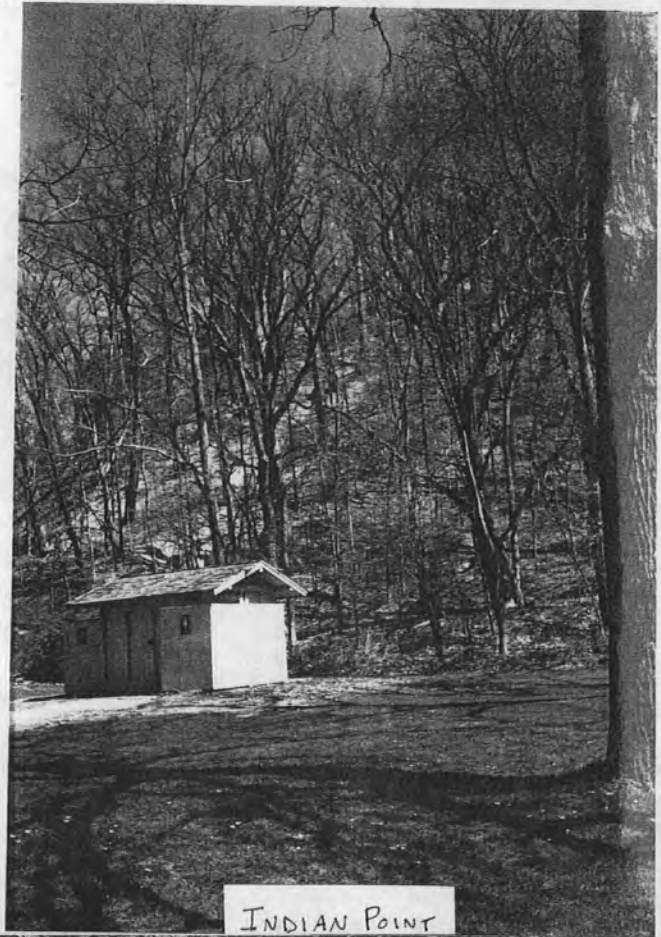
INDIAN POINT

Indian Point - An Indian Fort and Camp

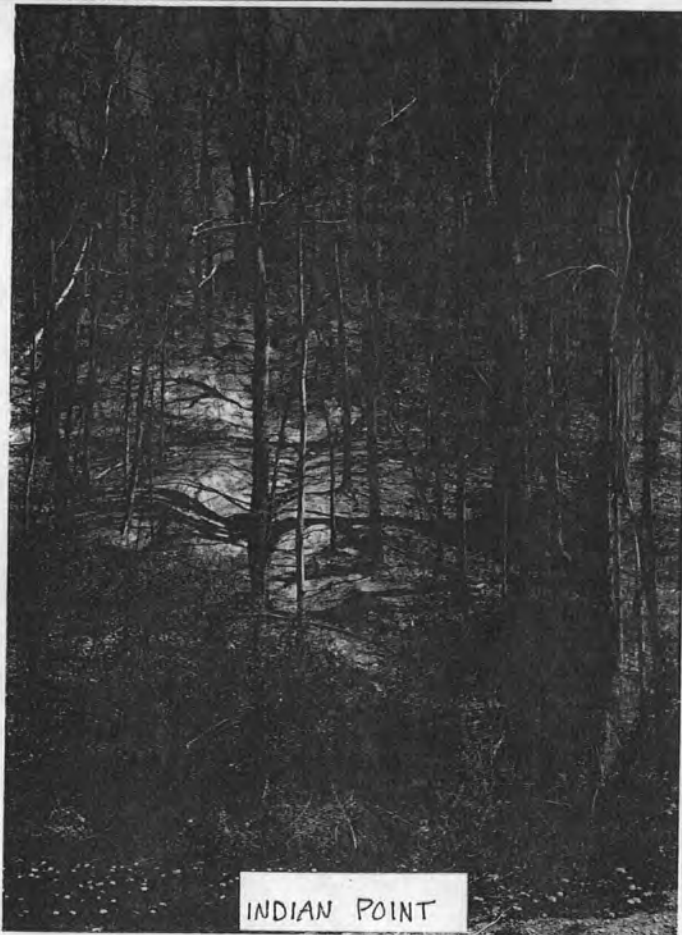
in Hemlock Creek Pavilion Area - Bedford Reservation



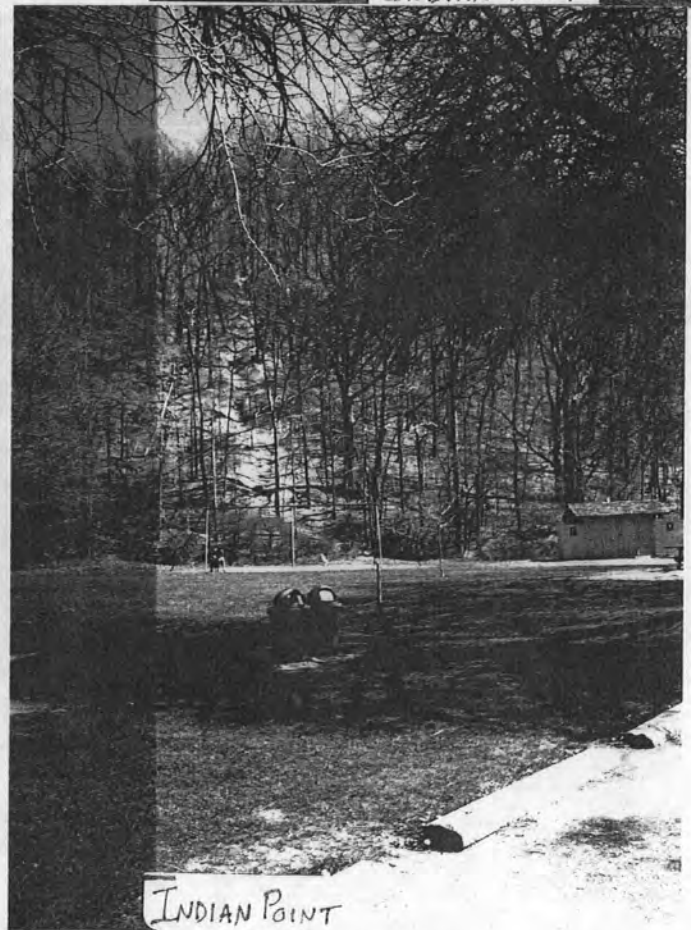
INDIAN POINT



INDIAN POINT



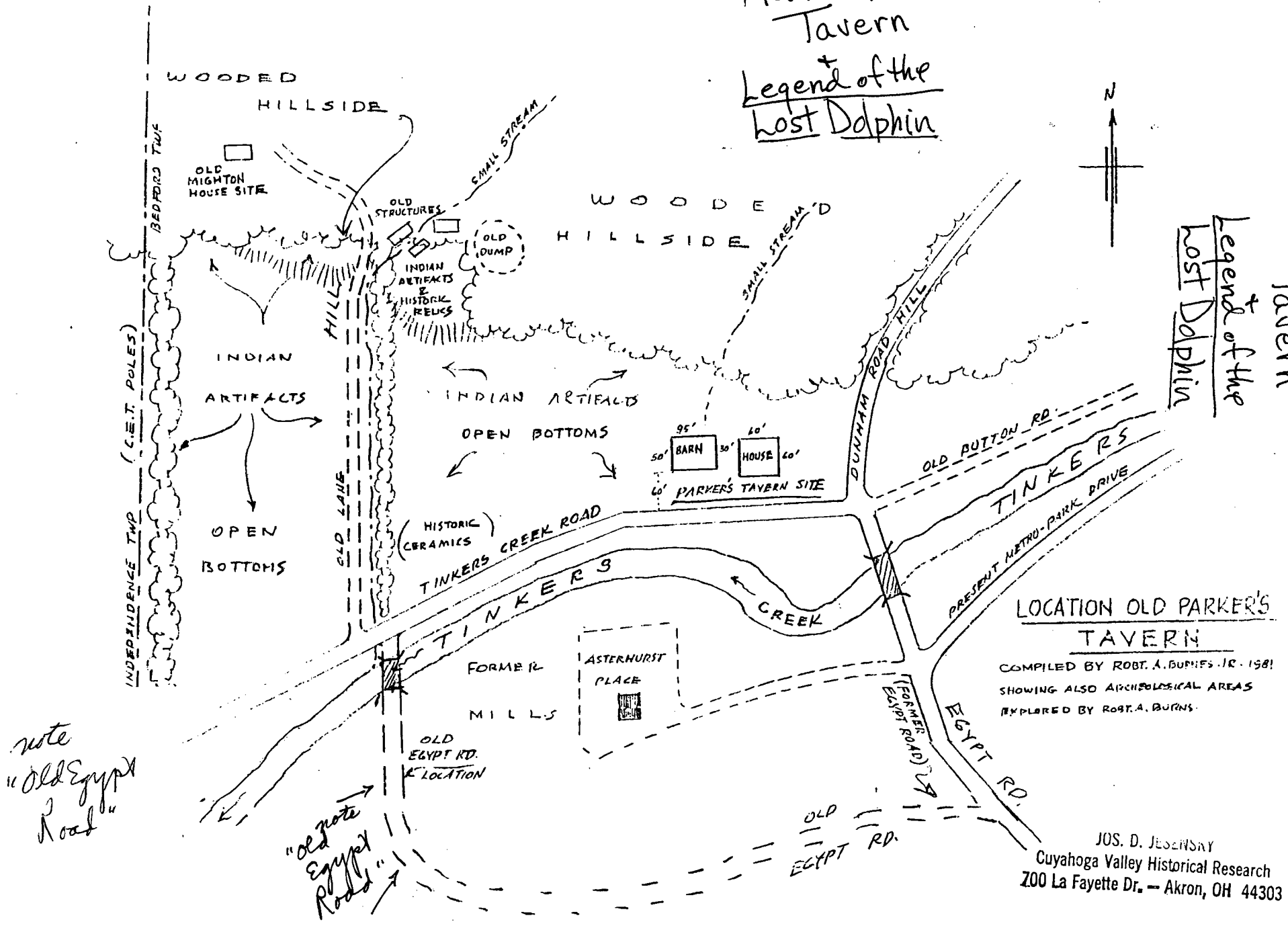
INDIAN POINT



INDIAN POINT

Ma Parker's Tavern Legend of the Lost Dolphin

Ma Parker's
Tavern
Legend of the
Lost Dolphin



note
"old Egypt
Road"

note
"old Egypt
Road"

LOCATION OLD PARKER'S
TAVERN
COMPILED BY ROBT. A. BURNS, JR. 1981
SHOWING ALSO ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
EXPLORED BY ROBT. A. BURNS.

JOS. D. JESZINSKY
Cuyahoga Valley Historical Research
700 La Fayette Dr. - Akron, OH 44303

IN

MOTHER PARKER'S TAVERN

In c. 1820 Cardeo Parker converted Elijah Nobles' cabin into an inn and tavern. This public house was called Mother Parker's Tavern. It was in operation from 1820 until 1846 and was noted for its warm hospitality. Mary Ann Parker, Cardeo's wife, operated the business during the 1820's and for a short time after her husband died in 1827. Then she moved to Independence and opened an establishment by the Akron-Cleveland Canal.

The Legend of the Lost Dauphin is a story told about Mother Parker's Tavern. In the early 1820's two young men entered the tavern, and Ma Parker served them dinner and found them a room in her inn. They left the next morning without paying the bill. However, several months later Mary Ann Parker received a letter postmarked from a country in Europe. In the envelope was a sum of money that far exceeded the unpaid bill and a letter identifying the two visitors. The writer requested Ma Parker to keep the contents of the letter secret.

In time the story became public. The Lost Dauphin was Louis Philippe, the oldest son of the King of France, and his companion was his wife disguised as a young man. Louis Philippe returned to his country to reign as King of France from 1830-1848. It is historical fact that Louis Philippe traveled in Ohio during the 1820's when he was forced to flee his country and live in exile. It is also known that Louis Philippe stayed in two other Ohio cities, Gallipolis and Coshocton, during the early 1820's, so the legend that King Louis Philippe of France slept overnight in "Walton Hills" is probably true.

See Burns papers.

Friday, October 27, 1950

4

THE BEDFORD TIMES-REGISTER & MAPLE HEIGHTS PIONEER

Riddle of Mother Parker's Tavern

Did Prince in Exile Pay Bedford Visit?

By Maurice W. Denk

It's Halloween once again and I suppose I should have a ghost story to tell.

The tale of Mother Parker and the two strangers doesn't concern witches on broomsticks, or even hobgoblins, but it does have a flavor of mystery about it, for it is a riddle without answer. If, after you've read it, you choose to call it a ghost story, that is your privilege.

One dark night in the early 1300's, two strangers stepped out of the black wilderness on Tinker's Creek and into the warm hospitality of Mother Parker's Tavern. This was the first tavern in Bedford. While its exact site is not known, it was located in Bedford township a short distance this side of the Valley View village line. If you stand on the little bridge that carries Dunham rd. over Tinker's Creek at the foot of "Snake" hill, you can be sure you're not far from the place.



SITE OF MOTHER PARKER'S TAVERN—Near this idyllic spot along Tinker's Creek, Mother Parker's historic tavern once stood.

—Times-Register Photo

RIDDLE OF MOTHER PARKER'S TAVERN

DID PRINCE IN EXILE
PAY BEDFORD VISIT?

Maurice W. Denk
Bedford Times Register, Oct. 27, 1950

It's Halloween once again and I suppose I should have a ghost story to tell.

Ma Parker

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TWO STRANGERS

*The
Lost
Dauphin
Story*

The two strangers entered. Mother Parker noticed they were handsome and well dressed. One was tall, the other short and slight of build, appearing to be little more than a boy. After having dinner, they retired to their room.

When Mother Parker awoke the next morning, she found her two guests gone and their bill unpaid. Apparently they weren't gentlemen after all! She put down the account as "lost" and forgot about the matter.

Several months later, however Mother Parker received a letter from overseas. In it was a sum of money that several times paid the bill incurred by the two mysterious lodgers. The letter contained a "confession" that the two were in reality an exiled prince and his bride. The prince later became king of one of the leading countries of Europe. Mother Parker was sworn to secrecy by the letter and no one, save herself, ever knew the identity of the two strangers.

This is the story of Mother Parkers tavern that has been handed down in Bedford tradition. I have thought of it quite frequently and I have come to feel there may be something to it. It was not unheard of for members of the nobility to find their way into the Ohio wilderness. A Russian nobleman was with Colonel

Crawford at the ill-fated expedition against Sandusky in 1782. In 1825, a group of French nobles stopped at Knagg's House in Maumee, O., near Toledo, in their search for the Lost Dauphin, Louis XVII. The Dauphin, if indeed he were alive, would have been 40 years old at the time.

LOST DAUPHIN

It is possible that two of these nobles stopped at the remote tavern on Tinker's Creek in their tireless search. It is a possibility, too, that the Dauphin himself was one of the pair (if you disbelieve the historians who contend that he was killed in France in 1795).

History rules out the English kings. There is no evidence that George IV or his brother, William IV, who succeeded him, ever traveled in Ohio.

We come now to the most likely candidate, handsome Louis Philippe, king of France from 1830 to 1848. It is a historical fact that Louis Philippe traveled in Ohio at the time that Mother Parker operated her tavern on the creek. After he became involved in a plot against the republic, Louis Philippe was forced to flee from France. He turned up at Gallipolis, on the Ohio River, and if you ever visit the famous "Our House" in that city you will see the very bed in which Louis Philippe slept while he was there.

VISITED COSHOCTON

The French king-to-be is also known to have stopped at Charley Williams' famous tavern in Coshocton, O., where he complained of the accommodations and where he was promptly booted out by Mr. Williams.

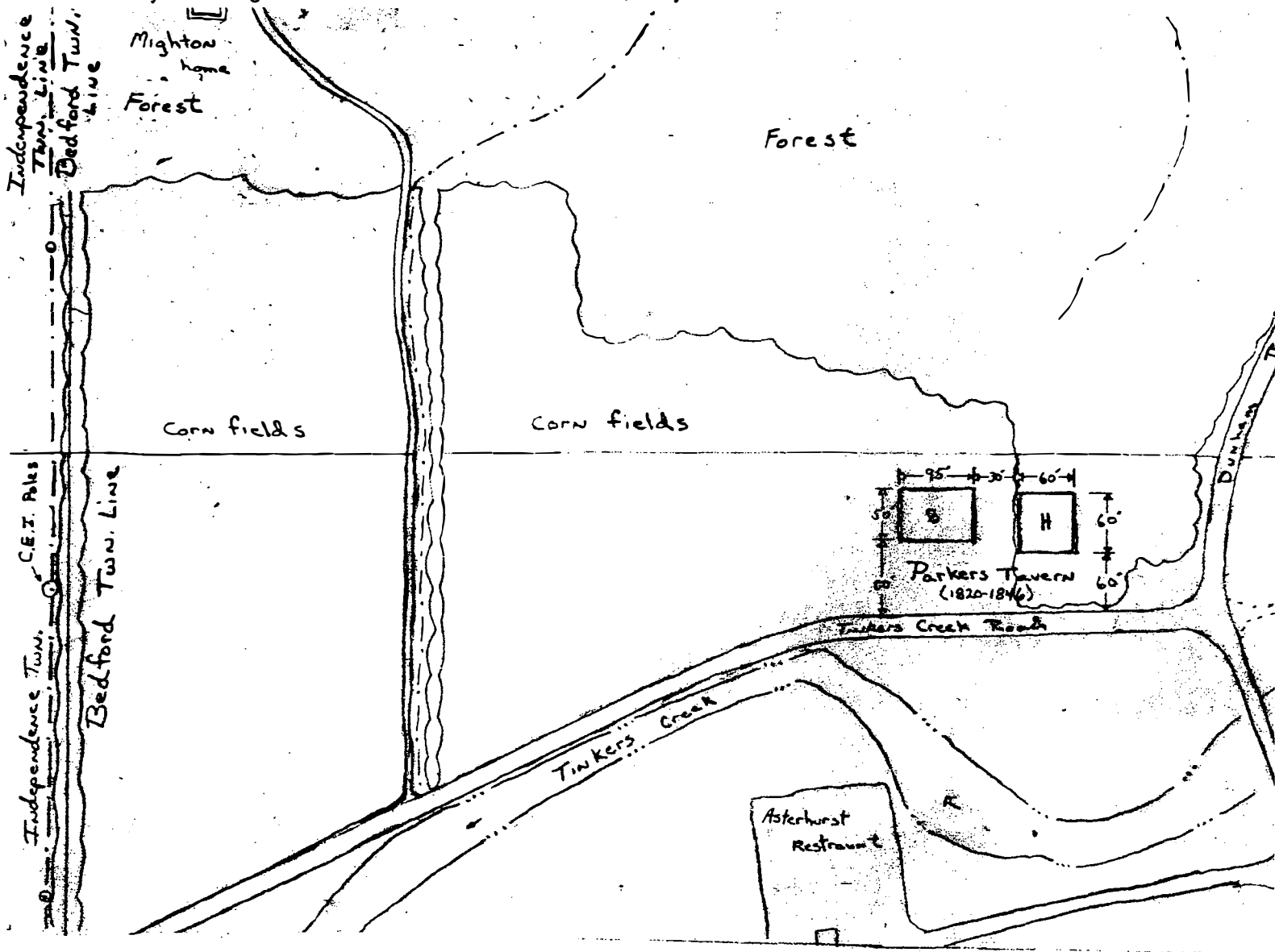
The beautiful Tuscarawas River flows into Coshocton where it joins the Muskingum. Louis Philippe might easily have shaken the dust of Coshocton from his feet and journeyed up the Tuscarawas, taken the portage path to the Cuyahoga and thus found his way to Mother Parker's Tavern. At any rate, he returned to his country and became king of France in 1830, reigning for 18 years.

And so, our Halloween story is done. You may agree that it poses a riddle for which there is no answer, or you may call it just another ghost story. As for me, I like to think that those two mysterious strangers really stepped out of the black night into Bedford tradition, and that one of them was the handsome Louis Philippe.

The Site of Ma Parker's Tavern

Sketch by Joseph Jesensky

Ma Parker's Tavern The other part of Noble's lot was taken by **Cardeo** and **Mary Ann Parker**. The Parkers built a house big enough for a tavern and inn. They called their establishment **Mother Parker's Tavern**. Ma Parker's Tavern, as it was more often called, operated from 1820-1846. It was known as a friendly, homey establishment. The front of the house had a tavern and small dining room used when the Parkers had women customers. The upstairs had sleeping space for traveling men, and the Parkers probably offered their bedroom to women and families who stayed overnight. When Cardeo Parker died in 1827, Mary Ann Parker continued to run the business.



The Legend of the Lost Dauphin is a story told about Ma Parker's Tavern. In the early 1820s, two young men entered the tavern. Ma Parker served them dinner and they stayed overnight. They left the next morning without paying the bill. Several months later, Mary Ann Parker received a letter postmarked from a country in Europe. In the envelope was a sum of money. The writer requested Ma Parker keep the issue a secret.

Louis Philippe and his wife, dressed in men's clothes were the visitors. Louis Philippe was the Lost Dauphin, the King of France's oldest son. He and his wife were staying in the United States for his safety. It is known that the two of them had been in the Ohio cities of Gallipolis and Coshocton. They probably escaped their entourage for a get-away, but didn't take enough money with them. Louis Philippe returned to France to reign as King of France from 1830 – 1848. The French word "Dauphin" is their term for a Crown Prince who would take over the throne upon the current King's death.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS
IN THE 1800's MOSES
GLEESON owned a gristmill situated behind today's Astorhurst Restaurant. These two millstones, now part of the decor, were found on the site of the old mill. (1986 photograph)



The first mill in Bedford Township was a gristmill built by Adams and Starr and taken over shortly afterwards by Moses Gleeson. The Gleeson Mill stood behind the present day Astorhurst Restaurant (6980 Dunham Road), on the grounds where there is now a concrete block building used for living quarters. Part of the millrace for the gristmill is visible today. The small stream of water that runs along the south side of the Astorhurst driveway and the pond behind the living quarters remain. The sluice was dug to channel water from Tinker's Creek and provide a constant supply of water to the mill. Two millstones from the gristmill are featured in front of the restaurant. They were found at the mill site by a former owner and moved to the spot where they are today. Records at the Cuyahoga County Archives indicate the mill, with living quarters for the family, was built c. 1840.

Edmond (Cub) Carey, who was born in 1888 and lives today in his family homestead at the junction of Tinker's Creek and Canal Roads, recalls the bridge that crossed Tinker's Creek and led to the gristmill. Iron trusses spanned the creek and supported the wooden planks. This mill bridge was near the township border.

TWO MILLS

Early maps of Bedford Township show two working mills in Little Egypt, a gristmill and a sawmill.

Tracing Our Heritage
c. 1986
JK

MOTHER PARKER'S TAVERN AND THE LEGEND OF THE LOST DAUPHIN

1820 Cardeo Parker built an inn and tavern on the property where Bedford Township's first settler, Elijah Nobles, had built his cabin. This lic house on the north side of Tinker's Creek Road near Dunham Road called Mother Parker's Tavern. It was in operation from 1820 until 1827. Mary Ann Parker, Cardeo's wife, operated the business during the 1820's and for a short time after her husband died in 1827. Then she moved to Independence and opened an establishment by the Akron-Cleveland Road.

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In time the story became public. The Lost Dauphin was Louis Philippe, the oldest son of the King of France, and his companion was his wife, disguised as a young man. Louis Philippe returned to his country to reign as King of France from 1830-1848. It is historical fact that he traveled in Ohio during the 1820's when he was forced to flee his country and live in exile. It is also known that Louis Philippe stayed in two other Ohio cities, Chillicothe and Coshocton, during the early 1820's, so the legend that King Louis Philippe of France slept overnight in Walton Hills is probably true.

Oldtime residents of today may remember this property on the northeast corner of Dunham and Tinker's Creek Roads as the farm belonging to the Mighton, then later the Groh family. Two scenic barns stood at the base of the hillside, but neither is there today. The national government now owns that land; it is part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

TWO MILLS

Early maps of Bedford Township show two working mills in Little Egypt, a gristmill and a sawmill.

County Archives indicate the mill, with living quarters for the family, was built c. 1840.

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LITTLE EGYPT continued 2

Bedford Historical Society Records:

Mary Ann Cardee Parker: Mother Parkers children, William Parker was 18 in 6-7-1833 and Mary Parker was 15 in 6-7-1833

Mary A. Parker got a Tavern License on 5-3-1829 and on 5-23-1828
tax duplicate of 1829: Cardee Parker LOT 61

Cardee filed his will on 10-17-1827

The tavern sat on the site of Elijah Noble's cabin. It was on the north hillside of Tinker's Creek Road at the Dunham Road Hill. The cabin became the tavern.

"Tavern" built between 1816 and 1818. It included an INN and a TAVERN

Mother Parker's Tavern was in business from 1820-1846.

Cardee Parker died 1827 at age 58. He was a Major in the War of 1812.

In 1827 she closed the tavern and opened a new one on the canal. The tavern was called a public house.

According to Joe Jesensky 1976: "the business was built by Cardee Parker and run by his widow, Ma Parker. When the new canal was built she moved to Independence and ran a public house along side the new waterway."

According to Jesensky: "this area (The Astorhurst) is one of considerable interest in history of Bedford - for it was here that Bedford first started. Here...the first settler of Tinkers Creek, Elijah Nobles, built his house in 1813. Early maps of 1874 show 2 mills here, a grist mill and a saw mill."

According to Maurice Denk 11-3-1950

"In the early 1820's 2 men came to the tavern. Both were young: a young man and a boy. Mrs. Parker was operating the tavern that night. They left the next morning without paying. Several months later she got a letter from overseas with money; much more than the cost of their stay. In the letter it said the young man and boy were really an exiled prince and his bride from a leading European country. The letter asked that Ma Parker keep the letter a secret. Rumor has it that the prince later became a ruling monarch in his country. "

He called the prince The Lost Dauphin." He was probably, according to Denk, Louis Philippe, King of France 1830-1848. He returned to France and became King of France in 1830, reigning for 18 years. It is a historical fact that Louis Philippe traveled in Ohio during the 1820's. He was forced to flee France and live in exile during those years. Fact has it Louis Philippe stopped and stayed in Gallipolis and Coshocton.

OLD CEMETERY YIELDS INFORMATION
ON CARDEE PARKER, OTHER PIONEERS

Maurice W. Denk
Bedford Times Register, Nov. 3, 1950

It was one of those rare days in mid-October when my good friend Ed Reiber and I went to find the old cemetery off Tinker's Creek rd. in Valley View. Of course, Ed knew where it was all the time. He was born over on the west side of the Cuyahoga river and his grandfather, Chris Reiber, worked on the construction of the Ohio Canal here more than a century ago.

Here, where the Tinker's Creek valley widens into one of the most beautiful and peaceful spots I know, we turned in at the drive of Charles Meyer who greeted us and told us we were welcome to climb the hill and examine the old burial ground.

OLD INDIAN TRAIL

We ascended the steep incline by a wagon track which Ed said was once an old Indian trail that ran roughly parallel to the present Canal rd., running down to the river at Hathaway rd. Later, this Indian trail became a road used by the white man, he said, but today it has practically disappeared.

At the summit, we climbed a fence and, jumping down on the other side, found ourselves in the cemetery.

Ed said I might find something of interest to write about, and I was not disappointed. The second headstone I looked at was "Cardee Parker". This represented a momentous discovery, for here under this weather-beaten marker, lay the remains of the man who operated the first tavern in Bedford township and who was the husband of the celebrated "Mother" Parker about whom I wrote last week. Carved in beautiful script on the stone were these words: "In memory of Cardee Parker who died June 6, ----." Age ----. Time and weather had obliterated the year of death and the age. A little research at Cleveland public library a week later supplied these. Parker died in 1827. The Cleveland Herald of June 29, 1827, carried this brief notice: "Died in Bedford on the 6th inst., Major C. Parker, aged 58. Editors in Vermont will please copy."

*Cardee
Parker*

SERVED IN WAR OF 1812

So, in a brief paragraph from a paper 123 years old, we learn that Cardee Parker was a major, apparently in the War of 1812, and that he originally came here from Vermont.

*Cardee
Parker*

Next to the Parker stone is another of bluestone bearing this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Capt. James Walling who died Oct. 10, A. D. 1822 in the 38th year of his life."

A little further away is a stone which reads: "In memory of Lieut. Caleb Baldwin of Youngstown who died on his return from the army March 9, 1813. Age 24 years.

OLDEST GRAVE

This is the oldest grave I found in the little cemetery, the marker having been placed there 137 years ago. I wonder who it was this boy left there in Youngstown so many years ago: a mother, father, wife or loved one? Was he one of the paroled prisoners of Hull's army who landed in Cleveland? Was he one of Capt. Sholes' famous company that occupied Fort Huntington, or did he ride with Gen. Wadsworth that memorable day in 1812 when the general made his famous march from his home in Canfield (near Youngstown) to Cleveland? These are questions seemingly without answer now.

All of the markers face the west, looking across the broad Cuyahoga valley to the distant blue horizon. There are families buried here in this long forgotten cemetery, families of the early settlers of Independence township. The Gillettes, Manns, Campbells, Hyntons, Tumans and Comstocks.

AN OLD FACTORY

Retracing our steps down the old Indian trail, Ed pointed out the site of a large cheese factory that was operating on the hillside 60 years ago. A grove of sycamores has taken its place, but the spring which supplied it with water is still there, bubbling out of a tile in the hillside.

Halfway down the hill I turned and looked back. The huge hard maple that spreads its protecting branches over Cardee Parker's grave at the top of the plateau was rustling in the autumn breeze and the mid-October sky was blue. Thomas Gray wrote these lines in England, but he might just as well have said them here:

Far from the madding crowd's
 ignoble strife
 Their sober wishes never learned
 to stray;
 Along the cool, sequestal vale of
 life
 They kept the noiseless tenor of
 their way.

World's End

World's End was the name of an old tavern Moses Gleeson built a few years before 1827. It was a stagecoach stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road.

World's End was an elegant establishment at the time. The unusual architecture, that of two large houses joined together, provided living space for the family and accommodations for overnight guests. One section of the building housed the resident family, and the other half had rooms for overnight guests upstairs, with a kitchen, dining room and tavern on the first floor.

World's End sat on top of the hill, on the eastern side of Egypt Road. It overlooked the Tinkers Creek Valley. Indeed, from that vista a person could have felt he was on top of the world.

World's End was a land mark in the area until fire destroyed the structure in either 1936 or 1937. The Howard Careys, Gleeson descendents who lived in the home at the time, rebuilt a home for themselves at 6975 Dunham Road.

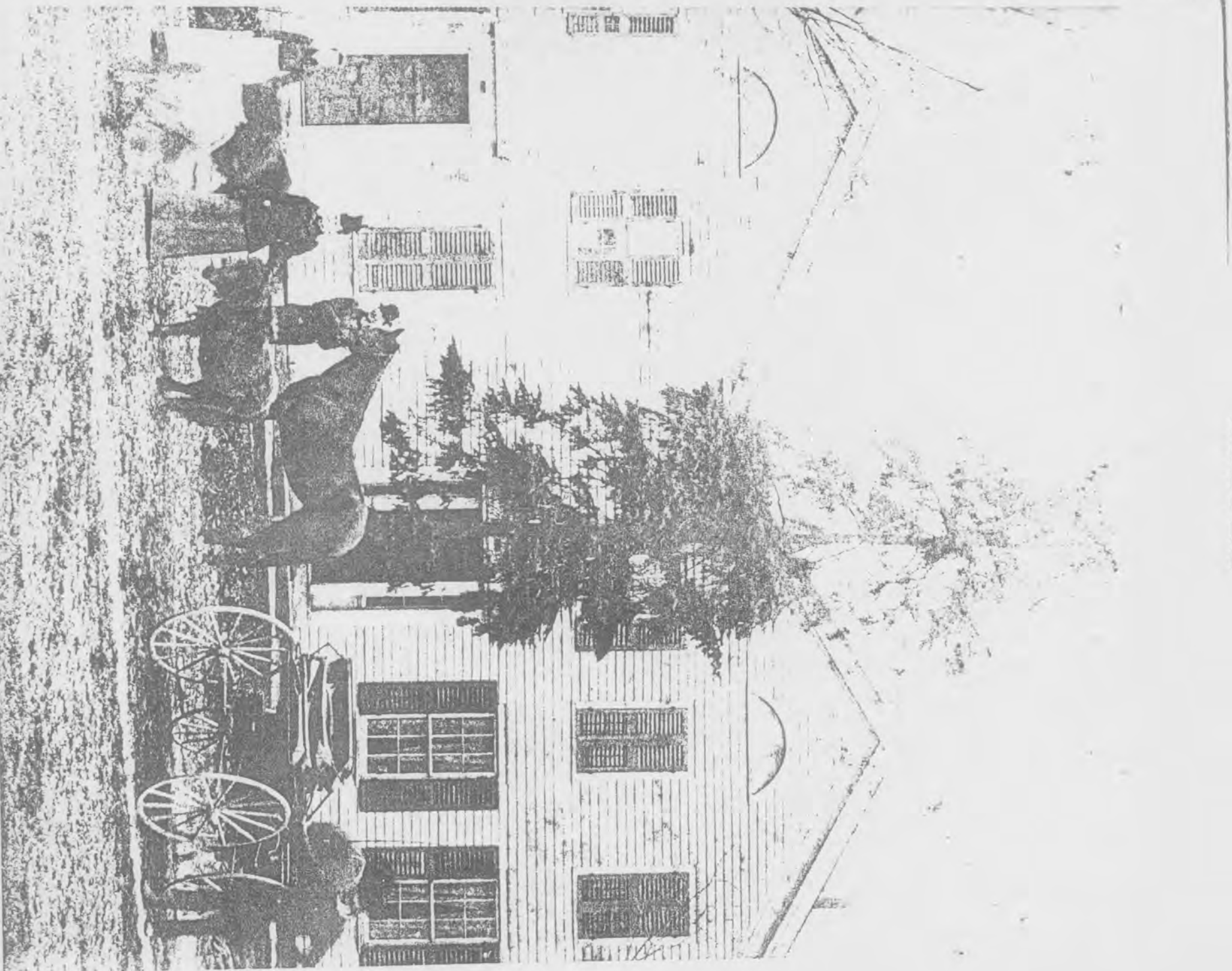
Gleeson also built a twin structure, the Locktender's House, at the corner of Hillside and Canal Roads. The Locktender's House was open for business when the Canal opened in 1827.

The Locktender's House is now the Exploration Center, a visitor center for the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.





Name: "World's End" The Moses Gleeson Stagecoach Tavern/Inn and farmhouse
 Address: Egypt Road (which is now named Dunham Road)
 The portion of Dunham Road south of Tinkers Creek Road was named Egypt Road until 1907, when County Engineers relocated and merged Egypt and Dunham Roads to form one road.
 Date Built: c. 1825-1827
 World's End was a stagecoach stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Route.
 The house stood on the East side hilltop of Dunham Road,
 across the street from today's Astorhurst Golf Course Driving Range
 The double house had living space for the family on one side
 and on the other side, a tavern and dining room downstairs, and accommodations for guests upstairs.
 Still Standing: No A fire destroyed the house in 1936-1937.
 Moses Gleeson designed and built 2 identical structures for his business ventures:
 This one that is no longer standing, and another along the Canal at the intersection
 of Canal Road and Hillside Road.
 That structure has been restored by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park for its Canal Visitor Center.
 Date of Photo: Unknown





*The Old watering trough
fed by a large spring*

*The Old Carey Homestead
Once a Stage House along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route
The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound
to the right - said to be an Indian Burial Mound called Egypt Mound -
after which Old Egypt Road was named. The unusual architecture - that of two houses
joined together - was patterned after a similar house - the Canal Lock Tender's house near Independence, O.
The old house accidentally burned down in 1936 or 1937.*

*J. Jesensky 1931-76
based on an early
field sketch.*

JOSEPH JESENSKY'S 1976 DRAWING of WORLD'S END, based on his early field sketch drawn in 1931. Jesensky wrote: "The Old Carey Homestead Once a Stage House along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route. The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound - said to be an Indian Burial Mound called Egypt Mound - after which Old Egypt Road was named. The unusual architecture - that of two houses joined together - was patterned after a similar house - the Canal Lock Tender's house near Independence, O. The old house accidentally burned down in 1936 or 1937. The old watering trough fed by a large spring.

Based on an early field sketch. Jesensky 1931-76"

OLD PHOTO of the STAGECOACH HOUSE called WORLD'S END. It sat on the east side of Egypt Road, on the hilltop south of today's house at 6975 Dunham Road. World's End provided living space for the family and accommodations for overnight guests.



photos of
"World's End"



NEW WALL HANGING on DISPLAY at the HISTORICAL CENTER

(page 3)



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World's End Inn and Tavern
Home of Gleasons + Careys + Fradettes

World's End



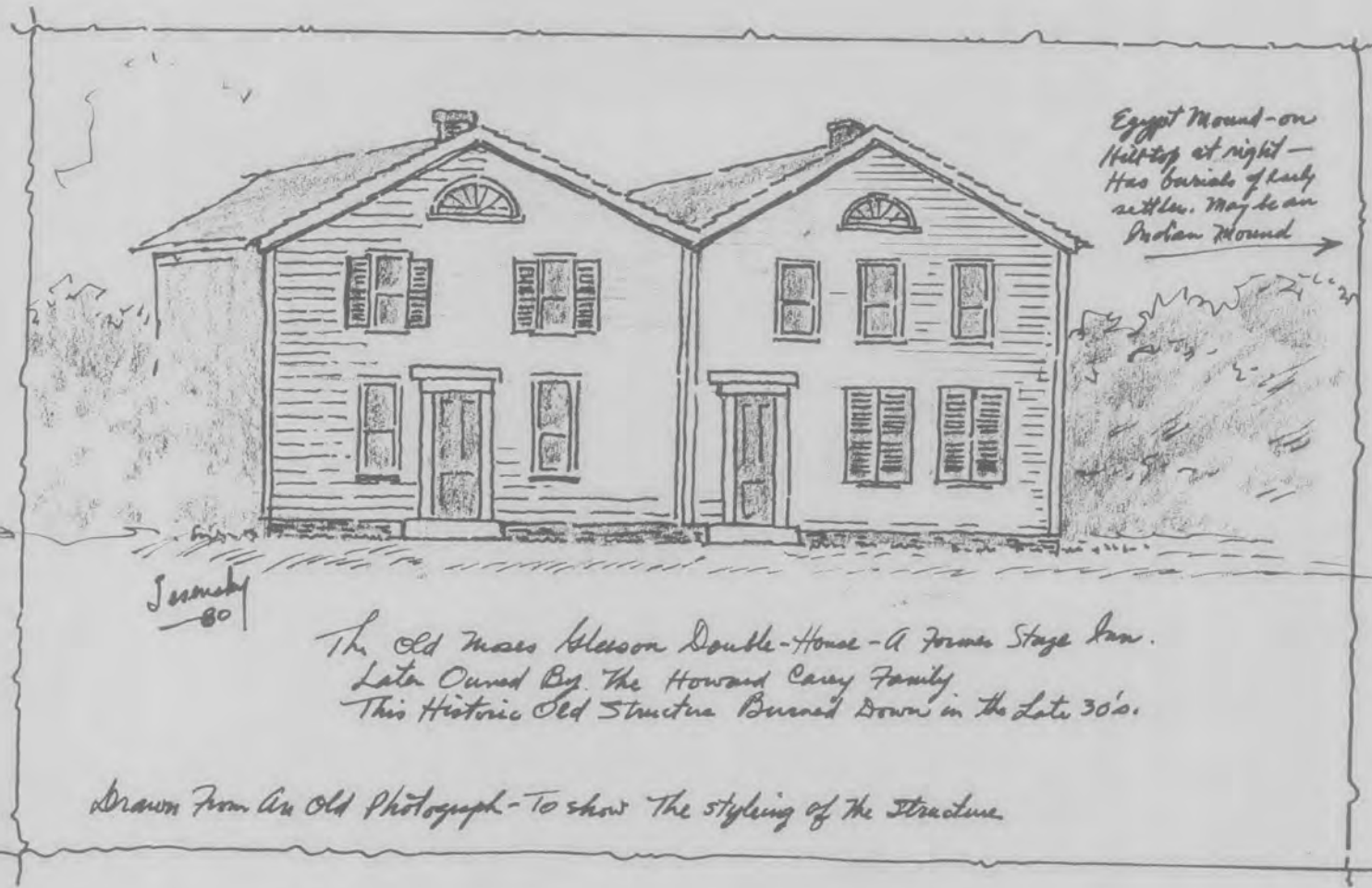


The Old Watering Trough
 Fed by a large Spring

The old Carey Homestead
 Once a Stage House along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route
 The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound
 to the right - said to be an Indian Burial Mound - called Egypt Mound -
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JOSENSKY 1931-76

Based on an early
 field sketch.

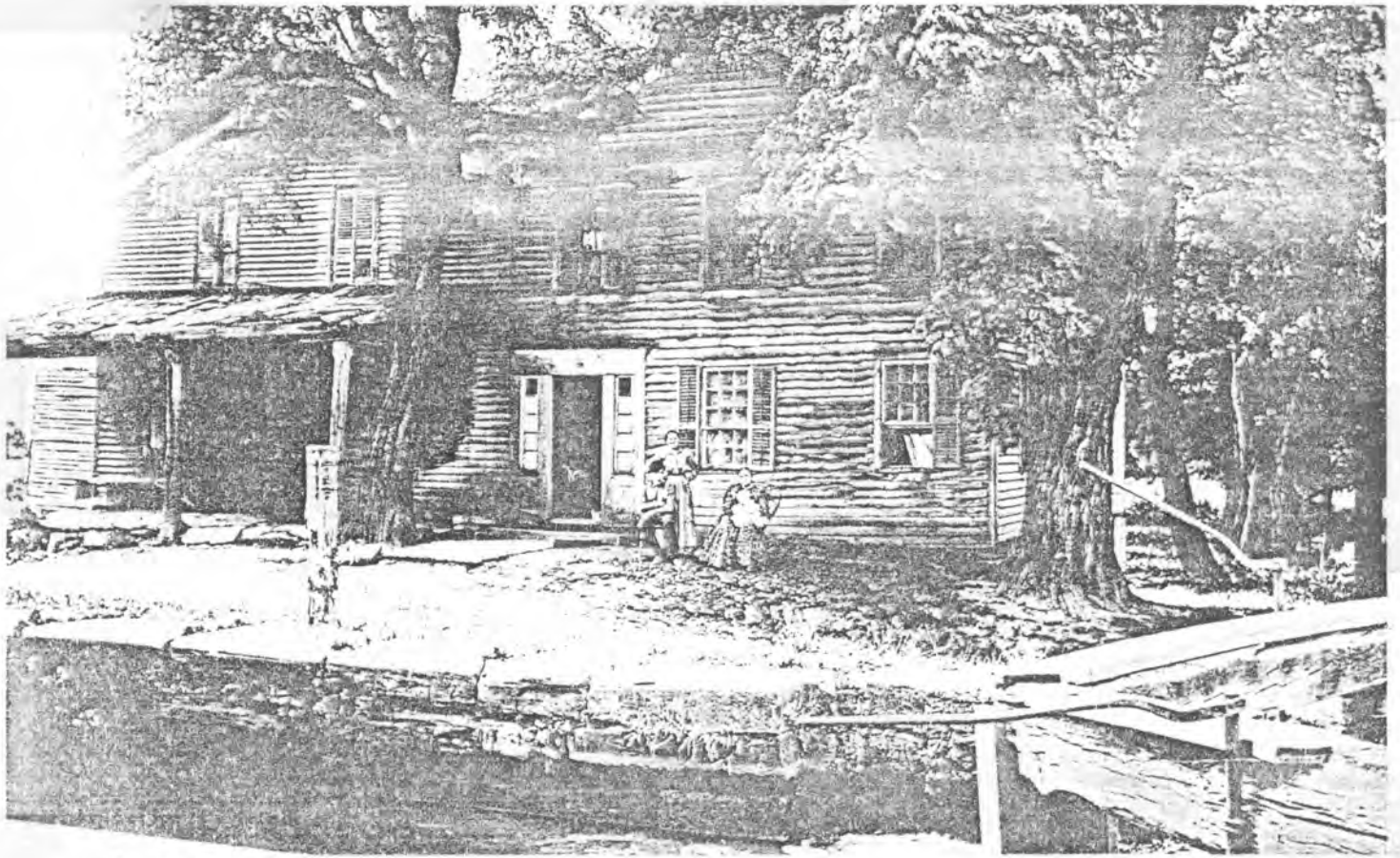


Egypt Mound - on
Hill-top at right -
Has burials of early
settlers. May be an
Indian Mound →

January
80

The Old Moses Gleason Double-House - A former Stage Inn.
Later Owned By The Howard Carey Family
This Historic Old Structure Burned Down in the Late 30's.

Drawn From An Old Photograph - To show The Styling of The Structure.



56 The Early Lock-Tender's House - a "bottle-house" - also once owned by the Gleasons

↑
 Early
 Lock Tender's
 Home
 Hillside Rd/
 Canal Road



→
 Moses
 Gleason's
 World's End
 INN and
 TAVERN
 and
 Residence
 on Egypt
 "Dunham"
 Road

The Moses Gleason "Bottle House" - later - the Carey place - Egypt Rd. Timber Creek. Courtesy Collection of Robert Burns

Egypt Mound - Edmond Gleeson's Grave

Egypt Mound

Egypt Mound has been studied a number of times by geologists, archaeologists and others who were authorized by the state or national government to determine its origin. The reports conflict with one another, but the mound has been declared non-Indian. Joseph Jesensky, who was a Cuyahoga Valley Researcher, believed the mound to be of glacial origin, a Glacial Kame. Glacial kames are heaps of rocks and gravel deposited by the glaciers, more than 14 thousand years ago. It is possible that local Indians used the top of this glacial kame for one of their burial mounds.

The mound is level at the top and roughly triangular in shape, like the bottom of an iron. The two longer sides are about 30 meters long, and the shorter end is about ten meters long. It is about eight meters higher than its surrounding land. Jesensky had a theory of how the mound became triangular shaped, which is peculiar to the shape of other mounds. He thinks that between 1904 and 1909, when New York Central crews were seeking landfill to elevate the track level behind the mound, they dug up the back part of the mound. The large rocks scattered around the base of the mound could be rocks that were too large to use for fill. Today, trees and underbrush conceal the mound's existence from the passerby.

Edmond Gleeson's Grave

The top of Egypt Mound was used as a cemetery by the Gleeson family.

The grave and gravestone of Moses Gleeson's son, Edmond, are there. Edmond died at age 44, in 1854.

A fence that had surrounded the burial plot is now gone, and the slabs of sandstone which supported the fence are barely visible.

The fact that the top of mound is a Gleeson burial site, hindered the investigations into the origin of the Egypt Mound.

1986 photo
of the
"hidden grave site"



Edmond Gleeson
Burial Markers
on
Egypt Mound

Egypt Mound is on
Dunham Road,
across from the
Astorhurst Golf Course
Driving Range

12-2008 Photos

Pictured are:
Judi Schroeder and
Nathan Schroeder



Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 036



2012 Walton Hills Historical Resource Center – Village Field Trip to Egypt Mound



Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 029



Making our way up
Egypt Mound

2012 Walton Hills Historical Resource Center – Village Field Trip to Egypt Mound



Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 027



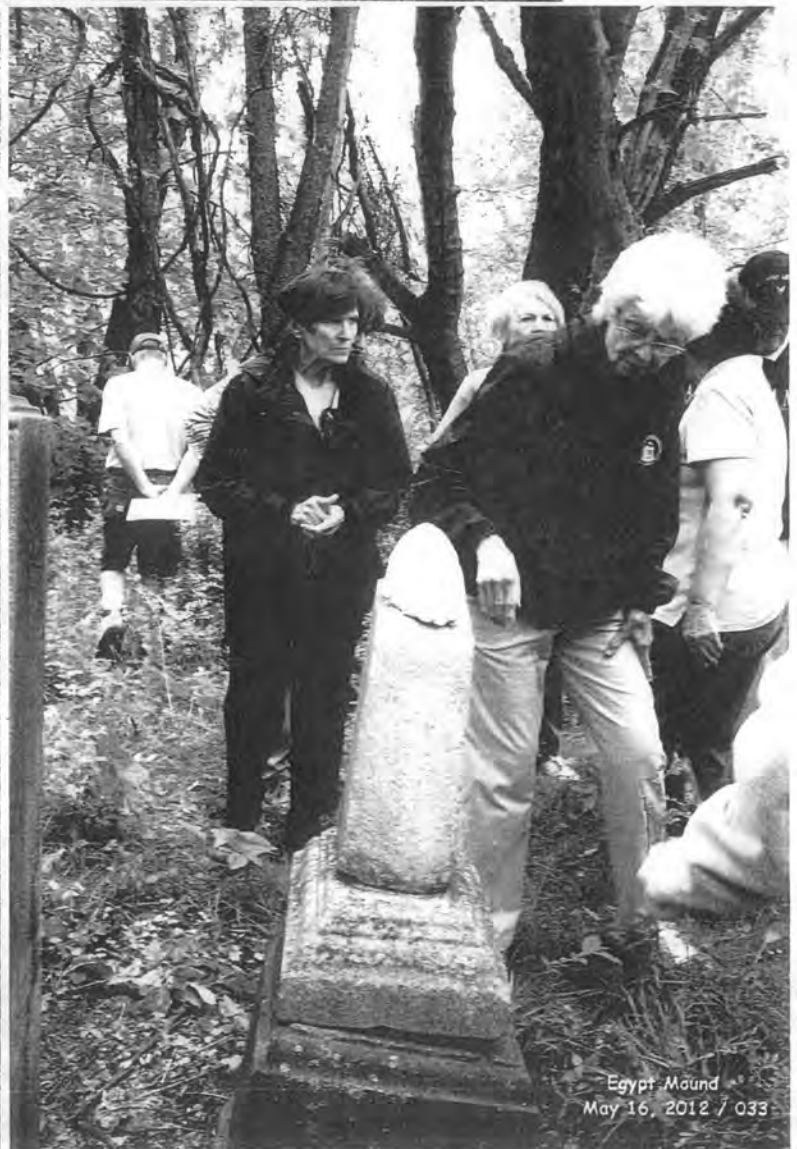
Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 026



Making our way up
to Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 022



Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 035



Egypt Mound
May 16, 2012 / 033

Notes on EGYPT MOUND - EDMOND GLEEON'S GRAVE

Compiled by Jean Kainsinger 5-2012

Excerpt from Archeological Notes – Bedford – Bedford Reservation October 2, 1931 (?) Transcribed from original field notes (signature) Joseph D. Jesensky

“However, when we reached the other mound, farther down the valley, on the Carey place – (Egypt Mound), Mr. Donkin proclaimed it to be a genuine mound – probably the largest mound in Cuyahoga County. It has never been thoroughly excavated – except for some brief digging at various spots along its base. The owners did not permit a more thorough excavation of the mound, as it was the burial ground of their ancestors – Several burials are marked – and many more are buried there – not marked, and perhaps underneath these burials – there may rest the bones of even more ancient people. It is flatiron shaped, said to be in the form of a triangle on top, with all 3 sides of equal length. Scrubby brush covers the lower sides – and a few large trees are on its summit, some of which have died off lately. Nearby – stand the old rambling long house of the present Carey family. It was once an old Stage Road Inn – The road leading past was once the “Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Road.”

“July, 1964: Visited the area with the purpose of photographing the mound. Talked with old man Carey, who lived in a bungalow nearby. He stated that, in the late 30s, Mr. E. B. Wight, a civil engineer, mapped and surveyed the mound. The top proved to be an almost perfect triangle, called a “flatiron” by the locals.”

“Mr. Carey also quickly pointed out the settlers’ graves as the reason for the dearth of diggings and explorations, save for a few superficial test holes at its base. Regarding the naming of the old Egypt Road (now Dunham Rd.), I had heard that this derived from the unique pyramid mound nearby, but this didn’t jibe with Carey’s recollection. He recalled it as having been known as the “Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Road”. The old tavern house (destroyed by fire in 1936-7) was a stop on this line, and was formerly called “World’s End”. Its peculiar architecture has been detailed above. Along with the aforementioned historical spring in its yard, a number of its huge old shade trees still stand. The spring still flows copiously, oblivious to any passage of time.... I drew a blank as to gaining any insights into the reasoning behind the intriguing name “World’s End”, and am left only with the supposition of the term coming from its obvious surroundings; a steep bluff overlooking the Tinkers Creek Valley.” Signed Jos D. Jesensky 1976

Excerpt from *PAGES FROM A TINKERS CREEK VALLEY SKETCH BOOK...1923-1933* Joseph D. Jesensky

14 – EGYPT MOUND: BEDFORD TOWNSHIP – DUNHAM ROAD

“This large, conspicuous mound was proclaimed by Mr. Dunkin a local state archaeologist to be the largest in Cuyahoga County. Curiously, only a limited number of excavations have ever been made (and those at its base), and they yielded little in the way of significant findings. On the summit are the graves of several early settlers, effectively and permanently banishing all inquisitive archaeologists from the main bulk of the mound. It is roughly triangular, about 400 ft. long by 200 wide, and rises, on the average, to a height of 20 ft. above its surrounding scene.”

“Long a local landmark, it is passed by today’s Dunham Road, which was originally named, in fact “Egypt Road” in deference to it. Personal observation of it suggests that it was not man-made, but, rather, of glacial origin, as are many similar ones throughout the Cuyahoga Valley. The entire circumference around its base is covered with wide bands of rounded stones, deposited by the glaciers helter-skelter and, perhaps, later collected and assembled by human hands. This idea, yet only a supposition, could possibly be confirmed by careful observation and excavation of the site. As aforementioned, however, this approach will likely never be applied, to this or other, related, issues, due to the pioneer graves.”

Excerpt from *The Leader*, "Remembering When... The Egypt Mound" by Dan Ostrowski 12-10-1998

(-3 paragraphs typed as written-

Ostrowski wrote his article based upon an interview with Lois Fradette who, at that time, lived at 6975 Dunham Road, Walton Hills OH 44146 440-232-9160)

"The Moses Gleason will of 6-24-1867 bequests a plot of ground 38 ft. running north and south by 107 ft. running east and west as a family burial ground never to be sold to strangers on the summit of Egypt Mound, and about 100 feet east of the road. This plot as it has been for many years and is presently is surrounded by an almost impenetrable growth of thick thorns, briars and trees. There once was a huge Cherry tree near the south-center of the plot and it acted as a prominent landmark."

"During a visit with Lois Fradette she recalled a plot which others have described as a 10 ft. x 20 ft. section surrounded by a border of curb stones and at the corners were originally four or more tapered, square columns or pillars about four feet high with a decorative half-ball carved at their top. There were about six head stones most unreadable. The last stone having barely visible markings had "Edmond Gleason" on it."

"He died in 1954."



Egypt Mound: Bedford Township - Dunham Road

J. Jesensky

This large, conspicuous mound was proclaimed by Mr. Dunkin to be the largest in Cuyahoga County. Curiously, only a limited number of excavations have ever been made (and those at it's base), and they have yielded little in the way of significant results. On the summit are the graves of several early settlers, effectively and permanently banishing all inquisitive archeologists from the main bulk of the mound. It is roughly triangular, about 400 ft. long by 200 wide, and rises, on the average, to a height of 20 ft. above it's surrounding scene.

Long a local landmark, it is passed by today's Dunham Road, which was originally named, in fact, "Egypt Road" in deference to it. Personal observation of it suggests that it was not man-made, but, rather, of glacial origin, as are many similar ones throughout the Cuyahoga valley. However, the entire circumference around it's base is covered with wide bands of rounded stones, deposited by the glaciers helter-skelter and, perhaps, later collected and thus assembled by human hands. This idea, yet only a supposition, could possibly be confirmed by careful observation and excavation of the site. As aforementioned, however, this approach will likely never be applied, to this or other, related, issues, due to the pioneer graves.

Several salient facts suggest it's identity as an important archeological site. It is situated several miles up Tinker's Creek valley, at a point where it narrows into a steep-sided, forested gorge, offering good hunting and a pronounced strategic advantage. As further evidence, it lies close to an important local Indian Trail, the Mahoning-Ottawa. A short distance up the valley, at a spot since dubbed "Indian Point", an extensive earthwork fort and related evidences were later found by settlers. Nearby flatlands may well have provided an appropriate locale for their agriculture. All-in-all, this particular place possesses many various requirements, all pointing to it

as a likely location for a large village. It is also secluded from the more heavily trafficked Cuyahoga River, several miles downstream.

II. - OLD TAVERN: (World's End)

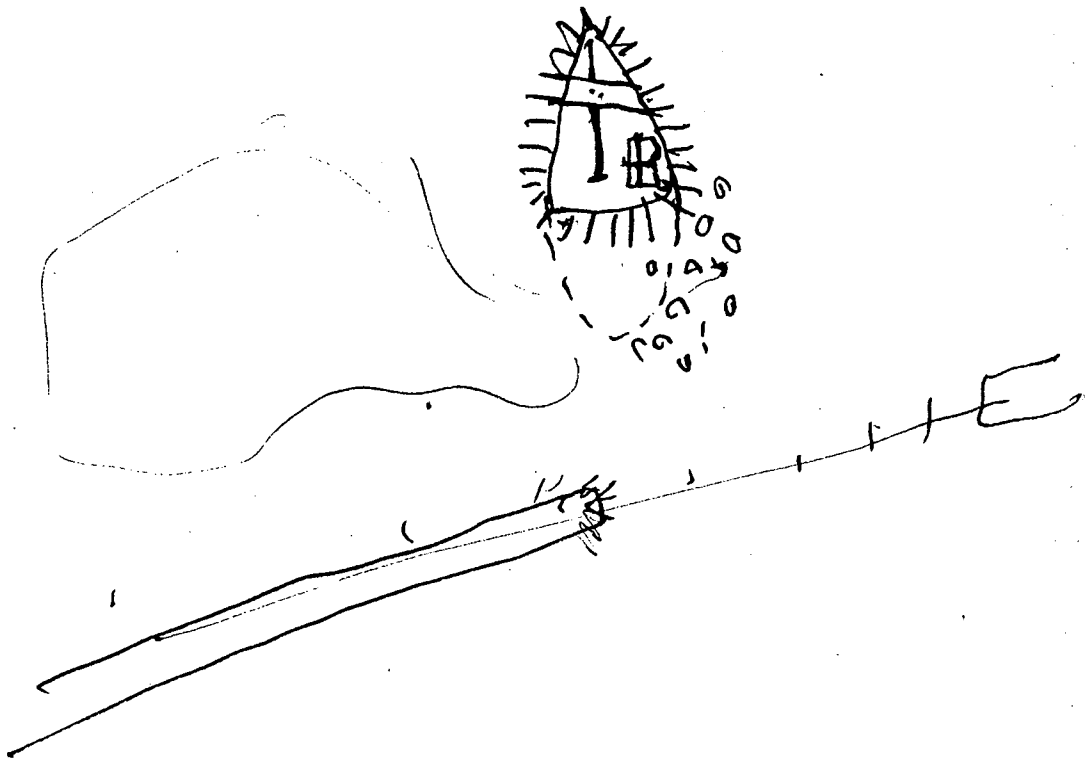
This odd-looking house was occupied by the Carey family at the time when I sketched it, in the late 1920's. It once served as a stagecoach tavern, along the old Cleveland-Pittsburgh route. Architecturally it was notably odd, more like two houses joined together, and the style may have influenced other builders, some years later, when a similar lock tender's dwelling was erected at nearby Independence. (This structure can still be seen, from Canal Road). In 1936-37 a fire destroyed this tavern, and it was replaced by a smaller house. Behind it lies the mound and its ancient trees, some of which are now dead. One remaining vestige of the early, stagecoach era is a large old wooden trough which sits in the yard by a spring. Water was once piped through this and down to the flats below, for use there in a distillery.

July, 1964: Visited the area with the purpose of photographing the mound. Talked with old man Carey, who lived in a bungalow nearby. He stated that, in the late 30's, Mr. E.B. Wight, a civil engineer, mapped and surveyed the mound. The top proved to be an almost perfect triangle, called a "flatiron" by the locals.

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End". It's peculiar architecture has been detailed above. Along with the aforementioned historical spring in it's yard, a number of it's huge old shade trees still stand. The spring still flows copiously, oblivious to any passage of time. I have not yet been able to learn if this tavern house is the same one referred to in area history as "Parker's Tavern", built by Cardee Parker and run by his widow, "Mother" Parker. When the new canal was built she moved to Independence and ran a public house along side the new waterway. Likewise, I drew a blank as to gaining any insights into the reasoning behind the intriguing name "World's End", and am left only with the supposition of the term coming from it's obvious surroundings; a steep bluff overlooking the Tinker's Creek valley.

Joe D. Jesensky 1976



Remembering When... The Egypt Mound

BY DAN F. OSTROWSKI

No, we are not talking of a mound in the country of Egypt. We are talking about a family burial mound on old Egypt Road in Walton Hills but in an earlier time was known as Bedford Territory. Where is Egypt Road? Well, if you drive down Dunham Road hill to Tinkers Creek, then cross the bridge and begin up the next hill that part of the road and beyond was called Egypt Road. The original owner of the land on both sides of the road in this area was Moses Gleason (sometimes spelled Gleeson) but currently the owner and heir of the remaining land is Mr. Lois Fradette.

The mound on the property called Egypt Mound has been known as an Indian Burial Mound, but in 1980 the Cleveland Museum of Natural History conducted a dig to determine what kind of a mound was really there. The final report states "that the Egypt Mound represents a natural alluvial terrace or glacial kame erosional remnant. Neither prehistoric cultural materials nor any evidence of prehistoric cultural construction can be documented at the Egypt Mound. Intensive investigation of exposed ground surfaces has failed to yield a single unquestionable artifact of prehistoric aboriginal manufacture. No historic period archaeological remains, feature, or strata were encountered in the subsurface transect sampling of the property." It therefore is not an Indian Mound.

The Moses Gleason will of 6-24-1867 bequests a plot of ground 38 ft.

running north and south by 107 ft. running east and west, as a family burial ground never to be sold to strangers on the summit of Egypt Mound, and about 100 feet east of the road. This plot as it has been for many years and is presently is surrounded by an almost impenetrable growth of thick thorns, briars and trees. There once was a huge Cherry tree near the south-center of the plot and it acted as a prominent landmark.

During a visit with Lois Fradette she recalled a plot which others have described as a 10 ft. x 20 ft. section surrounded by a border of curb stones and at the corners were originally four or more tapered, square columns or pillars about four feet high with a decorative half-ball carved at their top. There were about six head stones most unreadable. The last stone having barely visible markings had "Edmond Gleason" on it.

He died in 1854.

Lois remembered that at the top of the hill where the golf course driving range is was an old stagecoach house. It was on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh stage route. It stood on the east side of the road above the bluff of the 8th hole of the Astorhurst Golf Course. It looked very similar to the Hillside Visitors Center on the Canal. Two building joined together with living space for a family and accommodations for overnight guests. There was a barn in rear and Lois remembers taking the cows down the hill to a spring fed pond which was used as a watering hole (this is the current 8th hole lake on the golf course). Lois also remembered that she lived in the second floor of the Club House and that there was an ice cream stand near there and the woman, Susie Munn, who tended it always had a spare can of gasoline for sale for those automobiles that were always running out of gas in the 1930's.

Information on the genealogy of the Comstock-Gleason family follows.

Steven Comstock bought land from the Connecticut Land Co. near an old mill on Tinkers Creek. He was the first permanent settler in the Bedford Territory. His second child Sara was the first child born in Bedford 4-30-1815.

Moses Gleason came

to Bedford in 1814. One of his sons Edmond Gleason married the 6th child of the Comstocks, Charlotte. Their daughter Clara Gleason (b. 6-25-1851) married Dominic Montgomery Carey. In turn their son Howard Carey married Gertrude Bonner. In turn their daughter Margaret married James Fradette. In turn their son ~~Howard~~ ^{Howard} Fradette married Lois who was on of the sources of my information

check

Howard Carey
M. Gertrude Bonner
Lois Fradette
6975 Dunham Rd.
Walton Hills 44146
440-232-9160
their daughter
Margerale
married
James Fradette.

OUR UNIQUE VILLAGE of WALTON HILLS -- NESTLED BETWEEN TWO PARKS --

by Jean and Bob Kainsinger

This is the seventh in a series of articles featuring areas of Bedford Reservation and the Cuyahoga Valley National Park that are within the boundaries of Walton Hills. Future articles will include more stories about historic sites within the parks.

THE ASTORHURST ACRES

Although Astorhurst properties are privately owned today, they are all within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

SITE OF THE FIRST HOMESTEAD

The Astorhurst acreage, at the southwest corner of Tinkers Creek and Dunham Roads, was where the first permanent settlers in Bedford Township chose to live. In 1814, Stephen and Julia Comstock and their first-born child left Connecticut to settle here on land they purchased from the Connecticut Land Company. They built their log cabin on the north side of Tinkers Creek on what is today the Astorhurst Picnic Grove. Their second child, Sarah, was born in the log cabin on April of 1815. Sarah Comstock was the first child of settlers born in Bedford Township.

SITE OF A GRIST MILL

On this site a grist mill was built in 1815 by Adams and Starr. A few years later Moses Gleeson, who lived nearby on Canal Road by Tinkers Creek Road, took over the grain grinding mill and made it a successful operation. His mill was one of the principal grist mills in the township. The grist mill stood along the north side of Tinkers Creek, behind the present day Astorhurst Restaurant, and on the grounds where there is a concrete block building. A few years later, Moses and Polly Gleeson, with their 7 sons and 3 daughters, moved to their new home at the grist mill. Records at the Cuyahoga County Archives indicate that by 1840 Gleeson was paying property taxes on his living quarters at the mill.

FROM COMSTOCK TO GLEESON TO CAREY

As years went by, in 1848 Gleeson's 38-year old son, Edmond, married the 26-year old Comstock daughter, Charlotte. They had a daughter, Clara, who married Dominick Carey in 1881, and inherited the bulk of the Gleeson estate, including the Astorhurst land holdings.

With Dominick's talents in the construction industry and Clara's money, they developed a construction company that employed from 700 to 1200 men at one time, making a fortune and a name for themselves. Newspaper articles credited Dominick Carey with participation in the construction of the New York City subway and Sandusky Bay Causeway and Bridge. Tragically, in 1892, only eleven years after they were married, Dominick Carey drowned during a storm while overseeing flood damage to the Main Street Bridge over the Ohio River in Wheeling, West Virginia. He was 48 years old. This stone bridge, which Carey designed and his company built, was considered the greatest stone arch in the United States at the time. His achievements are recorded in lengthy obituaries in a number of newspapers.

OUR UNIQUE VILLAGE of WALTON HILLS -- NESTLED BETWEEN TWO PARKS -- HISTORIC SITES

SITE OF MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM

For many years the rolling acres of the Astorhurst property was used as pasture land. In the late 1880's Dominick Carey built a horse training facility on bottom land near Tinkers Creek and Dunham Road. He designed Maple Wood Stock Farm to satisfy his passion for raising, training and trading race horses. Carey hired managers to take over the daily operation of the facility, and then later, his eldest son, Howard, managed the Maple Wood Stock Farm. Howard Carey trained trotters and pacers, racing them at Grantwood and Cranwood Race Tracks in southeast Cleveland. Howard ran the training track until the family sold the Astorhurst acreage to Philip and Mary Astor in 1918.

Dominick Carey's blueprint of Maple Wood Stock Farm is on display in the Walton Hills Community Building. The blueprint not only illustrates the horse facility, but shows the original path of Tinkers Creek and Egypt Road, and the grave site of Edmond Gleeson on Egypt Mound.

SITE OF ASTOR DAY CARE CENTER

Philip and Martha Astor purchased 21 of the Carey acres in 1918. The Astors renovated the old Gleeson house and opened a child care center in their home. Well-to-do Cleveland and Shaker Heights families left their children with the Astors when they vacationed.

Because parents often picked up their children around the supper hour and stayed to eat, the Astors decided to add a country club type of restaurant to their house. The new business prospered, and before long the Astors closed their child care center and concentrated exclusively on the dining operation. In 1933, when the 18th Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended, the Astors obtained a liquor license for their business. The small-group dining room on the north side of the building was the Astor's restaurant.

ASTORHURST PARTY PLACE -The Party Center and Picnic Grove

When a group of investors purchased the Astor property in 1958, they enlarged and changed the layout of the house to include a large restaurant/party room, two smaller party rooms and a lounge bar. Since 1974 the Astorhurst has been owned and operated by the Prinios family. They recently converted their facilities into a party center. Astorhurst Party Place acreage includes a picnic grove with a sheltered pavilion and cooking facilities for large groups of people.

ASTORHURST COUNTRY CLUB - The Golf Course

In the mid 1960s a group of investors bought the adjacent Carey land for a golf course. They sold out in 1974. The Astorhurst Country Club, as it is now called, is an 18-hole, daily fee, public golf course.

ASTORHURST PARK PLACE - The Ice Cream Stand

Close to Dunham Road is Park Place, an ice cream and sandwich stand that opened in 1985. It is on the same site as a hot dog stand that operated some forty years earlier. The original owners also sold fuel from a gas pump that was out in front.

Although all these Astorhurst properties are privately owned today, they are within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

The MOSES GLEESON GRIST MILL GRINDING STONE

1986 Photo



Mills in Little Egypt

When Elijah Nobles gave up his land and left the area, the Hudsons of Hudson Ohio split his lot in two parts.

In 1815, on one of the sections, **Adams and Starr** opened the first factory in Bedford Township, a **Saw and Grist Mill** on Tinkers Creek Road, by Tinkers Creek. The business was not successful.

By 1820, the second owners of the mill, **Culverson & Boland**, rebuilt the structure to only accommodate grains for milling. They put their business up for sale.

Moses Gleeson bought the mill, and the **Gleeson Grist Mill** thrived.

A stone foundation supported the mill's wooden super-structure.

A mill race, or sluice, that could still be seen until 2013, channeled water from Tinkers Creek to the mill, providing a constant supply of water to the grist mill.

Gleeson also established a **Saw Mill** in Little Egypt. It was run by a steam engine. The **Saw Mill** was located in today's Hermits Hollow Picnic area of Bedford Reservation.

The MOSES GLEESON GRIST MILL GRINDING STONE

Photos: 1986

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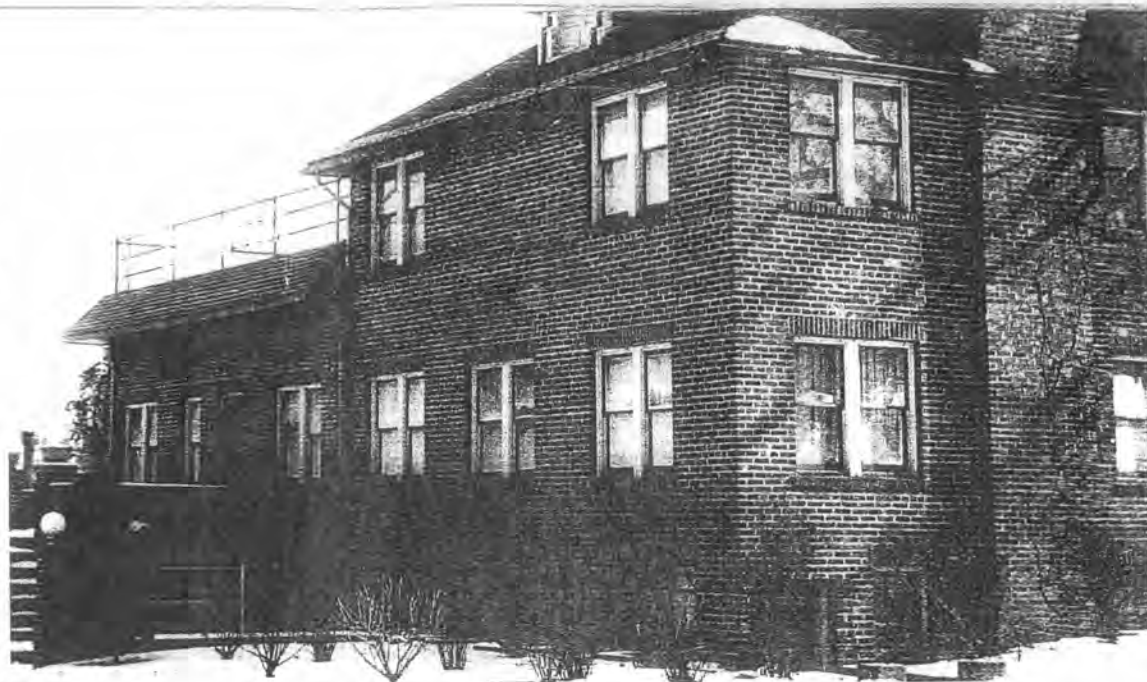
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**MOSES GLEESON
had this HOUSE
BUILT for HIS FAMILY
in c. 1840**



**This 1934 photo
shows the
GLEESON HOUSE
with an addition
for a restaurant
that was added by
Philip and Martha Astor**

Moses and Polly Gleeson

In 1818 Moses Gleeson began buying up parcels of land in Little Egypt, along Tinkers Creek Road and Dunham Road.

Gleeson is the man who built "World's End," the Stage Coach House that was on Dunham Road, across the road from the Astorhurst Golf Driving Range. "World's End" was along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Coach Route. Gleeson also built a duplicate building, the Lockkeeper's House, along the Canal, on Canal Road by Hillside Road. That building is now the Canal Exploration Center for the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Moses Gleeson is also the person who built the stone house at the corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road. That house is also part of the CVNP.

In c. 1840 Moses and Polly Gleeson, who had ten children, had this large 2-story brick house built for him and his family. Before the family moved into this house, they lived at the North East corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road. (Of course, before 1827 when there was no canal, it was the road that paralleled the Cuyahoga River.)

The Gleeson Grist Mill stood very close to their house.

Name: The Moses and Polly Gleeson house – The Astor house – The Astorhurst Restaurant
(The Astorhurst Restaurant was built around the original Gleeson house)
Address: Tinkers Creek Road, Southwest corner of the intersection of Dunham Road and Tinkers Creek Road
Date Built: c. 1840

In 1918 Philip and Martha Astor bought the property from Mary Alice Carey, who was a descendant of Moses and Polly Gleeson.

The Astors remodeled the Gleeson homestead and opened a child-care center for wealthy Clevelanders who took voyages to Europe for a few months at a time, and wanted a child-care facility for their youngsters. Then the Astors opened a restaurant, when they realized people were willing to spend more of their money on dining in restaurants than on child-care.

Date of Photo: 1934
2005 - Property owned by TCP Investments / 2013 Property owned by the Cleveland Metroparks

Still Standing: No. In April of 2013 the Cleveland Metroparks purchased the Astorhurst property: Starting on the week of September 30th, 2013, workers razed both the Gleeson house (built c. 1840) and the Astorhurst Restaurant (built in 1958-1959) as well as other nearby buildings.

OUR UNIQUE VILLAGE of WALTON HILLS -- NESTLED BETWEEN TWO PARKS -- HISTORIC SITES

DOMINICK CAREY'S
BLUEPRINT of his
MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM.
The business operated from the
late 1880s - 1918.
The Astorhurst Restaurant and
Golf Course occupy that land today.
The blueprint is on display in the
Walton Hills Community Building.
(Donated by Lois Fradette in 2001)

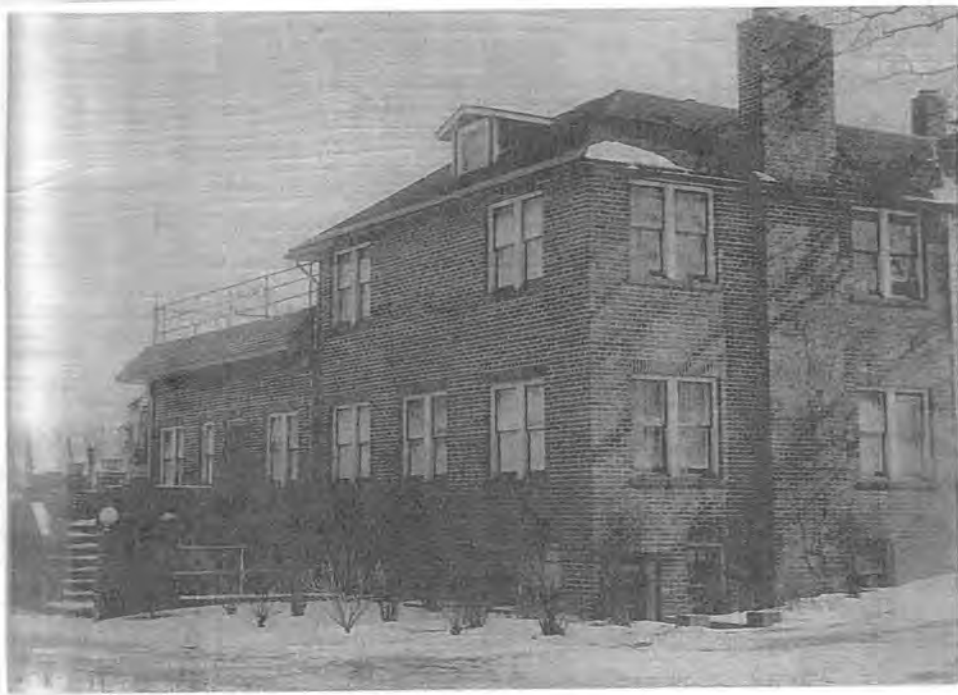


1934 PHOTO of
THE ASTORHURST VILLA.
In those days the Astorhurst was
commonly referred to as a
"leisurely, genteel dining facility."
Philip Astor was the proprietor
of the facilities in the
1940s and 1950s.



THE JAMES EGBERT HOUSE
was built by the man for whom
Egbert Road is named.
The house stood on the northwest side
of the Egbert Road, overlooking the
Walton/Egbert Roads intersection.
(1910 photograph)





Astorhurst Villa 1934

ON THE BANKS OF TINKERS CREEK AS IT APPEARED IN 1934.



The Gleeson
Gristmill
Grinding Stone

1984
photo



Gleeson House
behind
Astorhurst
Restaurant

8-2013
Photo

Present Day ice cream stand in front of the Astorhurst.
It had been a hot dog stand, hot dogs and hamburgers
They also sold gasoline: there was a gas pump.
It had living quarters in it.
Frank and Sue Mund lived there and ran the business.



Horseback riders stopped there and park people also stopped there

overhead Transparency ⁷



Astorhurst Villa 1934

WILL OF MOSES GLEASON To Family 6/24/1867 | 8/11/1867

Gives Rights To All Gleasons To use A Family Burial Grounds on
The summit of EGYPT MOUND. (It is stipulated that it not be ever sold To Strangers.)

Benjamin Lamson Recorder

Gleason Curtiss Willes Smith Morgan & Merrills To Gleason & Children Knowall men by these presents that we Charles L. Gleason Anna Willes & Charles L. Willes Mary Curtiss and Charles Curtiss Catharina Smith and S. C. Smith Emily Willes and E. H. Merrills and Nancy Morgan Devises of Moses Gleason deceased of certain lands in which is included the parcel hereinafter described do here by give and grant for the consideration of our family relationship to S. L. Gleason S. B. Aaron Moses P. Gleason William R. Gleason C. M. Gleason and the children of Edmund Gleason an equal right and interest in common with ourselves in the following parcel of land, part of our father's homestead to wit: Commencing at an apple tree standing 59 ft 6 inches S. E. from the base of the monument erected on the grave of Edmund C. Gleason thence northerly 71 feet to a stake on the line of apple tree thence westwily 107 feet to a stake standing 28 feet west of an apple tree thence southerly 38 feet to a stake thence easterly along the make of the hill 107 feet to the place of beginning being the same land heretofore used as a family burying ground and the grant hereby made for the purpose of a family burying ground to be hereafter used by all the children of said Moses Gleason as a common burying ground if they see proper so to use it. And we agree that in any disposition which may hereafter be made of the lands devised to us we will reserve and not sell the parcel aforesaid or in any other manner pass the control thereof to strangers. And for the consideration aforesaid we hereby give and grant to the grantees aforesaid a right of way from the dwelling house or highway near the dwelling house lately occupied by said Moses Gleason to be used by them and ourselves in common for the purpose of going to and from said burying ground and which right we agree to reserve in any disposition that we may hereafter make of said homestead property. This instrument is not intended in any way to interfere with the will or devises in the will of said Moses Gleason nor shall it in any wise change or effect the rights of any one named in said will. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 24 day June 1867.

Signed by: C. L. Gleason
 Mary J. Curtiss
 Charles Curtiss
 C. L. Willes

Anna M. Willis N. Y. Morgan
 Catharine Smith Edwin H. Merrill
 Stelis C. Smith Emily J. Merrill

Received and
 Recorded Aug. 11, Benjamin Lamson

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Family Tree Spans 7 Generations of Living in Walton Hills

The Comstock – Gleeson – Carey – Fradette Family

5-2015

This family has continuously lived in our village for seven generations, from 1814 through the present day.

The 1st Generation

Stephen and Julie Comstock

Stephen and Julie Comstock, with their young son Charles, were the first permanent settlers in all of Bedford Township. In 1814 the Comstocks built their cabin along Tinkers Creek Road, just inside Bedford Township at its western border.

Stephen and Julie Comstock had 8 children. Their first daughter, Sarah, was born here in 1815.

Sarah was the first child born to settlers in Bedford Township. Another Comstock daughter was named Charlotte, and it was **Charlotte Comstock** who continued the Walton Hills family tree.

The 1st Generation

Moses and Polly Gleeson

Within the same time frame, **Moses and Polly Gleeson** lived at the corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road, in Independence Township.

In 1818, Moses Gleeson started buying parcels of land in this area of Bedford Township. As its principal landowner, Gleeson developed the Community of Little Egypt.

Gleeson and his family operated a gristmill, sawmill and a large duplex-style residence/inn called "World's End" that sat high on the eastern hillside of Egypt Road, along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Route.

Gleeson also owned and developed many acres of farmland.

In c. 1840 Moses and Polly Gleeson moved into their large, stately 2-story brick home in what we call the Astorhurst area of Little Egypt.

Moses and Polly Gleeson had 10 children, one of whom was **Edmond Gleeson**. (Moses Gleeson died 1867)

The 2nd Generation

Edmond Gleeson born 1810 died 10-1854 at age 44

Edmond Gleeson, son of Moses and Polly Gleeson, was a studious person of frail health. He became a lawyer. He purchased acreage that contained commercial grade sandstone along both the north and south sides of Tinkers Creek, and the east side of Dunham Road. Edmond Gleeson did not quarry his land; he bought it primarily as a buffer zone between the Gleeson farmlands and the noisy Cleaveland Quarry operation.

In 1848, at age 38, **Edmond Gleeson** married **Charlotte Comstock**. Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson had one child, a daughter named **Clara Gleeson**. Just 6 years after they were married, Edmond died, at age 44. Edmond's grave is on a hilltop called Egypt Mound, off today's Dunham Road, to the rear of "World's End."

The 2nd Generation

Charlotte Comstock Gleeson Cleveland born 4-1822 died 12-1901 at age 79

Charlotte Comstock, daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Comstock, married **Edmond Gleeson** in 4-1848, when she was 26 years old.

Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson had a daughter, **Clara Gleeson**, born 6-1851.

Six years after Charlotte and Edmond were married, Charlotte was a widow.

When she was 32 years old, **Charlotte Comstock Gleeson** married **James Cleveland**, in 10-1859. (James b. 10-1825)

Charlotte and James Cleveland lived in Bedford. Soon after they were married, James Cleveland sold Edmond Gleeson's "quarry" acreage to his father and brother, Abner Cleaveland and Clark Cleaveland, adding that land to their quarry. Charlotte died at age 79. She is buried in Bedford Cemetery.

Family Tree Spans 7 Generations of Living in Walton Hills

The Comstock – Gleeson – Carey – Fradette Family

5-2015

The 3rd Generation

Clara Gleeson Carey born 6-1851 died 1938 at age 87

Clara Gleeson, daughter of Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson, married **Dominick Carey** in 2-1881, when she was 29 years old. Clara and Dominick Carey had 3 sons:

LeGrande Carey was born in 1882 – died at young age

Howard Carey was born in 1886. Howard lived his whole life in Walton Hills

Edmond “Cub” Carey was born in 9-1888. For many years, until he died in 6-1987, at age 99, “Cub” Carey lived in the historic Gleeson house at the corner of Tinkers Creek and Canal Road.

In 1860, at age 16, **Dominick Carey** (b. 3-1844) left his home in Canada for New York, and started his career working on bridge construction. It is recorded that he worked on the N.Y. City Subway and Sandusky Bay Causeway. He was working locally on a job when he met **Clara Gleeson**. At the time Clara owned and managed “World’s End” and a general store by the Canal on Canal Road.

Clara Gleeson married **Dominick Carey** in 2-1881, when she was 29 years old. They moved into “World’s End.” They formed a construction company, employing 700-1200 men at times. Dominick Carey designed the Main Street Bridge over the Ohio River in Wheeling West Virginia. It was concern over that bridge that led to Dominick’s death. In 1892, at age 48, Carey drowned during a storm when he was overseeing flood damage to his bridge. Clara was 40 years old at the time.

One of **Dominick Carey’s** interests was breeding race horses. To that end he designed Maple Wood Stock Farm, which was located on today’s lower Astorhurst land. Carey horses raced at Cranwood and Grantwood Race Tracks, and perhaps other nearby tracks as well. The business operated from the 1880s until 1918, when the property was sold to Philip and Mary Astor.

The 4th Generation

Howard Carey born 1886 died 1976

Howard Carey married **Gertrude Bonner**.

Howard and Gertrude Carey had 4 children, **James “Bud” Carey** (married Marie), **Dorothea Carey** (married Gordon Kitson), **Catherine Carey** (married William Cali) and **Marguerite Carey**. (Gordon Kitson was Willis Kitson’s brother – Willis Kitson married Linda Alber)

Howard Carey farmed the fields and managed the Maple Wood Stock Farm business.

They lived in “World’s End” until it burned down in 1936 or 1937.

Then Howard Carey built a new house for his family at 6975 Dunham Road.

The 5th Generation

Marguerite Carey (had rheumatic fever, not well, told not to have children)

Marguerite Carey married **Jim Fradette**. Jim and Marguerite Carey had one child, **Howard Fradette**, born in 1932.

Marguerite Carey died when her son was just 3 months old. At that time her husband, Jim Fradette, left the household.

With help from aunts and uncles, **Howard Fradette** was raised by his grandparents, **Howard and Gertrude Carey** in the house at 6975 Dunham Road.

The 6th Generation

Howard Fradette born 8-1932 died 7-1996

Howard Fradette married **Lois Arnold**. Howard and Lois Fradette had 3 sons, **Tim Fradette**, **Gary Fradette** and **Jim Fradette**. Howard and Lois Fradette and their sons lived in the house built by Howard Carey at 6975 Dunham Road. Now an elderly widow, **Lois Fradette** spends her days with her son and daughter-in-law, Tim and Judith Fradette, in Cuyahoga Falls, but she still calls the Dunham Road her home.

The 7th Generation

Tim Fradette born 1957, Gary Fradette born 1962 - died when he was in his 40s, and Jim Fradette born 1964

Tim Fradette, **Gary Fradette** and **Jim Fradette** were raised in the house at 6975 Dunham Road. **Jim Fradette** lives in the family home today. And so the legacy family remains in our village.

-1996 interview with Lois Fradette-
(Spieths on Tinkers Creek Road, etc. are descendants of “Cub” Carey, Howard Carey and LeGrande Carey.
LeGrande Carey, Jr. owns Brush Farms on Brush Rd and Brecksville Rd in Richfield
Allen Spieth 7243 Canal Rd
William Spieth 13604 Tinkers Creek Rd
William Spieth, Jr. 13622 Tinkers Creek Rd)

2. Edmond GLEESON

Edmond GLEESON
b. 10-20-1811
d. 10-26-1854
married
4-14-1848
Charlotte
Comstock
b. 4-4-1822

Frank GLEESON
married
Amelia
Prentice

Fred D.
married
Mary Smith

Charlotte
married
George Prith 1
Roy Rothcliff 2

Edmond Lewis
married
Catrina Elliott

Cyrus W.
married
Eva Maxen

Gladys
married
Alvin Farrar

Raymond
and
Dorothy

Marie
married
Roy Douglas

Valaria

Clara GLEESON
b. 6-25-1851
d. 10-15-1938
married
Dominick M.
Carey

LaGrand
d. 1931

Howard
married
Gertrude
Bonner
d. 1931

Edwin
married
Lydia
Zimmermann
d. 10-1937

Dorothy
married
Gus
Carlson 1
Gordon
Kitson 2

Marguerite CAREY
b. 10-30-1910
d. 11-23-1932
married
James Fradette
b. 12-1807
d. 3-6-1964

Catherine
married
William Calli

Ed James
cl name to: Richard
J. Howard John
b. 6-2-1886
d. 4-10-1976

Carl James
Carlson

Gordon Jr.

Howard James
married
Lois M. Arnold

Andrew
Gertrude
William S.

Robert
Richard
John

FRADETTE

Timothy FRADETTE
married
Judith Toke

Gary FRADETTE
married
Barbara Stiles Todd

James FRADETTE
married Marguerite
Linda
Dombrowski

GLEESON FAMILY TREE

Edmond Gleeson
of Ireland
married
Anne Lee
of Ireland

John Gleeson
married
Mary Powell
of New York

William
Anna
Samuel
Moses b. 2-22-1782
d. 5-8-1867
m. 3-15-1808
Polly Richardson
James
Catherine

1. Elias
2. Edmond b. 11-20-1811
3. Mary
4. Nancy b. 3-2-1815
5. Emily b. 4-14-1817
6. William b. 2-22-1819
7. Charles b. 12-22-1820
8. Moses b. 12-26-1822
9. IsaacLaFayette b. 1-11-1825
10. Sardis B.
11. Anna b. 5-9-1831
12. Catherine b. 4-2-1833
13. Rebecca b. 4-2-1833
d. 4-12-1833

William Richardson
of R.I.
married
Nancy Montgomery
of Conn.

John
William
Curtis
Charles
Elias
James
Isaac
*Nancy
*Polly b. 10-2-1789
d. 8-9-1870
m. 3-15-1808
(Moses Gleeson)
Rebecca
Ada-died young
Phebe-died young

*Polly and her sister
Nancy were twins.

Edmond Gleeson Son of Moses and Polly Gleeson

Born 1810

Married Charlotte Comstock 4-8-1848 at age 38

Edmond and Charlotte had a daughter, Clara Gleeson, born 6-25-1851

They were married 6 years

Died 10-26-1854 at age 44 Buried in Egypt Mound, off Dunham Road in Walton Hills

Charlotte Comstock Gleeson Cleveland Daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Comstock

Born 4-4-1822

Married Edmond Gleeson 4-8-1848 at age 26 (Charlotte was 12 years younger than Edmond)

Widowed by Edmond 10-26-1854 at age 32

Married James Cleveland 10-16-1859 at age 37

Died 12-12-1901 at age 79

Died less than 8 months after James died / Buried in Bedford Cemetery

James Cleveland Son of Abner and Amanda Cleaveland

Born 10-16-1825

Married Sally Blanchard 8-7-1825 1st wife, Sally, died on 9-1852

Married Charlotte 10-16-1859

James Cleveland was Mayor of Bedford from 1860-1862

Died 4-25-1901 Buried in Bedford Cemetery

EXTRA PAGE
about the
Gleeson family

Clara Gleeson Carey Daughter of Charlotte Comstock Gleeson and Edmond Gleeson

Born 6-25-1851

Married Dominick Carey 2-28-1881 at age 29

Widowed by Dominick 1-14-1892 at age 40

Died 1938 at age 87

Clara and Dominick Carey had 3 sons:

LeGrande Carey - born 1882 / Howard Carey - born 1886 / Edmond "Cub" Carey - born 9-7-1888

Edmond M. "Cub" Carey (Son of Clara Gleeson Carey and Dominick Carey)

Born 9-7-1888

Married Lydia Zimmerman in 1923 (Cub Carey was widowed in 1938. He had no children.)

Cub Carey died 6-21-1987 - at age 99

He is buried at Maple Shade Cemetery in Independence H42-Grave 3

* He was buried as Edwin Carey. Somehow, through the years, Edmond became Edwin.

...probably because family and friends always called him by his nickname, "Cub."

My records indicate he was born Edmond M. Carey.

For many years, until he died, Cub Carey lived in the
stone house at the ^{NE} corner of Tinkers Creek Road & Canal Road

Cemetery Tour - Monday May 23, 2011

Section 13: Veterans stop 1
 Ellen Byers: WW-11 woman Marine
 Lived on Orchard Hill, Summerset Drives
 in Walton Hills and in Bedford

Babyland Section stop 2
 by Sections 10 and 12 and Northfield Rd Bridge

Section 2: Cleveland Family stop 3 and 4
 Marilla Cleveland 7-0-104-3 (1841) reinterment
 Sally Cleveland 7-0-42 (1852) reinterment
 Abner Cleveland 7-0-104-1
 Albert Cleveland 7-0-104-6
 Amanda Cleveland 7-0-104-2
 Charlotte Cleveland 8-0-42-3
 Clark Cleveland 7-0-103-6
 Fanny Cleveland 7-0-103-6
 James Cleveland 7-0-42-1
 Mary Cleveland 7-0-104-5
 Nellie Cleveland 7-0-104-7

Section 1 and 2: Bedford Gypsies/Gypsy Queens stop 5 and 6
 Mary Loretta Mitchell section 1
 Annie Mitchell
 Rose Mitchell
 Solemia Mitchell section2 block0 lot142 grave7
 George Mitchell
 Green Mitchell
 Alex Mitchell

Section 5 stop 7
 James Venditti-Bedford photographer

Section 7: Cowan stop 8
 Mary Cowan died in 1998, age 91
 taught at Case-Western Univ.
 Nationally known Forensic Scientist
 lived on Ennis in Bedford, never married

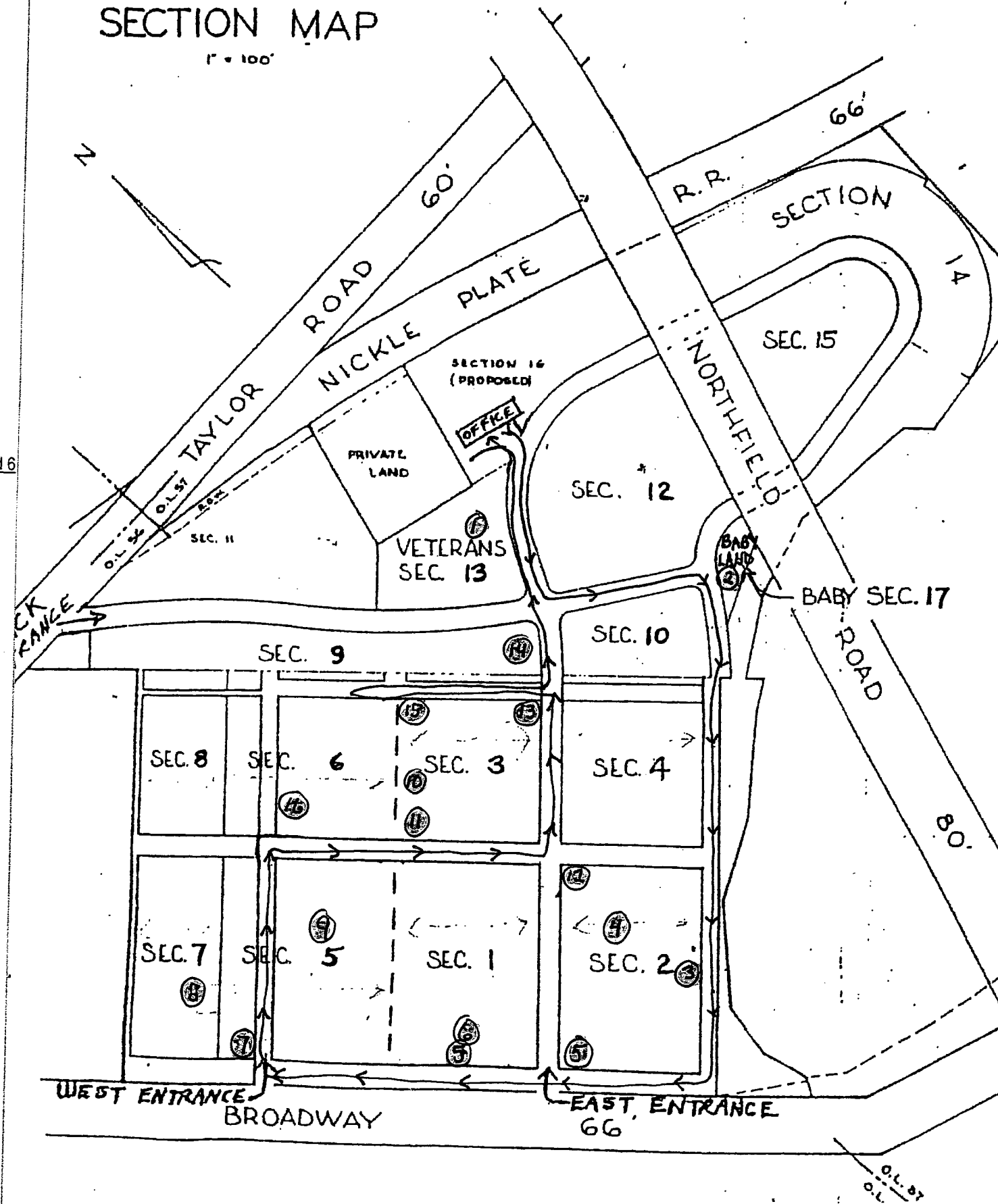
Section 5: Gleeson Family stop 9
 Moses Gleeson block0 lot60
 Anna Gleeson
 Celia Gleeson
 Emma Gleeson
 Mary Gleeson
 Moses Gleeson
 Moses Gleeson
 Philura Gleeson
 Polly Gleeson
 S. B. Gleeson
 William Gleeson
 William Gleeson

Section 6: Gleeson Family
 Celia Gleeson
 Paul Gleeson

BEDFORD CEMETERY

SECTION MAP

1" = 100'



Cemetery Tour - Monday May 23, 2011

Section 3 stop 10
 Milo Barnum- Civil War veteran
 Helped form Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)
 block0 lot78 grave1

Section 3: Egbert Family stop 11
 Son Egbert 0-57-6 (1838) reinterment
 Son Egbert 0-57-7 (1839) reinterment
 Marie Egbert 0-59-4 (1844) reinterment
 Mary Egbert 0-59-5 (1844) reinterment
 Ransome Egbert 0-57-4 (1852) reinterment
 Sarah Egbert 0-57-5 (1852) reinterment
 Adrian Egbert 0-84-3
 Elsie Egbert 0-58-7
 Hannah Egbert 0-57-3
 Henry Egbert 0-84-4
 James Egbert 0-57-1
 James Egbert 0-58-6
 Jane Egbert 0-57-2
 Jessimine Egbert 0-58-3
 John Egbert 0-58-1
 Linna Egbert 0-58-4
 Lorinda Egbert 0-58-2
 Mary Egbert 0-84-6
 William Egbert 0-84-1

Section 2 stop 12
 Richard Sedlon-famous Bedford artist
 block0 lot17 grave9

Section 3: Schneider stop 13
 0-16-4 Owner of *Best Foundry*
 His mansion with huge lake, boat house
 stood at site of Vincentian Hall Party Center
 Land fronted Broadway Ave., Northfield Rd., Union Street.
 Land included Vincentian Sisters property,
 St. Mary's Church and School, and Light of Hearts Villa.
 His property was sold to Bernard Schatzinger.
 Schatzinger, called "St. Bernard" by the nuns, soon afterward donated
 the estate to the Catholic Church, probably with specific designations
 its usage.

Section 9 stop 14
 Mary Godwin-Titanic survivor
 block0 lot187 grave2

Section 3: Mighton Family stop 15
 Doggie Dinner/K-Rations WW-11

Section 6 stop 16
 Julius Tibb- an escaped Slave who settled
 in Bedford, lived on Center Road
 block0 lot65 grave4

Gleeson - Carey - Fradette continued 2 *6-21-1987* *98*
Cub Carey B. 9-7-1888 D. 6-21-1987 at age 98

Edmond (Cub) Carey ~~still lives~~ in the homestead at the NE corner of Tinkers's Creek and Canal Road. As soon as he dies the National Park gets his house and barn. Fradette interviews: Dominic and Clara Carey lived in the stone house at the northeast corner of Canal Road and Tinker's Creek Road

They inherited the bulk of the Gleeson land. The land went from the canal eastward, to the east side of Egypt Road. The property included all the Astorhurst property on the west side of Egypt Road and up to what is now Dziczkowski's land on the east side of Egypt Road.

Fradette interviews:

Dominic Carey is credited with building subway construction in New York City. He is also credited with doing the dirt work on the Sandusky Bridge in Sandusky, Ohio.

Dominic owned a construction company and had a job in West Virginia building a bridge in the 1880's. He got killed on the job. His wife inherited the company and the land. Dominic's boys were all in construction.

Dominic drowned during a storm when he was overseeing flood damage to his bridge: the Main Street Bridge over the Ohio River in Wheeling, W.Va. His stone bridge was considered the greatest stone arch in the US at the time. In his younger days, before he met Clara, he built the New Croton Aqueduct in N.Y. and a large part of the Union Pacific R.R.

When Dominick worked on the Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. he roomed at the Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson's home, There he met and courted their daughter Clara Gleeson.

Ron Keller interview: Dominic Carey built the Sandusky Causeway.

Dominic Carey also raised animals and was a farmer. He sold his produce on East 9th St. by Erie Cemetery. Vendor Numbers were etched into the curb and he had a number and that is where he sold his produce. He also raised horses and was a horse trader.

Whittacre: Howard and Edmond (Cub) Carey were brothers.

died at age 97 in 1977
Cub Carey was 97 in 1985. Not true

Howard Carey inherited the Walton Hills land. Howard was a horse trader. He had a poor reputation among the farmers. He kept work horses, and nice horses for buggies. He was a road builder.


Howard Carey had a training track: he trained trotters and pacers. He called his property: Maple Wood Stock Farm. "His" horses raced at Grantwood Race Track at 1--st and Miles Avenue and Cranwood Race Track off 131st Street, Maplegrove, south of Miles Avenue.

Howard Carey married Gertrude Bonner.

- Their children: James H. (Bud) married Marie
- Dorothea married Gordon Kitson
- Catherine married William Cali
- Marguerite married James Fradette

July 30, '96

FRADETTE



HOWARD J. FRADETTE, age 63 of Walton Hills, beloved husband of Lois M. (nee Arnold), loving father of Timothy (Judith), Gary (Barbara), and James (Lori), beloved son of the late Marguerite (nee Carey) and James Fradette, dear grandson of the late Howard Carey, dear grandfather and great-grandfather. Died Tuesday, Mr. Fradette served in the Army during the Korean War. Mass of Christian Burial will be Saturday, Aug. 3, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Union St., Bedford, Oh. Friends will be received at THE JOHNSON-ROMITO, A GOLDEN RULE FUNERAL HOME, 521 BROADWAY, BEDFORD, OH: (232-1441), FRIDAY, 2-4 AND 7-9 P.M. Interment All Saints Cemetery.

Lois Howard Fradette
6975 Dunham Rd

Gleeson - Carey - Fradette continued 3

Marguerite Carey married Jim Fradette. Jim was a truck driver. They had a son, Howard Fradette (born 8-27-1932, and Marguerite died when Howard was 3 months old. Howard was raised by his grandparents, Howard and Gertrude Carey.

Helen Eglit: Marguerite Carey had rheumatic fever. She married Jim Fradette. She wasn't supposed to have children. She had Howard and she died soon afterward. Howard was raised by his grandparents, Howard and Gertrude Carey. Jim Fradette remarried and then died.

The Stage Coach Inn:

It was built as two large houses connected. The CVNRA visitor center on Hillside/Canal Roads was built to be an exact copy of the Stage Coach Inn.

The Carey house was a stagecoach stop on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Pike. It was on the east side of Dunham Road, across from today's Astorhurst driving range at the top of the hill. The house was close to the road. The 2 barns were on the other side of the road (Astorhurst golf course driving range.)

In 1941 the old Carey Stage Coach home burned down. It was well over 100 years old when it burned down.

Howard J. Carey (Howard Fradette's grandfather) rebuilt his house near the same site as the Stage Coach Inn. When the CVNRA bought that chunk of land, they tore down the Carey replacement house. The only private "Carey" house is now Howard and Lois Fradette's house at 6975 Dunham Rd.

Fradette's have a map of the US Dept. of the Interior National Park Service cooperating with the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board 2-20-1937

Fradettes:

Frances and Phillip Astor purchased their property in 1917 from Mary Alice Carey. The Fradettes traced the ownership back to pioneer days when Aaron Norton, a member of the Connecticut Land Company, owned it.

Willis Kitson (Linda and Willis Kitson farmed on Alexander Road: the old Alexander Farm.)

Willis Kitson was Gordon Kitson's brother

Gordon Kitson married Dorothea Carey.

Gordon Kitson was one of the 1st builders in Walton Hills. He bought lots, built house on them, and then sold the houses.

Some of the houses on Walton Road were built by him. He built the Pintella house. That was the 1st house he built.

2nd

Stephen Comstock - Wife Julia Riddall (Sept. 26, 1930). First Wife Charlotte Fitch. Stephen Comstock had six children born with ^{and} the wife ~~and~~ Julia Riddall.

Charles - born in Conn.

Sarah B. - April 30, 1815. She was first white child born in Bedford. Later she married James Benedict, brother of Larric on Dec. 10, 1835. Lived in Fred 1815-1895.

MaryAnn - July 3, 1817 - moved to York, Indiana

Stephen - Dec. 16, 1819, married Mary White

Maria - Died 1829

Charlotte - born April 4, 1822 - Married Edmund Gleeson - son of Moses Gleeson and Polly

Richardson - after ~~Moses~~ died Polly married James C. Cleveland of Independence, Ohio.

Charlotte and Edmund ^{Edmund} Gleeson had ^{Charlotte} daughter Clara - born June 25, 1851 - married Dominic Carey. They had three sons - Edmund, LaGrande and Howard James Carey. LeGrande died young.

Edmund and Howard obtained parents land. Carey farm was located on land stretching from Dunham, Alexander and Egbert Roads. In 1951 still only one of 6 homes in Walton Hills when it became a village.

^{Charlotte} Polly Gleeson Cleveland's husband James C. was mayor of Bedford 1860 to 1862.

THE COMSTOCKS

Stephen Comstock bought land from the Connecticut Land Co. Settled near old mill on Tinkers Creek. 1st permanent settler in the Bedford Territory.

Stephen and his wife Julia had 6 children. In 1823 the Bedford territory became a township and elected its officers. Stephen Comstock and Bazzella Burke were "overscers of the poor" and Peter Comstock (Stephen's son) was a constable and "listener". Listeners were appraisers and assessors of real properties.

In 1850 Stephen Comstock and a Mr. Kirkmon and a Mr. Dickey put up a foundry near the Creek, which later burned down and was rebuilt near the railroad. It operated until 1868 when it burned down again.

GLEESONS:

Moses Gleeson and his wife Polly came to Bedford in 1814 from Stillwater, N. Y. They settled land near Tinkers Creek which is now Canal Road. (The land use to be a Ottawa Indian Village Lot # 63) The Indians were driven out by General Wayne, in violation of a treaty of 1785 in the great battle of 1794. After the battles in 1796 a group of Moravian Missionaries came from Detroit and established a settlement near the Ottowas old village at the mouth of Tinkers Creek. They named it "Pilgerruh" or Pilgrims Rest. They fought the wilderness and Indians 10 years before Moses Cleveland ever set foot in the territory.

Moses Gleeson had 10 children, 3 daughters and seven sons. One of which was Edmund Gleeson. Edmund married Charlotte Comstock. Their parents land bordered each other. So they were given a parcel of land somewhat in the middle of the properties. Running up and across what is now Tinkers Creek Road, up to where the old Railroad tressel is now by Dunham Road. Later they inherited more land in what is now Walton Hills.

Charlotte and Edmund had a daughter named Clara, born June 25, 1851. She was a refined, culture educated lady and had a shrewd business mind. On Feb. 28, 1881 she married Dominic M. Carey. Clara ran an Inn near Canal Road in which she met Dominic who was here ~~working on the construction talents and~~ in 1860, married Clara in Feb. 1881. With his

know how and construction talents and Clara's money they developed a construction company employing 700 to 1200 men at one time, thus making a fortune as well as a well known name in his field. He was contracted to do jobs in other states. He died building the Main Street stone bridge in Wheeling, West Virginia. He drowned. The stone bridge was considered the greatest stone arch in the US at the time. He managed the firm that built the New Croton Aquaduct in NY and a large part of Union Pacific Railroad before he married Clara.

*granestone on
Egypt Mound
Edmond Gleeson*

Micheal Carey - born 1824 - father of Dominick M.
born 3-2-1844 - died 1-14-1892 - left home at 16 and
left Canada 1860 to go to Niagara County, New York.

born Married Clara Gleeson who was born 6-25-1851 on 2-28-1881.
Clara was daughter of Edmond and Charlotte Comstock Gleeson
had three sons LeGrande G. - born 5-25-1882
Howard James born 6-2-1886 and Edmond M. born 9-7-1888

Edmond - Clara's father was born 1810 and married Charlotte
Comstock 4-8-1848. Edmond died 10-26-1854. In 1859
Charlotte married James C. Cleveland, who was born 10-16-
1825.

Dominick mother died
~~10-26-1854~~ 4-24-1894 buried by side of son, Dominick M.
in Dundas, Canada.

Edmond Gleeson
Charlotte Comstock
married 4-8-1848

Clara Gleeson - born 6-25-¹⁸⁵¹~~81~~

Dominick M. Carey
Clara Gleeson
married 2-28-1881

LeGrande - 5-25-82
Howard 6-2-1886

*Edmond M. 9-7-1888
"CUB" died 4-10-1999

*Moses Gleeson
died 8-1867*

Stephen Comstock + wife Julia (6 children) Moses Gleeson + wife Polly (10 children)

Sarah 1st wife's child born
Charlotte 1848 married Edmond Gleeson's wife *Clara* Edmond

after Edmond died
in 1854
Charlotte married
James C. Cleveland (born 10-1825)
in 1859

Clara
born 6-1851

married 1881 Dominic Carey

*"CUB" Edmond 9-7-1888 born
Howard 6-2-1886 born

*died drowned
1-14-1892*

Howard married *Hertrude
Bonner*

James
Dorothea
Catherine
Marquerite

married James Fredette
↓ only child
Howard Fredette
born 8-27-~~1832~~
1932

Edmond "Cub"
married
but had no
children

married
Lois

At the present time,

Tim Fradette, his wife Judith Fradette, and their children Jacob and Katie, live in Cuyahoga Falls.

Gary Fradette died when he was in his 40s. His widow is Barbara Fradette.

Jim Fradette lives in the family homestead along Dunham Road.

Jim Fradette has a daughter, Marguerite, born in 1982, who lives in Bedford. (5-2007)

6/11/2015 Lois Fradette continues to live
with her son Tim and his wife Judith Fradette
in Cuyahoga Falls.

Page 11

Edmond Gleeson

Born 1810

Married Charlotte Comstock 1848 at age 38

Died 1854 at age 44.

Charlotte Comstock

Born 1822

Married Edmond Gleeson 1848 at age 26

Widowed 1854 at age 32

Married James Cleveland 1859 at age 37

Died 1901 at age 79 (7 months after James Cleveland died)

Clara Gleeson

Born 1851 (she was 3 when her father died)

Married Dominick Carey 1881 at age 29

Widowed 1992 at age 40

Died 1938 at age 87

LeGrande Carey

b. 1882 – died at a young age

Howard Carey

born 1886

Married Gertrude Bonner

died 1976

Cub Carey

Born 1888

Married Lydia Zimmerman 1923

Widowed 1938

Died 1987 at age 99

Marguerite Carey married Jim Fradette

Howard Fradette married Lois Arnold

Edmond Gleeson Son of Moses and Polly Gleeson

Born 1810

Married Charlotte Comstock 4-8-1848 at age 38

Edmond and Charlotte had a daughter, Clara Gleeson, born 6-25-1851

They were married 6 years

Died 10-26-1854 at age 44 Buried in Egypt Mound, off Dunham Road in Walton Hills

Charlotte Comstock Gleeson Cleveland Daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Comstock

Born 4-4-1822

Married Edmond Gleeson 4-8-1848 at age 26 (Charlotte was 12 years younger than Edmond)

Widowed by Edmond 10-26-1854 at age 32

Married James Cleveland 10-16-1859 at age 37

Died 12-12-1901 at age 79

Died less than 8 months after James died / Buried in Bedford Cemetery

James Cleveland Son of Abner and Amanda Cleaveland

Born 10-16-1825

Married Sally Blanchard 8-7-1825 1st wife, Sally, died on 9-1852

Married Charlotte 10-16-1859

James Cleveland was Mayor of Bedford from 1860-1862

Died 4-25-1901 Buried in Bedford Cemetery

Clara Gleeson Carey Daughter of Charlotte Comstock Gleeson and Edmond Gleeson

Born 6-25-1851

Married Dominick Carey 2-28-1881 at age 29

Widowed by Dominick 1-14-1892 at age 40

Died 1938 at age 87

Clara and Dominick Carey had 3 sons:

LeGrande Carey - born 1882 Howard Carey - born 1886 Edmond "Cub" Carey - born 9-7-1888

Edmond M. "Cub Carey" (Son of Clara Gleeson Carey and Dominick Carey)

Born 9-7-1888

Married Lydia Zimmerman in 1923 (Cub Carey was widowed in 1938. He had no children.)

Cub Carey died 6-21-1987 - at age 99

He is buried at Maple Shade Cemetery in Independence H42-Grave 3

* He was buried as Edwin Carey. Somehow, through the years, Edmond became Edwin.

...probably because family and friends always called him by his nickname, "Cub."

My records indicate he was born Edmond M. Carey.

GLEESON - CAREY - FRADETTE

for additional information see: *Tracing Our Heritage: The Village of Walton Hills*

Howard and Lois Fradette 6975 Dunham Rd. 232-9160 interviews w/Fradettes, Whittacre, Jesensky, Eglits, Keller, Willing, Long

Edmond Gleeson died 10-26-1854. His grave is on the top of the hill on Fradette's land/CVNRA land. After Edmond Gleeson died in 1854, Charlotte married James C. Cleveland in 1859.

??In his will, Gleeson's name is spelled Gleason. ??

Edmond Gleeson married Charlotte Comstock 4-8-1848

Their daughter: Clara Gleeson was born 6-25-1851

Charlotte Comstock's sister, Sarah, was the first white child born in the Western Reserve Territory

Clara Gleeson married Dominick M. Carey 2-28-1881 Dominick left Ireland, went to Canada, settled in Bedford Township.

Their children: LeGrand 5-25-1882 Howard 6-2-1886 Edmond M. 9-7-1888

Fradette interview: W. O. Gleeson was an engineer.

Bob Whittacre interview 7-23-1985: The land along the north, including the ridge, of Tinkers Creek Road was the Groh farm. Now it's National Park Land. In the 1920's Will Groh owned the farm. For cash, he sold the lumber from trees he cut down.

Helen Eglit interview of 8-19-1985 The Carey Stage Coach House: Helen said she was watching as the Carey house burned down. Jack Willing was there, too, watching.

Jack Willing interview: "Mr. Howard Carey had a big pot of oil on the stove. The bottom of the pot exploded or leaked and set the house on fire.

Fradette Interviews:

Dominic M. Carey married Clara Gleeson 2-28-1881 (Clara Gleeson was born June 25 1851)

Their boys: Edmond Carey, "CUB" born 9-7-1888 died ~~4-1-1987~~ ⁶⁻²¹⁻¹⁹⁸⁷ at age ~~98~~ ⁹⁹

Howard Carey (Howard Carey was Howard Fradette's grandfather)

and LeGrande Carey. SPIETHS, on Tinker's Creek Road, etc., are LeGrande's descendants. LeGrande Carey owns Brush Farm, Brush Road and Brecksville Road in Richfield. Allen Spieth 7243 Canal Road, William Spieth, 13604 Tinker's Creek Road, William Spieth Jr 13622 Tinker's Creek Road.

In 1979 Cub Carey and Robert Whittaker were interviewed more than once by 4 interested parties:

Dr. David Brose who was the Archaeologist and Historian of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History

Wally Newark, a free lance reporter for the Cleveland Press

Robert Burns, Jr. – Researcher for the CVNRA

Joseph Jesensky – local historian

Their recollections, during the interviews, help confirm and enrich many bits of historical data reported about the Community of Little Egypt.

Below are Joseph Jesensky's Handwritten Notes

of the Edmond "Cub" Carey/ Robert Whittaker Interviews 9-1979

() Parentheses were inserted by Joe Jesensky, in his notes

*** * Reflects a comment by Jean Kainsinger ***

JK tried to type all Jesensky's writing as he wrote it – hopefully without typos

"Notes from the Carey/Whittaker Interviews, Sept. 1979

In company with Mr. Robert Burns Jr. - area historical researcher for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area office and Cleveland Museum of Natural History (Dr. David Brose, Archaeologist and Historian) and Mr. Wally Newark – free-lance reporter for the Cleveland Press and an amateur historian.

Our first visit was at the old "Cub" Carey residence – the old stone house at the intersection of Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road. **This old pioneer house was originally built by the original Gleeson (Gleason) who owned much land 'round about** – and was later acquired by the Carey Family. We learned that this old sandstone block house was originally built in 1851 – (finished in 1855.) The huge barn behind it, (now an historic landmark) was built in 1905.

For years a large stone watering trough stood in the middle of the road in front of the house – for the convenience of horses, etc. At that time traffic was not as thick as later – for Canal Road (one of the earliest roads to be paved) was paved only to the intersection of Canal and Tinkers Creek Roads. As auto traffic began to increase – the stone trough became a sort of traffic hazard – and was finally abolished after a motorist wrecked it.

"Cub" who was at the time in his early 90s – told how he obtained the name – "Cub" – when as a child he was afraid to venture out of doors after dark – said he was scared of bears – and thus earned the moniker – "Cub" which stuck with him ever afterwards.

Cub maintained that some of the present alterations in the architecture of the house were the result of his changes. He remodeled the roof appearance by adding two dormer windows and the front porch with lattice work.

The Gleasons were Carey's grandparents – they raised large families and owned land all around the region. The Gleasons owned and operated one of the principal grist mills up the Tinkers Creek Valley, in Bedford Township. Carey remembered seeing traces of it yet – at the present Astorhurst place, back in the 1890s. There were the stone foundations remaining (the super structure was wooden.) The Careys ***should be the Gleasons*** bought the land here and later ***the Careys*** sold it to the Astorhurst. ***The Careys sold 21 acres to Philip and Mary Astor in 1918, who in 1958 sold their 21 acres to a group of people who then split the property, developing the restaurant, etc. and the Golf Course***

The old Ridgeway Barn stood there then, at the mouth of Wood (Hemlock) Creek. (It still exists there now.) It was said to have been built in 1870.

In this same general area – on the south side of Tinkers Creek (the present location of the Hermit Hollow Picnic Area terrace) a sawmill operated there for a time using a steam engine. Old man Scarpete was killed there when a tree fell on him. ***Scarpete descendants relate a similar, yet different story. Kydan Scarpete, who owned 52 acres on the east side of Egbert Road in the vicinity of Kral Drive, died in 1922 when an automobile collided with his horse and wagon.***

He mentioned that Mr. Elmer Wight, local summer resident in the area and owner of the old Cleveland Hill Farm off Egbert Road – and the Careys were related. Wight also owned the other Cleveland tract just across the creek from the Carey place – with the long, narrow tapering hogback ridge which climbed the south bank of Tinkers Creek – near the old Tinkers Creek Aquaduct.

It has traces of an ancient Indian trail (The Mahoning Trail) though now referred to as "The Sagamore Trail" – but which was actually a short cut path from the Mahoning Trail which passed above the head of the Sagamore Creek gorge where old Egypt Road and Alexander Road cross. The Mahoning going straight north to Tinkers Creek – whereas the Sagamore Trail goes diagonally across the plateau to the mouth of Tinkers Creek. It is said that this shortcut was created during the period when the pack horse trains plied between Fort Detroit and Fort Pitt – Hauling supplies and furs, etc. This was some time before Moses Cleaveland arrived in the area to establish the early village of Cleaveland. Traces of this old route are marked today with several ancient oak trees as well as an authenticated, large Indian Mound and Village site.

During Cub's younger days the canal was quite active – but carried mainly freight goods. Passenger traffic was only on special occasions, such as picnics, etc.

Cub's father, Dominic Carey, worked only the early Cleveland Terminal & Valley R.R. in 1880 (The present B. & O. R.R.) *would have been the NYC freight line that ran from 1911 into the 1960s.*

Cub also recalled how good the hunting and fishing were in the area when a boy, all the smaller game plus the larger deer – He once watched a large herd cross the Tinkers Creek bottoms, nearby. Fishing was good in Tinkers Creek with quite a few Bass. Carp were caught in the canal. He believed that again – hunting and fishing was improving.

Carey's father was a famed engineer in his days: a Tunnel builder and stone works expert. – (He once turned down an offer of an important construction job in far-off Switzerland.)

Going back again to the old Gleason Mills site – Cub recalls seeing the traces of the bridge crossing over Tinkers Creek – an iron tress bridge with floor planks. This bridge was located a short ways downstream from the present crossing – as old Egypt Road once crossed Tinkers Creek downstream from it – circling around the mill structures (present time Astorhurst building) and then to Tinkers Creek (directly opposite the entrance of the old Mightton Place Lane. (Traces are yet seen of it.) This area abounded in voluminous clear water springs and created the establishment of a distillery works here at the time of the mills.

Cub was unaware of the old Hermit living at Tinkers Creek – not far from the early mills.

He mentioned the high steel R.R. trestle, the early Lake Erie & Pittsburgh R.R. *New York Central* crossing the Tinkers Creek Valley. It was started before 1905 and completed in 1909-1910. *completed in 1911* His father worked on the stone abutments for the structure.

One bit of early local history Cub related was about a Mr. Forest Foote who once lived in the old Frazee brick house along Canal Road – beyond the Wilson's Mill. (This was another popular Stage stop tavern.) This historic landmark is in the process of restoration now.

Again back to the Astorhurst area – Cub told of the first white child (a female) being born in a log cabin across Tinkers, from the present Astorhurst place (the Mightton place.) It was said also that one night, in 1840, the family returned to their home and found an Indian asleep in the cabin.

Behind the old stone Carey house – on the plateau above – numerous flint and stone artifacts have been found after each plowing. So many artifacts in fact – that it is believed that the area was once the old historic Indian Village of (Tawas) shown on many of the earlier maps. The name was an abbreviated version of Ottawa. For many seasons this terrace was a magnet for area artifact hunters – and even as late as now – they can be found there when the ground has been plowed, though this field has been unattended for the past few seasons. Adjoining it – to the East where the present Terra-Vista Sand & Gravel operations are – further discoveries of such occupation and uses have also been found.

Our next stop was at Mr. Robert Whittaker's place farther up Tinkers Creek Valley – and a good neighbor to old "Cub Carey" - from whom he bought his yearly sweet corn.

Mr. Whittaker was also a long-time resident here – but not nearly as long as Cub. He did do a great deal of exploring in the area for Indian artifacts, etc. – and had found many on his own land and up on the plateau opposite his place. He lives near the intersection of Dunham / Tinkers Creek and old Egypt Roads – at 13518 Tinkers Creek Road – *zip code* 44125.

He too, was full of recollections of the early history of the area – some were duplications of Cub Carey's stories – others – information obtained from others familiar with the area.

The following are a few:

Old Egypt Mound was said to be an Indian Burial Mound. Its pyramidal form suggesting a mound gave its name to the road passing it, Egypt Road. It had no Indian Burials but several stone markers of early settlers – though only one burial (a Gleeson) is actually buried on its summit.

The earliest settlers in the valley – just a short distance down the valley from Whittaker's were the Comstocks – the correct pronunciation was Kum-stock.

The old red barn near the foot of the trestle was the old Welsh place barn. (He had some hand-made square nails from it.)

Amongst the various Indian artifacts he has found – he found also many round marble-like stones whose purpose he could not figure out – except their possible use as game stones.

He related a story (which of course is not historically true) of the naming of Tinkers Creek – which was attributed to an early resident who lived near the Bedford Mills area – named Tinker – and that the stream was named after him. There did in fact at one time (1874) live there a man named Tinker – but he had nothing to do with its naming – (The stream was named for a Joseph Tinkers, one of Moses Cleaveland's survey party – a boatman who drowned in Lake Erie – near the mouth of the Cuyahoga *farther east of the Cuyahoga River* – and in his remembrance the stream was called – Tinkers Creek.) Another similar such fanciful story was also – the one about a band of tinkers who lived in the Valley at one time.

He mentioned also, about the two grave stones discovered at the old Well's place off Egbert Road – near the town *Bedford* outskirts – and a similar grave stone *Hannah Egbert's* at the Egbert Place. This latter stone has been confirmed – but the Wells stones are yet to be found – as they were removed to another location. Mr. Whittaker believed he could re-locate the spot – near the intersection of Walton and Egbert Roads.

The other member of the Carey family – a Mr. Howard Carey – who lived in the other locally historic old house – on the south brink of Tinkers Creek Valley along old Egypt Road – which was a double-structure – two houses joined together – similar to the old Lock Tender's House presently seen on Canal Road. This too, was a former Gleeson House and was said to have once been a Stage Stop Tavern. My own recollections of it were still fresh – the squat white structure on the terrace surrounded by old shade trees and the conical shape of Egypt Mound behind it. An old wooden water trough still opened its clean spring waters as it did in the old Stagecoach days. A row of sheds and ancient shelters were located across the road – housing mules and earth moving equipment as Mr. Carey was an area contractor. Near the house also – along the edge of the lane – stood an old wagon. It has been referred to as a gypsy wagon – and it probably served as a contractor's mobile work office and tool shed. The house burned down several years ago – and only a modest small house now replaces it. *How the Stagecoach house burned down – Howard Carey in 1936 or 1937 was cooking with oil at the stove in the kitchen, and the oil spilled, caused a fire, and before long the house was destroyed.*

Mr. Whittaker also spoke of a Mr. Washko, of Bedford, who was quite familiar with the lesser-known facts of the valley. He mentioned the abundance of chestnut trees and broad carpets of Mountain Teaberry ground over – near the old Scarpete Farm off Egbert Road. *In 1916 Kydan and Josephine Scarpete, immigrants from Italy, bought 52 acres and the Amos Silver house built in 1854 at 17900 Egbert Road. The acreage basically included the flat land on Egbert Road southeast of Walton Road, the Egbert Road hillside, and the low land at the bottom of the hill – excluding Charles Balogh's house and lot. Along Walton Road, Scarpete land stretched past today's Kydan Drive.*

He mentioned also some old brick foundations near the foot of old Button Hill – which he thought was the remains of a former mill there – but this was never confirmed – but may have been the remains of a former gravel pit operation there as had been suggested by another resident there.

He also mentioned an unconfirmed story of an old mill near the mouth of Wood (Hemlock) Creek, There is no documented evidence of such a mill there, though the waterpower did exist there. However, some old stone foundation ruins have been reported a short distance up this stream whose purpose has not been satisfactorily explained. (This has not been further explored yet.)

Mr. Washko * I think Joe meant to write Whittaker* mentioned also – the existence of numerous "caves" in the north wall of the Great Tinkers Creek Gorge- some said to be over 15 feet deep. I personally recall seeing such "caves" in my early rambles but made no special notation of them – as such "caves" are common in such sandstone areas. They are "rifts" and crevices in the jointing of the sandstone and not true caves.

He mentioned also, an old foundation behind the old Wells place which puzzled him as it was too small for a barn and too distant from the Wells house – (What is actually was – was another house site beyond the original Wells house along Egbert Road – which was reached by a private lane – and as it was screened from view by a dense coppice of trees – it was unnoticed from the road.)

Our visit ended with the resolution to continue our researching in the near future – to add to our growing notes on the history of the area.

Signed Joseph D. Jesensky
 stamped JOS. D. JESENSKY
 Cuyahoga Valley Historical Research
 200 La Fayette Dr. – Akron, OH 44303"

Moses Gleeson and Descendants

Moses and Polly came to this area in 1814 from Stillwater NY.

They settled on **Lot #63** near Tinkers Creek and what is now Canal/ Tinkers Creek Road.

The land used to be an Ottawa Indian Village

The Indians were driven out by General Wayne in the Great Battle of 1794, in violation of the Treaty of 1785.

After battles in 1796, a group of Moravian Missionaries came here from Detroit, and established a settlement near the Ottawa's old village at the mouth of Tinkers Creek. They named it Pilgerruh (Pilgrims Rest)

The Moravians fought the Indians and the wilderness.

The 1852 Cuyahoga County Atlas – Moses Gleeson owned all of **Lot #71 and the Southern Section of Lot #61** which was to the north of Lot #71 (in Bedford Township/Walton Hills) and a strip of land in **Lot #4** that was north and south of Tinkers Creek (in Independence Township/Valley View) **I only have a small eastern section of the 1852 Independence Township map, so perhaps Moses Gleeson also owned additional property in Independence Township.**

Dominick and Clara Carey had 3 sons: LeGrande Carey born in 1882, Howard Carey born in 1886, and Edmond "Cub" Carey born in 1888.

LeGrande Carey owns Brush Farm at Brush and Brecksville Road in Richfield

Descendants of LeGrande: **Allen Spieth 7243 Canal Road**
 William Spieth 13604 Tinkers Creek Road
 William Spieth, Jr. 13622 Tinkers Creek Road

Dominick and Clara Carey inherited and lived in the stone house at the NE Corner of Canal and Tinkers Creek Road. They inherited the bulk of the Gleeson land in this area.

Their land went from the canal eastward to the east side of Egypt Road.

Robert Whittaker 1985 interview: LeGrande, Howard and Edmond were brothers.

Howard inherited the "Walton Hills" land

Edmond "Cub" Carey, grandson of Moses and Polly Gleeson, was born 9-1888 and died at age 99, 6-1987.

He lived his whole life in the Tinkers Creek area.

Dominick Carey, Builder

Local Man Rose to Top Construction Post

By Maurice W. Denk

The life story of "Nick" Carey reads like something from the pen of Horatio Alger, Jr.

Born Dominick M. Carey at Dundas, Ontario, Canada, on March 2, 1844, he was the second son of Michael and Winifred Carey. His father had migrated to Canada from County Galway, Ireland in 1824.

Dominick was not to stay long in Canada. There was a restless force in him that spurred him on to greater things than could be accomplished in his limited environment. At 16, he left his job in his father's tannery and struck out for himself.

That was in 1860 and the young railroad industry was beginning to boom. Dominick went to Niagara county, New York, where obtained a job as a laborer in building railroads, bridges and tunnels. Step by step, he rose to be first boss of the gang, then superintendent of construction, sub-contractor, and finally the leading spirit and active manager of a firm of contractors widely known throughout the United States and Canada.

Built Croton Aqueduct

He built the great Croton aqueduct in New York City — the greatest of its kind to be built up to that time, he built part of the Union Pacific railroad in the west, and in between the two he built many railroads, bridges and tunnels.

In 1881, Dominick Carey's work brought him to Bedford where

he was to build the Connotton Valley Railroad (later the Wheeling & Lake Erie and now the Nickel Plate). Here he roomed at the home of Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson, and here he met and courted the couple's daughter, Miss Clara Gleeson.

Dominick and Clara were wed on February 28, 1881.

In 1892, Dominick was busy building the huge Main street bridge over the Ohio river. It was said to be the greatest stone arch in America. But here, in the prime of life and with much of the future before him, the great builder was tragically struck down.

Swept Into River

It happened on the night of January 14, 1892. A river flood was threatening the great bridge. He ran out onto a temporary section of bridge where he had forbidden his men to go because of the danger. Here he had hoped to supervise the fight against the angry stream. But the heavy waters, mounting each moment, swept the 26-ton section away. Dominick, who was only 47, was swallowed up in the icy waters



HE REMEMBERS — W. O. Gleeson, of Bedford, worked for Mr. Carey for three years. He remembers him as a wonderful man whose employees cried when they learned of his untimely death.

His body was not found for several days, but when it was, Dominick was brought back to his native Dundas, in Canada, where he was laid to rest with his relatives.

Some days after the tragedy, the Wheeling Daily Register said: "It was characteristic of Dominick M. Carey that death found him in the midst of danger, at a point where he had forbidden his men to go . . . the Main street bridge will stand a fitting monument to the memory of its great builder."

Dominick and Clara were the parents of three boys, Le Grand G., Howard, and Edmond M. Howard resides on Dunham road in Walton Hills village and Ed lives at the corner of Canal road and Tinker's Creek road in Valley View

Remembers Mr. Carey

The other day, I rang the bell at the home of William O. Gleeson, 536 Broadway. I had Dominick Carey's picture in my hand, the one which is reproduced elsewhere on this page. When Mr. Gleeson saw the photograph he said: "Why, that's Nick Carey!"

Mr. Gleeson had reason to remember Mr. Carey. When he was a young man, he spent three years in Carey's employ.

BUILDER — Dominick M. Carey built the Connotton Valley railroad through Bedford, as well as railroads and bridges throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Gleeson was working for the Cleveland, Bell & Terminal railroad when Mr. Casey died. Many of the men who worked for him broke down and cried when they heard the news, Mr. Gleeson said.

Works on Railroads
Railroad work got into Mr. Gleeson's veins, too. He was employed by the Salem railroad and the Nickel Plate as well as the Cleveland Bell and Terminal already mentioned. He laid out the ABC electric line from Summit county to Cleveland, including the famous Bedford bridge with the seven per cent grade. He also did construction work in Buffalo, N. Y. and was in the engineer's office for 11 years in the City of Cleveland.

For another 11-year period Mr. Gleeson got away from the construction business to serve as a traveling salesman for a city products concern.

All that was many years ago and not so many for Mr. Gleeson.

But to remember his old boss is our boy who rose by the top through hard work and talent and whose untimely death brought tears to the eyes of those who worked for him.



Bill Barry

Mr. W. O. Gleeson who for many years resided at the corner of E. Grace Street and Broadway, Bedford, Ohio, donated to the City of Bedford the building at the corner of Columbus Street and Broadway, Bedford, Ohio, which for many years was occupied by the Bedford Branch of the Cuyahoga Public Library. After Mr. Gleeson donated this building it was later sold enabling the library to build a larger and more complete library which is presently located on Warrensville Center Rd., Bedford, Ohio. Through Mr. Gleeson's generosity and love of the City of Bedford we now have a library as beautiful as can be found anywhere.

DOMINICK M. CAREY

Dominick M. Carey, the subject of this sketch, was born at Dundas, Ontario, Canada, March 2, 1844. He was the second son of Michael and Minfred (Howard) Carey. Michael Carey, the father of D. M. Carey, was born in County Galway, Ireland, about 1824, and left the "old sod" bound for America, when only a lad; and soon after his arrival in Canada, being a boy of industrious habits and great energy, he apprenticed himself to a tanner and carrier to learn the business of making leather.

The son, Dominick M. Carey, being dissatisfied with the narrow field and limited opportunities for acquiring for himself fame and fortune that were afforded by his father's tannery, left the parental roof at the early age of sixteen and boldly and courageously struck out, unaided and alone, to begin the battle of life. He was a born leader of men. This fact was exemplified in his childhood by the commanding influence exerted by him over the men in the tannery, and over the children on the play-ground of the public school; and in his later career, by the wonderful control had by him over the armies of men he employed on the public works. There were two prominent reasons why this was so. First, he was the soul of honor, always doing exactly as he had promised to do; secondly all with whom he had business relations had unlimited faith in his knowledge of his business and in his judgement as to the best methods for obtaining the desired end. He was generous to a fault, and no worthy and needy person who made his necessities known ever left him empty-handed.

Mr. Carey left Canada in 1860, going to Niagara county, New York, where he sought and obtained employment as a laborer in building railroads, bridges and tunnels, and rising step by step to be "boss of the gang", superintendent of construction, sub-contractor, and finally the leading spirit and active manager of a firm of contractors, widely known both in the United States and Canada. The work of this noted firm is to be found in almost every part of this great country, from the new Croton aqueduct in New York city on the East to the Union Pacific Railroad on the West, a large portion of both having been built by Mr. Carey, besides many railroads, bridges, and tunnels between.

On the 26th of February, 1881, Mr. Carey was happily married to Miss Clara Gleeson, who was the daughter of Edmond and Charlotte (Comstock) Gleeson. They had three children, all boys: Le Grand G., born May 25, 1882, James Howard, born June 2, 1886; and Edmond M., born September 7, 1888. They are bright boys and are fine representatives of both father and mother. It is said of the father of these boys, D. M. Carey, that for years he had from 700 to 1,200 men in his employ at the same time, and that having once seen a man and heard his name spoken he never forgot either! Le Grand G. seems to possess a similar faculty.

Mrs. Carey was born June 25, 1851, and is a refined and cultured lady, well educated and has a talent that fits her for business; Edmond Gleeson, the father of Mrs. D. M. Carey, was born in 1810, married to Miss Charlotte Comstock, April 4, 1848, and died October 26, 1854. His widow subsequently (1859) married James C. Gleesland, Esq., who was born October 16, 1825, and seemed to

He was just in his prime. Mrs. Carey and her sons live with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland on Castle Hill, Independence, Ohio. Mr. Carey was drowned at Wheeling, West Virginia, January 14, 1892.

The Wheeling Daily Register of January 15th, in a long article descriptive of the said event, says: "The Register this morning is pained to chronicle the death of an active business man, one of a class whose energy, ability and general attributes made him a valued and valuable member of the community, and whose loss will be universally deplored. It was characteristic of Dominick M. Carey, that death found him in the midst of danger, at a point where he had forbidden his men to go, and that he was engaged in the supervision of details for the protection of the greatest work he had yet undertaken, -- the Main street stone bridge -- when he was swallowed up in the icy and turbid waters of the stream he had spanned with the greatest stone arch in America. The bridge will stand a fitting monument to the memory of its great builder."

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer, of the same date, in an extended article from which we quote, says: "It was reported about the city in the forenoon yesterday that Mr. Dominick Carey, of the well known firm of contractors building Main street bridge, had been drowned, and inquiry confirmed the awful story! The death of a man of his prominence and usefulness would have been enough of itself to send a thrill of sorrow through the community, but the special features which attended the sad occurrence made the horror of it almost as great as the sorrow, which was general. The regret for the death of Mr. Carey is as nearly universal as a feeling of sorrow ever was in any community."

A diligent and extended search for the body of Mr. Carey was immediately begun, and after weeks of labor and anxiety it was found, tenderly conveyed to Dundas, the place of his birth, and buried by the side of his relatives.

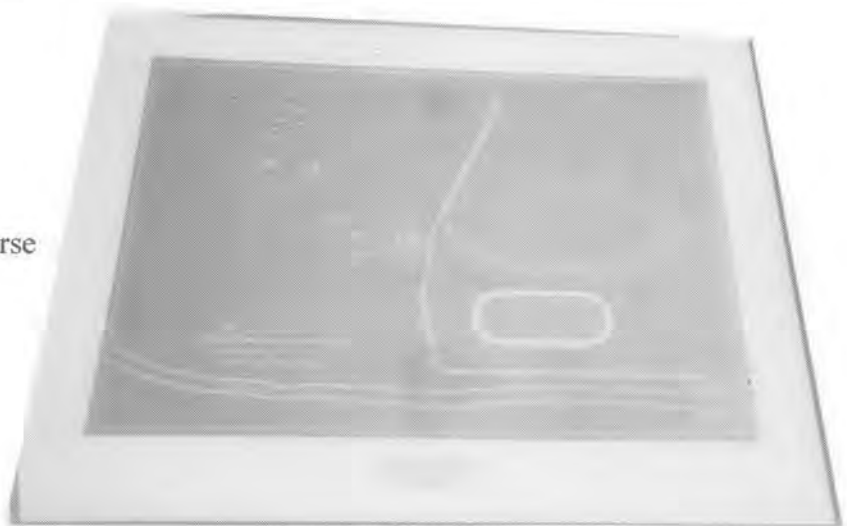
Mr. Carey's mother died April 24, 1894, and sleeps by the side of her son.

NEW WALL HANGING on DISPLAY at the HISTORICAL CENTER VILLAGE HALL COMMUNITY ROOM

by Jean and Bob Kainsinger

In the late 1880's Dominick Carey designed Maple Wood Stock Farm to satisfy his passion for raising race horses. He built his horse training track facility on the part of the Gleeson family land holdings that are now the Astorhurst restaurant and golf course. Carey's blueprint of Maple Wood Stock Farm, not only illustrates the horse facility but shows the original path of Tinker's Creek and Egypt (Dunham) Road before they were rerouted by the County in 1907, and the Edmond Gleeson grave site. Carey's blueprint is now on exhibit in the Community Room.

MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM
late 1880's - 1918
The Astorhurst Restaurant and Golf Course
occupy that land today.



THE COMSTOCK - GLEESON - CAREY - ASTORHURST STORY

The Astorhurst land is the location of the first settlement in Bedford Township. This was first site cleared by settlers for their cabin and farm.

COMSTOCKS AND GLEESONS

Stephen and Julia Comstock bought land from the Connecticut Land Company along that section of Tinker's Creek Road. When their daughter Sarah was born in 1815, she became the first child born of settlers in Bedford Township.

In 1814, Moses and Polly Gleeson settled on land bordering the Comstock property. The Gleeson grist mill was one of the principal grist mills in the township. Remains of the grist mill can still be seen by the Astorhurst Restaurant.

Gleeson's son, Edmond, married the Comstock daughter, Charlotte. The young couple was given a parcel of land from their parents' properties along Tinker's Creek Road. Later they inherited a lot of acreage along both sides Egypt Road (Dunham Road, including and abutting the Astorhurst.) The grave of Edmond Gleeson, who died in 1854, is perched on Egypt Mound, along with remnants of his gravestone and iron fencing. Egypt Mound is now part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park land.

NEW WALL HANGING on DISPLAY at the HISTORICAL CENTER

(page 2)

LITTLE EGYPT

Astorhurst land and adjoining acreage to the east, north and south became the community of Little Egypt. County Atlas maps of 1874 show Little Egypt as having a cluster of several houses, a school, a grist mill, a saw mill, an inn and a tavern.

CLARA GLEESON CAREY

Edmond and Charlotte Gleeson's daughter, Clara, described in newspaper articles as "a refined, cultured and educated lady who had a shrewd business mind," owned and managed World's End. World's End was a stage coach inn perched on the east hillside of Egypt Road across from today's Astorhurst driving range. It was a stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route. Clara Gleeson met her match when Dominick Carey stayed at the Inn while working on a job for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. In 1881 they married and chose to make World's End their residence.

DOMINICK CAREY

Before he met Clara Gleeson, Dominick Carey helped build the New Groton Aqueduct in New York. With his construction talents and Clara's money, they developed a construction company that employed from 700 to 1200 men at one time, making a fortune and a name for themselves. Newspaper articles credit Dominick Carey with participation in the construction of the New York City subway and the Sandusky Bay Causeway and Bridge. Tragically in 1892, only eleven years after they were married, Dominick Carey drowned during a storm while overseeing flood damage to the Main Street Bridge over the Ohio River, in Wheeling West Virginia. He was 48 years old. This stone bridge, which Carey designed and his company built, was considered the greatest stone arch in the United States at the time. His achievements are recorded in lengthy obituaries in a number of newspapers.

MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM

One of Dominick Carey's special interests was raising horses and trading horses. Because of Carey's work load, he probably hired managers to take over the daily operation of the facility. Dominick and Clara Carey's eldest son, Howard, managed the Maple Wood Stock Farm business some years later, when he was out of school. Howard Carey trained trotters and pacers, racing them at Grantwood and Cranwood Race Tracks in southeast Cleveland. Howard ran the training track until the family sold their Maple Wood Stock Farm acreage to Philip and Mary Astor in 1918.

HOWARD CAREY

Howard Carey, his wife Gertrude, and their grandson Howard Fradette continued to live in the old stage coach inn until it burned down in 1936 or 1937. After the fire Howard built a new house on the property. Years later, in 1951 when Walton Hills was incorporated, Howard Carey was elected to Council, serving with our first group of Councilmen. The site of World's End and Howard Carey's house are now part of The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Park.

FRADETTE

The blueprint of Maple Wood Stock Farm, along with several historical documents dating back to the Gleesons, the Careys and our first Mayor and Council were the property of Howard and Lois Fradette (6975 Dunham Road.) Howard has passed on, but Lois graciously donated the materials, knowing that Howard would be pleased that his family's heritage is on display at the Walton Hills Historical Center.

Astorhurst



3/2002 PHOTO

3/2002
Photo

ASTORHURST



3 photos: dated 3/2002

Part of the original house
can be detected, although
it is aluminum or vinyl sided

The Astorhurst Restaurant
from the back photo 3-2002

From Family Homestead to Headquarters of a Horse Training Facility to Day Care Center to Restaurant to New Changes in 2013

The Gleeson House

Moses Gleeson began buying up parcels of land in this area in 1818. He is the man who built "World's End," the Stagecoach house that was on Dunham Road (across from the Astorhurst Golf Course) along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route. He also built a duplicate building, the Lockkeeper's House along the Canal, on Canal Road by Hillside Road. That building is now the Canal Visitor Center for the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Moses Gleeson is also the person who built the stone house at the corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Canal Road. That house is also part of CVNP.

In c. 1840 Moses and Polly Gleeson, who had ten children, built this large brick house by Tinkers Creek, on the south side of Tinkers Creek Road, near Dunham Road. The house sits on land that makes up today's Astorhurst Restaurant and picnic grounds. The Gleeson grist mill, which stood very close to the house, is long gone.

Seven (7) generations of Gleesons have owned property in the Little Egypt section of Walton Hills since 1818. Through the years the last names of family members have changed: Comstock-Gleeson-Carey-Fradette.

The Gleeson House
Built c. 1840

This is a 1934 photo
of the
Astorhurst Villa



Maple Wood Stock Farm

In the late 1880s Dominick Carey, husband of a Gleeson descendant, and owner of a bridge construction company, built a horse training facility in front of the Gleeson house. He designed Maple Wood Stock Farm to satisfy his passion for raising, training and trading race horses. He hired managers to take over the daily operation of the facility, and then, when the eldest son, Howard, was old enough, he managed the stock farm. They trained trotters and pacers, and raced them at Grantwood and Cranwood Race Tracks in southeast Cleveland.

A wall hanging of Carey's blueprint of his Maple Wood Stock Farm is on exhibit on the wall in the Walton Hills Community Room. It not only illustrates the horse facility, but shows the original path of Tinkers Creek and Dunham (Egypt) Road before the road was rerouted by the County in 1907.

Day Care Center

In 1918 Mary Alice Carey sold 21 acres of the Gleeson-Carey land to Philip and Mary Astor.

The Astors renovated the old Gleeson house and opened a child care center in their home. Well-to-do Cleveland and Shaker Heights families left their children with the Astors when they vacationed. Because parents often picked up their children around the supper hour and stayed to eat, the Astors added a restaurant to their house.

From Family Homestead to Headquarters of a Horse Training Facility to Day Care Center to Restaurant to New Changes in 2013 (continued p.2)

Astorhurst Restaurant

The small-group dining room on the north side of the house was the Astor's restaurant. The new business prospered, and before long the Astors closed their child care center and concentrated exclusively on the dining operation.

The 18th Amendment banning the sale of alcoholic beverages could have put a damper on the restaurant business, but there was a distillery on the Astorhurst property... From interviews with residents in 1985, this writer learned that at least two of them, who were young men at the time, were hired by the Astors to park cars on the nights when there were "Smoker Parties" at the place. In 1933, when the 18th Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended, the Astors quickly obtained a liquor license for their business. That liquor license is dated 1933 to Philip Astor.

Like many other people during the Great Depression, the Astors lost the property, but then they bought it back in 1939.

Astorhurst Restaurant and Party Center Changes Owners

In 1958 local residents Joseph and Eleanor Dranek, along with a group of investors, purchased the Astor property. Dranek enlarged and changed the layout of the house to include a large restaurant/party room, two smaller party rooms and a lounge bar.

In 1974 Constantine (Gus) and Toni Prinios bought the property and operated the business. During the Prinios years the Astorhurst was a restaurant. In recent years the second generation of the Prinios family converted the restaurant into a party center.

New Changes in 2013

This year the property will once again change hands. The Cleveland Metroparks purchased the land. This writer related the history of the Astorhurst property for the *Walton Hills Owl*. Jean Kainsinger

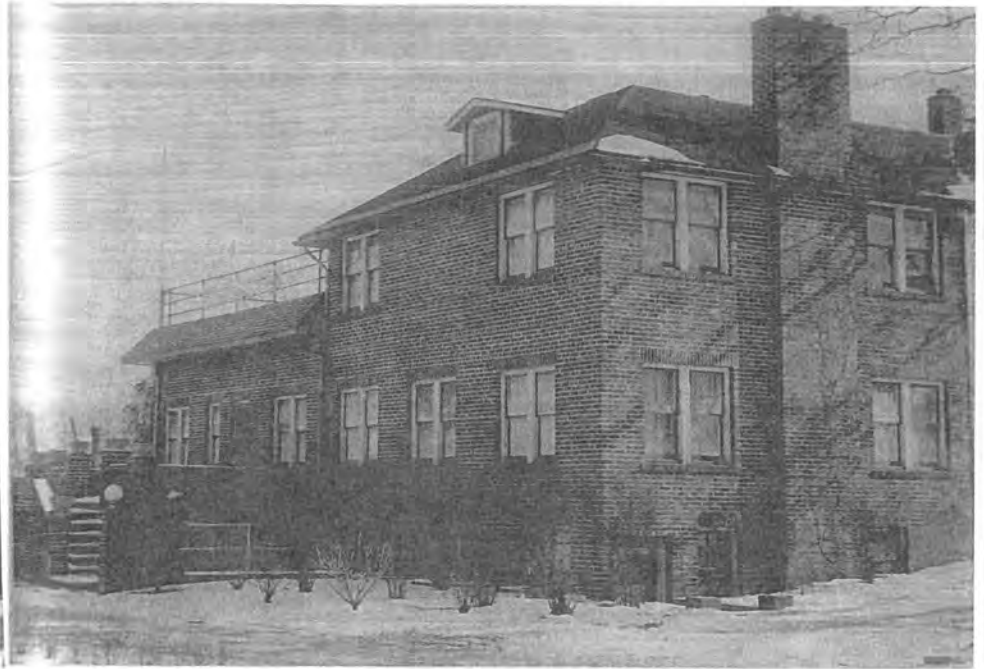
Photos of the Astorhurst in August of 2013



**MOSES GLEESON
BUILT THIS HOUSE
in c. 1840**

**This house and 21 acres
became the
ASTOR DAY CARE CENTER
in 1918**

1934 photo



The Astor Day Care Center

In 1918 Philip and Martha Astor purchased the Gleeson house and 21 acres of land from the Carey family. The Astors renovated the old Gleeson house and opened a child care center in their home. Well-to-do Cleveland and Shaker Heights families left their children with the Astors when they vacationed. Because parents often picked up their children around the supper hour and stayed to eat, the Astors added a country-club type of restaurant to their house.

Note: The small-group dining room, on the north side of building, was the restaurant the Astors added to the building.

3-2002 photo

The north side of the structure. Part of the original Gleeson house can be seen, although it has new siding.



3-2002 photo View from the west side of the structure – the back of the building



The new business prospered, and before long the Astors closed their child care center and concentrated exclusively on the dining operation.

The 18th Amendment banning the sale of alcoholic beverages could have put a damper on the restaurant business, but there was a distillery on the property. From interviews with long-time residents in 1985, this writer learned that at least two of them, when they were young lads, were hired by the Astors to park cars on the nights when there were "Smoker Parties" at the place.

In 1933, when the 18th Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended, the Astors obtained a liquor license for their business. That liquor license is issued to Philip Astor, and dated 1933.

Like many other people during the Great Depression, the Astors lost their property, but then they bought it back in 1939.

From the ASTOR to the ASTORHURST

ASTORHURST PARTY PLACE (the RESTAURANT) and the PICNIC GROVE

In 1958 local residents Joseph and Eleanor Dranek, along with a group of investors, purchased the Astor property. The Draneks enlarged and changed the layout of the house to include a large restaurant, two smaller party rooms and a lounge bar. The Astorhurst Party Place acreage included a picnic grove with a sheltered pavilion and cooking facilities for large groups of people.

From 1974 until 2013, the Astorhurst Restaurant and property was owned and operated by Constantine (Gus) and Toni Prinios. In recent years the second generation of the Prinios family converted the restaurant into a party center.

In 2013, the Cleveland Metroparks bought the property and razed the Gleeson House/Restaurant building and a few other near-by buildings.

ASTORHURST COUNTRY CLUB – The GOLF COURSE

In the mid 1960s a group of investors bought the adjacent Carey land for a Golf Course. They sold out in 1974. The Astorhurst Country Club, as the Golf Course is now called, is an 18-hole, daily fee, public golf course. The Cleveland Metroparks did not buy the Golf Course acreage in 2013.

ASTORHURST PARK PLACE – The ICE CREAM STAND

General Store In the 1940s, close to Dunham Road by the Tinkers Creek Bridge, a small general store opened for business. Frank and Sue Mund's customers were mainly horseback riders and visitors to Bedford Reservation. They sold hot dogs and other quick-to-make sandwiches. They also sold fuel from a gas pump that stood in front of their store. The Mund's living quarters were at the back of the store.

Since 1985, on the same site, is an ice cream and sandwich stand called Astorhurst Park Place.

August 2013 Photo



Asthorhurst Picnic Grounds/Park Place

One of the many threads in the fabric of our Village

Andrew Prinios, whose family owned the Astorhurst Country Place, picnic grounds/pavilion and Park Place ice cream store for the last 40 years, talked about the current status of the 16 acres of property next to the Astorhurst Golf Course, which was just sold to the Cleveland Metroparks.

First, a little history: Philip and Martha Astor opened the first childcare center in Walton Hills in their house at 6980 Dunham Road, which they purchased in 1918 from descendants of the Gleeson family. The house was built in 1840. Parents usually picked up their children around dinner time and stayed to eat. This gave the Astor's the idea of adding a country club type of restaurant to their house. Because of the success of the restaurant, they closed their childcare center to focus on their dining operation. When prohibition ended in 1933, Philip Astor obtained a liquor license. Joseph and Eleanor Dranek and a group of investors purchased the property in 1958. (Information obtained from "Tracing Our Heritage," written by residents Jean and Bob Kainsinger.)

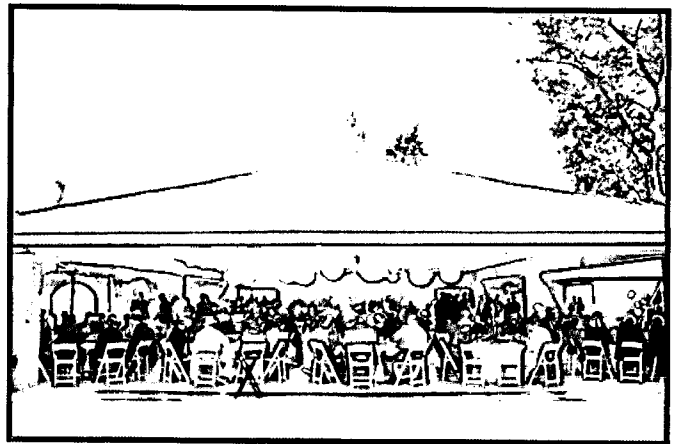
At this point in our story, the Prinios family enters the picture. Andrew stated that his parents, Gus and Toni, purchased the restaurant and picnic grounds/pavilion from the Dranek family in 1973. At the time of their purchase, the restaurant was leased to another individual; therefore the Prinios family ran only the picnic grounds/pavilion until 1980. In 1980, the restaurant lease expired and the Prinios family did not renew the lease of their tenant. Gus remodeled the restaurant, which they opened

for Sunday brunch and parties until 1982. The family obtained a liquor license and opened as a full service restaurant. Andrew notes that the restaurant was in its heyday through the Astor and Dranek ownerships, and he is proud to say that his family was able to restore it back to its former glory. In 1985, the Prinios family remodeled and opened the ice cream store in front of the Astorhurst restaurant which had been empty for 20 years. (All ice cream loving residents know and love the Park Place ice cream store, in its 29th season of operation!) Gus passed away in 1991, and the Prinios family carried on running the restaurant until 1996. They still did catering and held parties in the restaurant until 2006. Today Andrew, his sister Connie, and Toni still cater events at the picnic grounds/pavilion and operate the Park Place ice cream store.

Andrew stated that his family's 16 acres, including all of the buildings (the restaurant, Park Place, and the house in the back), were sold to the Cleveland Metroparks this year. This will be a restoration project for the Metroparks. They intend to restore the property back to its natural state, to become a natural habitat again. Andrew stated that the Metroparks has plans to tear down the restaurant and the house in the back. The Prinios' will run the picnic grounds/pavilion for the next two years. He believes that the Metroparks will probably retain the picnic pavilion and still rent it out to the public. The Prinios family has a lease for Park Place until 2023. For those interested in renting the picnic pavilion for company parties, showers, weddings, etc., please contact Connie at 440.439.8588.



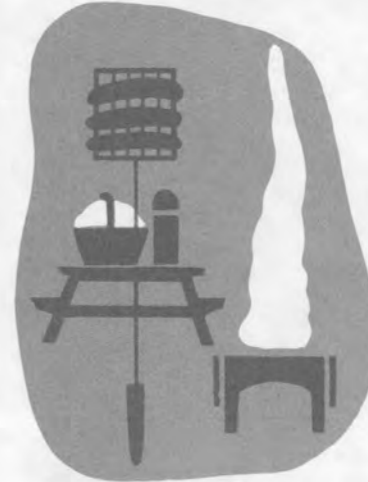
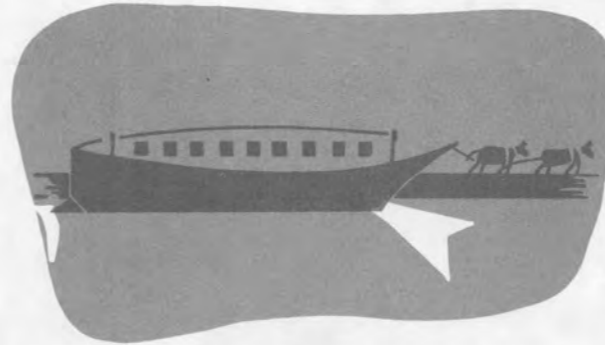
Park Place Ice Cream Store



Asthorhurst Picnic Grounds



Send to Jean Kainsuzie



A History In Brief

Historically the vicinity of Valley View is abundant with important, unusual and noteworthy happenings. The following events are but a few:

The Iroquois Indians, a feared and savage nation, were this area's first inhabitants, that are well recorded, assumed arriving in the valley about 1650, the Cuyahoga River being their western most boundary.

During the 1750's a French trading post was said to have flourished along the Cuyahoga near the mouth of Tinkers Creek.

When Cleveland was founded in 1796, a sycamore tree was already growing west of the Cuyahoga, along the river road. It still stands — the oldest living thing in the county.

Elijah Nobles was the area's first settler, building his cabin in 1813.

In 1826, the first boat sailed the Ohio Canal, its 308 miles taking eight years to construct.

Wilson's Mill still functions after more than a century, being built in 1853.

Bedford Reservation, a member link of metropolitan parks system was developed in 1921.

The New Astorhurst was built in 1958, its contemporary design blending with the original structure — itself one of the area's first mills and over 125 years old.

The Astorhurst Country Place

6980 DUNHAM ROAD AT TINKERS CREEK ROAD
WALTON HILLS, OHIO
PHONE — AC 216-439-8588

YOUR HOSTS: *Gus and Toni Prinios*

Placemat

not accurate info on this placemat -- NOT ACCURATE!

The Astorhurst Restaurant - Before and After -

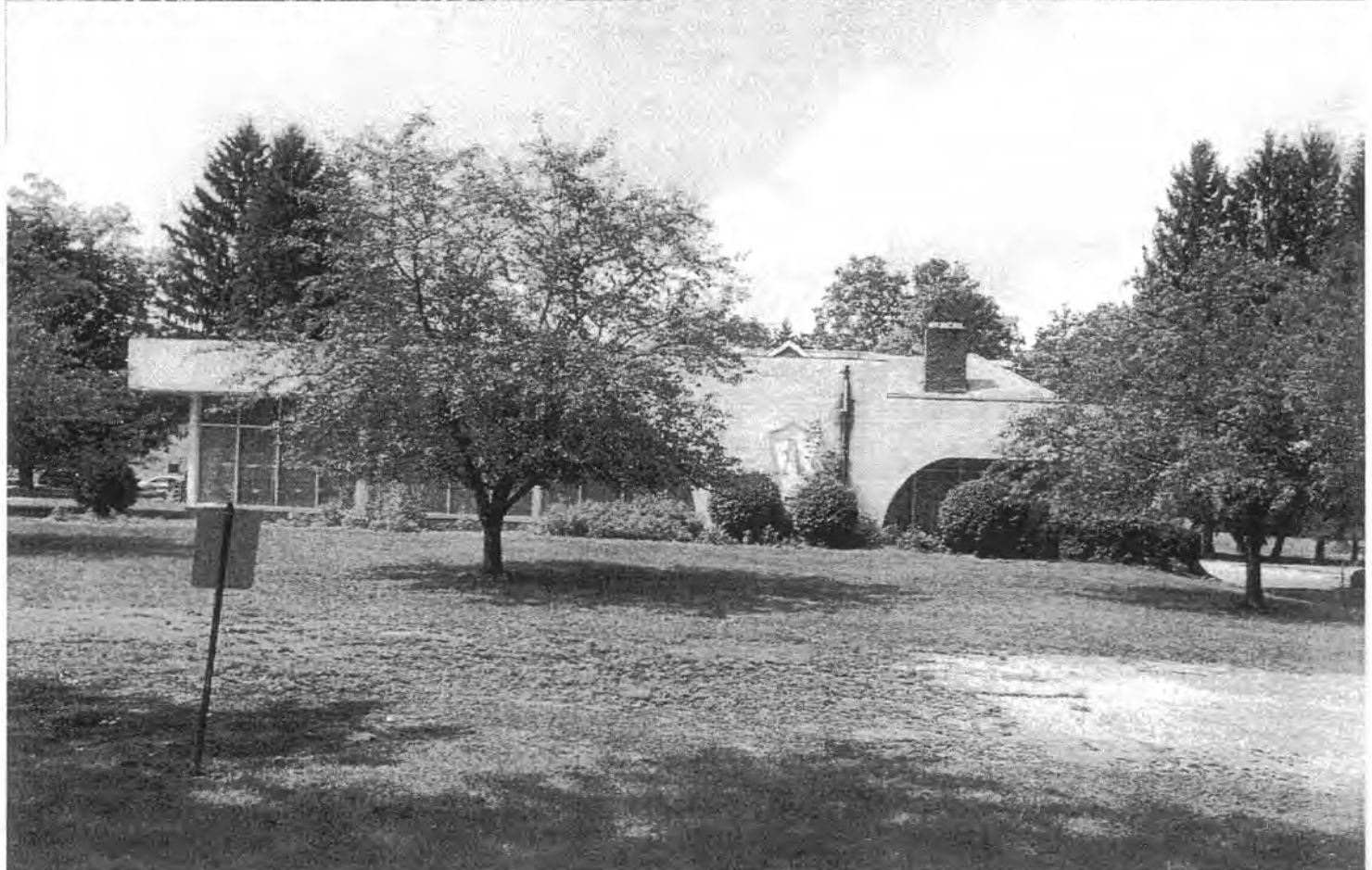
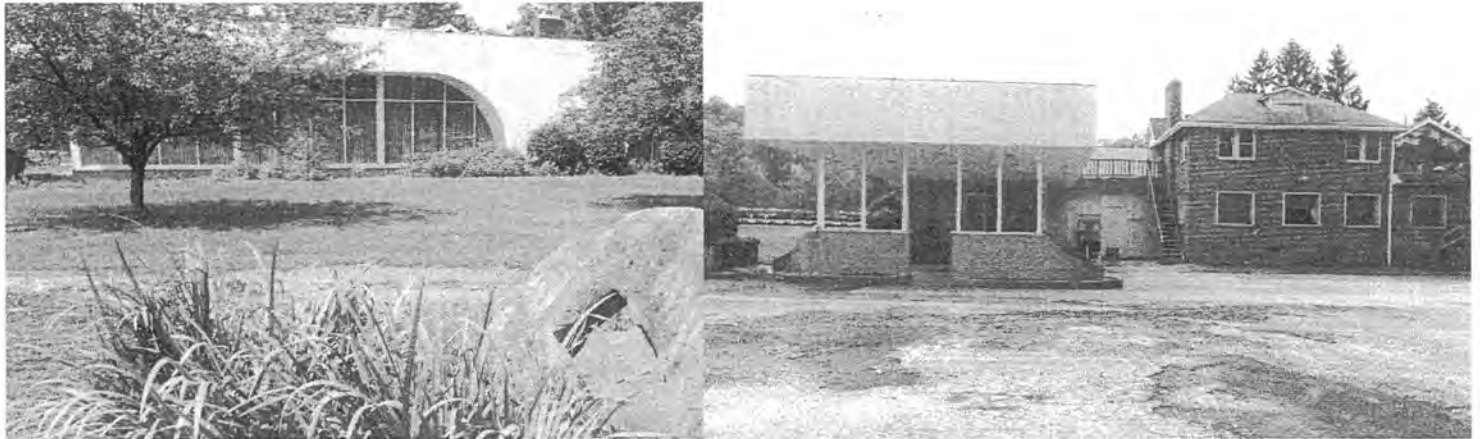
Before Photos: Taken on August 29, 2013

Photos Courtesy of Judi Schroeder

Bedford Reservation has gained another attractive picnic area within its boundaries.

In April of 2013, the Cleveland Metroparks purchased the Astorhurst property, land last owned by the Prinois family. Starting on the week of September 30th, workers razed the Astorhurst Restaurant (built in 1958-9), the Gleeson house (built c. 1840) that stood amidst the restaurant complex, and nearby buildings. Only memories remain.

Please note: The Astorhurst Golf Course, officially named the Astorhurst Country Club, is a different parcel of land not owned by the Prinois family, remains a golf course, and is not part of the Metroparks purchase.





8-2013
Photos
of the
Astorhurst
Restaurant
the Moses Gleeson
House





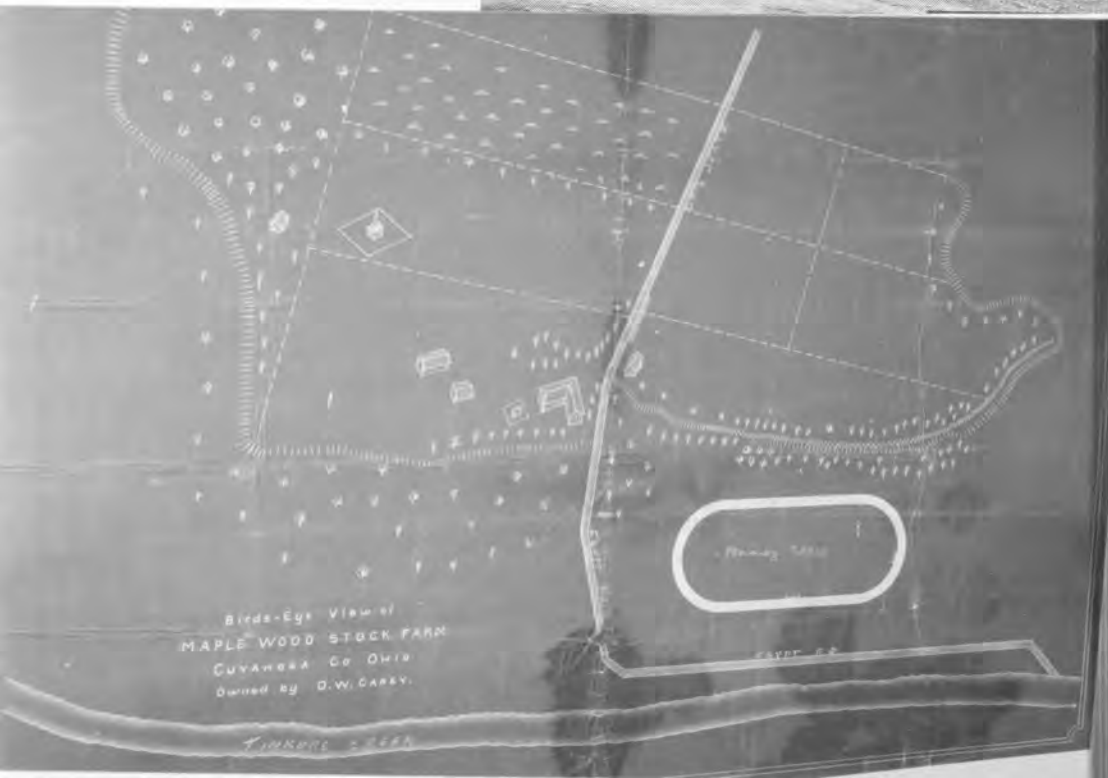
World's End, a Stagecoach Stop on Egypt Road.
In operation by the mid 1820s,
fire destroyed the building in 1936/1937



New York Central Freight trains
crossed Tinkers Creek Valley on this trestle-supported bridge.
The freight line operated from 1911- into the 1960s

Gleeson House, built in 1840
and

Astorhurst Restaurant, opened in 1969.
The buildings were razed in October 2013
August 2013 photo



Maple Wood Stock Farm
in operation from
the late 1880s - 1918

The Astorhurst Story

August 29, 2013 Photo



October 1, 2013 Photo



The Astorhurst Restaurant Story

Top Business Card -for the Restaurant-

Reverse side reads –

“Closed Mondays

Luncheons served from 11:00 A.M. Daily

Dinners Served

Tuesday thru Thursday 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

Friday and Saturday 5:00 P.M. - 10:30 P.M.

Sunday 12:00 - 7:00”

Bottom Business Card

for the Ice Cream and Sandwich Stand

232-6590

232-6591

Astorhurst Restaurant

6980 DUNHAM ROAD / WALTON HILLS, OHIO 44146

Let us arrange for your
DINNER PARTIES, SOCIAL EVENTS,
WEDDINGS, CLAMBAKES, ETC.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS AVAILABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS

232-5425

Astorhurst Park Place

6980 Dunham Rd. at Tinkers Creek
Walton Hills

GOOD FOOD
FROZEN CUSTARD

GUS PRINIOS
Prop.

Photos: August 29, 2013



The Astorhurst Story

Before Photos. Taken August 29, 2013 by Judi Schroeder

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AUGUST 29, 2013



AUGUST 29, 2013

August 29, 2013 photos



The Astorhurst Restaurant - Before and After

After Photos: Taken on October 2 and 4, 2013

Photos Courtesy of Judi Schroeder



SEPTEMBER 30
2013



SEPTEMBER 30
2013



SEPTEMBER 30
2013



OCTOBER 1, 2013

extra page



OCTOBER 1, 2013



OCTOBER 1, 2013



OCTOBER 2, 2013



OCTOBER 2, 2013



OCTOBER 1, 2013



OCTOBER 1, 2013



OCTOBER 2, 2011



OCTOBER 2, 2013

THE ASTORHURST STORY



OCTOBER 4
2013



OCTOBER 4, 201



OCTOBER 4,
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2013

THE ASTORHURST STORY



OCTOBER 10
2013



OCTOBER 10, 2013



OCTOBER 4, 2013



OCTOBER 4, 2013



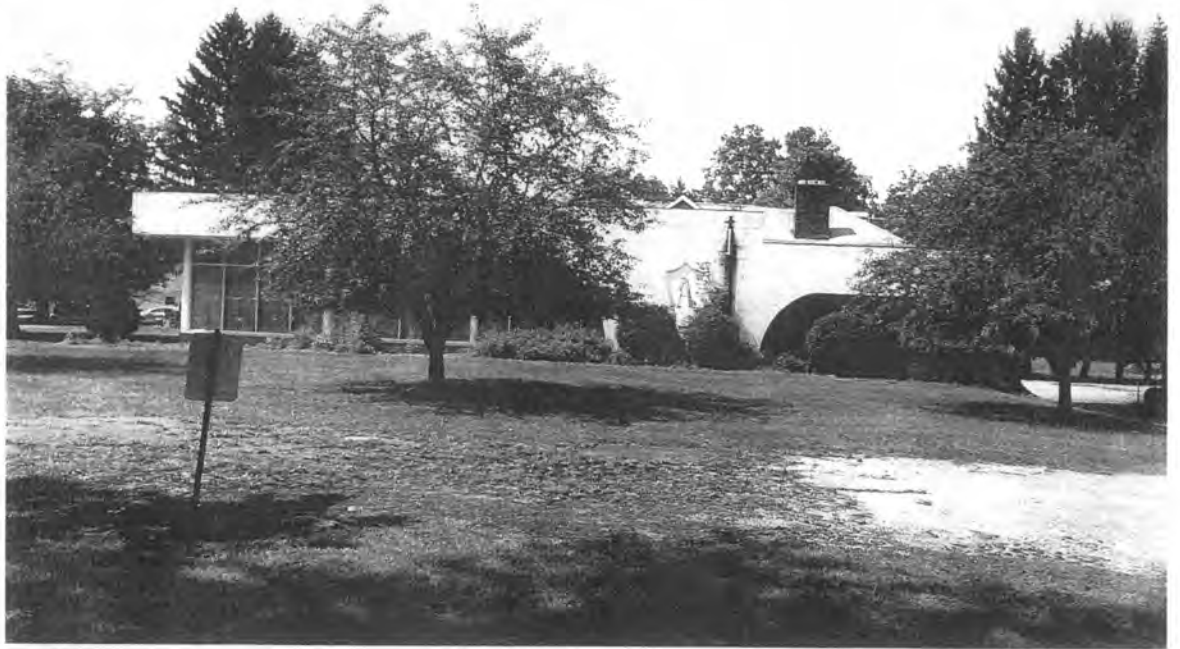
OCTOBER 4, 2013



OCTOBER 4, 2013

The Astorhurst Story

August 29, 2013 Photo



October 2, 2013 Photo



The Astorhurst Story

October 4, 2013 Photo



October 10, 2013 Photo



The Astorhurst Story

October 4, 2013 Photo



October 4, 2013 Photo



The Astorhurst Story

October 2, 2013 Photo



October 10, 2013 Photo



LITTLE EGYPT continued 3

ASTORHURST

Maurice Denk article 1-8-1954

Frances and Philip Astor in 1953 sold the Astorhurst and moved into one of the smaller buildings on the premises. They operated the Astorhurst business for 36 years.

The Astors purchased 21 acres from Mary Alice Carey. But they had deeds tracing the ownership to Aaron Norton, a member of the Connecticut Land Company.

The Astors traced the ownership of the property back to pioneer days when Aaron Norton, a member of the Connecticut Land Company owned it.

Restaurant acreage:	<u>Astorhurst</u>
1840: established date of building	
1852 Moses P. Gleason <i>Gleason</i>	8-3-1939 <u>Q. C. PM and MFS Astor</u>
?date Moses P. Gleason <i>Gleason</i>	5-14-1958 <u>Joseph (1-8-1970) and Eleanor Dranek</u>
1898 John Walsh	11-15-1974 <u>Constantine A. and T. Prinios</u> <i>isⁿ Prinios</i>
1900 John Walsh	<i>Toni Prinios</i>
1902 James Anna Bahewsky	In 1967 It was called <u>Dranek's Astorhurst</u> 6980 Dunham Road
1911 Mary Alice Carey	In 1969 It was called <u>Astorhurst Restaurant</u>
1918 remodeled	Astorhurst Drive In 6970 Dunham Road
1918 P M and M F Sarah Astor	
1923 M F and Sarah Astor quit claim deed	
1938 Union Properties INC	
1939 Philip M and MF Astor quit claim deed	
12-28-1951 owners: P M and MFS Astor	
11-15-1974 Constantine (Gus) and Toni Prinios: (Live at 6990 Dunham Road in 1985)	

Golf Course acreage:

12-15-1930 P M and MF Astor
 9-26-1938 Union Properties INC
 8-3-1939 Q.C. P M and MFS Astor
 12-28-1951 P M and MFS Astor
 9-23-1958 Henry R. Jagoda
 8-9-63 Joseph G. Dranek (in 1985 9810 Cove Drive by York Road north of Rt. 82 237-2594)
 1-8-1970 Joseph and Eleanor Dranek divorced, then Eleanor died, property went to Joseph
 11-15-1974 Constantine (Gus) A and Toni Prinios
 9-26-1977 Murry Farkas

Dranek Interview:

Joe Dranek was president of a group of investors who purchased the golf course and restaurant. Dranek added the large, front dining room of the Astorhurst Restaurant in 1958. Before that the dining room was the small-group dining room at the side.

LITTLE EGYPT continued 4

Fox Grove: This was the name of the pavilion and park area at the rear of the Astorhurst Restaurant acreage. A man whose last name was Fox built the pavilion. It had side flaps which you could open to get air. It burned down in the early 1960's. Then Joe Dranek built the pavilion that stands today and is called "Astorhurst Picnic Grove."

A lot of political people came to the Astorhurst and Astorhurst Picnic Grove for clambakes and dinners.

In 1966 or 1967 Dranek opened the Golf Course. Dranek and other investors had bought the land for the golf course

John Agresta owned the golf course in 1985, an 18 hole golf course with a rating of R-7

1967 Walton Hills Directory:

Dranek's Astorhurst 6980 Dunham 232-6590

Astorhurst Country Club 7000 Dunham

Astorhurst Drive Inn 6970 Dunham

Joseph and Eleanor Dranek 6990 Dunham 232-6590

1985 Walton Hills Directory:

Astorhurst Country Place 6980 Dunham 439-8588

Astorhurst Country Club 7000 Dunham 439-3636

Astorhurst Restaurant, Inc. 17608 Alexander Road 232-6590 (Koltz' home address and phone number) Tony and Clara Koltz operated the Astorhurst Restaurant.

Clara Koltz interview 9/25/1985

In the 1920's: The Astors ran a day care center for kids in the old section (back of the added-on restaurant) of the Astorhurst: which was the Astor house. The Astors had ponies and horses on the acreage, and that was part of the attraction for the day care center.

The Astors were Jewish. Wealthy Jewish people of Cleveland and Shaker Heights brought their children to the day care. The well-to-do couples used to drop off their kids to stay at the Astor's while they went on trips, were traveling, vacationing.

The parents always seemed to pick up their children at dinnertime. So the Astors made part of the house a restaurant. Then the Astors closed the day care center and kept the restaurant.

Prohibition: 1920 18th Amendment
February 1933 21st Amendment Repealed the 18th Amendment

There was a distillery on the Astorhurst property during prohibition.

When prohibition ended in 1933 the Astors got a liquor license. The Astor liquor license is dated 1933 to Philip Astor.

The Astors bought the property and then lost it during the depression, then rebought it in 1939.

*Bedford Vignettes
by Dick Squire
1982*

Little Egypt

APRIL 1983

Driving south out of Maple Heights on Dunham Road and down the broad Dunham Road hill to the bottom of Tinker's Creek valley brings you to Little Egypt.

A hundred years ago the same Dunham Road stretched from north to south, just a half mile from the western boundary of Bedford Township. As it reached the descent into the Tinker's Creek valley the narrow dirt road twisted a winding course down the hillside to a crude bridge over Tinker's Creek.

Here, just north of the stream, Button Road joined it from the east, forming a direct link to the village of Bedford three miles up. Tinker's Creek Road headed off westward into Independence Township.

The road from the north continued southward up the hillside out of the valley. We call it Dunham Road today, but it was known as Egypt Road then, and the settlement around the confluence of the roads and the creek was known as Little Egypt. Here there were Moses Gleason's grist mill and Cardee Parker's tavern. Other mills followed, near the present site of Astorhurst, and later taverns were located along Egypt Road near the top of the hill.

According to Joseph D. Jesensky, who has made extensive studies of the history of Little Egypt, the route of Dunham and Egypt roads followed the general course of early Indian trails, and was a part of the pioneer Mahoning Path, running between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit.

Driving up old Egypt Road, or Dunham Road, a flattop oblong mound of earth may be seen a short distance off the road to the east, just beyond the crest if the climb out of the valley. A grove of ancient trees crown the knoll, and a couple of pioneer graves of the Gleason family are there.

This was Egypt Mound, and was thought from the earliest days to be an Indian mound. The Carey family farmed the area for many years, carefully guarding the mound from curious trespassers.

Recently a scientific archaeological search was made of the mound, and no indications of Indian activity were discovered. Rather

than an Indian mound, Egypt Mound is likely a glacial mound, a souvenir of the ice age.

Jesensky suggests that this mound of earth was perhaps the origin of the name "Egypt" for that area, when some imaginative pioneer, knowing of the pyramids of Egypt, called it "Egypt Mound."

Also off to the east from this point a long, high causeway is visible. This was the roadbed of the old New York Central railroad. The high steel trestle of the railroad across the valley near Little Egypt was a landmark for over 60 years. Built about 1911, it was referred to simply as "the Trestle" and that was the only identification necessary in these parts.

About that time Dunham Road hill was paved with brick. It was a narrow, steep, winding road, curving around the north abutment of the trestle, and deservedly earned the name of "Snake Hill." That massive concrete abutment is still there, beside the present roadway, which is no longer as steep or narrow or winding as the former brick torture course.

Snake Hill became a favorite testing ground for hot-rod motorists, whose aim was to negotiate the climb all the way in high gear, in those roaring days of the 1920s.

On the southeast corner of Egypt and Egbert roads was one of the dozen or so township one-room schoolhouses. This, of course, was known as Egypt School.

The entire old Egypt area was in the southwest portion of Bedford Township, which today is a part of Walton Hills village.

Little Egypt, Egypt Road, Egypt Mound, Egypt School and many other geographic spots that carried similar designations are only names from out of the past that have little meaning today. They were meaningful names to the settlers and farmers who developed the area during the last century and the early years of this century.

The picturesque name that was so common here not so many years ago should not be lost to antiquity forever.

As recently as the 1920s and into the 1930s that southern portion of Dunham Road was still called Egypt Road on the maps of the area. Egypt School is long gone, but old Egypt Mound is still there, though very few neighbors of the Walton Hills area know it as that name, or even know of its existence.

Dunham Road traffic pauses briefly at the intersection of Tinker's Creek Road on the way through, or turns into Astorhurst for nine holes of golf or dinner. No sign says "Welcome to Little Egypt" to let the traveler know that he is entering that historic little settlement.

The Egypt Mound burial plot

MARCH 1986

The old family burial plot on the hilltop has a natural formidable barricade—an almost impenetrable barrier around it. All approaches are guarded with a thick growth of grasping thorns and briars.

This is the Egypt Mound, long believed to be an Indian mound. It has now been determined, by those who know such things, that the mound is simply a natural pile of sand, clay and gravel, deposited by the melting ice cap that covered your back yard ten or twelve thousand years ago.

The sun was shining intermittently on the windy March day. The solitary explorer headed back from the road, over the grassy cover and through the weeds and undergrowth in search of the ancient cemetery, known to be on the crest of the famous Egypt Mound. It is situated on the site of the old Carey farm on Dunham Road in Walton Hills village, near the top of the rise of the winding roadway that climbs to the south out of the Tinker's Creek Valley. Dunham Road at this point was known as Egypt Road for many years, and that name may still be found on some late maps of the area.

The dense wild growth of small trees, high weeds and blackberry bushes and wild roses, even in the leafless state of early spring, made it difficult to locate the mound immediately. Once located, it was even more difficult to find ready ingress through the prickly maze that covers the slopes to the crest. After several futile attempts, what

appeared to be a former trail was found, which seemed to be a stage or two clearer than the surrounding area.

Long tentacles of the sharp briars overhanging the pathway grabbed at clothing and skin, and would not let go. Parts of the small plateau across the top of the mound were comparatively clear of the pesky barbed guardians, and here could be found scattered evidence of a long-abandoned graveyard. At one time, perhaps a century or more ago, this must have been a carefully tended, meticulously maintained little family cemetery. White limestone markers, now worn smooth by weather erosion, were lying about, obviously removed from their original locations by unknown hands at undetermined times in the past. The inscription on only one was barely legible, and the name "Edmond Gleeson" could be made out, with the letters arranged in an arc.

This was the Gleeson family burial ground, tucked away on that little hilltop. Standing there on the windy heights, you are looking at the place of interment for those who had once cleared the land, plowed the fields and planted the corn; perhaps the millers who ground the grain and the mothers who raised the kids, back in the first half of the nineteenth century.

An examination of the small cemetery area reveals that this was not just a crude pioneer graveyard. Specimens of the stonecutters' craftsmanship are there, indicating the influence of an affluent and determined landscaper-owner of the memorial soil. Six finely-cut sandstone posts mark the perimeter of a rectangular plot, about 10 by 20 feet. The tapered columns are square, two still standing perpendicular, four feet above the ground, and others now tilted at angles, but unbroken. A decorative half-ball was carved at the top of each post. Just to the south of this is another smaller rectangle, bordered by a cut-stone curb.

A huge old cherry tree, with a trunk three feet across, dominates the hilltop. A little pile of cracked cherry pits outside the entrance to a hollow refuge at the base of the tree tells one that here a squirrel recently enjoyed munching on snacks at his doorstep. Many small cherry trees, hundreds of them, have sprung up on all sides, mixed in with the thorny shrubbery, begotten from the seeds of the ancient patriarch. The tree towers above all and is the sole landmark on the mound that can be seen from the surrounding overgrown fields.

ASTORHURST NESTLES ON SITE OF FIRST SETTLEMENT HERE

REGION IS RICH IN LORE
OF EARLY BEDFORD

Maurice W. Denk
Bedford Times-Register, Jan. 8, 1954

The time-worn symbolism of New Year's Eve - the fond farewell to the old and eager expectation for the new - held special significance this year for Frances and Philip Astor; for on New Year's Eve, 1953, they bade adieu to their beloved Astorhurst and moved into another building on the premises.

Astorhurst

Astorhurst, nestling at the side of Tinker's Creek where the valley widens at the western edge of Bedford Township, has been synonymous with good food and entertainment for more than three decades. Frances and Philip Astor built it into what it was - one of the finest dining places in northern Ohio. Now, after 36 years they have sold out, retaining one building for residential use for themselves.

Most Bedfordites may not be aware of it, but Bedford had its beginnings, not at the center of the township as we know it, but rather on the very site occupied by Astorhurst - some four miles removed from our present business section.

FIRST WHITE CHILD

Comstock Family

When I visited the Astors on the afternoon of New Year's Eve, Mr. Astor pointed out the precise site of the Stephen Comstock cabin where was born Sarah Comstock, the first white child born in Bedford Township. He showed me the traces of the old mill pond where stood the township's first grist mill, built by Adams and Starr; and he pointed out the site of Mother Parker's Tavern, the first in the township.

All of these historic places are within a stone's throw of the buildings that are Astorhurst. Through the years, Mr. Astor has collected historical data on the locality and the Ohio Canal nearby. He was instrumental in bringing to light an old map of Pilgerrugh, the Moravian Indian village on the Cuyahoga. He was firm in the belief that this village was located in the vicinity of Rockside and Canal Roads.

IMPROVE SITE

The Astors Astorhurst

The Astors purchased their property, 21 acres in all, from Mary A. Carey. They have deeds tracing the ownership back to pioneer days when Aaron Norton, a member of the Connecticut Land Company, owned vast acreage there. When the Astors took over, the place was run down, but they have built new buildings and improved others until nine structures made up the Astorhurst plant. On the occasion of an industrial picnic recently, they fed 3,700 persons in one day.

The winding drive that circles back of the main dining hall is part of the old Cleveland-Alliance Road of pioneer days, Mr. Astor said. The drive runs eastward and ends at Dunham Road, but originally it went up the hill of the Howard Carey farm, past an old cemetery. A little below the cemetery and easily seen from Astorhurst dining hall is the

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site of a spring that was used by a distillery in the early days. Mr. Astor dug up the wooden pipes of the distillery. They took their whiskey to Cleveland and sold it for a shilling a gallon, he said.

INDIAN MOUND

On top of the hill to the east, an Indian mound once stood on the Carey farm. This vantage point commanded a view of the entire lower Tinker's Creek Valley.

To the west, near where Tinker's Creek empties into the Cuyahoga, the Indians of Canada and northern Ohio held their pow-wows long before the white men came. After the first settlers arrived, the land west of the Cuyahoga was "Indian territory" and white men venturing into the wilderness on that side of the river did so at their own peril.

BRADY'S FLIGHT

It was near Astorhurst, in 1780, that the famed Capt. Samuel Brady began his storied flight to escape his Indian pursuers. Brady, an expert woodsman whose exploits rank with those of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and Lewis Wetzel, had led a party of pioneers out of West Virginia in pursuit of Indian marauders that had been raiding white outposts. As the little band reached northern Ohio, however, they ran into a large encampment of Indians. Outnumbered, they fled. The Indians, knowing Brady, and considering him a most valuable "prize", concentrated their efforts on capturing him.

Brady started his historic flight near the present junction of Tinker's Creek Road and Canal Road. Mr. Astor remembers that, some 30 years ago, an historical society placed a plate describing the event on a tree in the vicinity.

HISTORIC LEAP

Brady fled southeastward. Near the present site of Kent where the river narrows, he made his historic leap across a 22-foot chasm, putting the river between him and his startled pursuers. Until now, the Indians had held fire, hoping to take their quarry alive. Now they let loose a volley. One of the bullets struck Brady in the hip. The Indians crossed the river by a circuitous route, enabling the wounded man to gain some distance, when he came to a large pond. Brady dived in and swam underwater to a huge fallen log. Here, partly submerged, he hid while the Indians inspected the area. After some time, they gave up, apparently thinking Brady had drowned in the deep waters. Today, the pond is known as Brady's Lake, one of the area's most popular recreation spots.

Mr. Astor, of course, knows this story well and countless others about early Bedford, for he has studied his subject for many years. He is disturbed and saddened that so many of our historical landmarks have been permitted to vanish.

A new owner, Joseph Dranek, will operate Astorhurst, but we suspect the hearts of Frances and Philip Astor will ever be there where the big sycamore marks the birthplace of Sarah Comstock and the low green hills look down on the quiet valley.

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LITTLE EGYPT continued 5

Joe Dranek built the bar and its lounge from what was once the restaurant and the added-on front which is now the restaurant.

Dick Squire

“The modern brick and stone restaurant is built around the old Astorhurst Villa, a rambling brick structure that housed a leisurely, genteel dining facility in the 1940’s and 1950’s. Philip Astor was the proprietor.”

Richard Long interview of 9-26-1985

Philip Astor was a small man. He and his wife kept to themselves. Long knew Mr. Astor. The Astorhurst started as a country club place to go to eat. Long parked cars there. During prohibition the Astors hosted smoker parties. It was a shady place from the late 1920’s to the early 1950’s when the Village of Walton Hills was incorporated. Long had ponies and horses on the property.

Gus Prinios interview 9-25-1985

Old Tax Books showing Mills:

Elijah Nobles/1815: Adams and Starr/1820 Culvertson and Boland/then Moses Gleeson

From Hubbell’s book on Bedford: “The 1st mills were erected here in 1815 near the Independence line by Adams & Starr on a part of Elijah Noble’s property to which he had returned after a short stay in what was to become Bedford Village. The rest of his property was purchased by Cardee Parker who converted the cabin into a tavern. The tavern became a welcome haven to wayfarers and soon gained quite a reputation. Then Parker died, his widow took over the management and, known as “Mother Parker’s Tavern” it became more celebrated than ever for its warm hospitality.”

There was a grist mill (built maybe in 1850’s) on the Astorhurst acreage. 2 millstones were found by the pond behind the house, by the concrete living quarters which are behind today’s restaurant.

The pond may have been a sluice, a mill race for the grist mill.

From Hubbell’s book on Bedford: “In 1820 Culverson and Boland gained title to the mill and improved it. Then shortly afterwards, Moses Gleeson with his 7 sons and 3 daughters arrived on the scene and went into the milling business and the Gleeson Mills became noted for miles around.”

At the time Tinkers Creek was on the south side of the Astorhurst building, not on the north side as it is today.

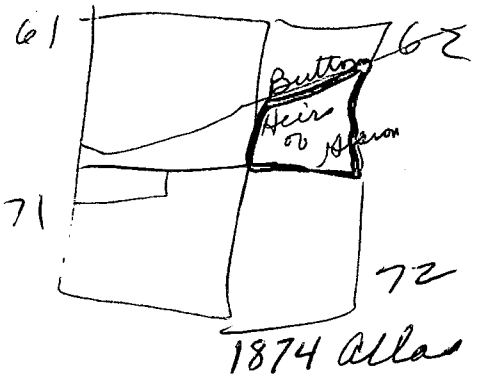
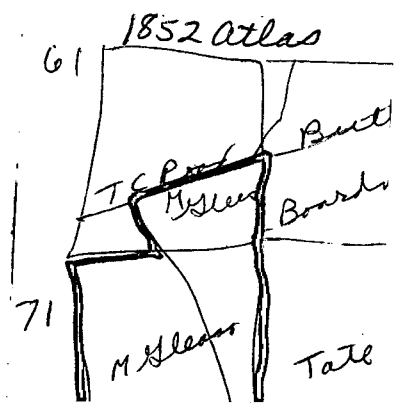
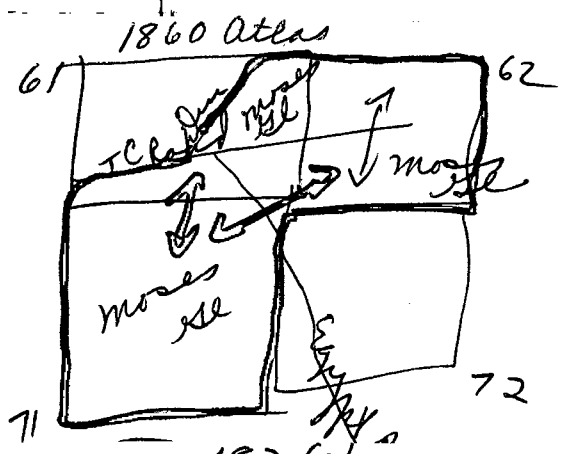
Moses Gleason died 1867

Edmond born 1810⁸ died 38

Charlotte born 48 married April 1822 April 1848

1848-1854 - years Charlotte Comstock ^{and Edmond} Gleason were married

- 1) Owners of a) Astorhurst land along T. C. Road #61
 during 1848-1854 b) Mighton Brook parcel #61
 or Charlotte Gleason later on c) Hemlock Creek Hermit Hollow area #62
 d) Golf Course along Dunham #71
 e) World's End land #71
 f) I have a record that says in 1830-1835 Moses Gleason owned land in 72 (Egypt Rd south of T. Creek (south of cluster)) #72
 my records: in 1835 this was the only land Moses owned



NEWBURGH PLATBOOK
 COUNTY ARCHIVES

1826	Moses Gleason	whole 72
1830	Moses Gleason	whole 72
1840	Moses Gleason	61 part 71 whole 61 E S
1836	Moses Gleason	72 who 61 Mc C of S P 71 whole
* 1842	* house	
* 1843	"	61 part 71 whole 61 E S
1846 same		61 E S
1850 same		61
1864 all still in Moses Gleason's name		* house

Down beyond the end of the remnants of lower Button Road, across Dunham Road on the south bank of Tinker's Creek is the Astorhurst Restaurant in Walton Hills Village. The golf course of the Astorhurst Country Club is on the rising hillside to the south.

The modern brick and stone restaurant is built around the old Astorhurst Villa, a rambling brick structure that housed a leisurely, genteel dining facility in the 1940s and 50s. Philip Astor was the proprietor, a fact that provides a hint as to the origin of the name of the Astorhurst.

A century before that, up on the opposite hillside to the north, another eatery (and drinkery) flourished, fed by the traffic of Button Road. This was the famous Mother Parker's Tavern, offering a rest stop for man and beast, a respite from the toil of fighting the mud and dust and ruts of the pioneer wagon trail.

Astorhurst

Astorhurst

*Ma Parker's
Tavern*

*7-30-
81
Bed Times*

Park Place

Since 1985 customers can get ice cream and/or a sandwich at Park Place which is on Dunham Road, just south of Tinker's Creek Road, in front of the Astorhurst.

Park Place is on the same site as a hot dog stand operated by Frank and Sue Mund in the 1940's. Besides what we call "fast food" the Munds sold fuel from the gas pump that was out in front. The Munds lived on the premises, at the back of the store.

Locals, especially horseback riders met there and park visitors stopped there.

The Astorhurst Picnic Grove continues today

The Astorhurst Picnic Grove has sheltered pavilions, play areas and cooking facilities for large groups of people. This is the only picnic grove still operating as a business. Old timers fondly remember Fox Grove Pavilion, which burned down in the mid 1960's. It was a closed in building on the same grounds. The Walton Hills Men's Club and other organizations held money-raising parties and dances there in years past.

The Astorhurst Restaurant is now a party center, and is open for business.

In the 30's, 40's and maybe into the 50's -- There were 2 or 3 other picnic establishments along Alexander Road.

One was Chapek Picnic Grove. owned by Edwin and Cecilia Chapek and Dr. Clarence Porbe. Church groups and other large organizations used the ground for summer and fall outdoor events. There were fields for play, paths in the hilly backwoods for scenic walks, and a pavilion with a bandstand and a dance floor.

The Old Stage Tavern House

(notes and interviews with Joe Jesensky not included in the book)

Carey was a teamster; his yard was full of wagons and construction equipment.. Careys had a pasture full of mules on the land that is now the upper part of the Astorhurst Golf Course: the driving range area.

Jesensky visited the Careys frequently in the 1920's and 1930's to sketch and chat.

The old wooden trough, by the spring, was also used for another purpose: (Astorhurst golf course/restaurant property now) Water was once piped through this down to the flats below for use in the distillery. Jesensky's notes of 10-2-1931 when he was on a field trip with Mr. Dunkin.) Mr. Dunkin thought Egypt Mound was a true Indian mound when he visited the site with Jesensky 10-2-1931 Dunkin was a State of Ohio Archeologist. Dunkin proclaimed it to be the largest Indian mound in Cuyahoga County.

In his will, Moses ^{Gleason} Gleason gave rights to all Gleasons to use the summit of Egypt Mound as a family burial ground. The will stipulated that the mound not ever be sold to strangers. dated 6-24-1867; signed by 10 witnesses. It is Edmond Gleason's grave and gravestone that is on the mound. He died 10-26-1854

Jesensky interview with Cub Carey on 9-1979: Egypt Mound has only 1 burial despite the other markers.

Jesensky interview with Cub Carey 9-1979

^{Gleason}
The Old Gleason Mill Site: A bridge crossed Tinker's Creek. The bridge was an iron truss bridge with floor planks. The bridge was located a short way downstream the the present day Tinker's Creek/Dunham Road crossing. The creek circled around the mill. The bridge was directly opposite the entrance to the old Mighton Place Lane. The area had many water springs. Because of the plentiful, fresh water, a distillery works was built here at the time of the other mills.

Park Place is the Ice Cream Stand standing near Dunham Road, at the front of the Astorhurst Restaurant. When the small building was built it was a hot dog stand run by the Munds. Frank and Sue Mund lived there, in living quarters behind the store. Horseback riders and visitors to the Metropark would stop there for refreshments.

Gasoline was sold there too. There was a gas pump.

Jesensky interview with Cub Carey 9-1979

"The Gleasons owned and operated one of the principal Grist Mills up the Tinker's Creek Valley in Bedford Township.

Carey remembers seeing traces of it yet at the present Astorhurst place, back in the 1890's.

There were the stone foundation remaining (the super structure was wooden_

The Careys bought the land here and later sold it to the Astors.

In 1813 a band of British soldiers encamped on Euclid Creek, near Cleveland, and two of their number, out on a foraging expedition, wandered to the home of Elijah Nobles, the first settler in Bedford. He took them in, kept them over night, then piloted them within three miles of their camp, telling them he would shoot them if they came back.

Booklet "Beautiful Busy Bedford" 1910

LITTLE EGYPT

The southwest quadrant of Bedford Township officially became the Village of Walton Hills in 1951. But, for many years before then, only the Walton and Egbert Roads area was considered "Walton Hills."

From the early 1800's through 1950 the section of the township along today's Dunham Road, south of Tinker's Creek, was called Little Egypt. The road that went through the area was not only called Egypt Road, until 1907 it was officially listed on county maps as Egypt Road.

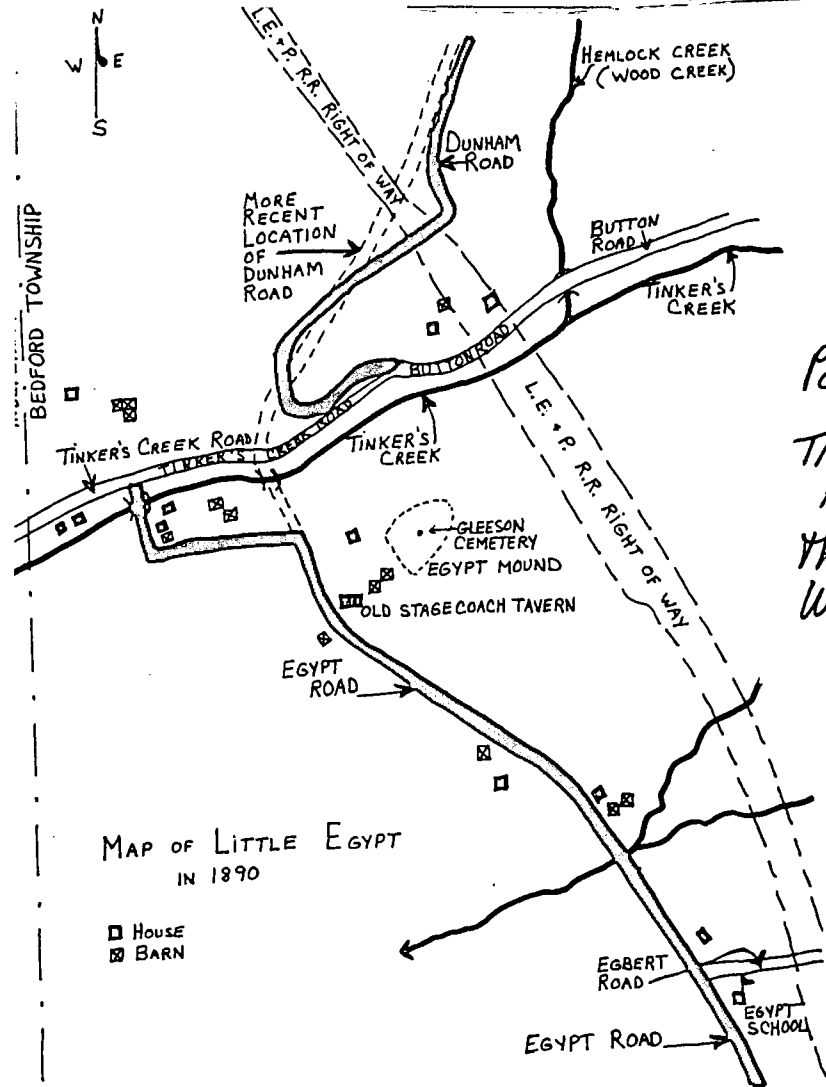
For several decades in the 1800's the community of Little Egypt was at the busy junction of four roads: Tinker's Creek Road to the west, Button Road to the east, Dunham Road to the north, and Egypt Road to the south. From the crossroads travelers could reach the canal, the Cuyahoga River, Bedford, and Cuyahoga Falls. A cluster of several houses, a school, mills, an inn, and a tavern formed the nucleus of the community.

Little Egypt got its name from a nearby mound that was a visible landmark on the eastern hillside of present day Dunham Road, opposite the Astorhurst Golf Course. Early settlers probably thought the mound resembled the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. They called the mound Egypt Mound and they called their community Little Egypt.

This was the locale where the first Bedford Township settler built his log cabin in 1813. Although he didn't live in it long, Elijah Nobles' cabin was near Tinker's Creek, on the north side of Tinker's Creek Road, across from today's Astorhurst Restaurant.

This was where the first permanent settlers in Bedford Township established new roots. Stephen and Julia Comstock came from Connecticut to settle on land they purchased from the Connecticut Land Company, building their log cabin on the south side of Tinker's Creek Road on what is today Astorhurst property. Their second child, Sarah, was born here in April of 1815. Sarah Comstock is considered to be the first child born of Bedford Township settlers.

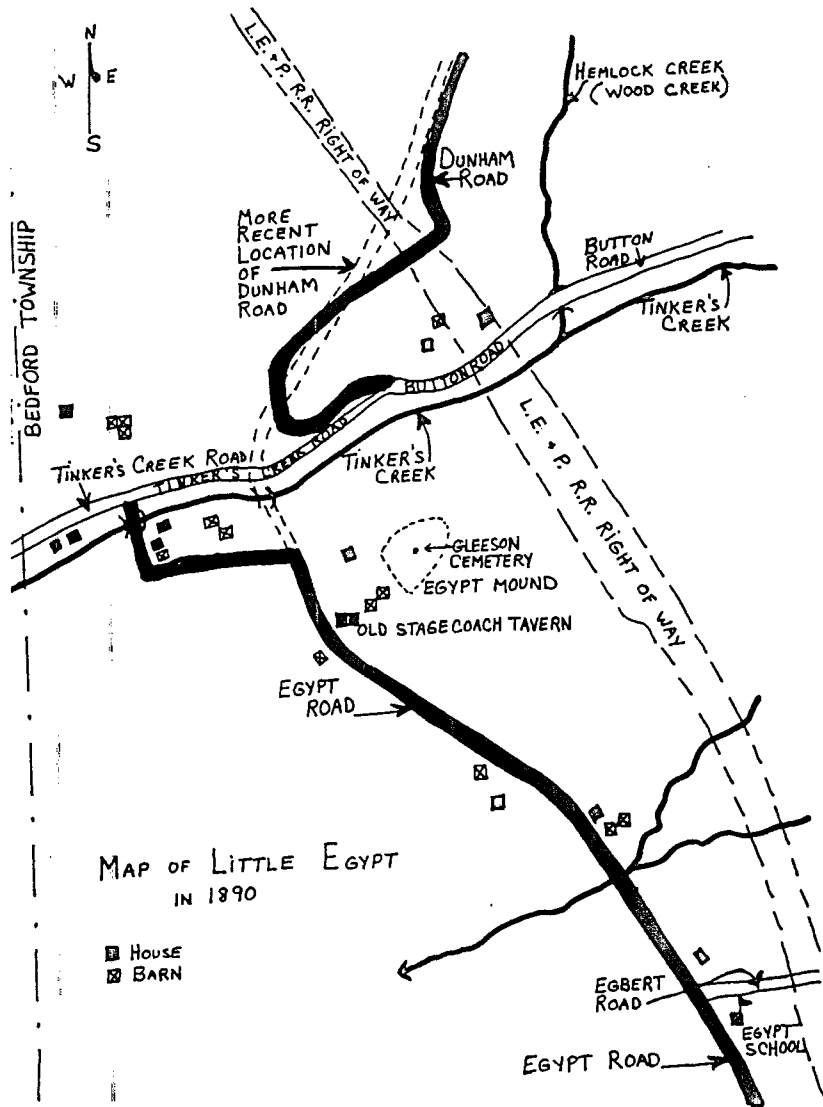
When the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio Canal opened in 1827, many Bedfordites traveled through Little Egypt to get to the canal. From the center of Bedford the canal was four miles away by taking Button Road to Tinker's Creek Road. The canal enabled Bedford farmers to market their crops and livestock, and gave businessmen expanded opportunities to sell their products.



MAP OF LITTLE EGYPT
IN 1890

THIS MAP OF LITTLE EGYPT shows the original routing of Dunham, Egypt, and Egbert Roads. Little Egypt, the first settlement in Bedford Township, was a busy community in the early 1800's. Egbert Road, as pictured on the bottom right, met Egypt Road just north of Egypt School (7215 Egypt Road)

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sawmill was in operation for a span of years, too. It was also on the east side of Tinker's Creek, but in the area of today's Hermit's Hollow Historic Area in Bedford MetroPark. A steam engine provided the power for the mill, according to Cub Carey.

The Little Egypt crossroads area had many springs, and good fresh water was plentiful. Carey recalls how a distillery operated near today's Astorhurst Restaurant. During a span of years in the late 1800's and again in the early 1900's, spring water was piped from the same hillside spring and fed the stagecoach watering trough to the distillery in the flats below.

"WORLD'S END"

World's End was the name of an old tavern house on a stagecoach stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Road. It was probably called World's End because it sat on the Egypt Road hillside, overlooking the Tinker's Creek Valley (opposite today's Astorhurst Golf Course). Indeed, from that vista a person could have felt he was on top of the world.

The building, owned by Moses Gleeson, was of unique architecture. It was two houses joined together. One section housed the resident family and the other half accommodated overnight guests upstairs, with a kitchen, living room, and tavern on the first floor. Another inn, also built by Moses Gleeson and patterned after World's End, is still standing today at Canal



"WORLD'S END" stood on the east side of the road, on the hilltop south of today's house at 975 Dunham Road. Joseph Jesensky based this 1976 drawing on his 1931 sketch.

Its caption read: "The Old Carey Homestead. Once a Stage House along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route. The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound to the right — said to be an Indian Burial Mound called Egypt Mound, after which old Egypt Road was named. The unusual architecture, that of two houses joined together, was patterned after a similar house — the canal Locktender's House near Independence, Ohio. The old house was accidentally burned down in 1936 or 1937. The old watering trough fed by a large spring."

and Hillside Roads. (The National Park Service is currently restoring The Locktender's House for use in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.)

In front of the stagecoach inn, near the road, a spring-fed watering trough provided horses and pack animals with ample, good-tasting water. This long, wooden water trough was a local landmark until recent years.

By the turn of the century the structure was no longer used as an inn or tavern. For a few decades Howard Carey, a descendant of Moses Gleeson, and his family resided in the historic homestead.

A fire which accidentally started in the kitchen destroyed World's End in either 1936 or 1937. The wooden building — over one hundred years old — had to be torn down.

In 1982 the national government purchased the hilltop where once sat World's End, for inclusion in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Soon afterwards the park service cleared the land of structures left standing.

EGYPT MOUND

Little Egypt and Egypt Road got their names from Egypt Mound, the raised hump of earth across the street from today's Astorhurst Golf Course. The mound has been studied a number of times by geologists, archaeologists, and others who were authorized by the state or national government to determine its origin. The reports conflict with one another, but the most recent archaeological examination declared the mound non-Indian.

At the top the hill is level and roughly triangular in shape, like the bottom of an iron. The two longer sides of the "flat-iron" are about thirty meters long and the shorter end is about ten meters long. It is about eight meters higher than its surrounding land. Rounded rocks are scattered around the base. Today, trees and underbrush conceal the mound's existence from the passerby.

The top of the hillock was used as a cemetery by the Gleeson family in the mid 1850's. The grave and gravestone of Moses Gleeson's son, Edmond, who died at age 44 in October, 1854 are there. A fence that had surrounded the burial plot is now gone, and the slabs of sandstone which supported the fence are barely visible. Although no other grave is in the family plot, in his will Moses Gleeson gave rights to all Gleesons to use the summit of Egypt Mound as a family burial ground, with the stipulation that the mound not ever be sold to strangers.

Tracing Our Heritage

The rise may have been formed by rocks and gravel dumped by the glaciers more than fourteen thousand years ago. Joseph Jesensky, Cuyahoga Valley Researcher, believes the mound to be of glacial origin.

The area, and possibly four glaciers covered our township during the Ice Age which began at least a million years ago and ended when the last of the glaciers melted fourteen or fifteen thousand years ago. The glaciers formed far to our north, and as they expanded and moved southward they gathered and carried with them many igneous and metamorphic boulders, rocks, and sediment from Canada. Geologists call these heaped deposits left here by glaciers "glacial kame." Glacial kame can be found on several ridges throughout our village. While the glaciers gave us rocks and sediment that came from areas far to our north, their rivers of melting water carved through our soft sedimentary rock, creating the Cuyahoga and Tinker's Creek Valleys.

Before the Gleesons, it is possible that Indians of long ago also used the mound for a burial mound. Several facts give credence to that possibility; it was close to the Mahoning Trail, it was secluded from the more widely-traveled Cuyahoga River, and it was located in an area used by Indians. One fort, Indian Point, was located nearby on the hilltop north of today's Bedford MetroPark Hemlock Creek Picnic Area. From Indian artifacts found in the vicinity, it is known that Indians farmed the nearby fields and hunted on the hillsides.

A state archaeologist, Mr. Dunkin, visited the mound with Joseph Jesensky in 1931. Mr. Dunkin thought the mound was an authentic Indian cemetery at the summit. His limited exploration at the base of the mound was inconclusive. The mound was surveyed and mapped in the late 1930's by Elmer B. Wight, who researched and documented local historic sites.

In 1980 The Cleveland Museum of Natural History was formally authorized by the Federal Government to perform an archaeological investigation of Egypt Mound. Dr. John Hall of the Geology Department at Case Western University conducted the investigation. Once again, because the summit of the mound was a family cemetery, only a few superficial test holes were explored. Hall concluded in his report that "neither prehistoric cultural materials nor any evidence of prehistoric cultural construction can be documented at the Egypt Mound."

The mound's "flat-iron" shape is peculiar to the shape of other mounds. Jesensky has a theory of how the mound became triangular shaped. He thinks that when the New York Central crews were seeking landfill to

Tracing Our Heritage c. 1986

to elevate the track level behind the mound, they used part of the mound. For some reason, maybe because they saw evidence of human bones, they stopped using that fill. The large rocks scattered around the base of the mound could be rocks that were too large to use for fill.

Today the mound and its surrounding land are owned by the national government who bought it in 1982 to include in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Egypt Mound, the local landmark that has kept the curious guessing for many years, will keep its secret identity.

THE CAREYS

By 1815 Stephen and Julia Comstock were living in their log cabin that faced Tinker's Creek Road on what is today Astorhurst property. At about the same time Moses and Polly Gleeson settled on their land to the west of the township, on Canal Road by Tinker's Creek Road. As the years went by, however, Moses Gleeson became the principal land owner and businessman in the Little Egypt area. In 1848 Gleeson's 38-year old son, Edmond, married the 26-year old Comstock daughter, Charlotte. Although Edmond died only six years later, he and Charlotte had a daughter, Clara.

Dominick Carey came to the township to work on a railroad line that ran through Bedford. During his stay he met Clara Gleeson. In February of 1881 they were married. Dominick and Clara Carey pooled their talents and established a construction company, employing as many as twelve hundred men.

A famed engineer in his day, Dominick Carey was a tunnel builder and a stone works expert. He was contracted to do jobs in other states as well as in Ohio, and once turned down an offer of an important construction job in Switzerland. Carey died in 1892 at the site of one of his construction projects — the Main Street Bridge spanning the Ohio River in Wheeling, West Virginia. He drowned during a storm one night when he was overseeing the flood damage to his bridge. The Main Street Bridge was considered to be the greatest stone arch in the United States at the time.

Dominick and Clara Carey had three children, two of whom stayed in the vicinity. Edmond (Cub) Carey, who was born in September of 1888, lives in the family homestead on Canal Road by Tinker's Creek Road, in Valley View. Howard, who was born in 1886, lived his entire life in what is now our village.

Howard Carey and his wife, Gertrude, lived at the top of Egypt Hill, in the old stagecoach inn called World's End. A gypsy wagon — a well-

Tracing Our Heritage C. 1986 J.K

remembered landmark — was placed near the road, in front of the Carey house. Howard Carey used the painted wagon as a mobile office and tool shed, for his work as a local road contractor.

Across the street from the house, on what is now the Astorhurst Golf Course hillside, Howard Carey had sheds for his earth-moving equipment and animal shelters for his work mules that pastured in those fields. He was a truck farmer, too, selling his produce in Cleveland, on East 9th Street by Erie Cemetery.

Howard Carey is also remembered as a horse trainer and trader. Dominick Carey had built a training track for trotters and pacers on the Astorhurst land, probably around 1890. The Carey track was called the Maplewood Stock Farm. In the early 1900's, Howard Carey's horses raced at local race tracks such as the Cranwood Race Track near East 131st and Miles Avenue, Grantwood Race Track in Solon, and the Maple Heights Race Track on Rockside Road between Lee and Broadway.

When Howard and Gertrude Carey's daughter (Marguerite Fradette) died shortly after giving birth to their grandson, Howard, they raised the boy. The Careys and young Howard lived in the house that had been the old stagecoach tavern until it was destroyed by fire. Howard Carey then built a smaller house for the family on a site farther back from the road. When the national government purchased the Carey hilltop property in 1982, they razed the Howard Carey house.

Howard Fradette and his wife, Lois, live on the scenic hillside overlooking Tinker's Creek Valley, on land that for generations has belonged to the family. They built their house at 6975 Dunham Road.

"QUAKER FLATS"

It is told that sometime during the 1800's a group of Quakers farmed the flat bottom land which is now the Hemlock Creek Picnic Area of Bedford MetroPark. There they grew a special type of corn stalk from which they made brooms. The story originated with Chris Foss, the man who for several years until he died in 1929, lived as a hermit in an abandoned Boy Scout cabin across the creek from the flats.

ALONG EGYPT ROAD

THE FIRST CHILD CARE CENTER IN THE TOWNSHIP

Philip and Martha Astor purchased their property in 1918 from Mary Alice Carey, a descendant of Moses Gleeson. The Astors remodeled the Gleeson homestead built c. 1840, and opened a childcare center in their house (today, 6980 Dunham Road). Well-to-do Cleveland families, many of whom were Jewish like the Astors, left their children with the Astors prior to leaving on vacations.

Because the parents often picked up their children around the supper hour and stayed to eat, the Astors decided to add a country club type of restaurant to their house. The new business prospered, and before long the Astors closed their childcare center and concentrated exclusively on the dining operation. In 1933 when the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended, the Astors obtained a liquor license for their business. Constantine Prinios, the current owner of the Astorhurst Restaurant, still has the original 1933 liquor license posted on one of the entrance walls.

When Joseph and Eleanor Dranek and a group of investors purchased the property in 1958, they enlarged and changed the layout of the building. The present day Astorhurst Restaurant kitchen and party room are formed around the old Astor house; the large addition at the front now serves as the restaurant, and the new section at the rear is the lounge bar.

Also on the property is the Astorhurst Picnic Grove with sheltered pavilions, play areas, and cooking facilities for large groups of people. Oldtime residents may fondly remember Fox Grove Pavilion which burned down in the mid 1960's. Local organizations held money-raising parties and dances there in years past.

In the mid 1960's Dranek and a group of investors bought the adjacent land for a golf course. The Astorhurst Country Club, as the golf course is titled, is now an eighteen hole layout owned by John Agresta.

TINKER'S CREEK TAVERN

Tinker's Creek Tavern, located at 14000 Tinker's Creek Road just inside the township border, has been in operation since the mid 1920's. It has changed hands a few times and has had a series of names. Today its

patrons call it Sebastian's Tavern, but before that, it was called Tinki's Tavern, and earlier, Charlie's. The well-worn log cabin at the rear of the property dates back to the 1920's.

PARK PLACE

Park Place, an ice cream and sandwich stand that opened in 1985 in front of the Astorhurst Restaurant, is on the same site as a hot dog stand operated by Frank and Sue Mund some forty years earlier. The Munds lived on the premises, at the back of the store. Howard and Lois Fradette recall the times they stopped at the stand after horseback riding for a soft drink and to meet their fellow riders. The Munds also sold fuel from the gas pump that was out in front.

SAGAMORE HILLS BEER GARDEN

The Sagamore Hills Beer Garden at 7100 Dunham Road was another local gathering place in the mid 1930's and 1940's. It was located on the hillside next to the Astorhurst. The beer garden was primarily a summer attraction and was closed during the winter months. Joseph Silk and his wife, Anna (Hadvabny), managed the family run business from their living quarters in the back of the house. A special feature of the establishment was moonlight dancing on the large inside dance floor. Patrons were served at tables on the enclosed front porch and also under the grape arbor in the back.

MOONLIGHT DANCING, the country atmosphere, and beer — not necessarily in that order — drew customers to The Sagamore Hills Beer Garden at 7100 Dunham Road, from the mid 1930's through the 1940's. (1986 photograph)



The Silk's developed their back acreage, which sloped down to the valley, into picnic grounds, and rented the grove to church groups and other local organizations. Their facilities included pop, beer, and food stands, outside picnic tables, and a big pavilion that sometimes served as a dance hall.

The beer garden has since been remodeled into a private residence.

FROM QUARRY TO RIDING ACADEMY

The Wager Quarry was a noted sandstone quarry in the early 1900's. During the late 1800's and at the turn of the century, Mars Wager purchased acreage along the east side of Dunham Road from Mary Black, Clara Carey, and other land owners. He eventually accumulated over 200 acres, extending from World's End, the Stagecoach Tavern, to Egypt School. Wager quarried Berea Sandstone from his back acreage. Using oxen, his workers hauled cut sandstone from the quarry to Dunham Road. Those old oxen lanes remain tramped-down paths today.

The New York Central right-of-way sliced through Wager's land. When the NYC laid tracks for its freight line sometime between 1905 and 1910, the tracks separated the quarry from the rest of Wager's property. The quarry ceased operations soon after the railroad line opened in 1911. Eventually the Wagers sold the back acreage, including the quarry, to the MetroParks.

Henry and Eleanor Dzickowski purchased about forty acres of Wager land during the mid 1920's and early 1930's. The family liked horses, and wanted a diversion from living in the city and operating their funeral parlor at Harvard and East 71st Street. When they heard about a riding academy going out of business at 7880 Dunham Road, the Dzickowskis bought the Black Beauty Riding Academy (in name only) and six horses from the Clarks. To its patrons, the Black Beauty Riding Academy merely moved from one place on Dunham Road to a new location along the same road, closer to Bedford MetroPark.

The new Black Beauty Riding Academy (7125 Dunham Road) used about sixteen miles of MetroPark bridle paths, including the oxen lanes created by the Wager Quarry. The livery usually had from twenty to twenty-five horses that were mostly standard bred, along with some pintos and a few thoroughbreds. In 1942 when the twenty-five stall barn burned down, thirteen horses perished in the fire. Dzickowski rebuilt the barn at a spot farther back on the property.

Black Beauty had a dance hall pavilion complete with fireplace and

kitchen facilities available for hay rides, church groups, and youth groups. The first council meeting of the newly elected officials of the Village of Walton Hills was held in the pavilion at Black Beauty Riding Academy on Tuesday June 5, 1951.

At the present time the national government is processing the purchase of most of the Black Beauty acreage for inclusion in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Since 1963 Henry Dzickowski, Jr. and his wife, Joyce have lived in the house they built at 7135 Dunham Road, on four acres of family land that had been part of the Black Beauty grounds.

THE HESOUNS

In 1913 Michael and Antonia Hesoun left the Broadway and East 55th neighborhood in Cleveland so they could farm and raise their seven children in the country. They rented the 200-acre Wager farm stretching from the Carey property to Egypt School, along the east side of Egypt Road.

Two years later Hesoun was able to purchase sixteen acres across the street and build a house on his own property. The Hesoun home, at 7182 Dunham Road, is now the rectory house for the pastor of the Miles Avenue Church of Christ.

The Hesouns were truck farmers. They grew fruits and vegetables and raised chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. The family members worked together to farm and market their crop. The older Hesoun children, as well as Antonia, frequently led their horse-drawn wagon down the side streets of East 55th and Broadway to peddle their produce, eggs, and poultry. Yaro Hesoun and Helen Eglit, two of the children, recall the marketing days. Egypt Road as well as several other roads they traveled were dirt roads, full of ruts and holes which were difficult to negotiate. They followed Egypt Road to Tinker's Creek Road to Canal Road and then climbed up the East 71st Street hill to their territory.

Three of the Hesoun children chose to live on the family land when they married. Yaro, the oldest son, bought land in front of his parents' house. In 1946 he built a house (7200 Dunham Road) for himself and his wife, Eleanore, where they still live today.

Joseph and his wife, Anna, bought five acres from his parents and built a house at 7140 Dunham Road. Six years later, in 1941 when his house burned down, he built a new brick one on the same property. Joe's sister, Helen, and her husband, Charles Eglit, now own and live in that home.

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c. 1986

Residents may remember Joe Hesoun's fruit and vegetable stand, from the 1930's to the 1960's. Helen Eglit recalls how people came from near and far to buy Joe's prized varieties of peaches, plums, pears, and apples.

THE KOLISES

The William Black homestead at 7250 Dunham Road dates back to c. 1854. Black built the house on the 100 acres he purchased in 1837.

Linda Alber was born in the house. Her family farmed their land and are remembered by some old timers for their plum orchard and raspberry and strawberry patches. Linda married Willis Kitson. The young couple bought part of the old Alexander farm, but until they built a house on their Alexander Road property, Linda and Willis Kitson lived in the Dunham Road house.

Joseph and Anna Kolis purchased twenty-seven acres of farmland in 1941. Anna and the children pitched in to care for their wide variety of animals, vegetables, hay, and field corn, so Joseph could continue to work full-time at Cleveland Pneumatic Tool. Their animals included horses, cows, pigs, chickens, ducks, turkeys, rabbits, and pigeons. Anna had a very large boar that challenged the riding skills of adventurous neighborhood youngsters.

After rebuilding an old smokehouse found on the property, the family cured and smoked their own sausages, ham, and bacon. On the outside of the smokehouse was an oven which family members regularly used to make bread.

Like most of the other old farmhouses along Dunham Road in the 1940's, there was no inside plumbing nor central heating. The only water going into the house was cranked from a pump in the kitchen. The Kolises tackled the job of modernizing the house.

In the 1950's Joseph started his plans for a nursery that is still in evidence today. As the years continued, he and Anna turned their whole farm into a nursery. Today it is managed by their son, Raymond who lives with his wife, Esther, at 7216 Dunham Road.

Joan Wills, daughter of Joseph and Anna Kolis, also lives on the street where she was raised. Joan bought the William Hadden cottage across the road at 7257 Dunham Road. She has since enlarged and modernized the home that had been one of three houses in a row owned by Hadden brothers.

THE KADERABEKS

Along Egypt Road there were several cottages owned by families who lived in the city during the weekdays, but who enjoyed spending their weekends and vacation periods working the fields in the country. Most of the couples had children and wanted their youngsters to experience country living. The cottages were more rustic and smaller than their city houses.

One such family was the Joseph and Anna Kaderabeks of 7350 Dunham Road. After their daughter, Albe, married Joseph Klukan in 1935, Joseph and Anna converted their Egypt Road cottage into a permanent home.

Area youngsters flocked to the Kaderabek ice pond when the skating was good. Joan Kolis Wills recalls how Anna Kaderabek frequently invited the skaters into her home for refreshments and warmth on cold winter days.

The MetroParks bought the Kaderabek back acreage in the early 1940's, but the remaining portion still belongs to the family. Two generations of Kaderabeks live in the village at the present time; Joseph and Albe Klukan at 7270 Stuble Lane, and their son, Ronald, and his wife, Rose, at 16975 Spanghurst Drive.

THE REZACS

In 1920 Joseph and Dorothy Rezac purchased the farm at the northwest corner of Alexander and Dunham Roads. On the property was a house built before the 1880's. The Rezacs were immigrants from Czechoslovakia who lived in Cleveland for a few years before settling here to operate a truck farm. They huckstered vegetables along side streets by East 71st and East 49th Streets, at first using a horse and wagon, then a "Model T" pickup truck. In their smokehouse the Rezacs cured their own meat from livestock they raised.

The Rezac's daughter, Mae, married Dr. Frank Chvatal, a general practitioner whose office was on Broadway Avenue by St. Alexis Hospital. Although Frank most often could not join them, Mae and their son, Bob, enjoyed spending weekends on the farm. Mae pitched in with farm chores and Bob helped sell farm produce with his grandfather. Bob Chvatal recalls the many pleasant hours he spent in his youth riding his Shetland Pony or his Texas Colt throughout the village, along dirt roads and bridle paths. He also recalls swimming in the Sagamore Creek pool... When the New York Central built a pump house along the creek for the line's water supply, they dammed up the creek to contain the water. Little remains of the pump house and the dam, but the site is close to where the MetroPark

hiking trail crosses Sagamore Creek, just south of Alexander Road.

In the 1940's when the MetroParks purchased her land at the northwest corner of Dunham and Alexander Roads, Mae Chvatal bought eighteen acres on the east side of Dunham Road, south of the intersection. Sagamore Creek, or Mason Creek as it had been called, runs through part of the property.

Bob Chvatal, and his wife, Hazel, settled on family land after they married. One interest of the Chvatals was relocating and restoring houses. They moved one house from the northwest corner of Dunham and Alexander Roads to 7775 Dunham Road. They lived there for several years and also at 7745 Dunham Road in a house Bob's mother, Mae, had built. Bob and Hazel currently live in a modern-looking house they moved from Akron to one of their scenic lots along the Sagamore Creek (7755 Dunham Road).

Bob and Hazel Chvatal were instrumental in getting electric and telephone lines installed along Dunham Road, between Alexander and Sagamore Roads.

For the past forty years Chvatal's avocation has been little theater work. By 1985 he had performed in forty-five plays and received eight acting awards. He had also directed sixty plays and musicals, including "Camelot" for the Solon Players. Some of the theater groups he worked with were the Aurora Community Theater, Bedford Community Theater, Brandywine Players, Brecksville Little Theater, Euclid Little Theater, Hudson Players, Kenston Players, and the Solon Players.

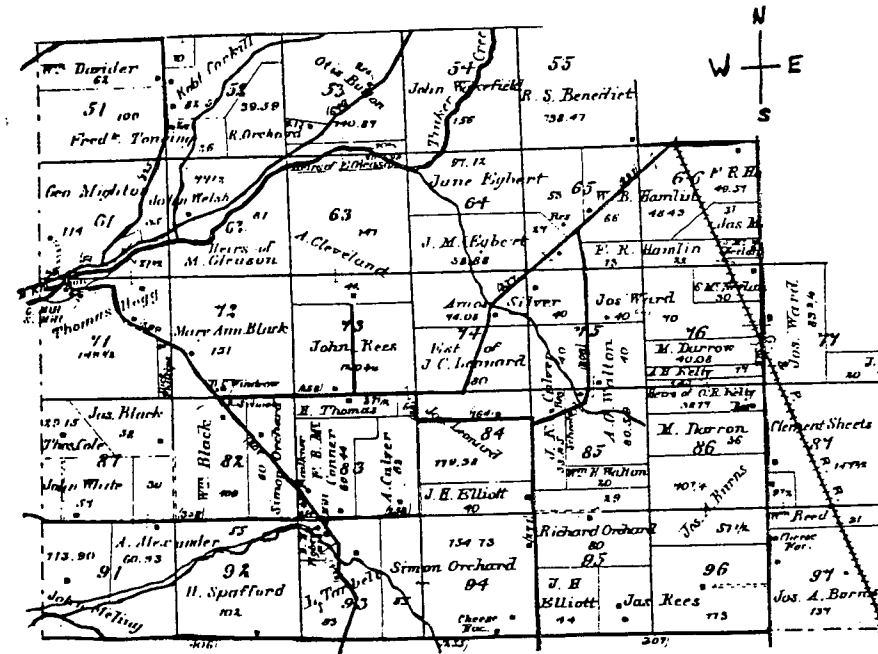
THE JANDAS

J. and Anna Janda purchased the southwest corner of Dunham and Alexander Roads in 1904. But records in the County Archives indicate the Janda house and barn stood on that land before 1860, when it was owned by James Egbert. The Egberts operated a sawmill there. By 1870 the property was owned by Simon Orchard.

Janda's daughter, Mary, lived her whole life in the village. When Mary married Clarence Shull they continued to live in the Janda house for several years. Older residents have vivid memories of Anna's, and then later, Mary's flower garden that featured a wide variety of plants and spectacular blooms. The Shulls (who are now deceased) in more recent years built a house for themselves at 15153 Alexander Road.

The Janda house and barn sat vacant for almost twenty years. The property is now part of Bedford MetroPark, and no buildings are left standing.

The Southwest Section
of
Bedford Township
1874 County Atlas



CHAPTER 5

COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT and its ROADS

The first person to build a cabin in Bedford Township was Elijah Nobles. In 1813, Nobles built his log cabin on the north side of Tinkers Creek, just to the east of the Independence Township line, near today's Dunham Road. He only lived there a short time. According to Crisfield Johnson, in his definitive *History of Cuyahoga County Ohio* published in 1879, Nobles "found himself reduced to extreme poverty with a heavy encumbrance on his land." He abandoned his cabin in 1815 and moved to Bedford.

Part of Nobles' property passed into the hands of Adams & Starr who built the first mills in Bedford Township, and the rest was purchased by Cardeo Parker who opened a tavern.

FIRST PERMANENT RESIDENTS in BEDFORD TOWNSHIP - The COMSTOCK FAMILY

The first permanent residents in Bedford Township were the Comstocks. In 1814, Stephen and Julia Comstock left Connecticut to settle here on land they purchased from the Connecticut Land Company. They built their log cabin on the north side of Tinkers Creek on today's Astorhurst property, the southwest corner of Tinkers Creek Road and Dunham Roads. Their second child, Sarah, was born in April of 1815. Sarah Comstock was the first child of settlers born in Bedford Township.

The GLEESON FAMILY

Moses and Polly Gleeson first settled on land they purchased in Independence Township, on Canal Road by Tinkers Creek Road. By 1818, Moses Gleeson began purchasing nearby parcels of land in Bedford Township, by the junctions of Tinkers Creek, Dunham and Egypt Roads.

Within a few years Gleeson became the principal land owner and businessman in this area. Gleeson owned a gristmill, a sawmill, a large inn/tavern known as *World's End*, a lot of acreage along the east and west sides

of Egypt (Dunham) Road south of Tinkers Creek Road, and land north and south of Tinkers Creek.

Gleeson land north of Tinkers Creek is now part of Bedford Reservation, and his other land holdings are now part of Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Note: Moses Gleeson's surname is more frequently spelled *Gleason*. *Moses Gleason* is recorded on original deeds in Cuyahoga County Archives, and is also the spelling used by Crisfield Johnson in his historical reference book.

The COMMUNITY of LITTLE EGYPT

From the early 1800s into the 1900s, a settlement called Little Egypt existed at the junction of Tinkers Creek, Button, Egypt and Dunham Roads. A cluster of several houses, a school, mills, an inn and two taverns formed the nucleus of the community. Little Egypt got its name from a nearby mound that was a visible landmark on the eastern hillside of present day Dunham Road, opposite the Astorhurst Golf Course Driving Range. Early settlers probably thought the mound resembled the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. They called the mound *Egypt Mound* and their community *Little Egypt*.

Little Egypt was at a busy road junction. From these crossroads travelers could reach the canal, Bedford, Cuyahoga Falls and beyond. When the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio Canal opened in 1827, many Bedford people traveled through Little Egypt to get to the canal. The canal enabled farmers to market their crops and livestock, and gave businessmen expanded opportunities to sell their products. From the center of Bedford the canal was only four miles away by taking Button Road and Tinkers Creek Road.

ROADS in LITTLE EGYPT

Tinkers Creek Road. This road became a dedicated county road in 1811. Tinkers Creek Road started at the Cuyahoga River and traveled eastward to Dunham Road.

An iron trussed bridge with wood planks crossed Tinkers Creek at the north end of Egypt Road. The bridge was located at the site of the old Gleeson grist mill, near the township border.

"Historic Sites
in our Parks"
pages c. 2004

Historic Sites in our Parks ^{c. 2004}₂₀₀₆

Ned Hubbell, in his book *Life in Bedford 1813-1970*, writes that Tinkers Creek was on the south side of today's Astorhurst Restaurant, not on the north side as it is today. The path of Tinkers Creek has been diverted to its current horseshoe shape around today's Astorhurst Restaurant parking lot.

Egypt and Dunham Roads. Both of these roads were once part of the Mahoning Trail and the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stagecoach Road. At its north end, Egypt Road started at Tinkers Creek Road and extended south to Valley View Road in Sagamore Hills.

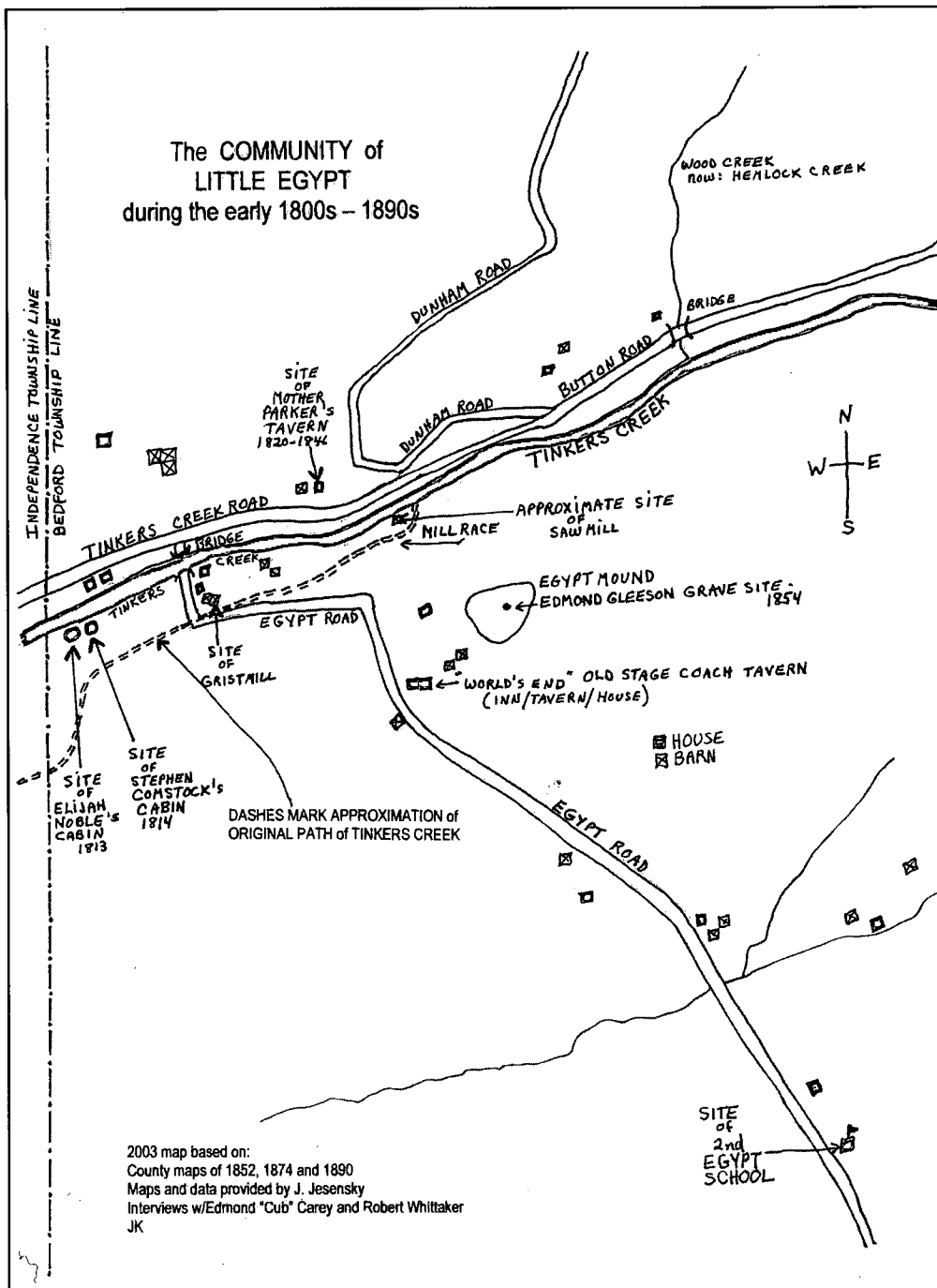
The south end of Dunham Road was at Button Road. Dunham Road went northward into the Village of Maple Heights. Egypt Road and Dunham Road did not connect in those days. Egypt Road got its name from what was thought to have been an Indian Mound that resembled the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. Dunham Road was named for the Dunham families who settled along the Maple Heights section of the road in the early 1800s.

Records at the County Engineers office show Egypt and Dunham Roads as being among the very oldest roads in Cuyahoga County. They became dedicated County roads in 1820, twenty years after Moses Cleaveland and his team surveyed this part of the Western Reserve in 1796 and 1797. By 1852 the County laid wood boards along the roads, marking them as plank roads on their maps. Years later, the County paved the roads with bricks. In 1907 the County relocated the two roads in the Tinkers Creek area and merged them to form one roadway – Dunham Road.

Button Road. Button Road, dedicated as a county road in 1825, was one of several early highways of the Western Reserve. The west end of the road started at Dunham Road and the east end was at West Grace Street, in Bedford. The road connected Bedford with the canal and Cuyahoga River. By taking Button Road, it was only four miles from the center of Bedford to the canal.

The last time the County Engineers did any repair work on Button Road was in 1915. By 1923 Button Road was no longer a through road. Portions of the hilly mid-section of the road had washed out by then, and the County decided it was not feasible to rebuild, pave and maintain that part of Button Road.

The missing mid-section of Button Road is a steep, narrow dirt path; a 180-foot incline along a ridge. A natural spring on the steep hillside makes the land unstable. Years ago there had been a wooden guard rail, but it offered little protection to the traveler. The severe grade presented a real challenge to a man



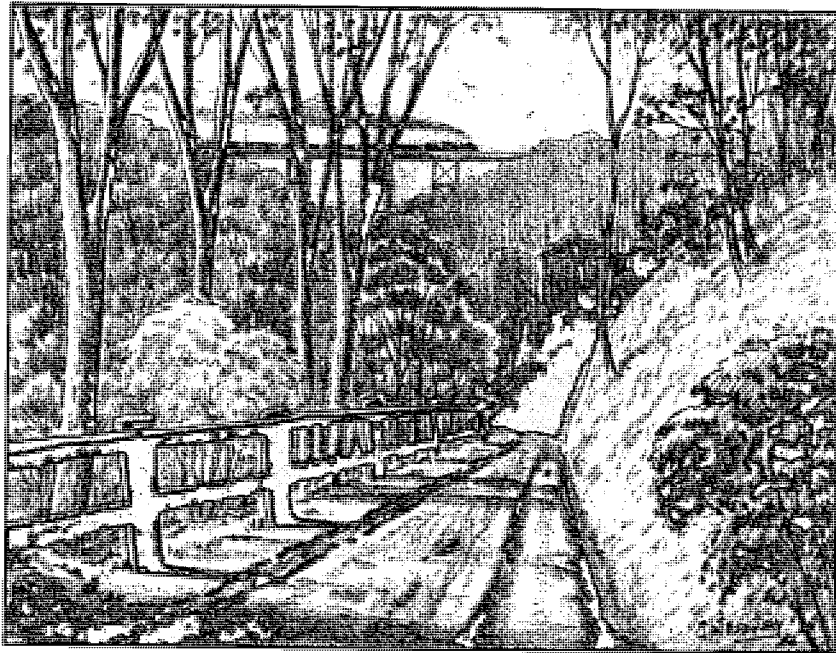
Historic Sites in our Parks c. 2004 2006

who tried to pull a wagon loaded with goods up the hill. One local farmer made extra money by providing his services and his team of spare horses or mules to travelers who needed help up Button Road hill.

Today, the short, paved western section of Button Road leads to Bedford Reservation's maintenance center and Hemlock Creek Picnic Area.

Park staff recently cleared the underbrush from the old washed-out, mid-section of Button Road. Horseback riders and hikers can now follow the original path of Button Road, from Dunham Road to its terminus at West Grace Street in Bedford.

The junction of Tinkers Creek Road, Button Road, Dunham and Egypt Roads was bottomland, prone to flooding and mosquito problems. Today, landfill elevates the banks of Tinkers Creek and low land in this area.



VIEW from BUTTON ROAD HILL, in Bedford Reservation.
(1932 sketch by Joseph Jesensky)

MOTHER PARKER'S TAVERN

In c. 1820 Cardeo Parker opened an inn and tavern on land that earlier belonged to Elijah Nobles. This public house was called Mother Parker's Tavern. It was in operation from 1820 until 1846 and was noted for its warm hospitality. Mary Ann Parker, Cardeo's wife, operated the business during the 1820's and for a short time after her husband died in 1827. Then she moved to Independence and opened an establishment by the Akron-Cleveland Canal.

The Legend of the Lost Dauphin is a story told about Mother Parker's Tavern. In the early 1820's two young men entered the tavern, and Ma Parker served them dinner and found them a room in her inn. They left the next morning without paying the bill. However, several months later Mary Ann Parker received a letter postmarked from a country in Europe. In the envelope was a sum of money that far exceeded the unpaid bill and a letter identifying the two visitors. The writer requested Ma Parker to keep the contents of the letter secret.

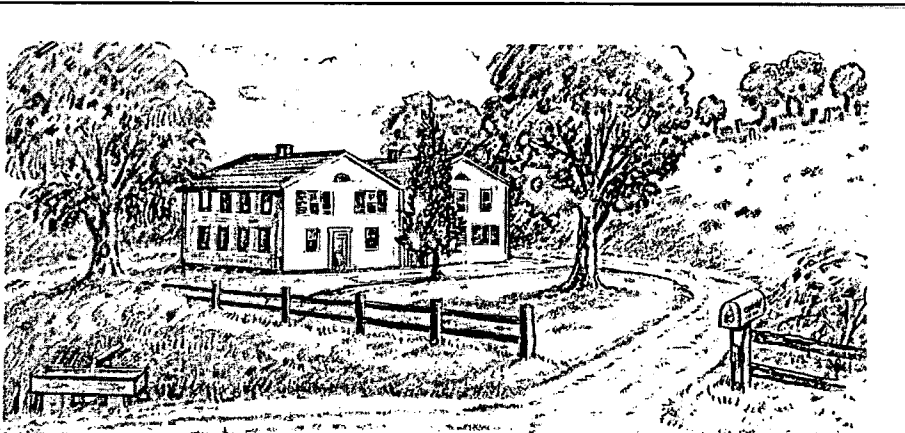
In time the story became public. The Lost Dauphin was Louis Philippe, the oldest son of the King of France, and his companion was his wife disguised as a young man. Louis Philippe returned to his country to reign as King of France from 1830-1848. It is historical fact that Louis Philippe traveled in Ohio during the 1820s when he was forced to flee his country and live in exile. It is also known that Louis Philippe stayed in two other Ohio cities, Gallipolis and Coshocton, during the early 1820's, so the legend that King Louis Philippe of France slept overnight in Walton Hills is probably true.

The last private owners of the Cardeo Parker property were the Grohs, descendants and heirs of the Mightons. Two of their scenic old barns stood at the base of the hillside, but neither is there today, nor is the Groh house. In 1981 this land became part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Historic Sites in our Parks c. 2004, 2006

SKETCH of WORLD'S END by Joseph Jesensky.
Jesensky based this 1976 drawing on his 1931 sketch.
Part of his caption read:

"The Old Carey Homestead. The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound to the right – said to be an Indian Burial Mound called Egypt Mound after which old Egypt Road was named. The old watering trough was fed by a large spring."
(Sketch reproduced by Nina Wolf)



The Old watering trough
fed by a large spring

The Old Carey Homestead
Once a stage house along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Route
The family burials are shown on the summit of a high mound
to the right - said to be an Indian Burial Mound - called Egypt Mound -
after which old Egypt Road was named. The unusual architecture - that of two houses
joined together - was patterned after a similar home - the famous Lock Tender's house near Independence, O.
The old house accidentally burned down in 1936 or 1937.

JOHNSON 1931-76
based on an early
field sketch

WORLD'S END

World's End was the name of an old tavern house on a stagecoach stop along the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Stage Road. *World's End* sat on the eastern hillside of Egypt Road, overlooking the Tinkers Creek Valley, opposite today's Astorhurst golf course driving range. Indeed, from that vista a person could have felt he was on top of the world.

The building, owned by Moses Gleeson, was of unique architecture. It was two houses joined together. One section housed the resident family and the other half accommodated overnight guests upstairs, with a kitchen, dining room and tavern on the first floor. In front of the stagecoach inn, near the road, a spring-fed watering trough provided horses and pack animals with ample, good-tasting water. This long wooden water trough was a local landmark for many years.

By the turn of the 20th century the structure was no longer used as an inn or tavern. For a few decades Howard Carey, a descendant of Moses Gleeson, and his family resided in the historic homestead. A fire which accidentally started in the kitchen destroyed *World's End* in either 1936 or 1937. The wooden building – over one hundred years old – had to be torn down.

In 1982 the national government purchased the hilltop where once sat *World's End*. Soon afterwards the park service cleared the land of structures left standing.

The twin to *World's End*, called the Locktender's House, which was also built by Moses Gleeson, stands at the corner of Canal and Hillside Roads. This building, restored by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, houses the Canal Visitor Center. The Locktender's House built c. 1825, was completed by 1827 in time for the dedication of the Cleveland to Akron stretch of the canal.

However, in 1827 the Locktender's House consisted of only one house. Its duplicate connecting side wasn't built until 1853. Perhaps for its first years, *World's End*, like the Locktender's house, was only half its size.

MILLS in LITTLE EGYPT

Early maps show a grist mill and a saw mill in this area. The grist mill was built by Adams and Starr in 1815, on part of Elijah Nobles' property. Moses Gleeson took over the mill a few years later and made it a successful operation. A stone foundation supported the mill's wooden super structure. A millrace, or sluice channeled water from Tinkers Creek, providing a constant supply of water to the grist mill. Today, two mill stones from the old Gleeson grist mill are featured in front of the Astorhurst Restaurant. They were found at the mill site by a former owner.

The grist mill stood behind the present day Astorhurst Restaurant on the grounds where there is now a concrete block building used for living quarters. Records at the Cuyahoga County Archives indicate the mill, with living quarters for the family, was built c. 1840. Moses and Polly Gleeson, with their 7 sons and 3 daughters moved to the grist mill location from their first homestead at the junction of Canal Road and Tinkers Creek Road. The site of the grist mill is now on Cuyahoga Valley National Park land.

Moses Gleeson's saw mill was located on the south side of Tinkers Creek, in the location of today's Hermits Hollow Picnic Area of Bedford Reservation. It was run by a steam engine.

DISTILLERY

This area had springs of crystal-clear water seeping through cracks in rocky hillsides. A distillery was in use off and on into the early 1900s. Using a wooden trough, the distillers piped spring water from the hillside by today's Astorhurst Driving Range to the flats below where they made their liquors. The site of the distillery is in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

EGYPT SCHOOL

The first schoolhouse in the community of Little Egypt was located somewhere near the junction of Egypt and Tinkers Creek Roads on land now part of Bedford Reservation. Located in the bottomland – landfill elevates the land around Tinkers Creek today – the schoolhouse was prone to flooding. In addition, mosquitoes created a health hazard.

In 1880 Bedford Township Schools built another school in Little Egypt on higher land, a half mile south of the original school. Egypt School served children living in School District #6, the southwest corner of the township. The second Egypt School was a large, wood frame, one-room grammar school. The pot-bellied stove which stood in the center of the room was the source of heat. One teacher worked with students who ranged in age from six to twenty. The roster varied from year to year, but attendance records show 36 students enrolled in the 1909-1910 school year. By 1920 too few students lived in the Little Egypt area of Bedford Township to warrant keeping the school open. The building and acre lot were sold and the remaining grammar school students were assigned to Walton School in School District #7.

COMSTOCK / GLEESON / CAREY FAMILIES

As years went by, in 1848 Gleeson's 38-year old son, Edmond, married the 26-year old Comstock daughter, Charlotte. They had a daughter, Clara, who married Dominick Carey in 1881. Clara (Gleeson) Carey inherited the bulk of the Gleeson estate, including the Astorhurst land holdings.

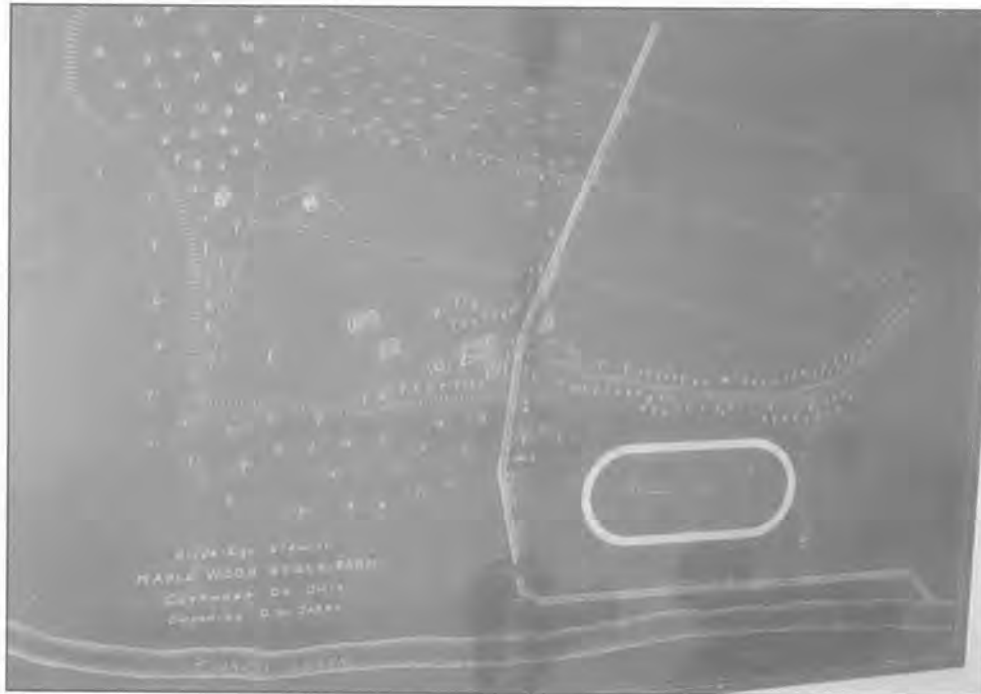
With Dominick's talents in the construction industry and Clara's money, the two of them developed a construction company that employed from 700 to 1200 men at one time, making a fortune and a name for themselves. Newspaper articles credited Dominick Carey with participation in the construction of the New York City subway and Sandusky Bay Causeway and Bridge. Tragically, in 1892, only eleven years after they were married, Dominick Carey drowned during a storm while overseeing flood damage to the Main Street Bridge over the Ohio River in Wheeling, West Virginia. He was 48 years old. This stone bridge, which Carey designed and his company built, was considered the greatest stone arch in the United States at the time. His achievements are recorded in lengthy obituaries in a number of newspapers.

SITE of MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM

For many years the rolling acres of the Astorhurst property were pasture land. In the late 1880s Dominick Carey built a horse training facility on bottom land near Tinkers Creek and Dunham Road. He designed Maple Wood Stock Farm to satisfy his passion for raising, training and trading race horses. Carey hired managers to take over the daily operation of the facility, and then

later, one of his sons, Howard, managed the Maple Wood Stock Farm. Howard Carey trained trotters and pacers, racing them at Grantwood and Cranwood Race Tracks in southeast Cleveland. Howard ran the training track until the family sold its Astorhurst acreage to Philip and Mary Astor in 1918.

Dominick Carey's blueprint of Maple Wood Stock Farm is on display at the Walton Hills Historical Resource Center. The blueprint illustrates the horse facility, the original path of Tinkers Creek and Egypt Road, and the grave site of Edmond Gleeson on Egypt Mound.



DOMINICK CAREY'S BLUEPRINT of his MAPLE WOOD STOCK FARM. Lois Fradette donated the blueprint to the Village of Walton Hills in 2001. (Photo by Jeffrey Smith)

SITE of ASTOR DAY CARE CENTER

Philip and Martha Astor purchased twenty-one acres and the old Gleeson house from the Careys in 1918. The Astors renovated the old house and opened a child care center in their home. Well-to-do Cleveland and Shaker Heights families left their children with the Astors when they vacationed.

Because parents often picked up their children around the supper hour and stayed to eat, the Astors decided to add a country club type of restaurant to their house. The new business prospered, and before long the Astors closed their child care center and concentrated exclusively on the dining operation. In 1933, when the 18th Amendment was repealed and prohibition ended, the Astors obtained a liquor license for their business. The small-group dining room on the north side of the building was the Astor's restaurant.

THE ASTORHURST

Party Center and Picnic Grove. When a group of investors purchased the Astor property in 1958, they enlarged and changed the layout of the house to include a large restaurant/party room, two smaller party rooms and a lounge bar. Since 1974 the Astorhurst has been owned and operated by the Prinios family. They recently converted their facilities into a party center. Astorhurst Party Place acreage includes a picnic grove with a sheltered pavilion and cooking facilities for large groups of people.

Astorhurst Country Club, the golf course. In the mid 1960s a group of investors bought the adjacent Carey land for a golf course. They sold out in 1974. The Astorhurst Country Club, as it is now called, is an 18-hole, daily fee, public golf course.

The ice cream stand. Close to Dunham Road is an ice cream and sandwich stand that opened in 1985. It is on the same site as a hot dog stand that operated some forty years earlier. The original owners also sold fuel from a gas pump that was at the side of road, in front of the building.

Although all these Astorhurst properties are privately owned today, they are within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

1934 PHOTO of the ASTORHURST VILLA.

In those days the Astorhurst was commonly referred to as a "leisurely, genteel dining facility."

(Photo courtesy of The Bedford Historical Society archives)



HERMIT'S HOLLOW PICNIC AREA

Before Bedford Reservation was established, a Bedford Boy Scout troop built a cabin along the south bank of Tinkers Creek in the picnic area now called Hermit's Hollow. The Scouts used the cabin on weekends and summers in the early 1900s. Then in the 1920s when they no longer used the cabin, the Scout troop let an old man stay there as caretaker. Chris Foss, whom locals considered a hermit, died in the cabin in 1929. Hermit's Hollow Picnic Area in Bedford Reservation is named for the recluse whose last home was this shanty.

QUAKER FLATS

Sometime during the late 1800s a group of Quakers lived here and farmed the bottom land that is now Hemlock Creek Picnic Area in Bedford Reservation. They raised a special type of corn for the manufacture of brooms. The story originated with Chris Foss.

EDMOND "CUB" CAREY

Edmond "Cub" Carey, great-grandson of Moses and Polly Gleeson and son of Dominick and Clara Carey, died in 1987. He lived his whole life in the Tinkers Creek area. In 1979 he was interviewed by four interested parties: Dr. David Brose who was the Archaeologist and Historian for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Wally Newark, a free lance reporter for the Cleveland Press, Robert Burns, Jr., Researcher for the CVNRA, and local historian Joe Jesensky. During the interviews his recollections helped confirm and enrich many bits of historical data reported about Little Egypt. The CVNP is currently restoring Cub Carey's home, located at the corner of Tinkers Creek and Canal Roads. The house is rightfully named "The Gleeson House."

TINKERS CREEK TAVERN

Tinkers Creek Tavern at 14000 Tinkers Creek Road is on the approximate site where Elijah Nobles built his cabin in 1813. In operation since the mid 1920s, the rustic tavern has been called Charlie's, Tinki's and Sebastian's. The property was recently purchased by an individual who specializes in renovating historic sites for their commercial value. The building and grounds are under construction. The remodeled tavern will feature large windows overlooking Tinkers Creek.

CHAPTER 6

OXEN LANES and SANDSTONE QUARRIES

When Bedford Metropolitan Park opened in 1922, the Park Board determined that it was not necessary to build a new roadway in the park. There already were horse trails and wider, tramped down oxen lanes winding through the park. These oxen lanes, used by local farmers and quarry workers in the 1800s, led west to Dunham Road, north to Button Road and east to Egbert Road.

Families who lived along Dunham and Egbert Roads used the lanes to take their produce to markets. They also used them to haul logs to Dawson's Mill and other nearby sawmills. The mills paid cash for logs, especially for chestnut, maple, oak and beech logs. The hard work of cutting down trees on and near their land, and selling them to a mill, was worth the effort to cash poor local farmers.

In the early 1930s, Elmer B. Wight, a summer resident who owned Cleveland Hill Farm on Wight Oaks Drive and was interested in preserving local history, charted and mapped the old oxen lanes that meander through Bedford Reservation and areas nearby.

SANDSTONE QUARRIES

In the 1840s quarrying became a major industry along the banks of Tinkers Creek and its tributaries. By the 1880s the market for commercial grade Berea Sandstone seemed unlimited. It was a common sight for the locals to see teams of oxen hauling sandstone blocks along oxen trails and onward along the existing local roads. Today's visitor to Bedford Reservation can see remnants of three old quarries and oxen lanes that led to quarries.

The CLARK CLEVELAND QUARRY

Remains of the Cleveland Quarry are on the banks and south hillside of Tinkers Creek, a few feet north of Gorge Parkway at the Overlook Lane intersection. Descendants of the family state that several buildings in downtown Cleveland along Superior Avenue were built with sandstone blocks from the

Cleveland Quarry. An oxen lane connected the Cleveland Quarry and Egbert Road. Today's bridle path on the north side of Gorge Parkway, as it winds toward Egbert Road, was the lane used by the Cleveland Quarry.

LOST MEADOW QUARRY

This sandstone quarry was located on the banks of East Branch of Deerlick Creek, near today's Lost Meadows area. One oxen lane led from the quarry to Egbert Road and another lane led to the center of Bedford via Button Road and on to West Grace Street. The park road and a bridle path leading from Gorge Parkway to the south hillside by Lost Meadows follow the old oxen lane.

The MARS WAGER QUARRY

Mars Wager, who came from a prominent Cleveland family and lived on Cleveland's west side, purchased over 200 acres of land facing Dunham Road for its marketable Berea sandstone. The Wager Quarry, which was along the back acreage of the property, was in operation in the late 1800s until the very early 1900s. An oxen lane led from the quarry to Dunham Road. Sandstone was quarried until the NYC laid tracks for its freight line along Dunham Road, cutting off the quarry from its access to Dunham Road. The Wagers eventually sold the back acreage to the Cleveland Metroparks. Today, a visitor can see remnants of the quarry by following a path on the west side of Overlook Lane.