

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Peninsula Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing:

NA

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Stine Rd, Emerson St, Dell Rd, Boston Run, and Deep Lock Quarry Metro Park

City or town: Peninsula State: Ohio County: Summit

Not For Publication:  NA Vicinity:  NA

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p><i>Barbara Power</i> DSHPO Inventory &amp; Registration</p>	<p>3/17/2017</p>
<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u></p>	
<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____</p> <p><b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>34</u>	<u>35*</u>	Total

\* Approximately 23 of the non-contributing resources in the proposed boundary increase are secondary buildings, mostly small garages, that are typically set back on the properties and have minimal impact on the integrity of the historic district overall.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 44

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multi-family dwelling

COMMERCIAL/warehouse

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

FUNERARY/cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multi-family dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/retail store

FUNERARY/cemetery

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification k

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Vernacular

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Greek Revival

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century: Eclectic

Late Victorian: Stick/Eastlake

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD- weatherboard, shake, shingle; STONE- sandstone, slate; BRICK; ASPHALT; CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

This nomination proposes a boundary increase and expanded period of significance for the Peninsula Village Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 (NRHP Reference Number 74000346). The original nominated area, as described in the 1974 nomination form, roughly encompassed 200 feet on either side of Main Street (State Route 303), bordered by Ridgeview Street on the west and the juncture of Dell Street on the East. Along the portion of Riverview Road south of Main Street, the boundary included 300 feet on the west side to encompass the house at 6050 Riverview Road and 200 feet on the east side. Additionally, Lock 29, aqueduct ruins, and a dam were included north of Main Street and the terminus of North Canal Street. (See Historic District Map.)

In the original district there are currently 117 resources. The original nomination designated a period of significance from 1827 to 1887. This nomination amendment expands that period of significance to 1913, which signifies the end of the canal period with the devastating flood in that year from which the already declining canal system never recovered. With the increase in the period of significance from 1827 to 1913, 16 historic resources that were originally classified as non-contributing due to their date of construction now contribute to the significance of the expanded historic context of the district. With the expanded period of significance, the total resource count for the original historic district includes 59 contributing and 58 non-contributing resources.

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The proposed boundary increase encompasses a number of the side streets along Main Street, Riverview Road, and Locust Street, and includes Bronson Avenue, Center Street, Canal Street, Church Street, Parker Court, and Orchard Street. The boundary increase also includes additional properties at the west end of Main Street, the north end of Riverview Road, and the north and south ends of Locust Street within the village.

The properties to be added through the boundary increase comprise a number of Peninsula's earliest buildings that were built between 1830 and 1850 and were used for canal-related activities including workshops for building canal boats as well as housing and dining facilities for canal workers. In addition to the canal-related buildings, the boundary increase also includes a number of residential buildings representing the Greek Revival, Eastlake, and Classical Revival styles of architecture. However, the majority of the residences are simple vernacular dwellings built in common forms, including gable-front, upright-and-wing, and gabled-ell. The boundary increase includes 34 contributing resources and 35 non-contributing. Although many of the primary buildings in the district have had some modifications with the use of modern building materials and by additions, the majority retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of historic identity for the district overall. Non-contributing buildings include some dwellings that were built outside the period of significance or that have been significantly altered, but a large portion of the non-contributing buildings (23) are garages and other smaller secondary buildings that mostly date to outside the period of significance.

### **Narrative Description**

The boundary has been extended to include significant buildings that were not included in the original district, and the period of significance has been extended from 1827 to 1913 to include the entire canal era, which was significant to the growth and development of the village. With the expansion of the boundary and the period of significance, 33 additional contributing buildings and 35 non-contributing buildings have been added to the district. In addition, one contributing site, the village cemetery, has also been included in the historic district expansion. With the increase of the period of significance, 16 properties in the original historic district now contribute to the historic district. This document adds historic context to the original nomination and provides additional descriptions for previously listed buildings located within the boundary of the original district.

### **Setting**

Peninsula Village is a nineteenth century canal village located on the narrow, rocky Cuyahoga River. The main access road is the two lane, east-west Main Street (State Route 303) which is flanked by sidewalks and lined by single family homes and small businesses. Other major access streets are Akron-Peninsula Road (locally Locust Street, north-south) and Riverview Road (north-south). Small, local streets branch north and south from Main Street and reflect the historic residential development pattern. These streets, like Main Street, are lined with generous, treed lots with primarily wide set-backs. The names of these streets have changed over the years

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and will probably change in the future but are designated on the map as currently called. Previous names include Hudson-Richfield Road (Main Street), Streetsboro Road (Main Street), Cuyahoga Valley Boulevard (Locust Street), Quarry (Bronson Street) and Union (Riverview Road).

The village is situated in the Cuyahoga Valley with hills arising to the east and the west. Toward the north there are hills around which the canal and river bend to the west, increasing the isolated nature of the community. The approach to the village from all directions shows an abundance of nature, especially in the summer with hillsides dotted with green pastures, wooded ravines and beautiful homes and estates. The founding of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in 1974 (now the Cuyahoga Valley National Park), which completely surrounds the village, has contributed to the sense of isolation.

Topographically, the area is noted for its narrow river bottom and steep ravines, influencing how the area was developed. The sandstone base outcrops in several locations including the basements of some of the village homes. Originally this area was heavily wooded, but settlement and subsequent logging of the timber for canal and boat construction cleared much of the forest. While much of the original forest has been lost, the community is still heavily shaded by mature trees and contains substantial green space.

In addition to the Cuyahoga River, there are small streams that feed into the river that run through the expansion of the Peninsula Historic District and two are named, Slipper Run (Slippery Run, Slippery Rock Run) and Boston Run (only a small section). Slipper Run was used historically as a source of water for a tannery and a quarry. Boston Run is noted because of its tendency to cause flooding which has caused damage to surrounding homes and businesses. One pond is located in the proposed expansion, behind 1904 Main Street. This pond was dug in 2012.

The narrow Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad Historic District (NRHP Reference Number 85001123) runs through Peninsula from north to south on the eastern half of the Peninsula Village Historic District. The passenger railroad has a stop just north of Main Street near the depot. Today this railroad provides excursion transportation for day trippers to the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Peninsula from surrounding counties.

The Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail runs along the original canal towpath and provides a hiking trail which is owned by the National Park Service. The trail runs north to south through Peninsula and is accessed immediately north of the district, south of the district and from State Route 303. This is a multi-use trail for running, walking and biking that is heavily trafficked, especially during the summer months. The Ohio and Erie Canal Historic District (NRHP Reference Number 66000607), which passes north to south through the Peninsula Village Historic District, is also listed on the National Register and includes three locks, aqueduct ruins, a mill, and store.

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The remains of the aqueduct which carried the Ohio Canal from the north side to the south side of the river at this point, and Lock 29 of the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio-Erie Canal are included in the existing Peninsula Village Historic District. Lock No. 29 and Aqueduct (National Register Number 79000305) are listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places and are also included in the Ohio and Erie Canal District as contributing structures.

In addition, the Village has original sandstone sidewalks that remain along Main Street, parts of Riverview Road, and parts of Locust Street that contribute to the setting of the historic district. These sidewalks were quarried locally. Most of them were the end (scrap) pieces when sidewalks were cut for sale which means that only one side is flat/smooth and the down side is rough/uneven. The Village of Peninsula recently (2002) had the sidewalks reset/repared and replaced where necessary.

The original Peninsula Village Historic District has 117 buildings, including a town hall, a former schoolhouse, a meeting hall, three churches, several stores, dwellings, garages and several barns. Most of the buildings are of frame construction but the district also includes structures of brick and stone construction. The buildings in the boundary increase include mainly dwellings and associated outbuildings but also a commercial building and a cemetery.

### Integrity

The village retains its historic street pattern and the relationship, spacing, and set backs of the individual buildings and structures remains intact to effectively convey the feeling of a nineteenth century canal town. Overall, the buildings in the original historic district and within the proposed boundary increase are well maintained. Several have been restored in recent years, and a number have had alterations over time, generally in a sympathetic manner.

Inappropriate alterations include additions or significant changes in fenestration mainly along the front elevations and the use of non-compatible building materials (e.g. wood clapboard siding replaced with faux stone). While there are a number of non-contributing resources within the boundary, many of these are secondary buildings that are associated with contributing buildings, and typically date to outside the period of significance. These are mainly freestanding garages that do not detract from the primary contributing resources and are typically located to the rear of the property. Overall, the noncontributing buildings do not detract from the ability of the district to convey the feeling of a canal-era village.

### Peninsula Village Historic District Boundary Increase Properties

The boundary increase basically surrounds the existing Peninsula Village Historic District and adds a number of significant contributing buildings excluded from the original nomination. South on Canal and Center streets the district is expanded to the end of the streets. South on Akron-Peninsula (Locust Street) the expanded district includes several buildings and all of Orchard Street and Parker Court are included. North on Locust Street several vernacular houses are included along with one early Greek Revival-style house. The district is not expanded south

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on Riverview but north on Riverview two houses are included. Finally, west on Main Street, the district is expanded to include several dwellings and the cemetery.

Building descriptions below are organized by street address alphabetically and then numerically. Numerically the addresses increase from east to west and from south to north. One road has houses with consecutive addresses but the road name varies in both the original district and proposed expansion. In this case, these buildings are put in order by numerical address.

Properties included as part of the historic district's proposed boundary increase (Table 1):

1) 1825 Bronson Avenue

Garage

Non-contributing

The four-bay garage was built in 1984 and is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance. The house at 1825 Bronson Avenue was included in the original Peninsula Village Historic District [see Resource No. 46].

2) 1832 Bronson Avenue

Herman Pfaus Dwelling- Photo 1

Contributing

Built in 1907, this house is a two and a half story wood-frame house with a front-facing gable roof. The facade has a full-width shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and an enclosed balustrade. A gable-roof projection extends from the rear. The windows are shuttered 1/1 replacement sash. The house was built in 1907 by Herman Pfaus (b. 1872) and his wife Ellen (Morgan) (b. 1877). The census has Herman listed as a bookkeeper in 1900 and as a clerk in the general store in 1910.

Garage/Barn – Photo 2

Contributing

A gambrel-roof barn/garage with vertical wood-plank siding and a stone foundation stands at the rear of the property. The barn mostly likely dates to the same time as the house, 1907.

3) 5978 Canal Street

Dwelling - Photo 3

Contributing

The two-story front-facing gable-roof house is set into a sloping grade. The facade has a full-width shed-roof porch supported by wood posts sheltering a single-leaf door with paired windows to the right. It has a high, stone foundation with a simple wood stair leading up to a side entrance. The doorway has a single lite transom. The house has a simple rectangular plan with no exterior projections. The house sits very close to the Ohio-Erie Canal with the Cuyahoga River adjacent to this canal.

This building was built in ca. 1873 by Lawson Waterman, a local farmer and builder of canal boats, as a workshop for building canal boats. It was later used as a dormitory style building for canal boat builders to live in. The house was then converted at an unknown date to a single family residence. Local history has that at one time there was a bridge from the Center Street level into this building.

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4) 6000 Canal Street

Garage

Non-Contributing

The garage, built in 1938, is noncontributing because it dates outside the period of significance. The house associated with this garage was included in the original Peninsula Village Historic District [see Resource No. 47].

5) 5935 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 4

Contributing

Built in ca.1850, the one-and-a-half-story wood-frame vernacular-style house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with a centered doorway, wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. An exterior brick chimney stands at the west gable end, and a wide entablature is located at the gable ends. Windows are shuttered 6/6 wood sash.

Local history states that this house was used as a dining facility for canal boat builders. By 1874 this house became a residence for Sam McNeil, an Ohio native and lumberman, establishing a home here with his family. The 1874 map shows Mrs. McNeil as the owner.

Barn - Photo 5

Contributing

A barn dating to ca. 1850 also stands on the property. The barn has vertical wood-plank siding and a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The barn was reportedly used to house mules used to tow canal boats on the Ohio and Erie Canal.

6) 5953 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 6

Contributing

The house is a vernacular-style I-house with a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The three-bay façade is sheltered by a full-width shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash flanked by decorative shutters. The house historically functioned as a boarding house for workers on the canal, a warehouse, and a tavern at various times. Originally the house faced the canal to the east. This house was possibly built by Jacob Barnhart (b. 1808), an earlier builder of canal boats, in ca. 1833. Another ship carpenter, Marvin Cody, lived at this address in 1874.

Garage

Non-Contributing

A four bay garage built in 1966 sits to the south of this house. The garage is non-contributing because its age falls outside the period of significance.

7) 5964 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 7

Contributing

The Greek Revival-style upright-and-wing dwelling features a recessed porch, original windows, and original floors in the kitchen. Some of the upright beams of the home still have bark on them, indicating the early construction date of the home. The house retains its entrance surround and wide frieze board with partial cornice returns. A shed-roof one-bay garage is attached to the north side of the house at the basement level.

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This house was probably built around 1835, and a map of 1856 shows that Frederick Wood owned this house. Fred Wood was an early merchant in Peninsula and co-owner of one of the early quarries. The 1874 map depicts Ransom Cole, who was originally from New York, as the owner. He is listed as the owner/captain of the canal boat L. Ransom on April 13, 1847. The Cole family lived in the house until the turn of the century.

8) 5976 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 8

Non-contributing

The vernacular-style house with a gable front roof was built ca. 1850. The house has been extensively remodeled and retains little of its original architectural details on the outside, therefore it is non-contributing. The house is reported to contain lumber from a canal boat. Tax records show this house being owned by William McIlvain, an Irish boat builder, in 1860-1870.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two bay garage was built in 1999 and sits to the southwest of the dwelling. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

9) 5982 Center Street

Dwelling - Photo 9

Non-contributing

Built in ca.1930, the house dates to outside the period of significance and, therefore, is noncontributing.

Garage

Non-contributing

The garage was built in 1997 and, therefore, is also noncontributing.

10) 5995 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 10

Contributing

This house is a large Eastlake-style house characterized by an asymmetrical plan, decorative brackets, window surrounds, and scrollwork. This elaborate house was built in 1876, and is usually referred to as the "Centennial House". A front gable projection is wrapped by a porch with decorative brackets and ornamental spindles. There are two three-sided bay projections on north and south elevations. Floor-to-ceiling multi-paned windows are along the porch. A unique feature is the vertical siding in the front gable peak.

The house was originally gas lighted with the gas supplied by a well located on the property. The walls and ceilings were originally covered with ornate multicolored gold gilded papers. Wall to wall carpeting was used over the poplar floors. The house employed three pocket doors in the first floor parlors and best guess is there were a total of 28 doors originally in the house. As appropriate for a mansion, there were servant halls on each floor connected by a staircase allowing access to every room but the formal parlor. There were designated servant sleeping quarters and several censuses list servants at this address. The house had 12 rooms on the two floors and a grand entry foyer that allowed access to a home office just passed the main walnut staircase to the second floor. A storage room was also attached to the kitchen that had barn doors and might have been used to store firewood. There were two staircases to the basement, one from

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the kitchen to a cellar. The house uses diagonal halls that are illuminated at sunset by natural light, and the maid's quarters had a diagonal (triangular) closet as did the second floor master parlor. There were four chimneys, four fireplaces and at least three Franklin stoves for heating in addition to the cook stove. All the windows were shuttered inside and out, those inside on the first floor were walnut. The wood in the house is walnut, butternut, oak and poplar. The clapboard siding is 0.75 inch poplar over 0.75 inch poplar planks that are 24 inches wide on the 2x4 balloon framing. The foundation is sandstone block. There was a carriage turn-around to the south of the house. The two floors have a total of 4,400 square feet of space and the basement and third floor bring the total to 6,400 square feet, making it the largest home built in Peninsula in the 1800s. The barn currently on Church Street originally belonged with this house.

This house was constructed by Thomas Wood, an Irish immigrant. Mr. Wood was the brother of Fred Wood Sr. who was the owner of the local grocery store. Thomas Wood was in the lumber business and he saved fine selected lumber for the construction of this house. Thomas's Wood wife was Julia Wetmore, born in Ohio in 1838; they were married in 1854. The Wetmore's owned substantial quantity of land south and east of the Village. The census showed Thomas being a farmer in 1870 and a lumberman in 1880 and 1900.

Garage

Non-contributing

A four bay garage built ca. 1950 sits to the south of the dwelling. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

11) 5975 Church Street

Dwelling- Photo 11

Non-contributing

A one and a half-story gable front house with a one-story projection wrapping the south and rear elevations is the only dwelling with an address on Church Street. The house has been significantly altered with non-compatible replacement siding and roofing materials and the original form appears to have been modified. This house was built in 1893. The 1910 map has this lot owned by A. B. Brown. Due to the alterations, the house does not contribute to the historic district.

Garage- Photo 12

Contributing

A two bay garage with an additional open shed-roof extension, built ca. 1900, sits southeast of the dwelling.

12) 5986 Akron Peninsula Road

Dwelling- Photo 13

Contributing

This is a two-story gable front house with a one-story low-pitched gable-roof addition on the rear elevation. The house is notable for its triangular pediment window surrounds and original 2/2 wood-sash windows. Charles (Chance) Peterson, who was born in New York but grew up at the house directly west of this dwelling, built this house in 1870. Chance is listed in 1880 as a clerk in a grocery store, but spent most of his career as a painter of canal boats and other items. The 1900 census lists him as a painter.

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13) 6004 South Locust Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The ca. 1940 Cape Cod-style dwelling dates to outside the period of significance and, therefore, is non-contributing to the historic district.

14) 6008 South Locust Street

Dwelling- Photo 14

Contributing

Built in 1874, the two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling features a side-hallway plan, wood siding, and 9/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. The gable-front roof has a wide frieze and partial cornice returns. The front entrance, at the left bay, retains a Greek Revival-style door surround and entablature. A cantilevered second-story balcony is located on the rear elevation. The house was extensively restored in the 1990s. This home is shown on the 1870 tax records as being owned by James McGrotty (b.1836), and he probably built this house around that time. James is listed in the 1870 census as being involved with canal boats and in 1880 and 1910 as a farmer.

Garage

Non-contributing

The garage was built in 1997 and, therefore, is non-contributing to the historic district.

15) 6020 South Locust Street

Dwelling- Photo 15

Contributing

Built in ca. 1880, the two-story dwelling has a full-width front porch supported by square wood posts. A shed-roof porch is located on the south elevation, and a one-story gable-roof wing is located on the rear. The windows and siding are modern replacements. This house was built prior to 1887 but after 1874, as the 1874 map does not show a building on this lot. The 1887 tax records show the owner of this house as John M. Dickinson, originally from Massachusetts and his wife Corda, an Ohio native. He is shown in the census as a farmer in 1880.

16) 6023 South Locust Street

Dwelling – Photo 16

Contributing

This is a two-story gable-front house with a one-story lateral wing to the south. The gable-end section has paired 6/6 windows on the first story and two widely-spaced 6/6 windows on the second story. All windows have decorative vinyl shutters. A single-leaf door is sheltered by a shed-roof porch that extends the length of the one-story wing. The porch is supported by turned posts and balustrades. Paired windows are to the right of the door. A shed-roof wing and porch are located on the rear elevation. The house was built ca. 1900 by John Bolton (b. 1870) who resided at the house with his wife Mabel (b. 1879). The 1910 census lists John Bolton living on Locust Street and being employed as an engineer at the Stone Quarry.

Garage - Photo 17

Non-contributing

A gable-roof single-car garage stands east of the dwelling. According to auditor's information, it was built in ca. 1900; however, it appears to contain more recent building materials and may have been rebuilt at a later date. For this reason, it is non-contributing.

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17) 6028 South Locust Street

Dwelling - Photo 18

Contributing

The gable-front house was built in 1878 and features a wraparound porch supported by wood posts. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl sash flanked by decorative vinyl shutters. The house was recently resided with decorative porch brackets removed. This was the home of Anton and Laura Pfau in 1887 and it is possible that he built this house. Anton Pfau, originally from Germany, had his shoemaking business in a little false-front building that was located at 1594 Main Street, but is no longer extant.

18) 6031 Akron Peninsula Road

Dwelling - Photo 19

Contributing

This dwelling, built in ca. 1900, is a two-story gabled ell with a one-story enclosed front projection. The hipped-porch roof is situated in the corner of the ell. This house was the home of Frank Brady and his wife Lucy. Frank and Lucy were married in 1886 and Frank was listed in 1900 as a laborer and in 1910 as a rubber worker.

Garage

Non-contributing

The two-car garage, built in 1975, dates to outside the period of significance and is, therefore, non-contributing to the historic district.

19) 6089 North Locust Street

Dwelling- Photo 20

Non-contributing

This bungalow was built in 1924 and dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district.

20) 6090 North Locust Street

Dwelling - Photo 21

Contributing

Built ca. 1870, the one-and-a-half-story gable-front house features a two-bay façade sheltered by a full-width shed-roof porch supported by posts and an enclosed balustrade. An enclosed side entrance is on the north elevation, and the house has been recently added onto on the west elevation and with a deck to the north. This house is listed on the 1870 and 1875 tax records as belonging to Levi B. Boodey, a Vermont native and Civil War veteran, and he was probably the builder of this house around 1870.

Garage

Non-contributing

The two-bay garage was built ca. 1960 and dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district.

21) 6109 North Locust Street

Dwelling - Photo 22

Contributing

This wood-frame gabled-ell dwelling has an enclosed porch which fills the ell corner. The porch has a flat roof which is mirrored by a similar one story projection at the rear. An attached garage stands north of the house. The house was built in 1893, probably by Roland Morgan who was a carpenter who fought in the Civil War.

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22) 6112 North Locust Street

Dwelling - Photo 23

Contributing

Built in 1893 by George Gillette, this house is a large two-story gabled-ell house with a shed-roof front porch and wood shake shingle siding. The front-gable windows are set wide apart, and the exterior chimney is set in the north front gabled corner. This house was added onto in 2015 with a two-story two-bay garage. George Gillette lived here with his wife Anna (Whitley). They moved to 1893 Main Street in 1927. George was a blacksmith for the local quarries.

Garage

Non-Contributing

A concrete-block garage/workshop, built in 1946, sits north of the dwelling. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

23) 6117 North Locust Street

Dwelling - Photo 24

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style dwelling features a upright-and-wing plan, wood siding, and 2/2 and 1/1 wood-sash windows flanked by louvered shutters. A hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts shelters the off-center front door and two windows on the original gable-front section. Two gable-roof wall dormers are evenly spaced on the side-gable wing. The shed-roofed projection to the rear has been converted to a porch. This house was an early house in Peninsula, built ca. 1850. Not much is known about the early owners of this house but the 1875 Tax Records show it owned by Charles S. Boies, a veteran of the Civil War.

Barn - Photo 25

Non-contributing

The barn on the property was built in 1989 using old siding and other materials from older buildings. The barn is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

24) 1859 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 26

Contributing

Built in ca. 1870, the two-story side-gable dwelling has asbestos shingle siding and 4/4 and 1/1 windows flanked by decorative shutters. An enclosed gable-roof entry is centered on the façade. A shed-roofed porch addition is on the east elevation. The house was repaired after a fire in 1967. The one-bay garage associated with the house was in the original Peninsula Village Historic District [see Resource No. 103]. Tax records and historic maps indicated the house was owned by Connor Keenan, an Irish laborer, and his wife Catharine, also from Ireland. Later this house was rented to sawmill employees.

25) 1868 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 27

Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half-story bungalow was built in 1927. It dates to outside the period of significance and is, therefore, non-contributing to the historic district.

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Garage

Non-contributing

The gable-roof garage was built in 1980. The garage is non-contributing because it also dates to outside the period of significance.

26) 1876 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

At this address is an eclectic two-story contemporary house which was built in 2001. The house is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

27) 1886 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

Built in 1957, the Ranch-style dwelling is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

28) 1893 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 28

Contributing

Built in 1856, this house is a one and a half story upright and wing house with an eclectic mix of architectural details. The house's wide frieze panel, pediment lintel in the front gable, entrance with side lights, shelf lintels, and upright and wing form are Greek Revival characteristics. The one-story wing is the original structure which has been added onto at least eight separate times. The gable has a single 6/6 shuttered window in the upper story, off center entrance, and two floor to ceiling windows with tall shutters on the first story. The gable also has a decorative verge-board trim; probably a latter addition, it is more Gothic in style. Windows are mainly original 6/6 with hinged working shutters. The one story ell section has 9/6 windows. The front gable is wrapped by a hipped roof porch with notable post design, with short parted posts supported by stone bases with dark and light stones arranged in a checkerboard pattern. The porch is an early twentieth century addition, giving the house an unusually eclectic flavor. The stone used for the porch was quarried locally and reflects a craftsman influence. The dwelling has a Summit County Century Home Designation.

The interior of the house has many original features including chestnut/oak flooring in the one story section and hard pine in the two story section. Almost all of the interior doors are original to the house or else those original to 1904 Main Street. Most of the plaster lathe interior walls remain. Original hardware is on most doors along with original light fixtures dating to the 1920's when electricity made its way to Peninsula. There was no interior plumbing in the house except in the kitchen until 1975. The kitchen was remodeled in 1989.

Other notable features of the house include sandstone sidewalks quarried locally that wrap around almost three sides of the house. In addition there are three sets of sandstone step leading into the house on the front, back, and side. The house has two sets of sandstone steps leading into the basement, one of which is covered by a floor currently. There is also a set of sandstone steps in front of the house from the road surface level to the level of the sidewalk surrounding the house.

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This house had many owners in its early history. In 1841, William and Mary Bronson owned the land and might have built the one story three room building which now is the east wing of the house. In 1853 Zina Buell (Buel), originally from Connecticut, bought the land and small house. It is believed that he was the builder of the two story section of the house in 1856. Zina's occupation listed on the 1850 census was a boat builder. He also is listed in the 1860 census as a wood turner. One history has him listed as a tinner and that he bought Lyman Broughton's tin business. His wife was Parmelia Buell.

Garage Non-contributing  
The garage, dating to 1978, is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

Workshop/Garage – Photo 29 Contributing  
The post and beam, hipped roof workshop/garage was built ca. 1900 and sits at the rear of the property overlooking a steep ravine containing Slipper Rock Run. The beams used were recycled from another building as evidenced by inappropriate cutouts for past beam placements.

29) 1904 Main Street  
Dwelling- Photo 30 Contributing  
This house, built in 1874, can be described as an ell-shaped one-and-a-half-story house with a front-facing gable. The front of the house is divided by an exterior chimney which was added later. The one-and-a-half-story wing to the west has a front-facing entrance located in the corner. The wing was added in 2012-2013 and is timber frame construction. Porches are located on the north, west, and south sides. The house originally had clapboard siding which has been replaced with cedar shingles.

This lot was originally owned by William Barnhart (Barnheart) which the 1850 and 1860 censuses list as a boat builder. He might have lived in a small house that was torn down and replaced by the house built in 1874 or else he just owned the lot. William Barnhart was born in New York, and his wife, Elvia (Eliza), was from Ireland. The 1860 tax records have him listed as owning this lot. The original portion of the house was probably built by William McIlvain, an Irish immigrant who was listed as a carpenter in the 1850 and 1880 censuses.

Garage Non-contributing  
There is a three-bay garage which was built in 1981 to the west of the house. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

30) 1938 Main Street  
Dwelling - Photo 31 Contributing  
At this address is a large two-story Classical Revival-style house with an ornate entrance surround. The house has several additions in keeping with the original architecture. The original section of the house has a square plan, with a front-facing gable with cornice returns. Three bays wide, it features shuttered 6/6 windows and an off center entrance with a formal entry surround with cornice, entablature, and side lights. A two-story addition to the west has tall 15-pane first

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story windows. A long one-story wing to the rear is terminated by an exterior gable end chimney. The house has been remodeled by several owners but all have kept to the original style. The kitchen and its walk-in fireplace were designed by interior designer Nancy Kalin in the mid 1980's. The dwelling has a Summit County Century Home Designation.

Records indicate that the house was here in 1840, but some sources suggest a construction date as early as 1836. The property was originally owned by Hermon Bronson who sold this parcel to John H. Curtiss in 1839. The tax records for 1840 show him owning the land. The 1844 tax records indicate a house on this property and John Curtiss owning the house. The 1857 and 1860 tax records show it owned by J.C. Wilcox. By 1870 the tax records show it to be owned by Ralph J. Emerson, Trustee. It is probable that the family of Daniel Emerson lived in this house. Daniel Emerson, originally from Connecticut, was married to a woman named Harriet from New York. He was a schoolteacher (1860 census) and gardener (1870 and 1880 censuses). He also was a minister.

Garage Non-Contributing  
In 2010 a large detached two-story three-bay garage was added at the southeast corner of the house. The garage is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance.

Garage Non-Contributing  
Also on the property is a two-bay garage to the east, in a current state of disrepair, which was built in 1920. The garage is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance.

31) 1601 W. Mill Street

Commercial Building/Retail – Photo 32

Non-contributing

There is a one-story commercial building with a medium-pitched split-gable roof parallel to the main road at this location which was built in 1985. The building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

32) 1643 Orchard Street

Dwelling- Photo 33

Non-contributing

This dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story gabled-ell with a low-pitch gable roof with wide eaves. A hipped-roof addition with a recessed entry is at the west elevation of the house. A shed-roofed bay window projects from the first story on the south elevation. A hipped-roof porch is on the east elevation in the corner of the ell. A sliding glass door entry is also on the east elevation. The house is mainly sided in vinyl with faux-stone siding on a portion of the façade. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash.

This house was estimated to have been built in 1853. Otis Fitts owned the land here and is known to have had sawmills at this location. Although Mr. Fitts never lived here this house might have been used as rental property or an office for his business. The dwelling is non-contributing because it lacks integrity.

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Barn – Photo 34

Contributing

There is a one-and-a-half-story barn to the east of the house which was built ca. 1900.

Garage

Non-Contributing

A modern garage built in 1993 has a gabled roof and two bays. The garage is non-contributing because its age falls outside the period of significance.

33) 1646 Orchard Street

Dwelling - Photo 35

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story side-gable house features a partially enclosed shed-roof porch on the front and a one-story lean-to on the rear. A gabled-roof wall dormer is centered on the front roof slope. The house is clad in wood shingles and has 6/6 windows, with single-light replacement windows on the first story north elevation and in the dormer.

There is no firm date for this house. The 1857 tax records show the property owned by Adaline Thompson and the 1860 tax records indicate a house on this property owned by Henry W. Howe. Other owners include 1870 Amelia J. McCleaf and 1875 Louisa R. Thompson. It is believed to have been built by 1870.

Garage/Workshop

Non-Contributing

A two-bay garage sits to the south of the house and was built in 1993. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

34) 1648 Orchard Street

Dwelling- Photo 36

Contributing

Built ca. 1820, the house sits on a fully-raised basement level on the north elevation that is sheltered by a hipped-roof porch. An entry porch with stairway is at the house's southwest corner. There is a flat-roofed projection on the east elevation with another entry from the main level of the property. There are shuttered windows on all elevations with 6/1 and 1/1 divisions. There was a two-story addition put on in 2007 in keeping with the original design of the house. This addition was designed by local interior designer Robert Hunker. This house was built by John Hansen and sold to Jorgen Petersen in 1855. The 1857, 1860, 1870 and 1887 tax records show Jorgen owning the house.

Jorgen Petersen (many different spellings of first and last names) came from Denmark. He painted canal boats and did carpentry work. Jorgen was born in 1823 and his wife Mary was born also in Denmark in 1825. Jorgen Petersen kept a diary when he was a canal boat captain which is available at the University of Akron archives. Jorgen had a paint workshop on the adjoining property for painting canal boats. He and his son Charles painted almost all of the canal boats made in Peninsula and surrounding boat yards.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two bay garage faces a long shared driveway to the east of the house and was built in 1982. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

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35) 1660 Orchard Street

Dwelling- Photo 37

Contributing

A one-and-a-half-story side-gable house with the gables facing north and south is at this location. A shed-roofed porch wraps the east and south elevations. Recently in 2012, a porch was added to the west of the house, directly overlooking the Cuyahoga River. There is a small gable-roof dormer in the center of the east elevation with an arched window above a six pane window. There are paired casement windows in the south elevation gable and a projecting oriel window on the north end of the facade.

This building was turned into a residential house from a workshop that was used to paint canal boats around 1918. The original build date of the house is 1865. The dwelling is situated west of the Cuyahoga Valley Rail line on a steep site adjacent to the Cuyahoga River. The dam on the river was much higher then and this property would have been closer to the water level. Local history has that row boats were rented here in the early 1900's for romantic afternoon rows on the river.

Garage

Non-contributing

There is a front-facing gable-roof garage with drop siding to the south of the house which was built in 1958. The garage is non-contributing because its age falls outside the period of significance.

36) 6013 Parker Court

Dwelling- Photo 38

Contributing

Built ca. 1860, the upright-and-wing features a two-story gable-front section with a one-story wing. The house is sided in wood shingles, and the replacement 1/1 metal sash windows are flanked by decorative shutters. The house suggests Greek Revival design in its proportions and form. The structure is supposed to date to 1860; however the tax records for 1891 provide a very low value for this property, and it might have been built after this date.

Reportedly, the building's original purpose was for storage of ice. Block ice was cut from the canal or ponds in Peninsula during the winter and stored in this building for use in the spring and summer months. The building was converted to a residence sometime between 1881 and 1891. It was restored by the Peninsula Valley Historic Educational Foundation and is now a rental property. The 1874 map shows the property owned by Edgerly who at the time also owned the hotel which was north of this property on Main Street. The hotel is no longer there. The 1881 tax records show a transfer from Duncan McBride to Henry Manson and F. W. Bois (Boies) of a property labeled ice house. The description of the property in tax records is "between the street and river and north of property owned by Fitts" (6016 Parker Court). This fits the location in 1881.

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37) 6016 Parker Court

Dwelling- Photo 39

Contributing

The two-story gable-front building features wood siding and original 2/2 wood-sash windows. A two story gable-roof building with a simple, unarticulated rectangular plan is at this location. The roof has wide eaves and a narrow frieze board. The fenestration is symmetrical on all elevations. Double-leaf doors are centered on the façade with another set of double-leaf sliding doors above on the second story. A deck with trellised base has been added to the façade.

The building first appears in an 1887 city directory as a cheese factory. Its proximity to the (then) valley railway line and its first and second story doors attest to its early and probably later commercial use. Oral history has that it was built by Dick Hart and Manus Roose in 1887 or 1888. Another version states that Otis Fitts built the structure before 1870. The 1874 map shows the property owned by H. Paul and S. Case. The 1891 map shows that Mr. Fitts owned this property and the tax records indicate a building on the site. He continued to own the property into the 1920's.

The cheese factory was operated by Andrew Cassidy in the 1880's. The milk would be collected from area farmers via the railroad and then turned into cheese at this factory. This cheese was shipped to surrounding communities via the railroad which ran right past the building. The building was remodeled into living quarters after the close of the cheese making era. It has been recently renovated and is now a rental apartment on the first floor and a rental studio on the second floor.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two-bay gable-roof garage built in 1957 sits to the northeast of this building. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

38) 6105 Riverview Road

Library - Photo 40

Non-contributing

At this location is the Peninsula Library and Historical Society. The building was completed in 1964. This building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

39) 6238 Riverview Road

Dwelling - Photo 41

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story side-gable dwelling has a shed-roof porch supported by columns on the first story of the façade and a shed-roof dormer with three windows on the half-story of the façade. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl sash. The addition in the back has a side porch. The build date for the original part of the house is ca. 1880 but there probably was another house on the property prior to this date or this build date is incorrect.

Barn 1

Contributing

A small barn built ca. 1900 is also on the property. The building is a two-story gable-front barn with a shed roof addition to the west.

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Barn 2

Non-contributing

A larger barn to the west was built in 1994 with a standing seam metal roof and a center chimney. The siding was used from an old barn. The barn is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

40) 6268 Riverview Road

Dwelling- Photo 42

Contributing

Facing the road is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front house with a one-story gabled wing to the south that was built ca. 1910. The symmetrical front elevation has a center entrance, a single shuttered 1/1 window to either side of the door, and a single window on the half story. There is asymmetrical fenestration on the north elevation with an exterior brick chimney. This house was the home of Tony (Anthony) Ritch and his wife Cathren Carderilli; both were born in Italy. Tony worked at the local Quarry, but the 1910 census has him listed as a farmer.

Garage

Non-contributing

A gable-roof two-bay garage built in 1947 sits behind the house. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

41) 1950 Main Street

Cedar Grove Cemetery – Photo 43

Contributing

Cedar Grove Cemetery is a square-shaped cemetery that is bordered by Main Street to the north, Emerson Street to the east, Bronson Avenue to the south, and Slipper Run to the west, excluding the northeast corner which is occupied by 1938 Main Street. The cemetery consists of two different sections. An older section with upright headstones is to the west side of the cemetery. The newer section that contains markers which are flush with the ground is in the east side of the cemetery, close to Emerson Road. There are two driveways through the cemetery, one starting at Main Street and running due south to Bronson Avenue and a second running perpendicular to the first, east-west from Emerson Street to more or less the property boundary.

Cedar Grove Cemetery is on land that was once owned by the Bronson family. Although they owned the land much earlier, the Bronsons did not arrive in Boston Township until 1824 in order to capitalize on the coming of the Ohio & Erie Canal. Hermon Bronson first deeded this parcel of land to Boston Township in 1836, but reserved the right to graze cattle on any part of the cemetery that was “unoccupied.” In 1850, the Bronsons re-deeded this land to the Boston Township free and clear of any grazing rights. The earliest known burial in Cedar Grove Cemetery occurred in 1824 and many of the town’s founding settlers are buried in Cedar Grove. Hermon Bronson and his wife Mary Hickox Bronson as well as several of their children are buried in the cemetery.

Cedar Grove Cemetery is also an important link to the community’s Civil War heritage. A total of 141 brave men from Boston Township enlisted to serve in the Civil War. There are over fifty veterans of the Civil War buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery with twenty-five of these men dying in service to their country. Cedar Grove Cemetery also houses the Civil War cannon which was refurbished in 1988.

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Also at this site is the Boston Township Soldiers' Monument which was donated by Colonel Arthur Latham Conger and his wife, the former Emily Bronson, in 1889 to honor the community's Civil War veterans. The Monument was moved to the cemetery from the intersection of Route 303 and Riverview Road in 1932. The soldier cast in bronze on the top of this statue stands at "parade rest" facing squarely front. He holds his rifle in the center of his body and grasps it with both hands with his left hand upmost. He appears to lean against the rifle for some support. The soldier is looking a little to his right with a thoughtful look.

A Gothic-style stone mausoleum sits in the center of the cemetery. It was constructed in 1879 for \$1425. Stone from the local quarry was used in its construction. Those who passed away during the winter would rest here until the ground would thaw in the spring. Many of the mausoleum's original features remain even after the building was restored by the Union Cemetery Board in 2004. The cemetery also contains an extra-long one-bay garage which is used to house maintenance equipment and was built in the late 1990s.

The Union Cemetery Association of Boston Township and Peninsula was formed in 1942 to operate and maintain both the Boston Cemetery and the Cedar Grove Cemetery. Boston Cemetery is listed as a site in the Boston Mills Historic District.

**Table 1: Properties included in the Peninsula Village Historic District Boundary Increase**

Property Number	Property Type	Property Street number	Property Street Name	Street Type	Date of Construction	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Photo Number
1	Garage	1825	Bronson	Ave	1984		NC	
2	Dwelling	1832	Bronson	Ave	1907	C		1
	Garage/Barn	1832	Bronson	Ave	1907	C		2
3	Dwelling	5978	Canal	St	ca.1873	C		3
4	Garage	6000	Canal	St	1938		NC	
5	Dwelling	5935	Center	St	ca.1850	C		4
	Barn	5935	Center	St	ca.1850	C		5
6	Dwelling	5953	Center	St	ca.1833	C		6
	Garage	5953	Center	St	1966		NC	
7	Dwelling	5964	Center	St	ca.1835	C		7
8	Dwelling	5976	Center	St	ca.1850		NC	8
	Garage	5976	Center	St	1999		NC	
9	Dwelling	5982	Center	St	ca. 1930		NC	9
	Garage	5982	Center	St	1997		NC	
10	Dwelling	5995	Center	St	1876	C		10
	Garage	5995	Center	St	ca. 1950		NC	

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11	Dwelling	5975	Church	St	1893		NC	11
	Garage	5975	Church	St	ca. 1900	C		12
12	Dwelling	5986	Akron Peninsula	Rd	1870	C		13
13	Dwelling	6004	S. Locust	St	ca. 1940		NC	
14	Dwelling	6008	S. Locust	St	1874	C		14
	Garage	6008	S. Locust	St	1997		NC	
15	Dwelling	6020	S. Locust	St	ca. 1880	C		15
16	Dwelling	6023	S. Locust	St	ca. 1900	C		16
	Garage	6023	S. Locust	St	ca.1900		NC	17
17	Dwelling	6028	S. Locust	St	1878	C		18
18	Dwelling	6031	Akron Peninsula	Rd	ca. 1900	C		19
	Garage	6031	Akron Peninsula	Rd	1975		NC	
19	Dwelling	6089	N. Locust	St	1924		NC	20
20	Dwelling	6090	N. Locust	St	ca. 1870	C		21
	Garage	6090	N. Locust	St	ca. 1960		NC	
21	Dwelling	6109	N. Locust	St	1893	C		22
22	Dwelling	6112	N. Locust	St	1893	C		23
	Garage	6112	N. Locust	St	1946		NC	
23	Dwelling	6117	N. Locust	St	ca. 1850	C		24
	Barn	6117	N. Locust	St	1989		NC	25
24	Dwelling	1859	Main	St	ca. 1870	C		26
25	Dwelling	1868	Main	St	1927		NC	27
	Garage	1868	Main	St	1980		NC	
26	Dwelling	1876	Main	St	2001		NC	
27	Dwelling	1886	Main	St	1957		NC	
28	Dwelling	1893	Main	St	1856	C		28
	Garage	1893	Main	St	1978		NC	
	Workshop/Garage	1893	Main	St	ca. 1900	C		29
29	Dwelling	1904	Main	St	1874	C		30
	Garage	1904	Main	St	1981		NC	
30	Dwelling	1938	Main	St	ca. 1840	C		31
	Garage	1938	Main	St	2010		NC	
	Garage	1938	Main	St	1920		NC	
31	Commercial Building	1601	W. Mill	St	1985		NC	32
32	Dwelling	1643	Orchard	St	1853		NC	33
	Barn	1643	Orchard	St	ca. 1900	C		34
	Garage	1643	Orchard	St	1993		NC	

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33	Dwelling	1646	Orchard	St	ca. 1870	C		35
	Garage	1646	Orchard	St	1993		NC	
34	Dwelling	1648	Orchard	St	ca.1820	C		36
	Garage	1648	Orchard	St	1982		NC	
35	Dwelling	1660	Orchard	St	1865	C		37
	Garage	1660	Orchard	St	1958		NC	
36	Dwelling	6013	Parker	Ct	ca. 1860	C		38
37	Dwelling	6016	Parker	Ct	1887	C		39
	Garage	6016	Parker	Ct	1957		NC	
38	Library	6105	Riverview	Rd	1964		NC	40
39	Dwelling	6238	Riverview	Rd	ca. 1880	C		41
	Barn 1	6238	Riverview	Rd	ca. 1900	C		
	Barn 2	6238	Riverview	Rd	1994		NC	
40	Dwelling	6268	Riverview	Rd	ca. 1910	C		42
	Garage	6268	Riverview	Rd	1947		NC	
41	Cemetery	1950	Main	St	ca. 1824	C		43

Properties Included in the Original Peninsula Village Historic District

The 1974 Peninsula Village Historic District nomination identifies 16 specific resources as contributing, but also states that overall the district includes some 70 buildings. The original historic district nomination does not include a full list of contributing and non-contributing resources. Based on the expanded period of significance and the current integrity of the resources, it was determined that the original historic district contains 59 contributing resources and 58 non-contributing resources. This count includes contributing resources listed in the Ohio and Erie Canal District, the Valley Railway Historic District, and the Lock 29 and Aqueduct National Register nomination.

An updated list of the properties located within the original Peninsula Village Historic District is presented below and in Table 2. Building descriptions below are organized by street address alphabetically and then numerically. Numerically the addresses increase from east to west and from south to north. In the original district information, there are two instances where the addresses are out of sync, one at 5995 Center Street and the other at 1593 Main Street.

42) 1812 Bronson Avenue

Dwelling - Photo 44

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story side-gable dwelling reportedly was built ca. 1900 as chicken house. At an unknown date it was turned into a residence with a one-story addition on the side. The three-

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bay façade features a centered door sheltered by a shed-roof which is supported by turned posts. Windows and siding appear to be replacement.

43) 1813 Bronson Avenue

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The Ranch-style house was built ca. 1940 per the Summit County Auditor and dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district.

44) 1818 Bronson Avenue

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The Ranch-style house was built in 1959 and dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district.

45) 1824 Bronson Avenue

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The Ranch-style house was built in 1956 and dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district.

46) 1825 Bronson Avenue

Dwelling- Photo 45

Non-contributing

The house at 1825 Bronson Avenue was built around 1893 but has been extensively remodeled. A full second story was added to the center and front gable sections of this house around 1996. Also a front projecting bay window on the front elevation and a wrap-around porch were added. The house is non-contributing due to a lack of integrity.

47) 6000 Canal Street

Dwelling - Photo 46

Contributing

Situated at the edge of a high wooded bluff overlooking the Cuyahoga River valley, this Greek Revival-style house is notable for its simple classical entrance surround, wide frieze along the eaves, and partial gable returns. There is a shed-roofed wing to the south with a brick chimney.

This house was probably built by Mathew Broughton, a Vermont native, prior to 1870. Married to a woman named Eliza from Ohio, Mathew was listed as a boatman in the 1850 census, a merchant in the 1860 census and a laborer in the 1870 census. A historic listing of canal boats and their captains shows a M. Broughton owning a canal boat called Brilliant No. 1.

48) 6010 Canal Street

Dwelling - Photo 47

Contributing

The one-a-half-story dwelling features a gable-front roof with partial cornice returns, vinyl siding, and replacement 6/6 windows. A wraparound porch with replacement wood posts shelters the front door. The wing on the south side has wide overhanging eaves and 1/1 vinyl sash windows. This house rests on a new foundation as it was originally across the street and moved by Dr. Boerstler probably prior to 1900. Originally there was a blacksmith shop on this property as shown on the 1874 map. This house was built ca. 1880 and was vinyl sided in 2014.

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49) 5988 Center Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story house is notable for its wood shingle siding treatment and the vertical saw-toothed siding in the front gable and above the entrance. It can be described as a gable-front vernacular house with a gable-roof entrance at the enclosed front porch. There is also a one story gable-roofed projection at the rear. This house was built in 1899 although there is a house at this location on the 1874 map. In 1996 there was still a privy on the property which has since been removed. This home was built and occupied by John Broughton born in 1870 and his wife Sylvia (Mott) born 1871, who was called Sib. John is listed in the 1900 census as a stone turner.

50) 5993 Center Street

Dwelling- Photo 48

Non-contributing

The original house was torn down, except for the basement and one wall and replaced with a new larger one in 2002-03. The house is currently sided to look like a log cabin. The original foundation remains. The house is non-contributing since it dates to outside the period of significance.

51) 6001 Center Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

Built in 1938, this dwelling dates to outside the period of significance of the historic district. Therefore, it is noncontributing.

Garage

Non-contributing

There is also a one-bay gable roofed garage to the south of the house. The garage is non-contributing because dates to outside the period of significance.

52) Church Street

Barn

Contributing

On Church Street behind 1712 Main Street (Bronson Church) is a simple two story structure with gable ends facing north and south. The 1 1/2 story section on the south end of the barn is probably a later addition. The barn was part of the Centennial estate at 5995 Center Street and the tax records show it being built in ca. 1860. It was remodeled about 2010 and is currently used for storage and as a garage for 5988 Center Street.

53) 6034 South Locust Street

Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church – Photo 49

Contributing

This church, built in 1882, is Gothic Revival, with elements of the Stick Style, especially in the entrance and front gable. Elements include tall lancet windows, a rose window, and a pyramidal-roofed bell tower. Though the bell tower has been altered it retains the spirit of the original gable-roofed cupola. The interior echoes the simplicity of the exterior. There are stained glass windows behind and to the sides of the sanctuary. The church was enlarged in 1935 in a most unusual way. The original building was 5 bays long so the building was cut in two, the altar section was moved back to the west 20 feet and an “addition” built in the middle along with a

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basement. The church was completely renovated in time for its centennial celebration in 1992. The two story rectory was added to the church in 1941, with a one story connection to the rear of the church.

Garage

Non-Contributing

A garage sits to the north of the rectory with a recent build date. The garage is non-contributing because it dates outside the period of significance.

54) 6035 South Locust Street

Dwelling- Photo 50

Contributing

Built ca. 1900, the two-story wood-frame dwelling features a gable-roof fronting the street with entrances on each side elevation. The main entrance is sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by turned posts. The house is clad in clapboard siding and retains its 2/2 wood sash windows. This house was built by Eliza Wagner from money she received from the Stone Company following the death of her husband in an accident at the stone quarry. This structure is currently being restored.

55) 6084 North Locust Street

Dwelling

Contributing

At this location is a gable-front vernacular house with a one-story side entrance. There is a hipped metal standing seam roof over the porch and a one-story gable-roof wing at the rear. Windows appear to be 1/1 replacements. Earlier pictures of the house show shutters on the windows and gingerbread in the front gable. The house has a wood shingle treatment for siding.

This house was built in 1883 by Henry Kerst. Henry was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany on April 1, 1841. Henry was a canal boat captain (1870 census) and also a laborer (1880 census). Mr. Kerst would load his canal boat with coal for the last trip of the season and then supply the village with coal during the winter. He eventually had a coal yard where the back parking lot for 1605 Main Street currently exists.

Garage

Non-contributing

There is a two-bay garage to the north of the house which was built in 1965. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

56) 1530 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 51

Contributing

The two-story gable front house was built in 1886 by Millard Fillmore Billings. It has an enclosed side shed-roofed entrance projection. Recent alterations include window replacements and vinyl siding. The house also has a modern rear deck. The house was relocated on the same lot in 1954 (1947) when State Road 303 was relocated. It sits on a foundation dating to that time. Original plaster and lathe remain under drywall and paneling on the inside.

This was the home of Millard F. Billings, a Pennsylvania native, and his wife Addie (Mary Adeline Boodey), an Ohio native. The 1900 census shows Mr. Billings working as a

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quarryman, and other historical information lists him as a canal boat captain and then funeral director.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two-bay garage built in 2006 stands south of the house. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

57) 1531 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 52

Contributing

The two-story wood-frame dwelling, built in 1893, features a gable-front roof with two one-story shed-roof lean-tos on the side elevations. A gable-roof entry projects forward from the lean-to on the west elevation. The house is sided in vinyl and has replacement 1/1 vinyl sash windows.

This house was owned by Mrs. Ethelbert (Bertie) Wetmore born 1863 and her daughter Lida born 1871. Her husband, Frederick, was born in 1835 but died in 1883 before this house was built. Fred was listed in the 1870 and 1880 censuses as a farmer.

58) 1542 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

Notable for its decorative gable and porch elements, the gable-front house has a full front porch with a shed roof, turned posts, and spindle work. The house also has a standing seam metal roof. A rear 1 1/2 story gabled section has a recently added entrance with French doors. The southern-most section of the house, a two story addition, has been added since 2000. The house appears to have been built prior to 1860 and then decorative elements were added at a later date.

This house shows up on the 1860 tax records as being owned by Eben Wilcox and the lot size of 0.20 acres. Eben (Eber) Wilcox was born in 1782 in Connecticut. His wife Rachel Merrill was born in 1786 also in Connecticut. They were married 4/8/1804. The 1850 census shows his occupation to be a farmer.

59) 1543 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The two-story vernacular gable-front house features wood-frame construction, an enclosed hipped-roof projecting entrance addition on the façade, and rear one-story lean-to. The documented build date for this house is 1900 however there was a house listed on this property in 1874. The 1874 map shows that this property was owned by James A. McBride. James McBride was born in 1818 in Ohio. The 1870 census has him listed as a grocer and the 1880 census lists him as a painter. His wife's name was Elizabeth and she was born in 1828.

Barn

Contributing

To the northeast of the house is a barn that was built in 1905. It retains the original front sliding door and typical barn siding. It has a one-story shed roof projection to the north.

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Garage

Non-contributing

To the north of the house and directly behind it is a one and a half bay garage which was built in 1991. The garage is noncontributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

60) 1557 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story dwelling has a front-facing gable roof, a wraparound hipped-roof porch, and multiple rear additions. The front entrance is centered on the façade with single windows in the outer bays. This house was extensively remodeled with vinyl siding added and windows replaced sometime in the early 2000s. The house is a post and beam house similar in construction and size to the house at 1727 Main Street. The original sandstone foundation is visible on the outside but has been covered up on the inside with cement. The build date listed on tax records for this house is 1900, however this house was probably built around 1860 based upon its construction technique.

The 1874 and 1891 map shows that this house was owned by Orson J. Mott. Orson also owned the store at 1595 Main Street. Orson Mott was born in 1841 in Ohio. The 1880 industry listing in the tax records list him as a blacksmith. He had a blacksmith shop in the rear of his 1595 Main Street property. Orson fought in the Civil War for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Cavalry as a farrier.

61) 1564 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 53

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story side-hallway house appears to be a Greek Revival-style dwelling with a Queen Anne-style front porch. The house features a wide frieze with partial gable returns, frieze band windows, and off-center front door with sidelights. The façade is sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. A one-story addition is on the west elevation. It was built ca. 1850.

This was the home of Merrill and Martha (Thompson) Boodey (Boody). They are shown owning the property on the 1860, 1870, 1875 tax records and the 1856, 1874, 1891 maps have them listed as well. The Boodey's ran the local store which opened in 1858 and the 1860 and 1870 census show Merrill as a dry goods merchant. The Boodey's store was at the current front parking lot for 1607 Main Street. Merrill was born in 1820 in Vermont and Martha was born in 1833 in Ohio.

62) 1565 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

Built ca. 1910, this is a two-story gabled-ell with a projecting second-story bow window on the east elevation. There is also a large picture window at the front side-wing elevation. At the rear, added on around 1980, is shed-roof lean-to and a gable-roof addition. The two-bay garage is attached to this addition.

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It is unknown who built this house but it was owned by Eliza (Petersen) Wagner Martin, as shown in the 1910 map. The house was a rental because Eliza lived with her husband at 6035 Akron Peninsula Road.

63) 1575 Main Street

Methodist Episcopal Church

Contributing

This is a simple, rectangular Greek Revival-style church. The church has a front facing gable with a pronounced frieze board and full cornice return. The center front entrance has a decorative surround with a shelf lintel above a segmental arch with a keystone. There is a similar lintel treatment carried out in the church's tall windows. There are arch windows above the front wood-panel double-leaf doors. The tower at the front gable end has modest corner pilasters and a louvered arched opening below pedimented gables. The steeple is topped with a foliated finial. There is an addition to the north side of the church that was added in 1919. The interior of the sanctuary was remodeled in 1940. A gable-roofed office addition at the northeast corner of the church has eight over eight windows and cornice returns in the gables.

Pioneer settler George Stanford organized the Boston Moral Society in 1833, "for better regulation of the Burying Ground" and the holding of "Religious Meeting on the Sabbath." At the time circuit rider preachers traveling on horseback would hold weekly religious meetings in private homes or schoolhouses in the village. It was from this religious activity that the Peninsula Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868. The white frame sanctuary was built in 1869 for \$2000.

64) 1582 Main Street

Educational Building/Town Hall – Photo 54

Contributing

This is a rectangular two-story building of sandstone ashlar construction, with large quoins at the corners. The window arrangement is symmetrical, with horizontal stone lintels and sills on all openings. The windows are 6/6 wood sash. There is a wood gable with a wide frieze board and entablature. The date is carved on the front elevation. There is a one story rear addition and the Police station is housed in a connected building east of the Village Hall. An opened cupola originally culminated the roof.

The Town Hall/Schoolhouse was built in 1857 of stone from local quarries for \$612. When a new Boston Township High School was built in 1887 the school moved to the building at 1775 Main Street. The Board of Education relinquished the older building to the Village of Peninsula in 1939 for \$1. From 1943 to 1946 the Peninsula Library was on the second floor. Indoor Plumbing was added in 1966. The building is still the Peninsula Village Town Hall and was renovated in 2000.

65) 1593 Main Street

Gas Station/Commercial Building

Non-contributing

This building was a former gas station and repair shop built in 1947 that has been extensively altered. It is now a retail establishment. This building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

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66) 1594 Main Street

Commercial Building

Non-contributing

This building was built in 1977. This building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

67) 1595 Main Street

General Store

Non-contributing

This building was originally a false front general store, built ca. 1850. The false front was removed around 1940. The batten siding was a later addition. The commercial storefront and porch have been altered. The building was also used as the village post office. The building is non-contributing due to a lack of integrity.

It is believed that this building was built before 1874 by Orson Mott. Orson Mott was a local blacksmith and he had a shop behind this building where he made items. The front shop sold these and related equipment and implements. Orson Mott and his family lived at 1557 Main Street. Many other businesses have been in this building including a general store, beauty salon, harness store, and antique dealer.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two-story two-bay garage built in 1990 is situated to the north of the General Store. It is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

68) 1599 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

Built ca. 1880, the one-and-a-half-story gable-front dwelling features an integral side porch sheltering the front door and a steeply pitched gable roof with decorative vergeboards along the gable ends.

This house was owned by Mrs. William McDevitt as a rental property. The 1891 map shows her owning this property. There is a structure shown at this location on the 1874 and 1891 maps. Whether this older structure was extensively remodeled or removed and replaced is unknown.

69) 1600 Main Street

Commercial Building

Non-Contributing

The one-story brick veneer building was built in 1980. This building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

Historically there was a hotel at this site called the Edgerly or Cassidy Hotel. This hotel was a favorite stopping place for travelers on the canal. The upstairs of the hotel had a fine dance floor. Downstairs there was a bar on the west side and living quarters on the east. There were two other buildings on the property including a small shop and a house which have been torn down.

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70) 1605 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 55

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story gable-front dwelling has weatherboard siding and a one-story side-gable on the east elevation with a hipped-roof porch. The front porch has been recently altered to make it larger - not changing the roof but extending the porch to the front doorway entrance. The recorded build date is 1910, but a building is shown on this lot on the 1874 and 1891 maps.

This original structure was the home of William (Bill) C. Mott, born 1840, and his wife Lee (Lois) born 1850. The 1880 and 1900 censuses record him as a carpenter. On the west side of the house was his carriage shop. The 1874, 1891 and 1910 maps list the owner as Wm. or W. Mott.

71) 1607 Main Street

Commercial Building – Photo 56

Non-contributing

This rambling building has been growing since the 1850's and is currently occupied by the Winking Lizard Restaurant. Old photographs document that there were two buildings: one to the west, a two-story frame store of which the foundation is still used for bathrooms, and a “residence” to the east built approximately 1900, which is now the kitchen and service area of the restaurant. The “residence” is described as a two-story building with gabled roof and central chimney. In the 1930's the second floor of the store (building to the West) was removed and the two buildings were joined together. A provincial art-deco mural by a local painter is from this era. In the 1940s, the ballroom was added to the rear, a provincial variation of the ballrooms built for big name bands. The present remodeling reflects all of the periods with a collection of penny arcade machines, mechanical instruments, and old deli cases, peanut butter machine, etc. in the open kitchen. The building is noncontributing due to a lack of integrity

72) 1621 Main Street

Commercial Building – Photo 57

Contributing

Originally a saloon, this building is a one story commercial building with a shed roof. A porch is located on the east and south sides of the building. This building is located directly on the Cuyahoga River.

The original building on this lot, built in 1893, was the saloon of Ben Hunt. Benjamin Howard Hunt was born in 1867 and he married Cora A. born in 1859. The original building burned and the one currently standing was built by Dan Garvey sometime around 1900. The 1910 census has him listed as a Saloon Keeper. In later years, John Garvey, Dan's son, and John's cousin Scotty (William John) Ingerton took over the saloon operation. John finally moved to Cleveland and Scotty was the saloon keeper until his death in 1956.

73) 1653 Main Street

Commercial Building – Photo 58

Contributing

One of the few brick buildings in town is located at this address. This is a one-story building with a center entrance flanked by two picture windows. The hipped roof is composed of fired clay tile with a brick chimney protruding from the rear roof slope.

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The Peninsula Banking Company was chartered on September 12, 1910, with \$25,000 in capital. It opened at this location on January 7, 1911. The bank weathered the teens and twenties, serving the financial needs of the community. Robbers attempted to break into the safe in 1920. After taking two men hostage, the robbers failed and managed to escape. In 1933, President Roosevelt declared a “banking holiday” during the Great Depression and the Bank closed. Although the Peninsula Banking Company never re-opened, all of the bank’s depositors were repaid in full by 1937.

74) 1663 Main Street

Dwelling/Store – Photo 59

Contributing

The two-and-a-half story gable-roof building was built ca. 1830 and oriented later to the canal on its east elevation. A combination of house and store, the building has an ornate Greek Revival-style cornice with partial returns, 2/2 wood sash windows flanked by wood shutters on the upper stories, and multi-light commercial windows on the first story.

Local history states that J. M. Adams and James Fielding had a general store in 1833 in Peninsula. Based upon the architecture and building techniques used in this building it is possible that this is the store that was in business in 1833. In 1863 Frederick Wood bought the building. It was Wood who added onto the north and west and built a one-story entry porch across the south that changed the orientation of the building to Main Street. Under the name of Fred Wood and Sons this store sold dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines until the turn of the century. This building has been a general store, a barbershop, and a post office. In 1963 the building was restored by Robert Hunker and the wings were removed. The building was again restored in 2015 with no significant changes to the building.

75) 1664 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The two-story wood-frame dwelling, built ca. 1880, has an L-shaped plan with a shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets in the nook sheltering a side entrance. The two-bay façade features a Colonial Revival-style door surround, most likely a later alteration, in the right bay. It appears the building functioned both as a business and a residence. This structure is currently owned by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park and was restored in the 1990’s.

The property can be traced to a Mr. Carter who sold it to a Mr. Broughton in 1854. The Carter’s lived on Center Street. It was later sold to Patrick O’Brien who probably built the house. Patrick O’Brien later lived at 1893 Main Street.

Garage

Non-contributing

The garage was built in 1945 and is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

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76) 1671 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 60

Non-contributing

Built in 1853, the one-and-half-story house has an enclosed front porch (added in 1965) with a cinderblock foundation. There is also a one story shed-roof projection on the west side of house (full length) and a rear porch. The building is non-contributing due to a loss of integrity.

The house was probably built by Henry Johnson. Henry was born in Ohio in 1820 and was listed as a boat builder. Before building this house he lived in Boston, Ohio. Henry Johnson and Charles Bouton (1893 Main Street) had a dry-dock and canal boatyard north of the Peninsula Lock at the bottom of the hill from 1859 – 1873.

Log Building

Non-contributing

The outbuilding was to move its present location in 1996. Reportedly it was originally a tobacco barn built in the 1850s in Pelham, North Carolina. The building is non-contributing since it was moved outside the period of significance and no longer retains integrity.

77) 1675 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

Built in 1843, the large two-story wood-frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a full-width front porch, added in 1875, with paired turned posts. A symmetrical front façade features shuttered 6/1 windows and a centered Greek Revival-style entrance. The entrance has a decorative surround and paneling, side lights, and an arched multi-light door. There are exterior gable end chimneys on the east and west elevations. The gables have prominent partial cornice returns. The house also has a rear two-story gable-roof addition with an enclosed rear porch. The house is listed with Summit County Century Homes.

This house was built by Mr. Charles Curtis in 1843. He used part of the structure as his home and part as a saloon and hotel. The original house had a ballroom upstairs that was later partitioned into two bedrooms. At an unknown date, the saloon entrance was “patched” to hide its existence. Edmund H. Cole bought it in 1860 and his family lived in it for more than forty years. Edmund was co-owner of the first privately owned stone quarry in Peninsula and owner of a general store, next door at 1685 Main Street. Edmund was born in 1828 in New York. He was married to Ann L. who was born in 1834 in Ohio.

Garage

Non-contributing

A large, 3-bay garage built in 1958 sits to the west of the house. It is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

78) 1678 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

Built in 1949, the dwelling is noncontributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

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Garage

Non-contributing

Built in 1957, the garage dates to outside the period of significance.

79) 1685 Main Street

Commercial Building – Photo 61

Contributing

The two-story Eastlake-style commercial building was built ca. 1880. It has a shed-roof front porch with turned posts. The windows have triangular pediments and there is decorative barge board in the gable peak. The building has a gable-roof addition to the west and also an addition to the north.

The building began in the early 1880s as a general store, built and operated by Leander Beers. On the second floor he had an apartment and a blacksmith shop was behind the store. In 1968 the building was restored, which was when the blacksmith shop was connected to the building. At one point the upstairs was a roller skating rink. The addition to the west was added in 1954 to house the Post Office.

80) 1701 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

This one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style house, built ca. 1840, has a gable-front roof with a wide frieze and partial returns. There is a gable-roof addition to the west and a one-and-a-half story addition to the east with a basement garage. Sometime in the early 1900s the house had stucco put onto the original lap siding. This stucco was recently removed and the house resided with vinyl siding which recreates the look of the original wood lap siding. There is a Greek style entryway door with sidelights. The one-and-a-half story addition is believed to be originally a stand-alone building that was used for several purposes including office for the Justice of the Peace and a physician. It was moved and added directly to the house probably by the early 1900s. The house originally had a hip-roofed front porch.

This house was built in the early 1840s by George W. Beers. It was originally similar in design (but mirror image) to the house on the immediate west (1707 Main St.) which was owned somewhat later by Leander Beers, brother of George. George Beers was a boatman on the Ohio Canal. He lived in the house through 1880. The 1870 census shows George who was born in Ohio in 1835 living here with his wife Mary, born in 1838, also in Ohio. The 1860 and 1870 censuses show him as a boatman on the canal. The 1880 census has him listed as a Saloon Keeper.

This house is often referred to as the Radcliffe house from the name of its owner from approximately 1895 through the late 1930s. Dr. Radcliffe, the town's general practitioner, was responsible for most of the exterior changes including the addition of the large stone fireplace and chimney built of stone from the local quarry.

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81) 1707 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 62

Contributing

This one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style house has a gable-front roof with a wide frieze and partial returns. The front entrance is at the left bay of the three-bay façade and is sheltered by a gable-roof porch supported by square posts. Windows appear to be 6/6 wood sash. There are additions to the back, west, and east of the original house. The house is said to have been built in 1847 by Moses Ramsey. Leander Beers, who earned his living as a blacksmith, moved to Peninsula in 1849 and purchased this house soon after. Local legend states that the basements of 1701 and 1707 were connected by a tunnel which was used as part of the Underground Railroad. This is not substantiated, however, there might have been a hiding place in the basement of 1701. This house was restored in 1999. An addition to the east duplicating the original architectural style of the house was added in 2015.

Leander Beers (Beus) built a General store just down the hill from this house in the mid-1880s. This store still stands at 1685 Main Street. Leander Beers was born in Malone, New York, in October of 1829. He came to Peninsula and married Josephine Johnson who was a Peninsula girl born in 1835. In the 1850 and 1880 census he was listed as a blacksmith. Other censuses and documents show him as a postmaster in 1885 and 1894 and a hardware merchant in 1900.

82) 1712 Main Street

Bethel Church- Photo 63

Contributing

Built in 1839, the Bethel Church is a Greek Revival-style Basillican plan church with Gothic Revival ornamentation added in 1889. The church has a central bell tower and four spires with carved finials. Greek Revival details include a pediment, cornice and frieze. The interior was originally white plaster with a golden dado separating the wainscoting of wide horizontal boards. The window casings were black walnut, as were the double doors at the entrance. The 1899 remodeling included adding points (permanently shuttered) over the windows on the exterior. The small panel windows were replaced by long pointed panes of etched glass of a snowflake design. The sanctuary windows not only have etched glass, but contain small gold crosses fused into the glass. A small entry porch with its trefoil “gingerbread” was also an addition. The altar area was raised a step with walnut columns added to distinguish the chancel from the nave of the church. A sacristy room was enclosed to the left of the sanctuary, and the entire interior was redone in “Philadelphia Pine” siding. A small balcony, which originally was built for musicians located over the entrance, was removed. At the time of the remodeling, the church received an Estey reed organ, a Victorian Gothic walnut baptismal font, a carved wooden offering plate and the “Memorial Bible”. In 1965 the building was restored, a new basement constructed, and heating and lighting added.

83) 1715 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 64

Contributing

An important residence at this location is a square-shaped two-story building with a three-bay façade and a hipped roof. The Greek Revival house has twelve inch thick white sandstone walls cut from the Village’s local quarries. A stone bearing the construction date of 1845 is located near the back on the house’s east side. The 6/6 windows, recessed front door with sidelights, and

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symmetrical façade are typical Greek Revival-style elements. The family name “Bronson” was carved over the front door in 1889. The house was enlarged to the north and completely renovated in 1998-2000.

Hermon and Mary Bronson came to Boston Township from Cleveland in 1824, having originally emigrated from Waterbury, Connecticut. Hermon was responsible for constructing one of the area’s first saw mills in 1826 and the first grist mill in 1832. He was instrumental in early village politics and was a leading citizen of the day.

Garage

Non-contributing

Built in 2001 is a garage/apartment that was constructed behind the house to the north, close to the Cuyahoga River. This building is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

84) 1720 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

This two-story gable-front vernacular style home is enhanced by wonderful Eastlake and “Stick Style” details popular from 1860 to 1890. The east porch, sheltering two entrances, has the vertical butt-jointed lath, decorative banding, and turned posts typical of these styles. Windows are 1/1 with shutters and shelf lintels. There is a rear shed-roofed addition with vertical four pane windows.

Henry Blackburn, an English native, built this house in 1867 and lived here with his mother for many years. The 1870 tax records show him owning this house. Jane Blackburn and her son Henry emigrated from England in 1865 to join her two other sons, John and Thomas, already living in Ohio. Henry was a tailor by trade but was licensed to preach when a little past twenty by the English Wesleyan Church. He provided frequent sermons in communities that he lived in. Jane Blackburn died in 1883 at the age of 93. It is said that the rear part of this house was used as a blacksmith’s shop.

Garage

Contributing

A ca. 1900 garage stands to the east of the house. It still has a one-seat privy attached to the side.

Workshop

Non-contributing

South of the garage and east of the house is a workshop that was built in 1990. The workshop is noncontributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

85) 1726 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 65

Contributing

Built in 1877, the two-story Italianate-style dwelling features a hipped roof with a bracketed cornice, a two-story bay window, and a full-width hipped roof porch with ornate supports on the façade. Windows are original rectangular framed 2/2 wood sash. An addition was added to the rear elevation. There is an evening porch on the east side of the house. During restoration in the

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1990s the original eave brackets that were missing were duplicated. The house was built by the son of Rhoda Blakesley, Edward Blakesley Jr., a farmer who settled in Peninsula in 1857.

Garage

Non-Contributing

To the south of the house sits a garage with a workshop/office on the second floor. This garage was built in 1991 and is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

86) 1727 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

This one-and-a-half-story gable-front dwelling was originally built in 1836 in the Greek Revival-style of architecture as the parsonage for the Bethel Episcopal Church. In the late 1800s, an Eastlake-style front porch was added to the façade. Noteworthy Greek Revival-style details are the 9/6 windows on the first story, the front door with sidelights, and eyebrow windows on the side elevations. The original part of this house is post and beam construction. The side porch was added in 1995, and the rear of the house was added in 1992.

The original resident was Abraham Bronson, the brother of Hermon Bronson, who lived next door. Abraham Bronson was born on April 11, 1778 in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was ordained on Christmas Day, December 25, 1799. He was married to Sabra who was born in 1776. In 1833 Abraham came to Ohio with his wife Sabra and their one daughter to be a missionary minister in Peninsula for his brother Hermon Bronson's Episcopal Church.

Garage

Non-contributing

A large garage with storage on the second level which was built in 1930 sits to the north of the house. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

Workshop

Non-contributing

A small workshop that was built in 1960 sits to the north of the garage and is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

87) 1738 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional with Tudor Revival elements, including multiple intersection gables with brick and stone veneer, was built ca. 1950. The house is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

88) 1741 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The one-and-a-half-story wood-frame house has a gable-front roof and a one-and-a-half-story L-shaped wing to the east. Tall, narrow first story windows are on the façade of the gable end, flanking a center entrance doorway. The windows have simple surrounds with shelf lintels and shutters. There is a one-story shed-roofed addition on the rear. The wing on the east elevation was recently extended in 2014 giving it an L-shape. The shingle siding on the gable-front portion was probably added in the 1930s when a front porch was removed.

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Originally this house was The Academy, a private school affiliated with the Bethel Episcopal Church. The original part of the house was the west wing. The church probably occupied a one-story east wing during its early days. The cornerstone for The Academy was laid on August 14, 1851. The Academy would have been built by Hermon Bronson. The church sold the building in 1872 to Richard Vaughn.

Barn – Photo 66

Contributing

The barn is located to the north of the house and was built by Dan Garvey in 1896. The barn has a center entrance and metal roof.

89) 1749 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

Built in 1928, the dormer-front bungalow is noncontributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

Garage

Non-Contributing

A two-bay garage sits to the north of the house that was built in 1932. The garage is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

90) 1754 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

This house includes a two-story hipped-roof Italianate-style section with a one-story hipped-roof wing. The two-story portion features floor-to-ceiling windows on the first-story and 6/6 windows on the second story. The entire house is clad in wood siding. An ornate porch is located on the façade of both sections and was rebuilt in 2010.

Reportedly, the one-story wing was built first ca. 1854 by Leander Beers, a pioneer of Boston Township, and the larger two-story portion was built in 1872. Leander's daughter, Jennie, married Samuel C. McNeil in April 1872 and the two story portion of the house was built for the newlyweds, again by Leander Beers. Samuel McNeil was born in Ohio in 1838 (or 1844). He died June 21, 1903. Jennie was also born in Ohio in 1853. Samuel was shown to be in lumbering in the 1880 census. He also owned a canal boat, worked in the local general store, was a partner in the local cheese making business, and later operated a boot, shoe, and valise store on South Howard Street in Akron.

Garage

Non-contributing

A one-bay gable-roof garage sits to the southeast of the house. Built in 1999, it is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

91) 1755 Main Street

Dwelling- Photo 67

Contributing

Built ca. 1860, this dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front house with a one-story side and rear lean-to. A hipped-roof porch is located at the house's southwest corner, with an enclosed

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front entrance. The porch originally extended the length of the front of the house. The house exhibits elements of the Greek Revival-style of architecture with its wide frieze and frieze windows along the side elevations. In the 1920s the first addition, a kitchen, was added to the north. In 1995, a family room, bathroom, and laundry room became part of the home also to the north.

The 1870 census puts Thaddeus Risdon in Peninsula. Title research confirmed that 1755 Main Street was owned by Thaddeus Risdon, and despite confusion as to who owned the land before Risdon acquired his deed in 1877 from the Bethel Church of Boston, it seems most likely that Risdon built the present structure sometime after 1860 but before the 1870 census. T.J. (Thadeus) Risdon (Risden) was born in New York in 1811. He died on August 8, 1892. The 1850, 1860 and 1880 censuses lists his occupation as carpenter. His wife Eliza (Alta) was born in Massachusetts in 1816.

Garage Non-contributing  
A one-bay garage with a side porch sits to the north of the house. Built in 1999, it is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

92) 1764 Main Street

Multi-Family Dwelling

Contributing

This house is a one-and a half story building with a front-facing gable and a side-gable wing to the west. The front, north, elevation has a full porch, off center entrance, and two 6/1 windows in the upper story. There is a one-story gable-roof projection on the east elevation of the side wing. There also are shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slope of the side wing. The original section of the house was built ca. 1870. This is currently a duplex rental. This house was originally owned by Lucy Conger Truscott (Treseatt).

93) 1770 Main Street

Commercial Building

Non-contributing

The commercial building, a former automobile showroom, was built in 1929. It is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

Commercial Building/Garage

Non-contributing

Also at this address is another commercial building built in 1929 with what appears to be an attached three-bay garage that was built in 2010. The building is noncontributing since it dates to outside the period of significance.

94) 1775 Main Street

Educational Building/Township Hall/Museum – Photo 68

Contributing

In 1887, John Eisenmann designed the Stick-style building for the Peninsula Board of Education so that it could consolidate two one-room school houses. It has wood Philadelphia siding with a bell tower. The Peninsula and the Boston Township Boards of Education merged in 1919. The brick addition, designed by architects Harpster and Bliss, was built in 1920. The trustees of Boston Township purchased this property in 1939 from the Board of Education for \$100.00.

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Union Grange #2380 occupied the wood building for nearly 50 years. In the 1970's, the east, brick, one story addition was built to house the Valley Fire District's emergency vehicles. This section currently houses the Boston Township Road Maintenance Department.

The non-profit Boston Township Hall Committee, Inc. was formed in 1990 to work with the township trustees to restore the building. The restored building still houses the Boston Township offices, as well as rental space, community rooms and is the home of the Cuyahoga Valley Historical Museum, a branch of the Peninsula Library & Historical Society. In 2013 the Boston Township Hall Committee was able to recreate the original slate roof.

#### Storage Shed

Non-contributing

A late 20<sup>th</sup> century open storage shed stands to the rear of the property. It is non-contributing since it dates to outside the period of significance.

#### 95) 1785 Main Street

Educational Building/Meeting Hall – Photo 69

Contributing

The building was originally constructed as a one-room schoolhouse for Boston Township's Sub-district #6 around 1850. It was built into the hillside with a main floor at street level. A stone basement emerges at grade to the rear. There is a shed-roof addition to the west that acts as a building entrance and a larger addition that acts as anteroom to the stage. The building has an enclosed projecting gable-roof entrance with double doors and gingerbread which is echoed in the front gable facing SR 303. The gables also have scalloped, decorative clapboards. The windows are shuttered 4/4.

On the main floor the stage was restored to its original condition and the insignias of the G. A. R. painted by Charles Currier remain. Flanking the stage, oil chandeliers and sidelights were replacements of the identical originals. The basement is a dining area with a compact kitchen and restrooms. The bar is made from a Victorian store counter; the woodwork surrounding the windows is from the P. E. Werner house, which was built in 1890 in Akron.

#### 96) 1801 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

The original section of the one-and-a-half-story wood-frame house, built in 1890, has a front facing gable with a full shed-roof porch supported by turned posts. A one story addition projects from the southwest corner of the house with intersecting-gables over the front and side windows. There is a recently added gable on the second floor facing west.

According to local history, this house was built by Adelbert (Deb) Coe, but the 1891 and 1910 maps shows the property owned by A. Harrington.

#### Garage

Non-contributing

A one-bay gable-roof garage built in 1953 is on the east side of the property. The garage dates to outside the period of significance.

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97) 1802 Main Street

Multi-Family Dwelling

Contributing

A one-and-a-half-story multi-gabled late 19th century farmhouse with alterations and additions is at this location. The original house had a one-and-a-half-story front-facing gable with a one-story wing to the west. There was a fire in this house in 1993 after which extensive renovations and additions were completed. The original house had decorative bracketing in the eaves and in the gable peaks. These forms were replicated in the house's subsequent recent renovations. Gable ends on north and west elevations have pointed arch vents above shuttered 1/1 windows. There is a wrap-around porch on east and north sides, with a shed roof and decorative brackets (not original). The house is currently a side-by-side duplex rental.

This house appears to have changed owners many times. The 1857 tax records show Thomas H. Holmes owning lot Sub No. 1 which was 1.32 acres. In 1858 the same lot was owned by William Payne. An historic picture dated around 1860 showed the owners as Ella and Edward Vaughn and they are shown in front of the house. However the tax records for 1860 show Richard Smith owning this lot. Richard Smith was born in England in 1800 and was listed in the census as a tailor. His wife, Sohia, was also born in England in 1836.

Barn

Non-contributing

The ca. 1900 barn to the rear was converted in 1962 by Robert Hunker to house the design office and workrooms of Hunker Associates. The first two levels of this structure were built in 1962 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> levels were added in 1989. The building has vertical siding and a concrete block first story built into a sloping hillside. The building has a three story center staircase which is off the main center entrance, which is reached via an external wood deck/stairway. The roof sports an open window cupola. The building is non-contributing due to a loss of integrity.

98) 1816 Main Street

Dwelling - Photo 70

Non-contributing

Built in 1929, the vernacular-style one-and-a-half story dwelling features a gable-front roof, replacement vinyl windows, and a full-width hipped-roof front porch with square posts. The original section of the house was built in 1929 and was located on Major Road on the Thomas Farm. It was moved here after the previous structure built by McNabb burned. The building is non-contributing since it was moved from its original location and also was built outside the period of significance.

Garage

Non-contributing

A four-bay garage, built in 1938, stands to the rear of the property and dates to outside the period of significance.

99) 1834 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

Built in 1878, the two-story gable-front dwelling has 2/2 wood sash windows and a full-width shed-roof porch supported by wood posts sheltering the three bay façade. There is a one story addition on the back of the house.

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The 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1870 tax records show this lot to be owned by Horace Beers. The date listed for the house is 1878 but tax records show a house on the lot before this date. The 1875 tax records show the lot to be owned by James McIlvain (McIlwain) who might have been the builder of this house.

100) 1841 Main Street

Dwelling

Contributing

This house was built in 1909 but it is believed that the foundation is from a previous house dating prior to 1874. The 1 ½-story gable-front dwelling features a rusticated concrete-block first floor with a wood-frame section above clad in shingles. The façade has an off-set single leaf door sheltered by a gable-roof pediment supported by wood posts. A bay window is to the left of the door. An oriel window is centered below the gable peak on the half story, and shed-roof dormers are located on the side roof elevation. The dormers were added in 2000, and the second floor oriel window was enlarged and accented at the same time. The 1870 and 1887 tax records showed that Lawrence Duffy owned the lot. Lawrence Duffy was born in Ireland in 1839. The 1880 census lists him as a Saloon Keeper.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two story, gable-roof, two-bay garage was added to the property in 2000. The garage is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

101) 1849 Main Street

Multi-Family Dwelling

Non-contributing

A two and a half story multi-family building which has four separate apartments is at this location. The building was built in 1964. The building is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

102) 1856 Main Street

Dwelling

Non-contributing

The house at this location is a newly constructed house which basically replicated the previous house which burned down in 1990. The original house was built pre-1874. The house is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

Garage

Non-contributing

There is a two bay garage off Main Street to the east. The garage, built in 1952, is non-contributing because it was built outside the period of significance.

103) 1859 Main Street

Garage

Non-contributing

Although the house [see Resource No. 24] was not included in the original historic district the garage at this location was included. The single bay garage was built in 1964 and is non-contributing since it was built outside of the period of significance.

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104) 1600 W. Mill Street

Commercial Building/Retail - Photo 71

Non-contributing

A one story concrete block commercial building is at this address. It currently houses a gallery/art institute and the retail store for the Conservancy for Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The building was built in 1962 and is non-contributing because its age falls outside the period of significance.

105) 1630 West Mill Street

Train Depot

Non-contributing

West of the road at 1630 West Mill Street is a one-story gable-roof train depot with wide overhanging eaves. This building was built in 1880 and was originally located in the Village of Boston at the southeast corner of Boston Mills Road and Riverview. It was later moved to the northeast corner of that intersection and used as a residence. Around 1965 it was moved to Peninsula and is currently used by the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad. There is a shelter built next to it for train passengers. Although the train depot was specifically referenced in the original Peninsula Village Historic District nomination, the building is classified as non-contributing since it was moved from its original location.

106) 1631 West Mill Street

Warehouse/Gallery – Photo 72

Contributing

North of the road is a one story storage/warehouse building with a steeply-pitched shed roof sloping away from the building's façade. The center bay of the front elevation has two sliding doors that flank a former loading area now filled with large vertical casement windows. There are entrances to the building on the south and west elevations. This building was built in 1890 and was used as a warehouse for many years, selling fertilizer, cement, feed, lumber, and builder's supplies but now is a retail establishment/gallery where a local potter produces and sells his wares along with selling the work of many local professional artists.

107) 6050 Riverview Road

Dwelling - Photo 73

Contributing

The Waterman house was originally built by Lawson Waterman in 1852. It is a large, eclectic cross-gabled house with a variety of structural and decorative elements. Roofs have wide eaves and bracketing. The house has board and batten siding with a full front porch which has bracketing in the eaves and porch posts. The porch has a gothic-inspired balustrade. The windows have pointed and flat lintel decoration and there is a projecting bay window on the north elevation. There is a large paired four-lite window in the rear addition and an inset dormer on the west elevation in the south cross gable.

Lawson Waterman was a canal boat builder and dairy farmer. He was one of Peninsula's most prominent early settlers who came to Peninsula in 1839 from Otsego County, New York. His was the first boat yard built in the canal town. The 1874 Summit County Atlas has a drawing of the house as a one and a half story Gothic Revival farmhouse with a typical five-bay façade and central entrance with sidelights.

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**Barn – Photo 74**

**Contributing**

The large gable-roof barn is clad in vertical wood plank siding. The tax records list this as being built in 1852.

**Garage**

**Non-contributing**

A multi-bay garage which runs parallel to the road sits near the house. Built in 1965, the garage is non-contributing since it was built outside the period of significance.

108) 6075 Riverview Road

Dwelling

**Contributing**

The two-story wood-frame gable-front house has a side entrance projection with a shed roof and ornate Eastlake-inspired porch elements. The historic build date for this house is 1883 however parts of it were possibly built earlier.

The 1874 map shows this property owned by Lorenzo Seeley. Mr. Seeley is listed in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses being respectively a Boatman, Canal Boat Captain, and the owner of a Hotel. He was born in 1833 in Ohio. He died on March 27, 1927. His wife Nancy was born in Canada in 1837.

This property was purchased on December 23, 1892 by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Peninsula. At this point Leander Beers and his wife Anna E. Beers owned the property and they sold it to the Trustees which included: John Blackburn, Horace Beers, George C. Stanford, and Dan Chamberlin for the sum of one hundred dollars. The Church History states that “probably the parsonage was built at that time.” It is more likely that a building already existed on this property and that the church improved this building after its purchase. The following later improvements are chronicled in the church history.

“The bath room and the laundry room which are great improvements to the parsonage were added while Rev. Clarence Achberger served here (1935-1939). The well in the basement was dug at that time, also. Most of that work was done by Brothers Achberger, Cleon Wells and Perry Harrington.

During the reign of The Rev. “Dick” Hubbard (1940-1942) the hard wood floors, the book shelves in the pastor’s study and the pipe furnace were added to the parsonage. Much of the fine condition of the parsonage is due to the excellent care given it by the Wolstencrofts (1943-1945) during their stay in it.”

This building remained the church parsonage until the 1990s.

109) 6078 Riverview Road

Dwelling

**Non-contributing**

This house is a one story brick ranch with a low pitch hipped roof and an attached garage. This house was built in 1957 and is non-contributing because it dates to outside the period of significance.

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110) 6081 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Non-contributing

A house that started out as a barn/garage is at this address. The house has contemporary colonial-inspired architecture. The original structure was built in 1930 and it was turned into a residence around 1950. The first story garage was remodeled into an office area in 2015. The house is non-contributing since it was built outside the period of significance.

111) 6085 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Contributing

The two-story gable-front house has an additional narrow gable projection on the south side to the rear. It has a wrap-around porch supported by wood posts. An attached two bay garage sits to the southeast. The auditor's build date for this structure is 1899. The basement floor has a sandstone outcropping in the floor.

This house was built by George Boodey and his wife Kate (Currier). George was born in 1864 (1870) and Kate was born in 1873 (1868). They were married on October 7, 1891. George was a blacksmith and had his shop at 1564 Main Street. George grew up at 1564 Main Street and he and his wife lived for a time at 1508 Main Street.

112) 6086 Riverview Road

Dwelling - Photo 75

Contributing

This house was built around 1860 in the Gothic Revival style, which was popular from 1835 – 1870. This wood-frame house has decorative brackets on the porch along with two floor length windows. There are single story gabled projections on both sides of the original house and an addition on the rear. The rear addition was designed by local designer Nancy Kalin.

The 1874 and 1891 maps both show this house to be owned by William Myers. The 1870 and 1881 tax records show him owning this property which at that time consisted of 3.06 acres. The 1860 tax records show the property belonging to Lewis Ellias and a house is likely present due to the value of the property. William Meyers (Myers, Meiers) was born in 1837 and died on October 26, 1898. His wife was Mary Jane Myers.

Garage

Non-contributing

A two bay garage sits to the north of the house. This garage was built in 1956 and is non-contributing since it dates to outside the period of significance.

113) 6093 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Contributing

This two-story house has shuttered replacement 1/1 windows and a shed-roof porch with turned posts along the facade. The house is "L" shaped with the main gable end facing the road and the "L" portion on the southern elevation. A locally quarried sandstone sidewalk leads to the front porch and entryway. This house retains its original dirt floor basement with a sandstone outcropping in the floor, similar to the house next door at 6085 Riverview Road.

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Local history has that this house was built in 1883 by Henry Beers. Henry Beers was born in 1862 in Ohio. He married his wife Belle (Seeley) in 1884 and she was born in 1866 in Ohio also. The 1874 map shows the owner of this property to be John Russell. John Russell was born in 1841 in Michigan and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1842 in Ohio. The census lists John as selling roofing paint.

114) 6116 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Contributing

At this address is a two-story house built in 1905. The wood frame house features a front and side entrance. The front entrance is sheltered by a gable roof pediment supported by turned wood posts. This house was originally owned by John Cavanaugh. The 1891 map shows a M. Kavanaugh owning the lot and she is again listed on the 1910 map. John Cavanaugh was born in 1835 and is listed on the 1880 census as a laborer. His wife Mary was born in 1837.

Garage

Non-contributing

A small one car garage, built in 1950, is to the south of the house. The garage is non-contributing since it was built outside the period of significance.

115) 6123 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Contributing

The one-story gable-front house has a side-gable wing connecting the house to the two bay garage addition. The date for this house is 1910, however it is believed to have originated as a schoolhouse and was possibly moved to this location in 1910. The house was owned by Mary Mourn (Mourn) who was born in 1839.

116) 6128 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Contributing

One of the few brick structures in Peninsula dating from this era is located at this address. Built in 1910, the 1 ½-story house has an off-center front door sheltered by a gable-roof supported by wood posts set on brick bases. The house is topped with a mansard-style roof punctured by a gable-roof dormer on the front elevation. The original builder and owner of the house was Frank McNabb, a stone mason originally from Scotland and his wife, Margaret, a Canadian native.

117) 6131 Riverview Road

Dwelling- Photo 76

Non-contributing

Built in 1947 according to auditor's records, the one-story house has a gable-front porch and an attached garage. The building is non-contributing since it was built outside the period of significance.

Workshop

Non-contributing

There is also a one-story gable-roofed building behind the house with drop siding and a shed-roofed addition to the front with a brick and concrete block foundation. The building was built

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in 1957 and was probably originally a garage. The building is non-contributing since it was built outside the period of significance.

118) 6184 Riverview Road

Dwelling

Non-contributing

At this address is a gambrel-roofed two-story house with a rear gable-roofed addition built in 1930. The building is non-contributing since it was constructed outside the period of significance.

119) Main Street Bridge

SR 303 Bridge over Cuyahoga River

Non-contributing

Over the Cuyahoga River is a Bridge which carries the traffic on SR 303. SR 303 was commissioned in 1932 on the same route as today between Boston Heights and Streetsboro. In 1935 the route was extended west to an intersection with SR 176 in Richfield. At this time there was a one lane bridge over the river. This bridge had replaced a two part bridge, part of which washed out in the 1913 flood. That bridge consisted of two sections, one which was over the canal (destroyed in flood) and one which was over the river. Around 1955 the bridge built after the flood was replaced with a two lane bridge. At this time the decorative fleur-de-lis ironwork was added. The bridge is non-contributing since it was constructed outside the period of significance.

120) Lock 29/Aqueduct Remains

Ohio and Erie Canal Lock 29 and Aqueduct

Contributing

Facing north-south is the quarried stone Lock 29 and aqueduct remains on the northern boundary of the historic district. The CVNP towpath currently runs over and next to the lock. A parking lot, which is outside of the historic district, northeast of the lock, is a favorite spot for visitors to the towpath and village. The quarried stone on this lock shows mason marks, and this is explained on a sign on the bottom of the lock, placed by the CVNP. Lock 29 and Aqueduct is individually listed on the National Register (#79000305) also a contributing resource in the Ohio and Erie Canal Historic District (National Register #66000607).

121) Dam

Contributing

The dam was built ca. 1830 across the Cuyahoga River. It was tied to the mills once located at this section of the river.

Towpath Bridges

122) Towpath Bridge over Cuyahoga River and Lock 29

Non-contributing

123) Towpath Bridge over Cuyahoga River and Lock 29

Non-contributing

At the upper level of Lock 29 are two new ironwork bridges. One carries the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath trail over Lock 29 and the other carries the towpath trail over the river. The first bridge runs east west. The second bridge runs north south since the river runs west-east at this point. These bridges were placed at this location in the early 2000's. The towpath trail runs inside of the Ohio & Erie Canalway which is a National Heritage Area — designated by

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Congress in 1996 — to help preserve and celebrate the rails, trails, landscapes, towns, and sites that grew up along the first 110 miles of the canal that helped Ohio and our nation grow.

124) Cuyahoga Valley Railroad

Cuyahoga Valley Railroad Tracks

Contributing

Parallel and on the east side of the river is a set of railroad tracks that run north-south through the historic district. This track was originally laid in 1880 and the first train came through town helping to fill some of the deficiencies that were present in the canal. The canal continued to be only a seasonal operation and floods and droughts decreased the number of days that the canal could function. Local officials contracted with the Valley Railroad that if the train would stop in Peninsula then land was provided free of charge. The train was built primarily to transport coal from south of Canton to Cleveland's growing industries. However, the train also helped the farmers distribute their produce. The tracks continued to be used by various railroad entities as ownership changed hands occasionally but a decline in passenger traffic caused the line to cease this service in 1963 and the last freight train ran in 1985. The Cuyahoga Valley Railroad Tracks are also listed in the Valley Railway Historic District (National Register #85001123).

125) Quarried Stone Water Trough – Photo 77

Contributing

Located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Riverview Road and Main Street is a quarried stone watering trough. Although the date of the placement of this trough is unknown it clearly served a useful purpose in the era when horses and mules were commonplace on the roads and towpath. The trough is approximately six feet long, two feet wide, and one foot deep.

**Table 2: Properties located in the original Peninsula Village Historic District boundaries:**

Property Number	Property Name	Street Number	Street Name	Street Type	Date of Construction	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Photo Number
42	Dwelling	1812	Bronson	Ave	ca. 1900	C		44
43	Dwelling	1813	Bronson	Ave	ca. 1940		NC	
44	Dwelling	1818	Bronson	Ave	1959		NC	
45	Dwelling	1824	Bronson	Ave	1956		NC	
46	Dwelling	1825	Bronson	Ave	1893		NC	45
47	Dwelling	6000	Canal	St	ca. 1870	C		46
48	Dwelling	6010	Canal	St	ca. 1880	C		47
49	Dwelling	5988	Center	St	1899	C		
50	Dwelling	5993	Center	St	2002		NC	48
51	Dwelling	6001	Center	St	1938		NC	
	Garage	6001	Center	St			NC	
52	Barn		Church	St	ca. 1860	C		
53	Church	6034	S. Locust	St	1882	C		49
	Garage	6034	S. Locust	St			NC	

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54	Dwelling	6035	S. Locust	St	ca. 1900	C		50
55	Dwelling	6084	N. Locust	St	1883	C		
	Garage	6084	N. Locust	St	1965		NC	
56	Dwelling	1530	Main	St	1886	C		51
	Garage	1530	Main	St	2006		NC	
57	Dwelling	1531	Main	St	1893	C		52
58	Dwelling	1542	Main	St	pre-1860	C		
59	Dwelling	1543	Main	St	1874	C		
	Barn	1543	Main	St	1905	C		
	Garage	1543	Main	St	1991		NC	
60	Dwelling	1557	Main	St	ca. 1860	C		
61	Dwelling	1564	Main	St	ca. 1850	C		53
62	Dwelling	1565	Main	St	ca. 1910	C		
63	Church	1575	Main	St	1869	C		
64	Schoolhouse/Town Hall	1582	Main	St	1857	C		54
65	Gas Station	1593	Main	St	1947		NC	
66	Commercial Building	1594	Main	St	1977		NC	
67	General Store	1595	Main	St	ca. 1850		NC	
	Garage	1595	Main	St	1990		NC	
68	Dwelling	1599	Main	St	ca. 1880	C		
69	Commercial Building	1600	Main	St	1980		NC	
70	Dwelling	1605	Main	St	1910	C		55
71	Commercial Building	1607	Main	St	ca. 1900		NC	56
72	Commercial Building	1621	Main	St	ca. 1900	C		57
73	Commercial Building	1653	Main	St	1911	C		58
74	Dwelling/Store	1663	Main	St	ca. 1830	C		59
75	Dwelling	1664	Main	St	ca. 1880	C		
	Garage	1664	Main	St	1945		NC	
76	Dwelling	1671	Main	St	1853		NC	60
	Log Building	1671	Main	St	ca. 1850		NC	
77	Dwelling	1675	Main	St	1843	C		
	Garage	1675	Main	St	1958		NC	
78	Dwelling	1678	Main	St	1949		NC	
	Garage	1678	Main	St	1957		NC	
79	Commercial Building	1685	Main	St	ca. 1880	C		61

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80	Dwelling	1701	Main	St	ca. 1840	C		
81	Dwelling	1707	Main	St	1847	C		62
82	Church	1712	Main	St	1839	C		63
83	Dwelling	1715	Main	St	1845	C		64
	Garage	1715	Main	St	2001		NC	
84	Dwelling	1720	Main	St	1867	C		
	Garage	1720	Main	St	ca. 1900	C		
	Workshop	1720	Main	St	1990		NC	
85	Dwelling	1726	Main	St	1877	C		65
	Garage	1726	Main	St	1991		NC	
86	Dwelling	1727	Main	St	1836	C		
	Garage	1727	Main	St	1930		NC	
	Workshop	1727	Main	St	1960		NC	
87	Dwelling	1738	Main	St	ca. 1950		NC	
88	Dwelling	1741	Main	St	1851	C		
	Barn	1741	Main	St	1896	C		66
89	Dwelling	1749	Main	St	1928		NC	
	Garage	1749	Main	St	1932		NC	
90	Dwelling	1754	Main	St	1854	C		
	Garage	1754	Main	St	1999		NC	
91	Dwelling	1755	Main	St	ca. 1860	C		67
	Garage	1755	Main	St	1999		NC	
92	Multi-Family Dwelling	1764	Main	St	ca. 1870	C		
93	Commercial Building	1770	Main	St	1929		NC	
	Garage	1770	Main	St	2010		NC	
94	Educational Building	1775	Main	St	1887	C		68
	Storage Shed	1775	Main	St	ukn		NC	
95	Educational Building	1785	Main	St	ca. 1850	C		69
96	Dwelling	1801	Main	St	1890	C		
	Garage	1801	Main	St	1953		NC	
97	Multi-Family Dwelling	1802	Main	St	ca. 1860	C		
	Commercial Building/Barn	1802	Main	St	ca.1900		NC	
98	Dwelling	1816	Main	St	1929		NC	70
	Garage	1816	Main	St	1938		NC	
99	Dwelling	1834	Main	St	1878	C		
100	Dwelling	1841	Main	St	1909	C		
	Garage	1841	Main	St	2000		NC	

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101	Multi-family Dwelling	1849	Main	St	1964		NC	
102	Dwelling	1856	Main	St	1990		NC	
	Garage	1856	Main	St	1952		NC	
103	Garage	1859	Main	St	1964		NC	
104	Commercial Building	1600	W. Mill	St	1962		NC	71
105	Train Depot	1630	W. Mill	St	1880		NC	
106	Warehouse	1631	W. Mill	St	1890	C		72
107	Dwelling	6050	Riverview	Rd	1852	C		73
	Barn	6050	Riverview	Rd	1852	C		74
	Garage	6050	Riverview	Rd	1965		NC	
108	Dwelling	6075	Riverview	Rd	1883	C		
109	Dwelling	6078	Riverview	Rd	1957		NC	
110	Dwelling	6081	Riverview	Rd	1930		NC	
111	Dwelling	6085	Riverview	Rd	1899	C		
112	Dwelling	6086	Riverview	Rd	ca. 1860	C		75
	Garage	6086	Riverview	Rd	1956		NC	
113	Dwelling	6093	Riverview	Rd	1883	C		
114	Dwelling	6116	Riverview	Rd	1905	C		
	Garage	6116	Riverview	Rd	1950		NC	
115	Dwelling	6123	Riverview	Rd	1910	C		
116	Dwelling	6128	Riverview	Rd	1910	C		
117	Dwelling	6131	Riverview	Rd	1947		NC	76
	Workshop	6131	Riverview	Rd	1957		NC	
118	Dwelling	6184	Riverview	Rd	1930		NC	
119	Bridge	SR 303 Bridge	Main	Street	ca. 1955		NC	
120	Canal Lock				1826	C		
121	Dam		Cuyahoga River		ca. 1830	C		
122	Towpath Bridge				2000		NC	
123	Towpath Bridge				2000		NC	
124	Railroad Tracks		Along River		1880	C		
125	Watering Trough		Riverview Road		unk	C		77

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Transportation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1827-1913  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1827  
1880  
1913

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Extending the boundary of the Peninsula Village Historic District will add to the historical development and architectural character of the district by including a collection of mostly residential properties near the edges of the village that were overlooked when the original district was listed in 1974. The original nomination designated a period of significance from 1827 to 1887. This nomination amendment expands that period of significance to 1913, which signifies the end of the canal period with the devastating flood in that year from which the already declining canal system never recovered. Although the utility of the canal decreased with the arrival of the railroad in 1880, it remained important to Peninsula because of the use of canal boats to transport stone from the quarries up to 1913. After this time, with the closing of the canal, the community experienced limited growth and development. However, due to this decline, relatively few buildings have been demolished and most retain historic integrity.

The Peninsula Village Historic District, including the properties that are part of this boundary increase, is significant under Criteria A and C. Peninsula is an example of a nineteenth century village that prospered due to its location along the Cuyahoga River, the Ohio and Erie Canal, and the Valley Railroad. It retains a significant collection of residential, commercial, and civic buildings reflecting its historical and architectural heritage. The areas of significance for Criterion A include Commerce and Transportation. The buildings and site being included in the expanded district were historically linked to canal activities, the local cheese industry, and the internment of many of the village's earliest residents. Under Criterion C, the village is a well-preserved collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial, religious, civic, and domestic architecture. Most of the buildings in the boundary increase are examples of popular architectural styles and common building types that reflect the district's Period of Significance.

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

#### Early Development of Peninsula

Alonzo Dee was the first documented European settler in the area that was to become the Village of Peninsula. He built a log cabin in 1818 and then a dam and sawmill on the Cuyahoga River, reportedly in the vicinity of present-day Parker Court (1874 Atlas Summit County). Prior to this, previous inhabitants of the area included several Native American tribes (local history states twelve), with the Cuyahoga River documented as serving as a trade route for these early inhabitants. Nearly all of the early European settlers to the region came from Connecticut and Massachusetts when the land was surveyed by the Connecticut Land Company at the end of the eighteenth century. The area that would become the Village of Peninsula was called Town 4,

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Range XI of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The village is part of Boston Township which was first designated in 1811.

The majority of the land that was to become Peninsula was bought by Hermon Bronson in 1824. He platted the village on land west of the Cuyahoga River in 1837 and then began to sell off parcels. Roger Haskell owned the land east of the river, and his son George Haskell came to Peninsula to live. The family built a store on Main Street in 1840 (where the parking lot associated with 1607 Main Street is today.) George lived in town, possibly at the store location, and farmed the land south and east of the village. The Haskells probably platted the land around 1840 and sold off town lots based upon the age of the buildings. They also owned the sawmill that originally built by Alonzo Dee. The 1856 *Summit County Atlas* includes a map of Peninsula depicting the early development of village that was mostly centered along the canal, river, and present-day Main Street (Historic Map 1).

Industry developed along the shores of the Cuyahoga River, attracting settlers from other states, with mills and shipyards springing up. There was an excellent variety of timber in the region, including oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut, birch, and maple. Sawmills were an important early industry for the village, and owners of early large sawmills include Hermon Bronson, Otis Fitts and Thomas Wood. Some of the owners of these mills also owned large tracts of land where the lumber was harvested. Others relied on obtaining lumber from farmers who were clearing their land for planting. The Fitts mills were located on the east side of the river south of the main east-west road (Main Street). The Wood and Bronson sawmills were located on the west side of the river again south of the main road. The Bronson Mill was destroyed by the 1870s; the Wood (and Wetmore) Mill was destroyed sometime after 1880. Sawmills, which used water power from the river, were kept busy supplying the timber used in building houses and eventually used in the construction of dry docks for building canal boats after the arrival of the Ohio and Erie Canal. (Bishop 2000)

Hermon Bronson also operated a brickyard along the river, which was later operated by John C. Conger. They retrieved the clay from the slope above the brickyard and after it was refined turned it into bricks for transport via the canal. (Bishop 2000)

Early in the history of Boston Township, Peninsula developed as the commercial center of the township with its location along the river. Before long, the village included five boat yards, two dry docks, five hotels, and fourteen saloons. By 1859, Peninsula was large enough to be incorporated and became the largest village in Boston Township.

The Ohio and Erie Canal construction project was funded in 1825 by the Ohio Legislature. The canal was built using local contractors, many of which were inexperienced. Workers were hired by these contractors and paid in cash and whiskey. Some canal workers, many of whom were of Irish or German descent, from New York and Canada, came from the building of the Erie Canal in New York. Only part of Ohio had been cleared and cultivated at that time, and the canals stretched through wilderness. Diseases, especially malaria and cholera, were common, and there were some serious engineering hurdles including the need for aqueducts, dams for lakes to

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provide water, and the need to construct stone locks without concrete. The northern-most section of the canal, between Akron and Cleveland and including through Peninsula, was built first and opened on July 3, 1827. Some of the canal builders remained in the area after completing the canal whereas others moved on. (The Canal Builders, Payne, p. 149)

The canal was also beneficial to those who lived beyond the growing village. Farmers in and around the Cuyahoga River Valley needed a way to get their goods to the market. With the completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal through the valley there was an easy conduit for distribution of goods. The canal trip from Cleveland to Peninsula took approximately 12 hours and the trip from Peninsula to Akron would take about another 8 hours.

The Village of Peninsula was also one of the important ports for the distribution of goods because of a large grist mill. The first grist mill was built in 1831 or 1832 by Hermon Bronson. The mill went through many owners and remodeling. In 1872, Frederic Boies owned the flour mill, which was located in the Village, north of Main Street, between the Ohio-Erie Canal and the Cuyahoga River. Frederic was in partnership with his brother Charles, but by 1880, Frederic was running the flour mill by himself. He sold the flour mill in 1881. The flour mill continued to operate but was damaged during the flood of 1913. The mill burned down in 1931. Parts of the foundation remain and are visible from the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail. (Early Days in Peninsula, Bishop)

Another early, long running, and important industry in Peninsula was rock quarrying. Rock quarried from Peninsula was used in the construction of locks up and down the canal. There were a total of five rock quarries in the surrounding area. The first was east of 6050 Riverview Road and was called the State Quarry since the State used the rocks to build the canal. Other quarries were located south of State Quarry: Deep Lock Quarry and Wilson & Hughes Quarry, west of the cemetery, Independent Quarry, and north of the cemetery, Slippery Rock Quarry. None of these are located in the current historic district boundaries or the proposed boundary increase due to their location outside of the village center and for not reflecting the historic themes associated with the historic district.

#### Criterion A: Transportation and Commerce

The development of the area was dependent upon the opening of the first section of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827, from Akron to Cleveland. The canal paralleled the Cuyahoga River in this region and served as the first permanent infrastructure. Unfortunately it could only be used seasonally from April to November. Floods and droughts also decreased the number of useful days that the canal could be used and created the need for constant repairs. Despite these limitations, the canal significantly affected the growth of Peninsula from a small crossroads to a thriving community.

One of the important early industries that grew with the opening of the canal was the making of canal boats. Owners of these businesses include Lawson Waterman, Jacob Barnhart, Henry Johnson and Charles Bouton. These businesses were located on the west side of the river, south of Main Street, and north of the river and Main Street near Lock 29. In these locations, there

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were streams that could be dammed up to float a boat and then the water could be released, allowing for workers to repair the boat. These boats did not generally last more than ten years and required yearly repair for continued use.

A number of buildings related to canal boat building activities remain extant and are included in the proposed boundary increase. The house at 5978 Canal Street was built ca. 1873 by Lawson Watermen, a canal boat builder, as a workshop. It was later used as a dormitory for canal boat builders and workers. The house at 5935 Center Street, built ca. 1850, was used as a dining facility for canal boat builders before it was converted into a house around 1874. Also on this property is a small barn, dating to ca. 1850, that housed mules used to tow boats along the canal. Built in 1833, the house at 5953 Center Street historically fronted the canal and functioned as a boarding house for canal workers, a warehouse, and a tavern at various times. (Early Days in Peninsula, Bishop)

Many individuals that lived in the Village tried their hand at being canal boat captains. Since this was seasonal work, individuals would practice their other trades during the winter and then take to the Ohio and Erie Canal during the summer. This was very hard work as shown in the diaries of Peninsula Village resident, Jorgen Petersen, which is housed the University of Akron. The advantage that these captains had is that they were able to visit with their family while passing through town. Jorgen Petersen resided at 1648 Orchard Street, included in the proposed boundary increase, during his years as a canal boat captain and/or painter of canal boats, roughly from 1855 to 1887, according to tax records. He also had a paint workshop for painting canal boats on the neighboring property at 1660 Orchard Street. Converted to a dwelling ca. 1918, the building is also included in the proposed boundary increase.

Several of the historic homes in Peninsula were built by individuals who also built canal boats. According one of Petersen's diaries, the boats were built during the winter and spring as weather permitted. During the summer probably the focus was on boat repair. This left time for the skilled carpenters to ply their trade at building their own, or their neighbor's house. Various other names associated with canal boat building in Peninsula include Lawson Waterman, Zina Buell, Jacob Barnhart, William McIlvain, George Dotts, William Mott, Orson Mott, James McIlvain, Fred Boies, Henry Johnson, Charles Boies, Rollin Morgan, Charles Bouton and William Murray. Although these names might only currently have local recognition, their boats were well known on the canals in Ohio and Pennsylvania during the canal era.

Trade and commerce thrived in the Village of Peninsula during the canal era. The Ohio and Erie Canal had three locks in a relatively short stretch around Peninsula. Individuals could get off the canal boat and walk the short distance of about one mile to get to town and then could stay in town while the boat went through Lonesome Lock, Lock 29 and Deep Lock. Deep Lock is about ½ mile south of town.

As a result of Peninsula becoming an important stopping place for travelers, a number of saloons and hotels were built to support traffic in the village. Hotels were once located at what is now 1600 Main Street and 6001 Center Street, and a salon and hotel was once located in part of the

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dwelling currently standing at 1675 Main Street (built in 1843), which was included in the original historic district boundary. The building currently standing at 1621 Main Street (built ca. 1900) was originally a saloon and was also included in the original historic district boundary. The hotel that once stood at present day 6001 Center Street was once a relatively large building called the Seeley Hotel. Built in the early 1830s, it was purchased by Captain Seeley, a canal boat captain himself, just before the end of the decade. The early history of the hotel was glamorous, with many Ohio dignitaries staying as guests while they passed through the community. The dance hall was a famous gathering place for young people all over the township, and indeed, the county. The property stayed in the family for about 100 years. It burned down September 30, 1934. (Early Days in Peninsula, Bishop). Although few of these hotels and saloons survive today, they once marked the prosperity and growth that occurred in Peninsula during the canal era.

Another important business in the village were the many general stores mostly located along Main Street, with the extant buildings included in the original historic district boundary. The merchants seemed to be some of the wealthiest families in town. Stores were at 1595 Main Street, 1607 Main Street (demolished), 1663 Main Street and 1685 Main Street. There also was a small store located north of the village between the canal and the river at Lock 29. Only three of these stores remain. One is currently vacant, one houses an art gallery and another is a designer household accessory store.

As the village developed, churches, schools, and town halls were built to support the spiritual, educational, and civic activities of the residents. A number of these buildings remain extant and were included in the original district boundaries. One of the earliest churches in Peninsula was organized by Hermon Bronson in 1834, who initially held the Episcopal services in his home. In 1839, a Greek Revival-style church was built at 1712 Main Street for the growing congregation and was called the Bethel Church (now known as the Bronson Memorial Church). It was remodeled in 1889 into the Gothic Revival-style.

The Peninsula Methodist Church is a Greek Revival-style church that was built in 1869 at 1575 Main Street, and the Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church, located at 6034 S. Locust Street, was built in 1882 in the Gothic Revival-style. This church was attended by many of the Irish Catholics who settled in the area after the building of the canal. Prior to the construction of the church, catholic worshippers had to travel to Cleveland to attend mass or priests from the Akron area would travel to Peninsula and conduct services in homes or schoolhouses. The exterior of the church was constructed for \$1800; however, the interior was not completed for another five years due to a lack of funding. The official dedication was held on September 18, 1892; and the congregation would continue to grow as Catholics of eastern European descent began to settle in the area.

In 1857, the building at 1582 Main Street was constructed to function as a school and town hall, after residents of Boston Township petitioned the Board of Education for a new schoolhouse. The two-and-a-half-story building was constructed of ashlar sandstone from one of the local quarries for \$612. After Peninsula was incorporated in 1859, the building functioned as the town

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hall for both the village and the township. Prior to the construction of this building, a one-room schoolhouse located today at 1785 Main Street served as Boston Township's Sub-district #6 School. Built ca. 1850, the wood-frame school was remodeled in 1888 with money provided by a special act of state legislature into a hall for the Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans. This G.A.R. post was named in memory of George Waterman who grew up at 6050 Riverview Road and died during the Civil War on September 19, 1863, as a result of a gunshot wound. A third educational building was built in Peninsula in 1887. The Stick-style building located at 1775 Main Street was designed by John Eisenmann, a well-known Cleveland architect, for the Peninsula Board of Education in order to consolidate the village's smaller schools. All of these above buildings are extant and are included in the original historic district boundary.

In 1880, the Valley Railroad (Baltimore & Ohio Railroad) opened through Boston Township and again changed the nature of Peninsula and significantly lessened the utility of the canal by providing a faster and cheaper way of transporting goods. The speed of the railroad meant that travelers went through the town. Few stayed overnight and the stores and saloons were more frequented by locals than by travelers. However, the arrival of the railroad brought new industries to the area and enabled farmers to distribute more perishable goods to the burgeoning markets to the north and south. The railroad also made it easier for the transportation of quarried stone. Warehouses and other rail-related buildings were built with the arrival of the railroad. Built in 1890, the warehouse at 1631 West Mill Street is located near the railroad tracks and was included in the original historic district boundary.

One of these new industries in Boston Township that took off with the arrival of the train was cheese production. A cheese factory was established in the village at present-day 6016 Parker Court (now a residence and part of the proposed historic district expansion) in about 1887. Located adjacent to the railroad, the two-story wood-frame cheese factory was built by Andrew Cassidy, a local resident. Milk would be delivered to this location via horses or train and then was made into cheese and shipped on the railroad to destinations north and south. There also was a cheese box factory in town in the 1870's located near Otis Fitts's sawmill (Parker Court). The building was later used as a gristmill and then torn down. (Early Days in Peninsula, Bishop)

As the town grew in population so did the number of dwellings to house the residents. The 1874 *Summit County Atlas* shows both the commercial and residential expansion of Peninsula and identifies many of the early home owners (Historic Map 2). Many of the older homes were linked to individuals involved in the canal—including canal boat builders, captains, and crew—with examples of these homes included in both the original historic district boundary and the proposed boundary increase. Other individuals were involved in the quarries, mills, and lumber industries. Many of the oldest dwellings in Peninsula were left out of the original historic district. Buildings on Center Street, North Locust, Riverview Road north of Main Street, Orchard Avenue and on Main Street west of Ridgeway were excluded. These dwellings are some of the most significant and earliest in the village showing Federal, Greek Revival, and Eastlake Styles.

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Residential properties included in the historic district expansion, like in the original historic district boundary, often include small barns and workshops, and many of the properties once included family gardens. These family gardens would have provided food for the family and produce might have been bartered and/or sold for purchase of items. The outbuildings associated with the homes would have been used to house the family cow/chickens/pigs/horses. They also might have been temporary pens for animals used to tow canal boats.

The proposed increase also includes the village's cemetery, known as Cedar Grove Cemetery. Located on land once owned by the Bronson family on the western edge of the village, the cemetery's oldest known burial dates to 1824, the year the Bronson's arrived in Boston Township. The cemetery probably started out as a family plot which was then expanded for a final resting place for all. A Works Progress Administration project involving local female residents included inventorying the graves at this cemetery. This list is still available at the Peninsula Library and Historical Society although some of the oldest grave markers are now missing or illegible. This land was first deeded by Hermon Bronson in 1836 to the township, but he reserved the right to graze cattle on any part of the cemetery that was not in use. In 1850, the Bronson family re-deeded this land to the Boston Township free and clear of any grazing rights.

The cemetery also has several graves and a monument associated with Peninsula's Civil War heritage. Over fifty veterans of the Civil War are buried in the cemetery, with twenty-five of these soldiers dying while in service. Also at the cemetery is the Boston Township Soldiers' Monument which was donated by Colonel Arthur Latham Conger and his wife, the former Emily Bronson, in 1889 to honor the Civil War veterans. The monument was moved to the cemetery from the intersection of Main Street and Riverview Road in 1932.

### Criterion C: Architecture

Most of the buildings included in the proposed boundary increase and as part of the expanded Period of Significance are residences built from the nineteenth century through the ending of the period of significance in 1913. Vernacular dwellings are most commonly represented in the historic district, however, a number were also built displaying a variety of architectural styles. In general, buildings in the village first appeared on parcels closest to the river and the canal. Early houses in the proposed boundary increase include: 5935 Center Street (ca. 1850), 5953 Center Street (ca. 1833), 5964 Center Street (ca. 1835), 6117 North Locust (1850), 1938 Main Street (1840), and 1648 Orchard Street (1865). As previously mentioned, it appears that many of the early houses were constructed by individuals involved in the building of canal boats.

Another interesting characteristic of the houses in Peninsula is that almost all have a basement, except those on the flood plain. The location of the quarries in town allowed for the easy acquisition of high quality sandstone for the construction of basements. Since quarrymen lived in town, their expertise would be used to make the stone foundations providing a sound structure for the wooden structures on top.

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A chronological study of the residences in Peninsula demonstrates economic changes in the village which affected the status of its residents. Many of the early structures are relatively large in size and show some decorative aspect in their architectural design. Some of these structures were built by laborers and farmers who clearly had an affluence that was later diminished. As use of the Ohio and Erie Canal declined and centers for commerce moved either north or south, the economic status of the residents changed. In general, the dwellings built between 1890 and 1913 are more modest in size and architectural style, even though the families occupying these structures were sometimes relatively large in size.

Overall, the village is notable for its wide diversity of its architecture, including a range of high style designed properties and many intact vernacular examples that date to the expanded period of significance – including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, Stick, and Folk Victorian. (Peninsula Landmark Survey). However, the houses included in the proposed boundary increase are mostly vernacular and include gabled-ells, gable-front dwellings, and upright-and-wing house types. The house at 6112 N. Locust Street was built in 1892 by George Gillette, a blacksmith at the quarries, and is a representative example of a two-story gabled-ell with wood shingle siding and a shed-roof porch.

A number of the dwellings in the proposed expansion include elements of one or two architectural styles, while a few are demonstrative examples of one particular style. The house at 5964 Center Street is an example of a Greek Revival-style upright-and-wing house type. Built around 1835, the house has a one-and-a-half-story gable-front section with partial gable returns with a one-story side-gable roof wing. The house at 5995 Center Street is an excellent local example of the Eastlake-style of architecture. It was built in 1876 and is known as the “Centennial House.” The two-and-a-half-story dwelling features a hipped-roof with lower cross gables and a wraparound porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. Other architectural elements include decorative trusses in the gables, brackets below the eaves, and window pediments. The house at 1938 Main Street appears to have originally been built with a side-hallway plan in about 1840 with a side wing added later. The architectural details appear to be transitional and include elements of the Greek Revival with the gable end returns and wide frieze and the Federal style with its elliptical fan light in the gable and ornate Classical front door surround with sidelights and entablature.

## **Conclusion**

The Peninsula Village Historic District is significant as a relatively rare and well preserved canal-era community that developed along an important waterway—the Cuyahoga River. The village flourished with the construction of Ohio’s canal system. Peninsula’s location near the canal and in close proximity to three canal locks resulted in a thriving economy and its growth as a pivotal canal-related community during the period of significance that has been established by this nomination amendment.

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Although there were many towns along the Ohio and Erie Canal, Peninsula is one of the few that clearly continues to show the influence of the canal. This related to a lack of economic growth after the canal era, which allowed for the preservation of many of the buildings. The dominance of the canal era is exhibited by the large, some relatively ornate, buildings from that era, 1827-1913. The decline of the canal with the introduction of the railroad was punctuated by the disastrous flood in 1913, which sealed its fate in Peninsula. With the local economy dependent upon the canal, Peninsula's growth stagnated, resulting in little development during the early and mid-twentieth century. The creation of the Cuyahoga National Park surrounding the village in 1974 provided further insulation from modern development.

The proposed Peninsula Village Historic District boundary increase and expanded period of significance provides additional context to the historical and architectural significance of the district by including properties overlooked in the original nomination that are associated with early canal-related activities, the early settlement of the town, and the arrival of the railroad. The buildings, most of which are domestic, also illustrate residential development of the town within the expanded period of significance.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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1874 Atlas Summit County, Tackaburg, Mead & Moffett, 1874.

1891 Atlas Ohio Summit County, L. B. Mesnard, 1891.

A bridge to the past, Akron Beacon Journal, March 31, 1989.

A History of the Methodist Church in Peninsula, Ohio, Lloyd H. Walker, 1948, (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

An Historical and Tourist Guide to Peninsula and the Ohio Canal, Robert Hunker, Edited by John J. Grabowski. (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Cuyahoga Valley and the Ohio Canal, Robert L. Hunker, Peninsula, Ohio 1973. (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Cuyahoga Valley, Cuyahoga Valley Historical Museum, Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association, Arcadia 2004.

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad History, [www.cvsr.com/overview](http://www.cvsr.com/overview)

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Historical Sketch of Peninsula, January 12, 1939, Summit County, Ohio author unknown. (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

History of Cedar Grove Cemetery, <http://www.bostontownship.org/cemetery.phtml>, Randy Bergdorf Boston Township Trustee.

Listing of Addresses in Peninsula Village Historic District from the National Park Service, Draft document, no date.

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Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church, Peninsula, Ohio Centennial Celebration 1882-1982.  
(Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Peninsula Village  
Historic District dated August 23, 1974.

Ohio Historic Inventory for Peninsula, Ohio. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH 1996.  
(Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Ohio State Route 303, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio\\_State\\_Route\\_303](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio_State_Route_303)

*Old Hotel, famed in canal days, is destroyed by fire*, October 1, 1934. Author unknown.  
(Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Only in Peninsula, Helen Morris Conger, 2002 Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio. (Available  
at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Peninsula Historic Homes and Residents 1870's to early 1900's, Robert and Jeanette Bishop,  
January 2004. (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

Peninsula Landmark Survey, Lisa Sheffield, Summit County Historical Society, 1996.  
Peninsula, Ohio, Nettie Moody Lee 1962. (Available at Peninsula Library and Historical  
Society)

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United States Government Censuses 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, accessed  
through [www. Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com)

The Single Soldier, Yankee, March/April 2015.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

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**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Peninsula Library and Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 65.55 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 452897 Northing: 4565780

2. Zone: 17 Easting: 454251 Northing: 4565765

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3. Zone: 17	Easting: 454236	Northing: 4564941
4. Zone: 17	Easting : 452886	Northing: 4564971

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

The boundary's for the original Peninsula Village Historic District nomination and the Peninsula Village Historic District Boundary Increase are indicated on the accompanying map (see Historic District Map).

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The new boundary includes properties that are historically and geographically tied to Peninsula Village but were excluded from the original nomination. The buildings in the expanded boundary are architecturally consistent with those in the original boundary, representing the themes of commerce, transportation, and architecture. Many of the buildings in the boundary increase are similar in form, scale, materials, and methods of construction to those in the original historic district boundary.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Barbara Gedeon with assistance from Megan Rupnik and Carrie Simmons of the Ohio History Connection

organization: \_\_\_\_\_

street & number: PO Box 405, 1893 Main Street

city or town: Peninsula state: Ohio zip code: 44264

e-mail bjgedeon@aol.com

telephone: 330 657-2503

date: December 30, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Peninsula Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Peninsula

County: Summit

State: Ohio

Photographer: Barbara J. Gedeon, Lois Unger, and Walter M. Herip

Date Photographed: See below.

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

- 1 1832 Bronson Avenue: Photograph of residence showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 2 1832 Bronson Avenue: Photograph of barn showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 4/13/2015)
- 3 5978 S. Canal Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation and shed roof porch; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 4 5935 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing north elevation and center entrance; camera facing south. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 5 5935 Center Street: Photograph of barn showing north and east elevations ; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 6/19/2013)

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- 6 5953 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing south elevation and west elevation with full length shed roof porch; camera facing northeast. (Herip 0/26/2014)
- 7 5964 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation with recessed entrance; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 8 5976 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing west elevation; camera facing east. (Gedeon 1/23/2013)
- 9 5982 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 10 5995 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations with wrap around porch; camera facing northeast. (Herip 9/27/2014)
- 11 5975 Church Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation and porch; camera facing northwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 12 5975 Church Street: Photograph of garage showing north and east elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 13 5986 Akron Peninsula Road: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 3/30/2013)
- 14 6008 S. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 15 6020 S. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations and center entrance; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 12/20/2012)
- 16 6023 S. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing west elevation; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 17 6023 S. Locust Street: Photograph of garage showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 18 6028 S. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 12/20/2012)
- 19 6031 Akron Peninsula Road: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)

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- 20 6089 N. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing the west and north elevations; camera facing east. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 21 6090 N. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing south and east elevation with shed roof porch; camera facing northwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 22 6109 N Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing west and north elevations and attached garage; camera facing southeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 23 6112 N. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing east and south elevations with porch; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 24 6117 N. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing west elevation with dormers; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 25 6117 N. Locust Street: Photograph of barn showing west elevation; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)
- 26 1859 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing south elevation and enclosed entrance; camera facing north. (Herip 9/27/2014)
- 27 1868 Main Street: Photograph of Residence showing north and west elevations and front porch; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 4/13/2015)
- 28 1893 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing south elevation and hipped roof porch; camera facing north. (Herip 9/27/2014)
- 29 1893 Main Street: Photograph of garage/workshop showing south elevation; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 30 1904 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing north elevation and front porch; camera facing south. (Gedeon 9/15/2013)
- 31 1938 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing north and east elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)
- 32 1601 W. Mill Street: Photograph of business showing the south elevation; camera facing north. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 33 1643 Orchard Street: Photograph of residence showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 34 1643 Orchard Street: Photograph of barn showing the south elevation; camera facing north. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)

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- 35 1646 Orchard Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation with recessed entrance; camera facing west. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 36 1648 Orchard Street: Photograph of residence showing north and east elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 7/31/2013)
- 37 1660 Orchard Street: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 38 6013 Parker Court: Photograph of residence showing the north elevation; camera facing south. (Gedeon 7/31/2013)
- 39 6016 Parker Court: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 1/23/2013)
- 40 6105 Riverview Road: Photograph of library showing west elevation; camera facing east. (Gedeon 7/31/2013)
- 41 6238 Riverview Road: Photograph of residence showing north and east elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 42 6268 Riverview Road: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 4/13/2015)
- 43 1950 Main Street: Photograph of Cedar Grove Cemetery showing mausoleum; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)

Photographs in the original historic district boundary:

- 44 1812 Bronson Avenue: Photograph of residence showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 45 1825 Bronson Avenue: Photograph of residence showing south and west elevation; camera facing northeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 46 6000 Canal Street: Photograph of residence showing west elevation; camera facing east. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 47 6010 Canal Street: Photograph of residence showing east elevation; camera facing west. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 48 5993 Center Street: Photograph of residence showing east and north elevations; camera facing northwest. (Herip 9/27/2014)

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49 6034 S. Locust Street: Photograph of church showing east elevation; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)

50 6035 S. Locust Street: Photograph of residence showing south and west elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)

51 1530 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 10/2/2012)

52 1531 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)

53 1564 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing north and east elevations; camera facing southwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)

54 1582 Main Street: Photograph of Village Hall showing north elevation; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)

55 1605 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)

56 1607 Main Street: Photograph of business showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)

57 1621 Main Street: Photograph of business showing south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)

58 1653 Main Street: Photograph of business showing south and west elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)

59 1663 Main Street: Photograph of business showing east and south elevations; camera facing northwest. (Herip 10/26/2015)

60 1671 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)

61 1685 Main Street: Photograph of business showing south and west elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 12/19/2012)

62 1707 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/1/2012).

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- 63 1712 Main Street: Photograph of church showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 64 1715 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing west and south elevations; camera facing northeast. (Gedeon 10/1/2012)
- 65 1726 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing the north elevation; camera facing southwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 66 1741 Main Street: Photograph of barn showing south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 67 1755 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing the south and west elevations; camera facing northeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 68 1775 Main Street: Photograph of Township Hall showing the south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 69 1785 Main Street: Photograph of educational building (DAR Hall) showing the south and west elevations; camera facing the northeast. (Herip 10/26/2014)
- 70 1816 Main Street: Photograph of residence showing the north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 10/5/2015)
- 71 1600 W. Mill Street: Photograph of business showing north and west elevations; camera facing southeast. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)
- 72 1630 W. Mill Street: Photograph of business showing south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 11/19/2013)
- 73 6050 Riverview Road: Photograph of residence showing the east and north elevations; camera facing southwest. (Gedeon 12/19/2012)
- 74 6050 Riverview Road: Photograph of barn showing the south and east elevations; camera facing northwest. (Gedeon 11/6/2015)
- 75 6086 Riverview Road: Photograph of residence showing the east elevation; camera facing west. (Gedeon 7/31/2013)
- 76 6131 Riverview Road: Photograph of residence showing the south and west elevations; camera facing northeast (Gedeon 11/12/2013)
- 77 Watering Trough: Photograph of watering trough; camera facing southwest (Gedeon 11/12/2013)

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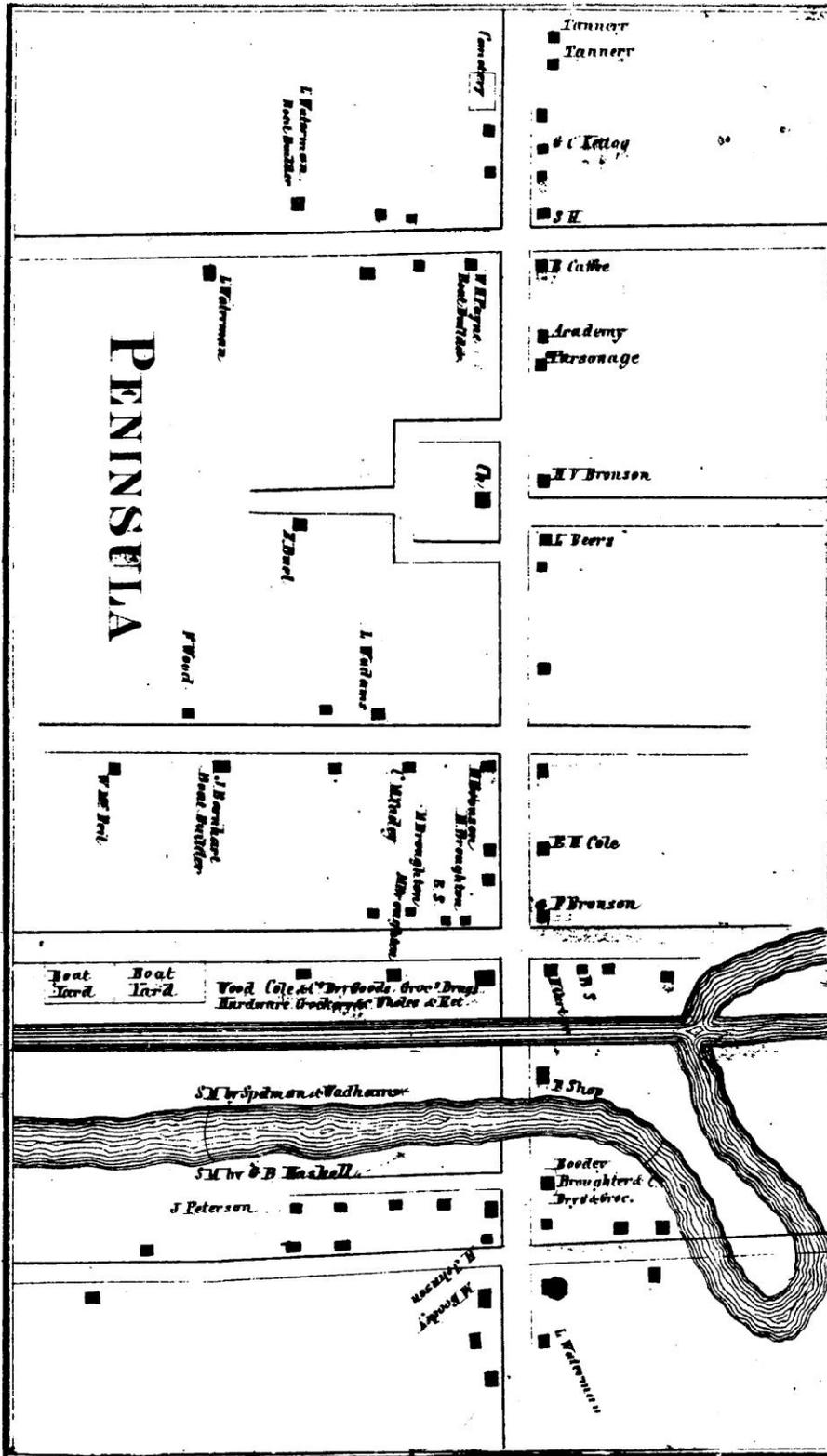
Summit Co., OH  
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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and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

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

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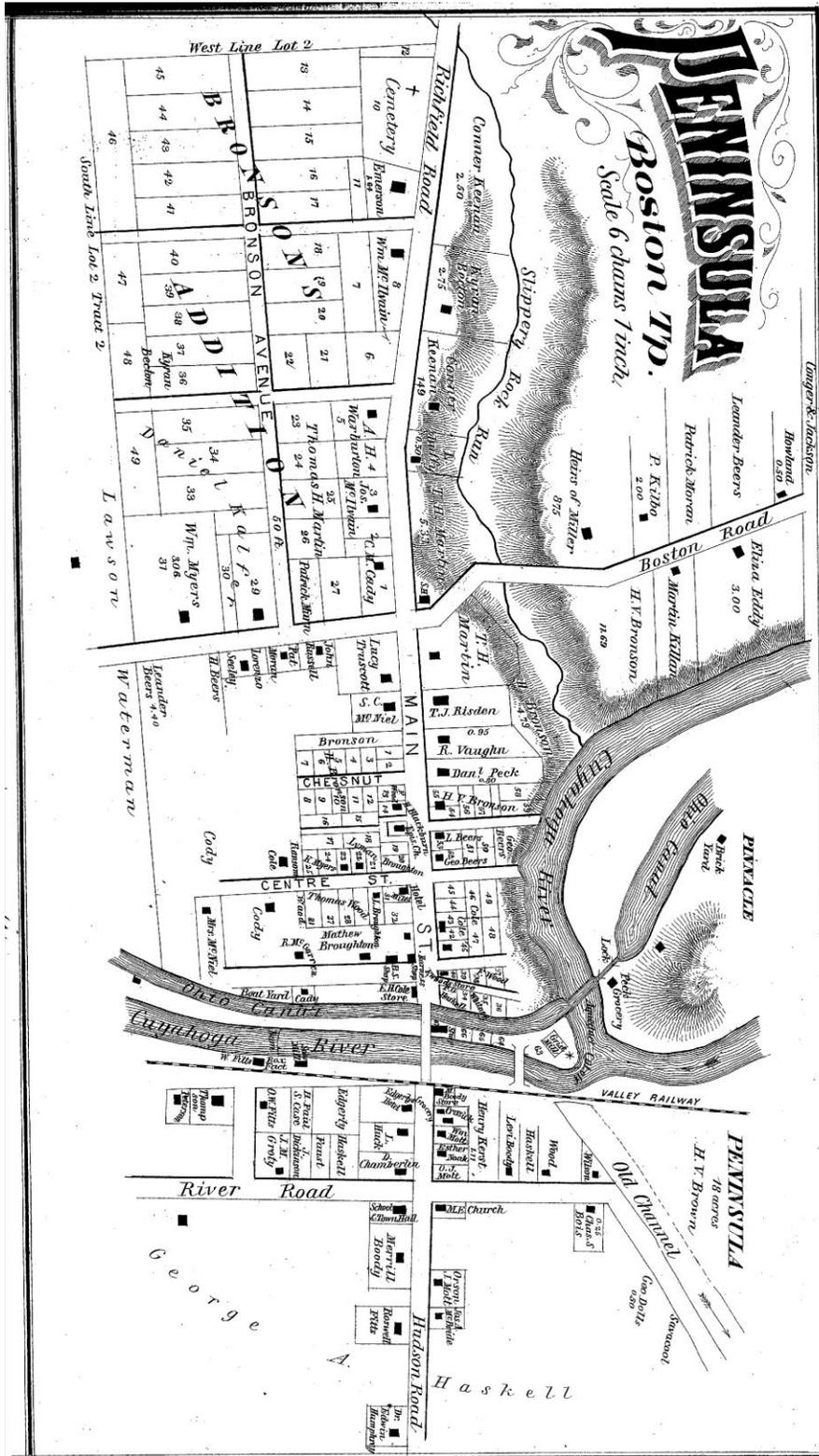
Summit Co., OH  
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Historic Map 1: Peninsula, Summit County Atlas 1856. (Peninsula Library and Historical Society)

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Historic Map 2: Peninsula, Summit County Atlas 1874 (Peninsula Library and Historical Society)