United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Boston Mills Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Riverview Road, Boston Mills, Road, Main Street and Stanford Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Boston Mills

vicinity: N/A

state: OH county: Summit code: 153 zip code: 44264

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private and Public-Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 buildings</td>
<td>19 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Total</td>
<td>20 Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Signature of certifying official] 6-10-92
[State or Federal agency and bureau]

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Signature of commenting or other official] 9/1/92
[State or Federal agency and bureau]

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet. [Signature of Keeper] 11/9/92
___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): __________________

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Commerce

Current: Domestic Sub: Secondary Structure

Business

Specialty Store

Secondary Structure
7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival

Other Description: Upright and Wing
                           Gabled Ell
                           Homestead House

Materials: foundation Stone Masonry
                walls Wood Clapboard
                roof Asphalt Shingle
                other Concrete Block

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally _____________.

Applicable National Register Criteria: _A and C_  

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : _N/A_

Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development
                                      Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1827 - 1927

Significant Dates : 1880 1900 1913

Significant Person(s): _N/A_

Cultural Affiliation: _N/A_

Architect/Builder: _N/A_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. _X_ See continuation sheet.
9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_X previously listed in the National Register

_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_ designated a National Historic Landmark

_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_ State historic preservation office

_ Other state agency

_X Federal agency

_ Local government

_ University

_ Other -- Specify Repository: _________________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 37 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 17 452785 4568294 B 17 453090 4568290
C 17 453130 4579300 D 17 453180 4568285

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _X_ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

The Boston Mills Historic District is delineated by topographic features, such as tree lines, the river and its tributaries, and man-made features, such as the Valley Railway tracks, that have historically defined the community. The boundary includes the houses, stores, structures and sites that were part of Boston Mills during the period of significance and that maintain historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Norma J. Stefanik, Architectural Technician

Jeff Winstel, Historian

Organization: National Park Service

Street & Number: 15610 Vaughn Road

City or Town: Brecksville

Date: November, 1991

Telephone: (216) 526-5256

State: Ohio

ZIP: 44141
The Boston Mills Historic District is a small rural village located within
the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. The 30 contributing resources
in the district are associated with the canal era or later company town
period of the village's development. The 19 noncontributing buildings are
consistent with the height and scale of the contributing buildings and do not
significantly detract from the district.

The village is located east of the Cuyahoga River, except for 3 residential
buildings located immediately west of the river. The topography of the
district is either flat valley floor or rolling hillsides that quickly lead
to steep valley walls. (Photo 1). The majority of buildings in the village
are located between the river and the historic canal (NR 1974), which runs
roughly north-south through the district. (Photo 2) Two major streets in the
district, Stanford and Main, run parallel to the canal. Boston Mills Road
runs perpendicular to the canal and the river, then follows the irregular
topography as it branches off into Hines Hill Road.

The dominant building type is residential, although the district also
includes 2 barns, 2 commercial structures, and 1 school. Additional
contributing resources include a canal lock ruin, corn cribs and a bridge.
One contributing site, the village cemetery, is also included in the
district. Part of the Valley Railroad tracks run through the Boston Mills
district. These tracks are a section of the Valley Railway Historic District,
(NR 1985).

The spacing between the buildings and the road setback vary throughout the
village. Most buildings reflecting the canal era are oriented toward the
canal bed. The company town era is reflected in development that was
oriented primarily to streets, however a part of this new construction was
oriented to the railroad tracks. (Photo 3) The overall townscape reflects an
organic rather than planned growth pattern.

Most of the buildings are 1 1/2 or 2 stories in height, frame construction
and gable roofed. (Photo 4) Three contributing buildings within the district
are constructed of molded concrete block. Barns are plain vertical board
construction. The majority of buildings are vernacular in design, seldom
exhibiting decorative ornament. Window and door openings are mostly
rectangular with plain surrounds. Some buildings exhibit high style Federal
or Greek Revival features, but this is the exception.

Noncontributing status was determined by the age of the resource and its
historic integrity. If a building or structure was built after the period of
significance, it is noncontributing. If a building does not retain important
features of its design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location, it
lacks sufficient integrity to be considered contributing. Primary
consideration for design integrity involved evidence of original massing,
consideration for design integrity involved evidence of original massing, fenestration pattern and roof profile, given the vernacular nature of the majority of the buildings. Shed structures were not considered in the resource count, as per NPS Bulletin 14.

The following is a description of each building and site by street address. The canal bed and railroad tracks are not described because they represent small sections of previously listed linear resources. They were not included in the previously listed contributing resource count. The lock structure and the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store were previously listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic nomination. (NR 1974) The north-south roads are described first, moving west to east. The one east-west road, Boston Mills, and the road that branches off it, Hines Hill, will be described from west to east.

**Riverview Road**

1. 5793 Riverview Road, Boston Mill General Store, Tract 118-030, HS-429, Contributing

Built in 1905 and located at the west entrance to the community, this imposing 2-1/2 story clapboard building was constructed on a rough stone foundation. The building is oriented to the railroad track, which runs in front of the west elevation. The gable ends contain small cornice returns, indicating some classical influence. The facade includes two commercial store-front entrances with vertical tongue and groove siding, trimmed with wide fluted and beaded molding. There are six 1/1 windows on the second floor. Trim is limited to plain window surrounds and corner boards. Twin, symmetrical brick chimneys are at 1/4 points the gable roof ridge. Almost half of the front facade has a pent roof porch.

2. 5793 Riverview Road, Clara Muldowney House (#1), Tract 118-030, Contributing

This gable front house has rectangular squat massing and a shed porch addition located on the far right facade bay. The low pitch gable roof contains a central chimney stack astride the roof ridge. Walls are covered with horizontal wood siding and contain corner boards. Windows are 1/1 sash and have plain wood surrounds. The foundation is cut stone random ashlar and the front porch is accessed via cut stone front steps. The Muldowney House was constructed in 1920. A small frame garage is located at the back of the property. The 2 bay width, novelty siding, and shed roof are typical of garages built c. 1920. It is considered a contributing structure.
3. 5793 Riverview Road, Clara Muldowney House (#2), Tract 118-030, Contributing

Photo 8

This two story gable front single bay house was constructed in 1920. Centered on the roof ridge is a small chimney stack. The house is covered with novelty siding and has a raking cornice board and end boards. Windows are 2/2 sash and have plain surrounds and slightly projecting sills. The main entry is covered with a shed roof canopy supported by knee brace brackets. The building rests on a cut stone foundation. A noncontributing shed of uncertain origin is located behind the house.

Main Street

4. Main Street and Circle Avenue, Boston Moral Cemetery, Tract 109-91, HS-485 Contributing

Photos 9-14

Located at the northern end of Main Street is the town cemetery. It is situated on a hill that is encircled by a small dirt road named Circle Avenue. The cemetery is divided into three sections, according to an early 20th century map. (Illustration 1) The cemetery contains gravestones that represent funeral art of the 19th century. Motifs such as the weeping willow and the hand pointing up to heaven were common in the New England area during the early 19th century. Victorian gravestone motifs, such as the lamb representing the grave of a child, and the tree stump, symbolizing a life cut down in its prime, can also be found in the cemetery.

5. 5910 Main Street, H.S. Wiesemans House, Tract 109-080, HS-490, Contributing

Photo 15

Constructed in 1915, this large 2 story wood frame dwelling is rectangular in plan. The gable roof has a chimney stack located in the center of the roof ridge. The building is covered in shiplap siding and has corner boards and gable returns. The five bay irregularly spaced fenestration pattern contains 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds. The front entry is marked by a hip roof porch supported by turned posts. A sun porch addition is located on the rear.
6. 5896 Main Street, Joan E. Harrah, Tract 109-081
Noncontributing

Photo 16

A rectangular ranch house of "Lincoln Log" construction. The house has an asphalt shingled gable roof and vertical pine addition.

7. 5881 Main Street, Helen and Walter J. Rinat House, Tract 109-093
Contributing

Photo 17 and 18

This Tri-Gabled Ell house was built in 1890 and has an L-Plan shape. The structure is covered with asphalt shingles. A small raking board is located under the front gable. The former porch, located in the crook of the "L", appears to have been filled in and converted to a sun porch in the 1920's. Windows located in this in-fill have segmental arch surrounds and appear to be 8 light casements. An exterior chimney has been added to the north elevation. There is a 2 bay concrete block garage at the rear that does not contribute to the district.

8. 5876 Main Street, John M. Hinderscheid, Tract 109-083
Noncontributing

Photo 19 and 20

This structure reflects the Minimal Traditional designs for tract house developments of the mid-twentieth century. It is one story in height, has a gable roof core, hip roof front pavilion and casement windows. There is a detached garage and noncontributing pole barn located a good distance behind the house.

9. 5872 Main Street, William H. and Kathryn Jeric, Tract 109-084
Noncontributing

Photo 21

Another Minimal Traditional structure with a cross gable roof. This structure is covered with asphalt shingles and has a large picture window on the facade. A detached noncontributing garage is located adjacent to the house.
10. 5863 Main Street, Caesar Orlowski, Tract 109-094
Noncontributing

Photo 22 and 23

This building is a 2 story gable front house with a large shed roof later addition that runs the entire length of the west elevation. A modern brick 2 car garage is attached to the east elevation. Both horizontal and vertical aluminum siding are found on the house. The modern additions and lack of historic materials compromise the integrity of this building.

11. 5860 Main Street, Track 109-085, HS-484
Contributing

Photo 24

This 1890 two story house has a gable front orientation and a hip roof appendage that has a parallel orientation to the core structure. The building is covered with clapboard wood siding and has a raked cornice under the frieze and corner boards. The one bay wide gable front core has 2/2 sash windows with plain surrounds. The main entry is located in the appendage behind the screened in porch. The foundation is random ashlar.

Noncontributing

Photo 25

Built in 1910, this 2 story eave oriented frame house has a gable roof. The facade is 3 bays wide. The central bay porch has been in-filled with vertical board siding and contains an off-set entry and modern sash windows. The porch in-fill substantially changes the massing of the facade.

13. 5854 Main Street, Catherine Sheeler Cummings House, Tract 109-087,
Contributing

Photo 25

This Tri-Gabled Ell was built in 1914. A small chimney stack is located on the back roof ridge of the eave oriented section. The gable front section fenestration pattern is 2 bays wide. A garage located adjacent to the house is covered with clapboard wood siding and appears to date from the period of the house. The house has been aluminum sided. Because the house retains its massing, fenestration pattern and roof profile, both the house and the garage are considered contributing elements in the district.
14. 5843 Main Street, M.B. Brady House, Tract 109-095, HS-482, Contributing

Photo 26

This Upright-and-Wing house was built in 1853 and has two front porch additions. Both Upright-and-Wing sections have hip roofed porches supported by turned posts. The house is covered with clapboard siding and has a raked frieze board and plain corner boards. Entry doors are located in both the wing and gable sections. Windows are 2/2 sash and have plain surrounds, as do the doors.

15. 5841 Main Street, D.J. Smith Broom Factory, Tract 109-096, Contributing

Photo 27

This is an Upright-and-Wing structure built in 1853 and located adjacent to the canal. A sun porch has been built into the crook of the wing and the rear wing elevation contains the building’s main entry. The rear elevation of the building, or the gable end elevation of the wing, contains an offset secondary entrance. The house is covered with clapboard siding and windows are 1/1 sash. The structure rests on a concrete block foundation. The house contains corner boards and a water table above the foundation.

16. 5844 Main Street, Caesar Orlowski, Tract 109-094
Noncontributing

Photo 28

A hipped-roof, rectangular plan Minimal Traditional house, this building was constructed outside the period of significance.

17. 5832 Main Street, Joseph Dzerzynski, Tract 109-089
Noncontributing

Photo 28

This small Cape Cod house has wood siding and a large brick front gable porch marking the entry. The structure was built outside the period of significance.

18. 5833 Main Street, A.P. Brady House, Tract 109-097, HS-481, Contributing

Photo 29

Rectangular in plan, this 2 story house is a molded concrete block structure with a gable front orientation. A brick chimney stack is located at the center of the roof ridge. A large concrete block front porch runs the length...
of the facade and is accessed by stairs located on the north side. The porch railing and 3/4 height square posts are capped with stone coping. On top of the concrete block posts are wood posts, supporting the low pitch hip roof. Windows are 1/1 sash with plain surrounds and smooth concrete sills and lintels. A c. 1920’s 2 bay garage found behind the structure is considered contributing.

19. 5825 Main Street, Hazel R. Wise House, Tract 109-098, Contributing

Photo 29

An original porch magnifies the size of this small molded concrete block 1926 bungalow. The building is 1 story in height and has a T-shaped plan with primary gable end facing the street. The double hung windows on the house have top lights that are 1/2 the height of the bottom lights.

20. 5832 Main Street, Joseph and Elizabeth C. Dzerzynski, Tract 109-090 Noncontributing

Photo 30

This plot is characterized by a 1950’s pink and white house trailer with a 10’ awning running its entire length. The plot also contains a conglomeration of rusted junked cars.


Photo 31

Located between Main Street and Stanford Road is the Ohio and Erie Canal bed. This lock was constructed of cut stone and was part of the original canal system dating to 1827. The lock originally had a pair of mitered, 9’ x 15’ gates. In 1905, the lock was repaired with concrete. The lock currently is a ruin and lacks original design and structural integrity. It is classified as a site and has already been entered into the National Register as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal (NR 1974) as Lock 32. The timber foot bridge that spans the lock is a later addition.
Boston Mills Historic District

Section number 7

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Boston Mills Historic District, Page #8
Boston Mills, Summit County, Ohio

Stanford Road

22. 5877 Stanford Road, Barnhart House, Tract 109-103, HS-493, Contributing

Photo 32 and 33

Built in 1835, this Upright-and-Wing has a 1 and 1/2 story gable front and a 1 story wing addition. The building has excellent Greek Revival stylistic elements. The wide eave overhang has a molded cornice with prominent returns and a raked frieze board. The building has clapboard siding, end boards and a water table. Frieze window openings located in the eave elevation are still intact, but the glazing has been replaced. The gable front contains 2 second floor windows. The first floor gable contains 2 windows and an offset entry door. All full size windows have 6/6 sash, plain surrounds and shutters. The main entry is marked by a full entablature with projecting shelf cornice. The wing section appears to have had a small inset porch that now has been in-filled with modern 1/1 sash tripartite windows.

23. 5853 Stanford Road, Craig and Holly Furber, Tract 109-104
Noncontributing

Photo 34

This is a contemporary Ranch House that was built beyond the district’s period of significance.

24. 5831 Stanford Road, Ronald and Mary Feterle, Tract 109-106
Noncontributing

Photo 35

This is a 2 story Colonial Revival house constructed outside the period of significance.

25. 5819 Stanford Road, S.P. Conger House, Tract 109-106, HS-492, Contributing

Photo 36

This is a 1 bay wide, rectangular house with a gable front orientation that is covered with tongue and groove siding. The house has corner boards and a raking frieze board. The standing seam metal roof is pierced by a central chimney and the windows are double-hung 2/2 sash, except for a small square window in the front gable. The windows and the door have plain surrounds. The facade has an off-set hip roof porch supported by turned posts. The house was built in 1910.
26. 5795 Stanford Road, Savacoal House, Tract 109-107, HS-486, Contributing

Photo 37

This 1 1/2 story house, constructed in 1920, has a rectangular massing and an eave orientation. A perpendicular addition is located on the rear. The steep pitch gable roof is pierced by a central chimney and 2 shed dormers on the front slope. A pent roof front porch is supported by four square posts. The house contains raking frieze boards and end boards, and is covered with shiplap siding except for the gables which are clad with asphalt shingles. Windows of the core structure are 1/1 sash with plain surrounds, except for one 6/6 sash on the facade. The rear addition has a cat-slide roof covered with standing seam metal. Walls are shiplap siding and casement windows are horizontally grouped. An entry door to the rear addition has a large glazed 9 light panel.

27. 5795 Stanford Road, Savacoal Barn, Tract 109-107, HS-487, Contributing

Photo 38

This small vertical wood plank barn is a gable roof building with one side shed roof ‘crib’ addition. Windows are limited to two small square openings with plain surrounds. Barn doors are located on both the core structure and crib addition elevations. A hay door is located above the barn door in the gable elevation. A gable roof corn crib with slated, sloping walls is located behind the barn and is considered a contributing structure.

Boston Mills Road

28. Boston Mills Road Bridge, Tract 109-118

Contributing

Photo 39

Built in 1927, this 188’9” bridge has a steel girder deck and sidewalk. The bridge is supported by two piers constructed of rock-face sandstone block. These piers supported an earlier covered bridge that spanned the river throughout most of the district’s period of significance. The current bridge is an integral part of the district and is considered a contributing structure.
29. 1571 Boston Mills Road, R.E. Wise House, Tract 109-099, HS-480

Contributing

Photo 40

This 2 story gable roof house, built in 1893, is rectangular in plan and located at the corner of Main Street and Boston Mills Road. The gable roof contains two interior end chimney stacks and the walls are clad with wood siding and corner boards. Windows are 1/1 sash and plain surrounds partially hidden by later shutters. The shed roof side porch is from the period of significance. The gable roofed front porch is a later addition.

30. 1565 Boston Mills Road, Square Deal Food Store Tract 109-100, HS-497

Contributing

Photo 40

This small 1 story gable front building is one of two commercial buildings left in the village. Built in 1911, this rectangular plan building has novelty siding on the exterior walls except for the gable sections, which are covered with aluminum siding. The storefront contains a recessed entry that is flanked by two large 4 light display windows. The storefront facade is covered with diagonal tongue and groove siding. A small, low pitch, gable roofed porch runs the length of the facade. Historic photos indicate a "boom-town" facade covering the gable front and a pent roof porch on the front. The fenestration pattern of the commercial front and the massing of the building is still intact.

31. 1556 Boston Mills Road, M.D. Garage, Tract 118-075

Noncontributing

Photo 41

Built in 1946 this single story M.D. Garage is constructed of concrete block and is 2 bays wide. An overhead garage door with recessed panels and two rows of glazed panels makes up the east side of the facade. An entry door with glazed upper panel and glazed transom is located in the center. A modern fixed pane window with aluminum surrounds and glass block in-fill makes up the last bay. A hand painted sign runs the length of the parapet, which is topped by coping tiles. Multi-paned tall windows with stone sills mark the side elevations. There is a circular blue and white "Be Sure with Pure" sign at the center of the island. The building dates from outside the period of significance.
32. 1558 Boston Mills Road, Joseph Dzerzynski, Tract 118-075
Contributing

Photo 41

This 1 story L-shaped house has an offset gable front entry pavilion and attached garage. The house is covered with wood siding and has 2/2 sash windows. It was constructed in 1927 and is considered a contributing building.

33. East of 1556 Boston Mills Road along canal bed, Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store, Tract 118-080, HS-430
Contributing

Photo 42

Built in 1835, this structure is a large Federal/Greek Revival building with a gable front orientation. It has a rhomboid shape and rests on a random-ashlar cut stone foundation. The facade contains a blind fanlight in the gable, indicating Federal influence and a two story front porch with plain posts and balustrade. There are Ionic pilasters remaining on the north and east elevations. The structure was listed in the National Register as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal Thematic District in 1979. The nomination incorrectly refers to this building as the Jim Brown Tavern and lists a construction date of 1826. According to 1835 tax records, James and Lucy Brown owned a "Red Store" and a "store house" on lot 59, which is across the street. The Jim Brown Tavern is no longer extant. (See Illustration 2)

34. East of Boston Mills Road along canal bed, Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store Barn, Tract 118-080, HS-496
Contributing

Photo 43

This small gable roof barn has exposed rafter ends and vertical wood siding. It was moved to this location around the turn-of-the-century.

35. 1559 Boston Mills Road, Tract 109-101
Noncontributing

Photo 44

Located adjacent to the towpath, this split-level house post-dates the period of significance.
36. 1538 Boston Mills Road, Woodrow O. and Helen R. Johnston House, Tract 118-77
Contributing
Photo 45, 46, and 47

This rectangular gable front "Homestead House" was built in 1910. It has been aluminum sided and the foundation has been stuccoed. The shed roof addition on the rear provides a second entrance. A hip roof porch is located on the front and supported by turned posts. The house retains its original fenestration pattern and roof profile. A noncontributing garage and "mother-in-law" house are located behind the house. The several sheds that exist further back on the property were not included in the resource count. A single corn crib is located east of the house and is all that remains of the Johnson farmstead. The corn crib has been reconstructed twice and is not considered contributing.

37. 1509 Boston Mills Road, Conger-Jackson House, Tract 109-108, HS-491
Contributing
Photo 48, 49 and 50

Built in 1835, this 2 story house has a gable front orientation and a large shed roof wing on the side with an overhang that is evident in photographs from the turn-of-the-century. The cornice has been covered with aluminum and the core structure has been covered with asphalt siding. Original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash. The house retains its original massing, roof profile, and fenestration pattern and is considered a contributing structure. A noncontributing barn/garage is immediately west of the house.

38. 1455 Hines Hill Road, Johnston House, Tract 109-110
Noncontributing
Photo 51

This 1 1/2 Cape Cod style house was built outside the period of significance.
39. 1460 Hines Hill Road, Boston Mills School, Tract 109-112, HS-494 Contributing

Photo 52

This large 2 story former school is constructed of molded concrete block in 1911. The building has rectangular massing and a large front pavilion. A shingle sided square belfry is located on the roof ridge of the gabled front pavilion. The belfry has a pyramid roof and arched openings on each side. Windows on the core structure are tall 4/4 sash. Small single pane cellar windows are located immediately below the water table. The central entry pavilion has a slightly flared gable roof, with a box cornice supported by end corbels. A fanlight with stone trim is located near the apex of the gable. Beneath this is a horizontal band of 3 4/4 sash windows, each with plain stone lintels and sills. Concrete steps lead up to a large arched opening and recessed double door entry.

40. 1442 Hines Hill Road. Elizabeth Lightfoot House, Tract 109-111, HS-495. Contributing

Photo 53 and 54

The 1903 core of the house is 2 stories and has a gable front orientation. This "Homestead House" is covered with wood clapboard siding, and novelty siding covers the lower wall of the front porch. A lower side wing functions as a connector to a gable front garage with a modern overhead door. The house has corner boards, a raked frieze board and plain window surrounds. The garage and connector have exposed rafter ends. Some of the houses original 2/2 sash remain.
BOSTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ownership and Addresses

**Riverview Road**

1. 5793 Riverview Road  Thomas Blubaugh and Patricia Savol
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Contributing

2. 5793 Riverview Road  Thomas Blubaugh and Patricia Savol
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Contributing garage

3. 5793 Riverview Road  Thomas Blubaugh and Patricia Savol
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Contributing

**Main Street**

5. Main Street and Circle Avenue  Boston Moral Cemetery
   Contributing site

6. 5910 Main Street  National Park Service
   15610 Vaughn Road
   Brecksville, OH  44141  Contributing

7. 5896 Main Street  Joan E. Harrah
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Noncontributing

8. 5881 Main Street  Helen and Walter J. Rinta
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Contributing garage

9. 5876 Main Street  John M. Hinderscheid
   Peninsula, OH  44264  Noncontributing house, pole barn, and garage

10. 5872 Main Street  William H. and Kathryn Jeric
    Peninsula, OH  44264  Noncontributing

11. 5863 Main Street  Caesar Orlowski
    Peninsula, OH  44264  Noncontributing
BOSTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ownership and Addresses (Continued)

12. 5860 Main Street     Gordon and Delores Mathies
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

13. 5856 Main Street     Joseph F. Sobotnik
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

14. 5864 Main Street     Joseph and Ellen Jansen
                           Zelma Mulvay
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

15. 5843 Main Street     Ben G. Lahoski
                           1535 Morris Drive
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

16. 5841 Main Street     Joseph and Nancy Orahoske
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

17. 5844 Main Street     Sigmund and Annette Wojtkowski
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

18. 5833 Main Street     J. Szymanski
                           5833 Main Street
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

19. 8525 Main Street     Kim Belliant and
                           Christine Wiedeman
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

20. 5832 Main Street     Joseph and Elizabeth C. Dzerzynski
                           Peninsula, OH  44264

21. Lock #32
    Ohio and Erie Canal  National Park Service
                          15610 Vaughn Road
                          Brecksville, OH  44141
                          NR Listed 1974
BOSTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ownership and Addresses (Continued)

Stanford Road

22. 5877 Stanford Road  Clinton J. and Nina Stanford Contributing
Stanford
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH  44141

23. 5853 Stanford Road  Craig and Holly Furber Noncontributing
Peninsula, OH  44264

24. 5831 Stanford Road  Ronald and Mary Feterle Noncontributing
Peninsula, OH  44264

25. 5819 Stanford Road  Robert and Florence Contributing
Hopkins
5795 Stanford
Peninsula, OH  44264

26. 5795 Stanford Road  Robert and Florence Contributing
Hopkins
Peninsula, OH  44264

27. 5795 Stanford Road (Barn)  Robert and Florence Contributing
Hopkins
Peninsula, OH  44264

Boston Mills Road

28. Boston Mills Road Bridge  Summit County Contributing
Engineering & Highway
Maintenance Bridge
Department
538 E. South St.
Akron, OH  44311

29. 1571 Boston Mills Road  Rollin H. Boodey Contributing
Peninsula, OH  44264

30. 1565 Boston Mills Road  Rollin H. Boodey Contributing
Peninsula, OH  44264
# BOSTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Ownership and Addresses (Continued)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>32. 1558 Boston Mills Road</td>
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<td>Joseph and Elizabeth Dzerzynski</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>1556 Boston Mills Road</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>NR Listed, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. 1556 Boston Mills Road (Barn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. 1538 Boston Mills Road</td>
<td>1538 Boston Mills Road</td>
<td>Elaine Krusinski, C.L. Rodhe, and R. Johnston</td>
<td>Contributing Noncontributing garage, corn crib, mother-in-law-house</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. 1509 Boston Mills Road</td>
<td>1509 Boston Mills Road</td>
<td>Joseph J. and Frances L. Broderick</td>
<td>Contributing Noncontributing barn</td>
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## Hines Hill Road

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<tr>
<td>38. 1460 Hines Hill Road</td>
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<td>John F. and Elizabeth Johnston</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
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<td>39. 1455 Hines Hill Road</td>
<td>1455 Hines Hill Road</td>
<td>Boston Community Church</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. 1442 Hines Hill Road</td>
<td>1442 Hines Hill Road</td>
<td>Charlotte Davis</td>
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The Boston Mills Historic District is being nominated under Criterion A for significance to the area of community development, and Criterion C for architectural significance and for representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. With the advent of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827, the town of Boston came into existence. Early tax records indicate that numerous stores and store houses were built in Boston to service the canal driven economy. The mid-nineteenth century brought a period of industrial expansion to the village. Several water-related industries, such as grist and lumber mills and boat building, were active during this period. In the late 19th century the town experienced another distinct phase of industrial development. In 1880 the Valley Railroad opened a train depot in the town and in 1900 the Akron Bag Company built on a site across from the town along the west bank of the river. Architecturally, the village contains some very good examples of Greek Revival architecture that characterized early New England settlement in the Western Reserve, and many modest vernacular residences typical of company town housing of the late 19th century. Collectively, this building stock reflects 19th century development trends that impacted settlements in the Cuyahoga River Valley.

Historical Development

In 1806, James Stanford, one of the original surveyors of this segment of the Connecticut Land Company's holdings, settled in the Boston Mills area. From that time until the opening of the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio Canal in 1827, Boston existed as a small pioneer settlement. In 1821 the river was dammed for the first mill. The 1825 Portage County Auditor's Report indicates that Boston was a town of 5 structures.

In 1827, the Cleveland-Akron portion of the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed. Tax auditor's records from that year indicate a grist-sawmill and a house on village lot 63. (the vacant area south of Boston Mills Road and east of the river bank) Both structures and 50 acres between the canal and river and south of Boston Mills Road were then owned by Watrous and Hannah Mather. By 1831 the Mathers had built the "Commercial Hotel" on lot 58 -- the present location of the M & D Garage.

In March 1833 The Boston Moral Society was established for the purpose of "better regulation of the Burying Ground and Religious Meetings." The directors invested themselves with the power to obtain suitable burying ground, divide it up into private family lots, fix the price for a lot, and levy taxes on the lot for repairs. By May of 1833, the society had obtained an interest in a parcel of land from George Stanford and Watrous and Hannah Mather for a burying ground and meeting house. An 1854 Illustrated Atlas shows the cemetery at the northern end of Main Street and a School/Meeting
House located at the intersection of Brandywine and Hudson—now Boston Mills and Hines Hill Roads.

Between 1835 and 1836 several store houses and stores were built in the community, reflecting the commerce that the canal brought to the area. In 1835 the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store was built, (1556 Boston Mills Road, #34) with an attached store house on the rear that created an "L" plan. This addition is no longer extant. Directly across the road on lot 59, James and Lucy Brown had a "Red House" and a store house. Just to the west on lot 60, Abraham Holmes was operating another store. Between 1836 and 1839 Henry Wadhams built a store along the south side of Boston Mills Road and Arthur Latham built a boat yard along the east bank of the canal, just south of the Boston Lock.

The boat building industry continued to grow during the mid-nineteenth century. Barnhart and Fayrewether purchased lots adjacent to the Canal for a boat yard and dry dock. Another boat yard, located next to Barnhart’s was operated by Daniel Odekirk. Numerous Boston residents worked as Canal boatman, ship carpenters, or joiners. A broom making factory (5841 Main Street, #8) was located on the west side of the Canal and owned by D.J. Smith. A grocery store and brewery were also located on the west side of the Canal, near the Boston Lock. In the 1860’s a new school replaced the former school/meeting house at the same location. Historic photos indicate that this structure was a one story, one room brick school house. No churches appear on the 1854 or the 1874 county atlas maps. (Illustrations 3 and 4) Local histories indicate that residents worshipped in nearby Peninsula.

In the early 1850’s Julius D. Edson began acquiring controlling interest in the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company. In the mid 1850’s Edson began expanding the operation and by March 1860, he had acquired the company in its entirety. The operation came to be known as the Edson Lumber Company. It is probable that the business ran into financial difficulties in the late 1860’s. In 1870, the Sheriff of Summit County sold the lumber company to Lorenzo and Philander D. Hall who formed and operated the Hall Bros. Company.

The Guide Book for Tourists and Travelers over the Valley Railway from Cleveland to Canton, 1880 describes the town and history of Boston as follows:

Boston’s great prosperity was between the years of 1825 and 1842. It had first class water power, a fine mill, a huge warehouse, two stores, a saloon, a hotel and a population of about three hundred inhabitants.
Then it fell into the hands of parties that would neither manifest nor encourage enterprise. It died virtually, and its revival as a town is of but a comparatively recent date.

The majority of the streets indicated on the 19th century county atlas maps are still intact. Of the 41 structures that made up the village, most are arranged in a linear manner along the Ohio and Erie Canal or facing Brandywine Road, (now Boston Mills Road), the major east-west axis of the village. Only 4 of these buildings, the lock ruin and the cemetery survive from this period.

The 1874 *Township Personals and Directories of Summit County* lists 12 residents of Boston "who patronize this work." Six of the 12 residents are from the North East, predominately form New York State. Occupations listed include farmer, boat builder, ship carpenter, carpenter, lumberman, blacksmith, housewife, and one lawyer.

Boston’s period of stagnation began to end with the arrival of the railroad. According to the Valley Railway’s guide book "On Friday August 15, 1879, the tracks layers on the Valley Railway reached Boston and the people all turned out to have a grand jollification." The Valley Railroad constructed a train depot on the west side of the Cuyahoga River. The vertical board and batten, combination station structure was moved to Peninsula in 1968. In 1892 the Akron Stone Marble Company re-tooled the old mill and began production. The marble mill had a production of about 200,000 marbles a day and employed nearly 30 people. The town appears to have grown very little during the late 19th century. Of the remaining historic structures in the village, only 2 date from this time period.

Between 1900 and 1923, the town experienced its greatest period of growth. In 1900, the Akron Bag Company opened on a 55-acre site located west of the river dam. The paper company produced flour sacks and roofing paper. In 1902 the company was incorporated as the Cleveland Akron Bag Company. The population changed dramatically as Polish immigrants from Cleveland moved into Boston to work in the mill. 1902 tax records indicate the company had acquired 145 acres and had built 6 company houses, located along Water Street, which ran parallel to the east side of the river. Other new houses were built by the workers themselves. Many workers took advantage of the population increase by building their own houses and paying off the mortgage by renting out part of their homes to new workers. The bag company also built a large frame general store in 1905.

Throughout Boston’s history, the community had been dependent on its water resources. As can be expected, the flood of 1913 had a devastating effect on the village. *The True Story of Our National Calamity, of Floods, Fire, and Tornado*, describes the effect of the flood in northern Ohio as follows:
The dam of the Cleveland and Akron Bag Company went out at four o'clock Thursday morning, March 27th, dropping thousands of tons of water into the valley in which the two villages, with a total of about four thousand five hundred are located.

Other reports indicate that the dam was dynamited to prevent flooding of the valley. The flood also brought an end to the Ohio and Erie Canal. Perhaps the greatest damage done to the village by the flood was that Water Street was literally washed away. A historic photograph of the community immediately after the flood shows 2 of the 6 company houses toppled over and partly submerged. The other 4 structures are not pictured. (Illustration 6)

Water Street does not appear on a 1931 town map.

In 1923 the Cleveland Akron Bag Company, which employed 200 people, closed. It is probable that many of these workers found employment at the Jaite Paper mill, which was located only a few miles north. Started in 1905 by a former manager and director of the Cleveland Akron Bag Company, Jaite was expanding at this time. The Cleveland Akron Bag Company facility was acquired by the Union Trust Company in 1928 and then sold at a Sheriff's auction to the Cleveland and Boston Company. In 1932 the complex was razed. A 1955 aerial photograph indicates that the site of the former bag company buildings were replaced by structures housing the Jaite Display Bag Company and Terry Lumber and Supply. Today, the site is a parking lot for the Boston Mills Ski Resort.

**Criterion A**

The Boston Mills Historic District is being nominated under Criterion A for community planning and development. The village's development was primarily influenced by the Ohio and Erie Canal and the Cleveland Akron Bag Company. Physical features of the community reflect typical canal town and company town development.

**Canal Town Era**

Early industrial development in the Cuyahoga Valley was greatly influenced by the canal. Not only did the waterway function as a transportation artery, it also helped provide a source of power. Before the canal, the only known local industry was at Brandywine Falls, where a milling operation began in 1814. The first mill in Boston opened in 1821. With the coming of the canal in 1827, additional industrial operations soon appeared. Mills along the canal were common, using the power of falling water between the canal and river, and using the canal for shipping raw materials and finished goods. Boston, Peninsula, and more isolated milling and manufacturing operations all became prosperous.
Two features of the canal itself encouraged the development of the village of Boston. Located immediately south of Boston was a widewater, known as Stumpy’s Basin. Widewater’s were caused by the backing up of a minor stream into the canal ravine. This created a good point for turning boats, unloading freight, and storing boats for the winter. Frequently, these sites became the origin of settlements.

The presence of a lock also initiated settlement. These structures created the need for lock tender housing, associated sheds and stores, and in many cases a tavern for travellers. The rhomboid shaped Federal/Greek Revival style building located in the village along the canal bed was constructed in 1835 and known as the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store. (1556 Boston Mills Road #34) Across the street was the village tavern. A former storeroom built on the other side of the river, Jim Brown and Watrous Mather bought the structure in 1828, moved it to its present location and operated it as a saloon for ten years.

The cluster of buildings that make up a canal town tend to be attenuated and focused on the main economic and transportation artery of the community. The distribution of structures indicated in the 1875 town plat indicates such a configuration. The layout of the community did not change until the opening of the Akron Bag Company in 1900.

Resources in the district that survive from this period of community development include the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store, (1556 Boston Mills Road, #34), the D.J. Smith Broom Factory (5841 Main Street, #15), the M.B. Brady House (5843 Main Street, #14), the Barnhart House (5877 Stanford Road, #22) the Boston Lock (between Main Street and Stanford Road, #21), and the Boston Cemetery (located at the northern terminus of Main Street), #5).

Company Town Era

The rapid industrialization that characterized urban areas during the late 19th century created a need for a new type of community. Cities became increasingly dense built environments and the price of land in cities became increasingly expensive. These factors made it difficult for manufacturing operations in urban areas to expand. Several companies relocated outside of the cities. The establishment of manufacturing operations in unsettled or sparsely settled areas with a power source and transportation links to city markets provided an alternative to overcrowded urban centers. Twelve of these towns developed around the state.

Worker housing was an immediate need for these newly established towns. Housing was built in a short period of time and usually with little variety. Even in communities that were settled prior to the arrival of the industry,
these houses stood out because of their similarity and proximity. The extent to which the company involved itself in the community varied a great deal. At one extreme was Pullman, Illinois, which was rigidly controlled by the company. Often, a company would only build a few homes to satisfy the immediate need. It was also common for company executives to speculate in the local housing market on their own.

In the early twentieth century, two large paper factories were built in the valley: the Jaite Mill in Sagamore Hills and the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company in Boston. The community of Jaite, was formerly only a train line whistle stop known as Vaughn Station. Unlike Boston, the small town did not exist before the company came. The Jaite Paper Mill and company houses were built in 1906. They were listed as a district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The company houses currently contain National Park Service headquarters offices.

The Akron Bag Company was established in 1900 on the west side of the Cuyahoga River and transformed the sleepy little village on the east side of the river. The company built 6 company houses and a large 2 story frame company store, known as the Boston Mill General Store. (5793 Riverview Road, #1). An old receipt from the store states that "All bills must be paid in full every regular pay."

Rather than representing a pure "company town", such as a Pullman, Illinois, Boston Mills experienced a period when a single company changed its built environment. Although the general store is the only building left that had a direct association with the company, over 1/3 of the community’s structures were built between the years 1900 and 1923, when the Cleveland Akron Bag Company was operating. The extant worker housing, which was built by the workers, changed the physical layout of the community. This new development was not oriented to the canal and Boston Mills Road. It's location indicates a shift in the community’s focus-- across the river to the factory and the train depot.

**Criterion C**

Boston Mills is also being nominated under Criterion C for architectural significance and for representing a historic district. The architectural character of the Village reflects its two major periods of development. Boston Mills is a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; it reads as a community that experienced common patterns of development, enabling it to convey a specific period of time.
Architecture

The architectural styles, building types and construction materials that characterize the village in the canal period include frame Federal and Greek Revival styles and the Upright-and-Wing house type. Tri-Gabled Ells, "Homestead Houses", and molded concrete block structures reflect the company town period.

The only building with Federal style influence is the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company Store, (1556 Boston Mills Road, #34), built in 1835. This unique rhomboid structure has a blind fanlight in the gable end and a series of Ionic pilasters separating the side elevation bays.

An excellent example of Greek Revival architecture located in the district is the Barnhart House (5877 Stanford Road, #24). The gable front orientation, heavy cornice with returns, frieze windows and large projecting shelf entablature over the entry door make this an easily recognized example of the style.

Other examples of the Greek Revival style in the district indicate how high style trends influenced vernacular building types. The M.P. Brady House, (5843 Main Street, #13) an Upright-and-Wing house, has only a few elements that indicate an association with Greek Revival. These features include low pitch roof with gable front orientation, raked frieze boards and plain end boards. The building type itself is associated with the New England/Great Lakes building tradition and is a common reflection of the New England culture in the Western Reserve and Firelands regions of Ohio.

Structures associated with the company town era are typically modest and reflect popular building types and easily obtainable materials. These building types include the Gabled-Ell and "Homestead Houses". A distinct building material associated with the period is molded concrete block.

The Gabled-Ell is similar to the Upright-and-Wing, the chief distinction being that the wing portion is the same height as the front facing gable portion. Characteristic features are a porch incorporated into the eave-oriented wing and the 2 bay wide gable front. The Gabled-Ell was a very popular house type in the late nineteenth century and became a characteristic feature of Midwestern small towns and rural areas.

The district also contains examples of the simple 2 bay wide gable front house type popular around the turn-of-the-century. Some sources refer to this type as the "Homestead House". The primary characteristic of this type is that it maximizes the amount of floor space possible under one roof. An example of a "Homestead House" in the district is 1538 Boston Mills Road.
The A.P. Brady House (5833 Main Street, #16) and the Boston Mills School (1460 Hines Hill Road, #37) are examples of molded concrete block construction in the district. Concrete block buildings are the only historic masonry buildings in the district. Mass production of concrete blocks began around 1900, about the same time poured concrete was being widely used in civil engineering projects. The inexpensive material was so popular after World War I that many quarrying operations and stone carvers were put out of business.

District Integrity and Period of Significance

Boston Mills represents a significant entity in that its contributing resources and their setting constitute the built environment and landscape of a small rural village. The natural boundaries of the river and the steep valley walls define the village. Aspects of the setting that help convey the community's character include the curving streets, irregular setbacks of the buildings, and the lack of sidewalks. Remaining agricultural buildings in the village, such as the barns and corn cribs, indicate the mix of urban and rural land uses that characterize small rural villages. The common spaces in the community, such as the village school, general stores and the village cemetery, convey a sense of place.

Although the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company closed in 1923, the period of significance was extended to 1927. This was done to incorporate 2 houses and the bridge. Like most of the district's contributing resources, these resources reflect the materials and construction practices of the early 20th century and should be considered integral parts of the historic district.

The sense of an historic area is conveyed through the cohesiveness of the resources and the extent to which they maintain their historic integrity. Bounded by the river and the steep valley walls, Boston Mills has changed very little since the early 20th century; it maintains its integrity of setting, location, feeling and association. Original street patterns, materials, height, massing, roof types and fenestration patterns -- those features that constitute integrity of design, workmanship, and materials -- further contribute to the district's visual cohesion. The large plate girder bridge for Interstate 271 that passes overhead to the southeast of the district almost acts as a metaphor, symbolizing how the town has been somewhat bypassed by modern development pressures and building practices.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Boston Mills, Summit County, Ohio

Major Bibliographical References

Akron City and Summit County Directory, 1885-6: villages and post Offices.


Guide Book for Tourists' and Travelers over the Valley Railway from Cleveland to Canton, 1880. J.R. Reese Publisher, Canton, Ohio.


Oral Interviews: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Stanford, and Mrs Catherine Cummings.


Summit County Atlas: 1854, 1874, and 1910.

Summit County Auditors Records.
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at Point A, the intersection of the center line of the western boundary of the Valley Railway track and the extension of the northern boundary line of the property located at 5910 Main street; thence proceed straight in an easterly direction for 840' to the southwest edge of Circle Avenue, Point B. Proceed along Circle Avenue in a northwesterly direction around the Boston Moral Cemetery to the point where circle road intersects with the extension of the northern boundary line of the property at 5910 Main Street, Point C. Proceed due east 210' to eastern edge of Ohio Canal prism, Point D; thence in a southeasterly direction along the drip edge of the tree line 290' to the center line of Stanford Road, Point E; thence in a southeasterly direction along the drip edge of the tree line 704' to Point F that is an extension of the northern boundary for the property located at 1442 Hines Hill Road; thence straight in an easterly direction for 309' to the northeast corner boundary for the property located at 1442 Hines Hill Road; thence in a southeasterly direction for 135' to the southeast corner of said property boundary; thence straight in a southerly direction for 210' along the eastern boundary of the Boston Community Church property and beyond to Point G that is the intersection of the extension of the Church property line and the center line of the unnamed tributary to the Cuyahoga River; thence in a southwesterly direction for 1342' to a Point H which is the confluence of the tributary and the Cuyahoga River; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the west edge of the river bank for 605' to Point I; thence straight in a southwesterly direction at a right angle to the railroad tracks for 290' to a point on the center line of the western edge of the railroad right-of-way, Point J; thence proceeding northwest along the railroad tracks to the beginning point, Point A.
Section number | List of Illustrations
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Boston Mills Historic District | Page #1
Boston Mills, Summit County, Ohio

2. 1854 Summit County Atlas, Village of Boston Map.
3. 1874 Summit County Atlas, Village of Boston Map.
5. 1913 Flood, Cuyahoga River, Boston Mills.
6. 1913 Flood, Cuyahoga River, Boston Mills after flood.
ILLUSTRATION 1

Boston Moral Cemetery
C. 1920

Boston Mills Historic District
Boston Mills, Ohio
Summit County
Illustration 5
Boston Mills, 1913 Flood
Worker housing on left

Boston Mills Historic District
Boston Mills, Ohio
Summit County