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EVERETT HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
BRECKSVILLE, OHIO

National Park Service, 1995

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CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

INTRODUCTION

The crossroads community of Everett fronts a wooded valley wall and is bordered by river-bottom fields. Everett is located in the southwestern corner of Boston Township, in Summit County approximately nine miles north of the city of Akron. The street pattern of the community defines Everett as a crossroads; the eastern end of Everett Road abuts the north-south oriented Riverview Road. Buildings located within proximity of this intersection comprise the bulk of Everett. The remainder includes the Szalay Farm and the Hunt Farm, which are located off Bolanz Road, approximately one-fourth mile south of Everett. Residents of these farmsteads regarded themselves as residents of Everett and relied on the services of the community. As with any rural crossroads, additional farmsteads surrounding the community also perceived Everett as their community service area. Unlike the Szalay and Hunt farmsteads, these are not within view of the crossroads.

Everett is a part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and most of the property is owned by the National Park Service. All but five of the properties are owned in fee, three of which are under term-of-retention agreements (Tracts 114-56, 114-43, and 114-44). The federal government has no ownership interest in the Everett Church of Christ or the Szalay farmstead buildings. The surrounding fields are owned by the federal government or held under an agricultural use easement agreement.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION

Park planning documents that reference Everett include the General Management Plan which recommends that portions of Everett be preserved.[1] The 1993 Resource Management Plan Project Statement CUVA-C-611.000 elaborates on this recommendation. Completion of the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath and the Hunt Farm Visitor Center has created a higher public profile for the crossroads. This coupled with the need for additional residential housing for interns and administrative office space provides rationale for the rehabilitation of the buildings. The 1994 draft Building Utilization Plan identifies buildings in Everett for continuing park use, Environmental Education Center dormitories, future expansion of administrative facilities, and a non staffed visitor information facility.

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[1]National Park Service, General Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1977)

Many of the recreation area's historic resources are located within this crossroads community. The community contains a total of five National Register of Historic Places listings. Sections of two National Register listed linear districts are located in the community. Lock 27 and the spillway have been previously listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic group nomination (NR 1974). This resource runs along the eastern boundary of the community. The Valley Railway Historic District (NR 1985) runs through the hamlet, west of Riverview Road. Everett is also listed as a prehistoric district. The Everett Knoll Complex, OAI Site 33SU14, (NR 1977), encompasses a large portion of the hamlet. In addition, the Hunt Farm, which serves as a visitor information center, was listed in the National Register as part of the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPDF (NR 3/93).

The entire crossroads was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Everett Historic District (NR 3/94). The district is a locally significant example of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type. The district is also listed for its historical archeological significance based on the potential to yield important information on non-aboriginal cultures in the Cuyahoga Valley. The period of significance is from c.1820 to 1935 and the boundaries include all the structures along Everett and Riverview Roads, except the Szalay farmstead property.

In the early 1980s an attempt was made to convert Everett into an artists in residence community. Unfortunately, the needed funding was never realized and the project eventually was dropped.
In 1984 the firm of Foit-Albert Associates, completed an Architectural Evaluation of Historic Structures Report for Everett. This analysis was used to guide the NPS Williamsport Preservation Training Center stabilization work done on several Everett buildings in 1987. This work primarily consisted of structural shoring and stabilization, installing temporary metal roofs, removing and storing existing windows, and installing screens in the openings for ventilation.

A 1985 archeological investigation of Everett Village was conducted by the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. Three historic sites associated with buildings were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register and were incorporated into the 1994 Everett Historic District nomination. This work was done for the purposes of Section 106 clearance and should not be seen as a definitive list of National Register eligible historic archeological sites in Everett.

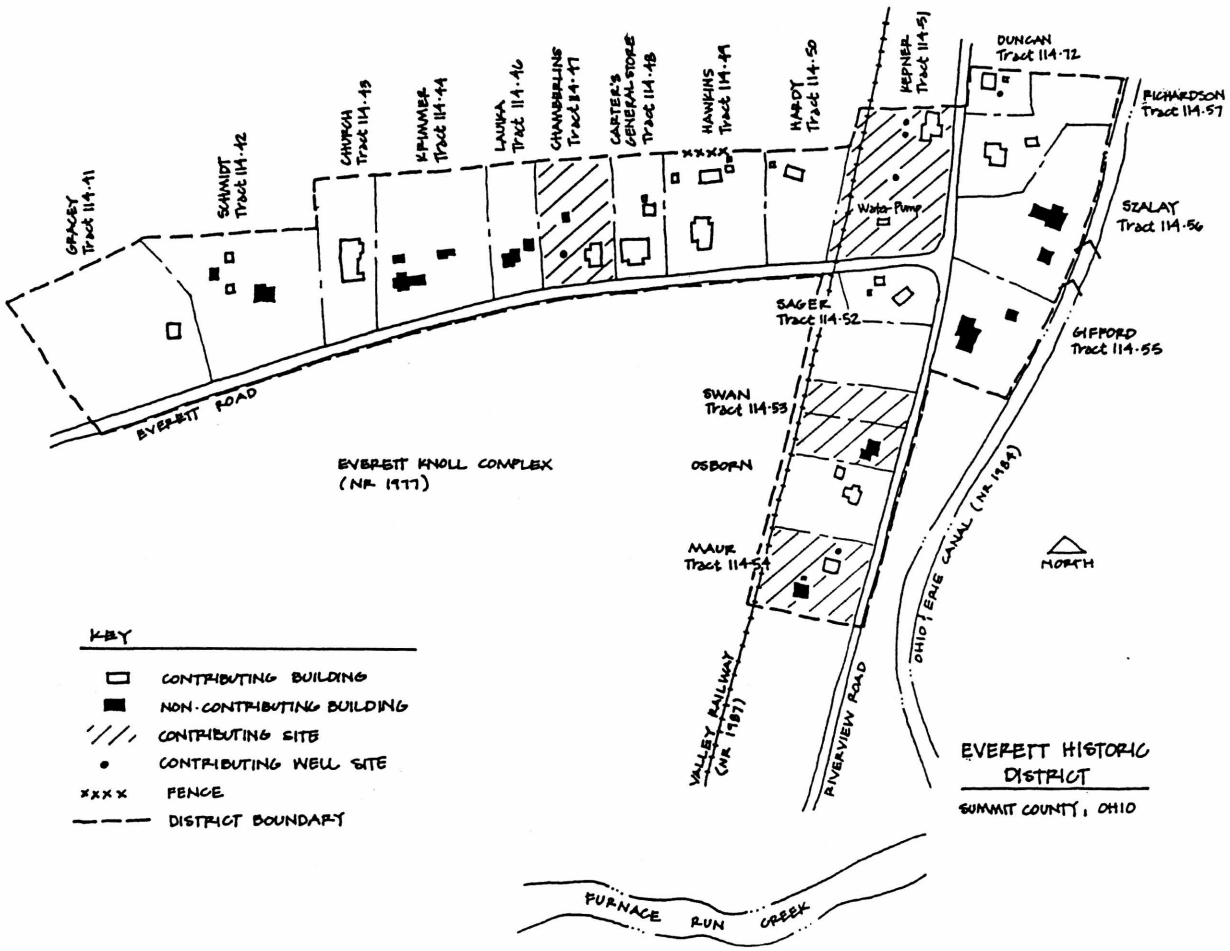


Figure 1
1993, National Register of Historic Places
Everett Historic District

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF EVERETT VILLAGE

Recent preservation planning for Everett began with a charette process that resulted in the Conceptual Design for Everett Village, (approved 9/20/93) prepared by the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service. The charette team consisted of personnel from the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, the Midwest Regional Office, and the Denver Service Center. The team concluded that Everett would best serve as a combination of office and residential facilities. Additional uses identified include low-impact visitor service and recreational centers compatible with visitor uses throughout Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

The team's recommendations stressed specific qualities of the community that needed to be considered throughout the project's planning, design, and construction phases in order to retain Everett's character. Densities should not exceed those found in the community beyond its period of historic significance, which ended 1935. Existing vistas and corridors need to be retained and standalone functions should be maximized. Internal circulation should be minimized and outbuildings should not be left to fall into disrepair. The scale of parking should be limited to what is appropriate at individual sites and additional parking needs to be screened from the area.

Currently, several buildings are being rehabilitated as dormitories for interns at the Environmental Education Center. The Mathews/ Kepner House[2] (BLDG 1111, 114-51) is presently housing students and plans have been completed for the Duncan House, (HS-472, 114-72) the Hardy House, (HS-473, 114-50) and the Muar/ Chamberlin House (HS-469, 114-54). Plans have also been completed for the rehabilitation of the Hawkins farmstead (BLDG 1112, 114-49) as a library, office, and curatorial storage facility. A Section 106 Programmatic Agreement is currently being negotiated with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This agreement will specify appropriate treatments for further rehabilitation of this National Register of Historic Places district.

The Denver Service Center report identified the need for a cultural landscape report in its recommendations for further documentation. The draft programmatic agreement states that a draft Everett

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[2]Building names separated by a backslash reflect, first the historic name as listed in the National Register of Historic Places nomination, and then, the park name which is still in use. The park name is typically the name of the last owner before the federal government acquired the property in the 1970s or 1980s.

Cultural Landscape Report is underway and will contain historical documentation and treatment recommendations for the preservation and rehabilitation of the cultural landscape.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to identify elements that contribute to the significance of Everett's cultural landscape during the period of significance, (c. 1830 - 1935) and to provide treatment recommendations to guide site development. Because the National Register nomination did not address the cultural landscape, the study area for this report will extend beyond the National Register district boundaries and include the agricultural fields and natural features that contribute to the character of the crossroads settlement.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to analyze Everett's cultural landscape involves a multi-disciplinary approach. Planning and resource management documents were consulted to develop an overview of natural features in the study area. The archeological record was reviewed for identification of significant and potentially significant sites, as well as evidence of how human occupation has impacted the landforms.

Historic photographs, atlas maps, and tax assessors' maps were reviewed to trace the physical development of the community. A literature review of primary and secondary source information assessed the impact of settlement, transportation development, commercial, institutional, and recreational land uses. Agriculture was analyzed in a more in-depth nature as the community depended on an agricultural economy. U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture records were studied to determine the market production for the farming area that depended on Everett for services.

A Level I Cultural Landscape Inventory was conducted to provide base line data. The area was surveyed for vintage cultivars, viewsheds and vistas, vegetation that delineates areas of the hamlet, and patterns of development that respond to natural features. Treatment recommendations were developed based on significance of the resources, integrity of cultural significant features, and current rehabilitation projects ongoing in the district.

II. DOCUMENTARY DATA

PREHISTORIC LAND USES

Human occupation of the region first became possible after ca 14,000 B.C. with the melting of the Pleistocene Era glaciers. Archeological deposits from this period are believed to relate to small, highly mobile bands of hunter-gathers who were using Lake Erie's beaches and tributaries for their subsistence.[3] Populations became more localized during the Archaic period (7,000-1,000 BC). By the end of this period, trade networks had been established.[4]

During the succeeding Woodland period (ca 800 B.C. - 1800 A.D.) populations grew and subsistence activities focused on horticultural pursuits. Technological introductions included the development of ceramic vessels, the beginning of the bow and arrow, and the introduction of Maize cultivation.[5]

In the Cuyahoga Valley, the Early Woodland period (800 BC-100 AD) is represented by the Adena Culture. In the 1981 Archeological Investigations of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Dr. Brose notes that "Collections from the Barker archaeological site along Yellow Creek suggest some Early Woodland component may be present at the Botzum or Star mounds."[6] These sites are located in the northern Summit County, a few miles south of Everett. Brose also notes that Early Woodland materials were recovered west of Furnace Run.[7]

The Middle Woodland period was characterized by more nucleated settlements in which horticulture played an increasingly important role. In Ohio, this period is represented by the Hopewell culture. Many late Woodland sites were located in the recreation area. These sites have been interpreted to be villages, campsites, hunting camps, also rockshelters and burial mounds.

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[3]William J. Hunt, An Assessment of Archeological Resources Associated with Several Structures in Historic Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service, 1986), 5.

[4]Ibid., 6.

[5]Ibid., 8.

[6]Dr. David Brose, Archaeological Investigations in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1981), 133.

[7]Ibid.

Site occupations taking place in the midwinter at rockshelters or at small spring encampments have been interpreted as representing small family segments. These small sites were apparently limited in their scope of activities and focused primarily upon hunting. Summer occupations occur in larger social contexts which have been interpreted as villages. Associated sites were characterized as having a mixed economy and were located along the lake shore at river mouths and up the rivers on alluvial floodplains.[8]

In Everett the Hopewell culture is evidenced by the National Register listed Everett Knoll Complex Prehistoric District. The nomination describes the sites as consisting of

> . . . a mound and possibly two habitation areas. The mound is located just south of the Everett Church of Christ and extends south of Everett Road about 20 m. It appears from stratigraphic analysis conducted in 1971 that the prehistoric peoples built up an already existing knoll of glacial deposits. Removed from the mound during past construction have been materials quite diagnostic of the Hopewellian culture.[9]

Areas south of Everett Road and north of Furnace Run have yielded additional artifacts attributable to the Hopewell culture. Excavations located approximately 100 meters west of Riverview Road, (immediately west of the railroad tracks), and about 20 m north of Furnace Run, produced cultural material seemingly from a nonceremonial settlement that was contemporary with the mound.[10] Between Riverview Road and the Cuyahoga River on the north bank of Furnace Run, additional material has been recovered indicative of a nonceremonial occupation site.[11]

This area has been recorded as a site of prehistoric occupation since 1876. The nomination stated the unique characteristic of the site is that "it represents a burial mound associated with village sites." A 1986 archeological investigation at Everett noted that one component, representing elements of the Everett Knoll complex of the Middle Woodland period (ca A.D. 300), was located at four of the five of the structures tested and was probably a portion of the

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[8]Hunt, Archeological Resources in Historic Everett Village, 9.

[9]Dr. David Bush, "Everett Knoll Complex" National Register of Historic Places (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1977), Section 7, 1.

[10]Ibid.

[11]Ibid.

National Register prehistoric district and Ohio Archaeological Inventory prehistoric site, (33SU14).[12]

The Late Prehistoric period (ca A.D. 900-1600) is characterized by cultural influences from the Mississippian cultures to the south and southwest.[13] Although this phase is subdivided into several related phases, its representation in northeast Ohio is collectively referred to as the Whittlesey culture. An overview of archeological literature about the Everett area did not reveal any reference to the Whittlesey culture. No archeological evidence of postcontact aboriginal occupation in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area exists after this phase.[14]

SETTLING AND CLEARING THE LAND

Initial pioneer occupation in the Cuyahoga Valley began after the Revolutionary War. Emigration was meager until the close of the War of 1812. British raids on the New England coasts coupled with harsh winters and poor crop yields led many New England families to pursue a new life in northeast Ohio. Samuel Goodrich noted in his "Trek of 1817" "Many of these persons were in a state of poverty, and begged their way as they went."[15] Land was not selling at the prices asked and the land company often only received promises or mortgages instead of cash.[16] Many of the Western Reserve's new occupants were squatters. Nineteenth century Summit County historian Perrin describes a squatter's site as follows:

> It was not customary . . . for squatters to bother themselves much about the clearing of the land or other improvements. All they wanted was a small garden, wherein their half-clothed, half-starved wives and children could raise a few potatoes and other vegetables.

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[12]Hunt, Archeological Resources in Historic Everett Village, 122.

[13]Ibid., 10.

[14]Ibid., 11.

[15]Harlan Hatcher, The Western Reserve: The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio, (New York: The Bobs Merrill Company, Inc., 1949), 73.

[16]Dr. Nick Scrattish, Historic Resource Study: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area/ Ohio, (Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, 1985), 96.

Many of these squatters lived in

> the rudest and most primitive fashion. They apparently copied the customs of the Indians, and many of them existed in about the same miserable plight.[17]

Despite the above statement's strong implication that squatters had vastly different lifestyles from settlers, before the opening of the Ohio & Erie Canal in 1827, landowners and squatters did not lead dissimilar lives. Brose notes that although the settlers owned large tracts of land they did no more to exploit it beyond their subsistence needs than neighboring squatters.[18] Because inadequate transportation networks limited the profitability of land ownership, social mechanisms such as church memberships, voluntary associations, and marriage patterns were used to differentiate the groups.[19]

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History 1981 report, Archaeological Investigations in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, cites locational determinants for potential squatter sites to include floral cover consisting of 'Old Field' succession and proximity less than 250 m to second order drainage at areas, (250' x 200') characterized by well drained, low flood potential soils.[20] Like Everett, most of the recreation area meets these criteria.

The historical record shows that "squatters" were the first residents in Everett. Jonathan Hale found squatters on his land when he claimed his property in 1810. The Hale farmstead is located approximately 1.5 miles south of Everett. According to Jonathan Hale's day book, Henry Iddings was a hired hand in 1811.[21] In 1817 Henry Iddings made the transition from "squatter" to landowner by buying land from Bronson, an absentee landholder living in Columbia, Ohio.[22] Perrin's History of Summit County states that the first building in the community was constructed by

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[17]Ibid., 97.

[18]Brose, Archaeological Investigation in Cuyahoga Valley, 133.

[19]Ibid.

[20]Ibd., 326.

[21]John J. Horton, The Jonathan Hale Farm: A Chronicle of the Cuyahoga Valley (Cleveland, Ohio: The Western Reserve Historical Society, 1961), 93.

[22]Priscilla Graham, "Alonson Swan House, HS-470" (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, 1980), 1-18.

Iddings before 1820.[23]

Whether squatter or settler, the first task for the new residents was clearing the land. The frontier farming experience is described by Robert Leslie Jones in his "History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880" is as follows:

> "As soon as he could, he took pick, hoe, and spade to plant whatever he thought would grow. Very soon he had a log cabin, erected with the assistance of his neighbors, as described in practically every "pioneer history," then a fenced-in truck patch, and in due course a small cleared field or two.[24]

Jones estimates that only two to three acres per year were cleared by the average settler, noting that the more time he spent chopping and burning, the less time he would have for farming.[25]

Another method of clearing the land involved waiting for the weather to do a substantial portion of the work. According to Gordon's Natural Vegetation of Ohio in Pioneer Days, level parts of northern Ohio were cleared as follows:

> ". . . selected trees were notched for felling, but not deeply enough for them to fall in calm weather. Leaving the forest for squall winds to complete the work, the settlers kept out of the woods during severe storms. Eventually there would be a crashing of tree crowns, monarchs of the forest falling like close columns of dominoes on edge, one against the other. Smaller trees were jumbled like jackstraws in a heap. When dry enough, the whole deadening would be set ablaze in one immense fire."[26]

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[23]William Henry Perrin, History of Summit County, Ohio (Chicago: Basking and Battley, 1981), 513.

[24]Leslie Robert Jones, History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880 (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 1983), 25.

[25]Ibid., 28.

[26]Robert B. Gordon, "The Natural Vegetation of Ohio in Pioneer Days" Bulletin of the Ohio Biological Survey: New Series, Volume III, Number 2, (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1969), 22.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of Everett can be grouped into three basic chronological periods: the canal-related development, (1825-1879) agrarian crossroads (1880-1930), and auto-related hamlet (1931-1944)[27]. The first land transactions for Boston Township Tracts 10 and 11 date from 1817 when Levi Bronson sold 51 acres to Henry Iddings. Perrin's History of Summit County states that the first building in the community was built by Iddings before 1820. This would be the Swan House, located west of Riverview Road. Construction of the Ohio & Erie Canal began in 1825 and by 1827 the waterway connected Cleveland to Akron.

In 1827, Henry Iddings sold five acres to the State of Ohio for Lock #27. Henry Iddings operated a livery for canal boat mules near this lock. Alanson Swan bought the Iddings property soon after the canal opened in 1827 and gradually increased his holding to 500 acres, which included the land on which Everett is now located.[28]

In 1827, Henry Iddings sold five acres to the State of Ohio for Lock #27. Henry Iddings operated a livery for canal boat mules near this lock. Cut sandstone block foundation remnants located south of the Gifford House may be associated with this canal business.

The Swan and Smith Dry Goods Store, built in 1835 has not been determined. The store had an inventory valued at $500--groceries and notions to supply the canal traffic. The store changed hands several times in the next few years, including being repurchased by Swan a few times. Another store, owned by an Elihu Chilson, was opened near the lock in 1838. Remnants of this structure may be part of the Helen Szalay House, since it is in approximately the same location. A historic structure report would be needed to make this determination.

The 1839 Tax Records show nine recorded owners in the Everett area. Alanson Swan and John Smith are listed as owning 57 acres, which was the largest holding. William Mather owned 43 acres and Almon Metlin is listed as owning 30 acres. Two half acre parcels owned by Edwin Clisbee were valued at $4.00 an acre. The other holdings range from $6.40 to $8.00 an acre.

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[27]The 1944 date was chosen to reflect the standard 50 year cut-off date for National Register eligibility, unless the resource posses exceptional significance.

[28]Perrin, 539.

Although the Summit County Tax Records for 1839 have a listing for "Value of lands houses and factories" only the total property values for the Everett area are recorded. Clisbee's half acre holdings were located in the northeast corner of Tract 11, west of the turnpike, (Riverview Road) and east of the road and west of the canal. Given their frontage on transportation routes, it is likely that the reason these parcels were valued at near half the value of other parcels would be the absence of buildings on the property. If this is the case, then there were at least seven buildings in the community in 1839.

An 1843 deed from Alanson Swan mentions a school house in the community. For six cents a year, Swan rented to the directors of the Union School District #5 in Boston "the following parcel of land with all privileges and appurtenances to have and to hold the same as long as said district wants it for the purposes of a school house to stand thereon."

The 1845 tax records list properties which had structures on them. There was a frame house owned by an Eliah Chilson, and three frame houses and a sawmill owned by Alanson Swan. These were located northeast and east of the road (Riverview) and west of the canal. No other structures are listed for Tracts 10 and 11 in 1845.

The 1850 U.S. Census Products of Industry for Boston Township does not list a saw mill owned by Swan. Two local histories describe Swan's business endeavors as something other than milling. Karl Grismer's History of Summit County notes the role Alanson Swan's business operations played in the functioning of the canal as follows:

> To permit change of horses at regular intervals, stables had to be available along the canal. These stables usually were provided by tavern keepers. One of the largest stables in this locality was owned by Tavern Keeper Alonzon Swan at Johnny Cake Lock.[29]

In his Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County author Ex-Sheriff Samuel A. Lane further details Swan's operation.

> Instead of every boat owner going upon his own hook, as now, regular freight and passenger lines were established, with stations at convenient points for the care and exchange of horses being carried upon any boat except such as were then called scows. One of the most important of these stations was Johnny Cake Lock, the largest land owner of the vicinity, the late Alanson

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[29]Karl H. Grismer, Akron and Summit County, (Akron, Ohio: Summit County Historical Society, 1952), 91.

> Swan, erecting commodious stables, a grocery store and quite an extensive warehouse, so that for many years "Johnny Cake" was regarded as quite a business emporium: especially during the packet-boat era from about 1837 to 1852.[30]

The dominant property owner in 1858 was still Alanson Swan, owning close to 70% of the property in the two tracts. The other dominant property owner was Mather, who owned the remaining 30% of the property. The 1856 Map of Summit County, Ohio shows eight buildings. The map also shows the crossroads surrounded by large parcels of land with owner names that are found in the agricultural census records.

According to Perrin, when the canal packet company failed, Swan lost several hundred dollars. Creditors tried to attach the packet horses, but Swan refused to do this and lost "what was due him." Alexander Stewart bought out the greatest share of Swan's property around 1870.[31]

The 1874 Summit County Atlas indicates 12 buildings in the community, with one being the school. Prior to the coming of the Valley Railway in 1880, this crossroads settlement was trying to adopt the name of Unionville.[32] In 1880, the Valley Railway built a depot in the community and officially changed the name to Everett, after S.T. Everett, Treasurer of the railroad. The depot was located north of Everett Road and immediately west of the railroad tracks.

According to the railroad tourist guide, in that year the community had 100 inhabitants, two stores, a school house, a hotel and a livery stable. U.S. Postal Service records show that a post office opened in Everett in 1880, with Pearce Chamberlin as the postmaster. The Chamberlins had owned property in the community since the early 1860s.

The Akron City and Summit County Directory for 1884 and 1885-86 list the population of Everett at 150 people. The directories state that Everett had a Western Union Telegraph office and an American Express office. Both directories have an advertisement for "G.P. Harrington, dealer in groceries, drugs, hardware, etc."

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[30]Samuel A. Lane, Ex-Sheriff, Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County (Akron, Ohio: Deacon Job Department, 1892), 659.

[31]Perrin, History of Summit County, 540.

[32]Lane, Fifty Years, 659.

The 1884 directory's business listing also indicates that Harrington's establishment had a restaurant and pool room. U.S. postal records list a Gurden P. Harrington as the postmaster of Everett from 1898 to 1908.

In addition to Harrington's advertisement, the 1885-86 directory promotes "Stull & Stewart, Hotel Proprietors". The 1885 Tax Records, however, show that Benjamin Stewart and Calvin L. Stull owned land between the canal and Riverview Road, which would be the opposite side of Riverview Road.

According to the 1891 and 1910 atlas maps, the Stewart family did own land west of Riverview Road. These maps indicate that most of Lot 11 west of Riverview Road and south of Everett Road was owned by William and Mary Stewart. This property contained a large bank barn about 30 feet back from the road, across from Carter's General Store.

The 1888 Akron and Summit County Directory lists Everett's population at 200 residents. The business directory for the community lists an auctioneer, blacksmith, school teacher, music teacher, saloon keeper, general merchandise retailer, carpenter, the owner of a livery and feed stable, and "A.A. Richardson, postmaster, bridge builder, and pile driver."

An 1891 atlas map shows a blacksmith shop (indicated by the letters B.S. Shop), a school, and another unidentified structure located immediately west of Johnnycake Lock. The map lists 14 property owners. A c. 1910 map labeled "Everett Station" lists 15 property owners. The school is located in the same location found on the 1891 map, but the blacksmith shop is missing and next to the lock is a property labeled "Everett Store."

A printed pamphlet entitled Everett School, Christmas 1905, lists K.W. Chamberlin as the Director and D. W. Kohr as the teacher. According to this list, 36 students attended the school in 1903-4 and 38 in 1904-5. On June 2, 1908, the Everett Station church, belonging to the Disciple Church Association, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire was unknown. Insurance was carried on the building and a new church was erected on the same spot later that year.

During the 1920s, Everett contained a post office, general store, school, church, and cemetery, railroad station, and what may have been the first gasoline station in the area, located at Carter's General Store. This early gas station was perhaps a harbinger of Everett's demise as the car and improved roads brought changes to agrarian oriented lifestyles.

Mail was picked up at Ivel Kepner's store, (nonextant) which was the post office and social hub of the "downtown" area. Mail was

delivered by train, and the bags of mail were sorted and letters put in the appropriate boxes. Letters were addressed simply by name of the recipient and the name of the community, since there were no street numbers. The telephone located in Kepner's store was serviced by a party line. This limited the personal nature of phone conversations in Everett.

The other store in Everett in the 1920s was Carters, which later became Hamilton's. Whereas Kepner's store served more as a post office, Carters had a larger inventory and was more of a grocery. Another commercial establishment in the community was built around 1930. Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery replaced a small residential structure located on the southwest corner of Everett and Riverview Roads.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the community had less of an agricultural orientation. Although the Szalay family started a successful farming operation in 1931, Mrs. Toth does not remember any of the residents of the crossroads area being farmers. She does recall, however, that several families moved into the area during the Depression. Many people moved out of cities at this time, perhaps hoping to live off the land to some extent, or simply because they could live more inexpensively in a rural community than in the city.

In 1931, the school was closed and the children began attending school in Peninsula. The same year, the railroad station agent at Everett was transferred to Akron and in 1935 the station was closed. At this time, the community had a population of 150. Photographs from the 1950s depict a sleepy little crossroads with a general store called "Hamilton's."

The National Park Service has acquired most of the property in Everett. Term retention agreements are held on the Schmidt property, the Krimmer property and the Szalay property. The Church still holds weekly service and is currently expanding the parking lot in the rear. The park service uses two of the houses in the community, one for administrative offices and the other as a ranger station. Plans are being made to rehabilitate additional structures for park offices.

The historical development of Everett indicates man's response to the landscape gravitated around specific historic themes. Development throughout the 19th century and early 20th century was driven by transportation. The early establishment of roads nearly coincided with the advent of a large regional transportation system. With the decline of the canal packet boat era and arrival of rail transport, the community's existence was tied to shipping produce out of the crossroads. The Good Roads movement and subsequent hard surfacing of the roads caused the community to become less insular and more dependent on goods and services beyond

the crossroads. As important as transportation was, agriculture was the primary focus of the economy throughout most of Everett's history. The community is surrounded by rich bottomland fields and business directories of the period list establishments that supported agriculture. In the 20th century, when agriculture started declining in the valley, recreation related uses of the landscape began to alter the character of Everett. An analysis of how these historic themes relate to land use practices in Everett provides more in-depth information on the cultural landscape associated with the crossroads hamlet.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

The manmade elements of Everett are aligned along the three transportation routes that generated development and linked the little hamlet to the outside world. The coming of the Ohio and Erie Canal in the early 19th century resulted in the construction of Lock 27, breaking the flow of the ribbon of water and creating the opportunity to conduct business. The existence of the roads dates to 1811, according to records at the Summit County Engineer's office. Primary source information dates Everett and Riverview roads to the mid 19th century. In 1880, a ribbon of steel was added to the community with the opening of the Valley Railway. The crossroads hamlet, previously referred to as Johnny cake and then Unionville, was now called Everett, after T.S. Everett, the Secretary-Treasurer of the railway. The Everett combination-station (with freight room and passenger waiting room under one roof) depot was located west of Riverview Road and north of Everett Road. With the advent of the Good Roads movement in the early 20th century, the crossroads of Everett and Riverview sprouted a few auto-related centralizing land uses.

The Ohio & Erie Canal

Canals were a major aspect of America's 19th century transportation revolution. The regional canals built in the early 19th century developed into an interconnected national network of waterways. Canals of the northeast and Midwest states linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. These inland waterways transported grain and coal to eastern ports and finished goods and settlers to the developing northwest territories. By the 1850s, the canals were declining and east-west transport and related economic development resulted from railroad expansion.

In 1824 the Ohio & Erie Canal Commission's engineer-in-chief, David S. Bates, assessed the suitability of the landscape between the Little Cuyahoga and Peninsula as follows:

> . . . the line enters the valley of the main Cuyahoga, and is conducted along the bottoms of the river, where

> the formation and qualities of the earth are favorable to canalling.[33]

Ground was broken for the Ohio & Erie Canal on July 4, 1825. Exactly two years later the first section of the canal, between Cleveland and Akron, was opened to traffic. By 1832, the 309 miles of the Ohio & Erie Canal linked Lake Erie with the Ohio River and had become a major catalyst for Ohio's economic growth. The canal opened the resource rich hinterlands of the young state and greatly spurred settlement and development in the area. Between 1825 and 1847, the State of Ohio constructed 813 miles of canals.

In 1827 Everett area landowner Henry Iddings deeded five acres of land to the Ohio Canal Commission, which the deed referred to as follows: " . . . beginning on the eastwardly bank of the Ohio Canal at a point where the said canal approaches nearest to the pond or old river-bed nearly east from the house in which said Iddings now resides . . ."[34]

With the end of the packet boat era in the early 1850s, the Ohio & Erie Canal began to decline. In 1861, the State of Ohio put the canal system out to public bid. A syndicate of six operators ran the canal for a period of sixteen unprofitable years, after which the system went into receivership and the Board of Public Works took control. Low tonnage and two disastrous floods in the 1880s left the canal in deplorable condition. Attempts were made by the Board of Public Works to repair and revitalize the canal in the early twentieth century.

The effects of these attempts were short-lived as the 1913 Flood completely decimated the canal and left important segments unsalvageable. Although the canal is no longer watered in Everett, the prism is a major landscape feature in the community. It serves as a physical boundary and tangible reminder of the inception of the hamlet.

The impact of the canal on the landscape was considerable, starting with the clearing and grubbing before excavation. The specifications for this process are as follows:

> In all places where excavation will be required between the banks of the canal, the whole breadth to be occupied by the canal and the banks therof shall be thoroughly grubbed, and all trees, saplings, bushes, stumps, roots and wood of every description whether above or below the

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[33]Srattish, Historic Resource Study Cuyahoga Valley, 126.

[34]Ibid. 2.

> surface of the ground, shall be entirely removed therefrom, before the excavation or embankment shall be commenced theron. On a space or strip of twenty feet wide on each side of the space so to be grubbed, all the trees, saplings and bushes shall be cut down close to the ground so that no part of any stump thereof shall remain more than one foot above the natural surface of the earth; and shall together with all logs, brush, rubbish and wood of every description above ground, (except low stumps as aforesaid) be removed entirely from said last mentioned space or destroyed thereon.[35]

Construction specifications for the canal prism called for a width of at least 26 ' at the bottom and 40' at the top water line.[36] The width of the tow path bank was to be at least ten feet and the opposite bank not less than six feet.[37] Besides digging the prism, substantial areas on both sides of the canal were cleared. Historic records show the following specifications were used:

> On a space of fifteen feet wide on each side of the spaces so to be cleared, all the trees, saplings and bushes shall be felled or cut down together with all trees which in falling will be likely to injure the banks of the canal or impede the navigation therof.[38]

The prism measurements, along with the 15' of cleared area referenced above, created an 86' swath of impact to the landscape. A 1916 canal map of the Everett area shows an 18' wasteway west of the lock. The plan also shows the location of a fall in the wasteway. Approximately 58' south, on the west side of the canal bank is a canal slip that measures 85' 2" wide.

Re-seeding the cleared area began before the Cleveland to Akron section of the Canal was completed. In 1826 a contract was awarded to Amos Seward, Aaron Hine, and Ephraim Clark of Tallmadge to seed the canal bank slopes. The contractors agreed:

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[35]Harlan Unrau and Dr. Nick Scrattish, Historic Structure Report: Ohio and Erie Canal, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1981), 16.

[36]Ibid., 17.

[37]Ibid., 18.

[38]Ibid., 17.

> to furnish seed and sow . . . the top, the inward & outward slopes of the Canal banks between cleaveland (sic) & Kendal (sic)[39] with grass seed and well & thoroughly rake the same into the ground with iron tooth rakes. The seed to be used shall be Timothy, spear grass, red top, foul meadow, white clover, and such other kinds of grass seed as may . . . be considered proper for the purpose . . . . The different kinds of seed shall be sowed on such parts of the banks or slopes thereof as shall be directed by the Acting Commissioner or Engineer having charge of the work. The quantity of seed to be sowed shall be in proportion of half a bushel of Timothy seed to each acre, and of the other kinds of seed so much as will be equivalent thereto . . . according to the quantity of each kind usually sowed by farmers.[40]

With the construction of the canal came the construction of Johnnycake Lock. Frank Wilcox describes the locks as consisting of stone walls, 5′ thick at the bottom and 4′ thick at the top. The locks were originally constructed of double walled sandstone chambers 90′ in length.[41]

Initially, Furnace Run ran directly into the canal. In 1828, a freshet caused the stream to carry a load of silt into the canal, stopping traffic. According to Perrin, in 1828 "A flood in Furnace Run swept into the canal and stopped navigation, and the crews and passengers were compelled to live, water-bound, as best they could. They were at last reduced to johnnycake, which constituted their diet for a number of days."[42]

The 1880 Valley Railway, Travelers and Tourist Guide tells the tale of the canal boat Samantha Ann, which was stranded for 48 hours due to "a forward mule casting a shoe, and laming itself by stepping

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[39]Although the Historic Structure Report refers to this reference as Kendall Hills in Boston Township, the actual location referred to was a Quaker community in Stark County named Kendal. (See Knepper, Ohio and Its People, p. 127) The name of the community was changed to Massillon in 1826 in honor of a "celebrated French divine" (See H. Howe, History of Ohio, p. 469). It can be assumed that the specifications outlined in this contract applied to the seeding of the canal banks in the Everett area.

[40]Unrau and Scrattish, Historic Structure Report, 10.

[41]Frank Nelson Wilcox, The Ohio Canals, ed. Willian A. McGill (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 1969), 21.

[42]Perrin, History of Summit County, Ohio, 540.

into a chuckhole on the tow-path." The passengers, on the verge of cannibalism, were saved when the "forward mule pooled his grievances" and the famished passengers made their way to a little hamlet where they were offered nothing but Johnny Cake, and subsequently regarded the inhabitants as corn-bred.[43] Whatever the veracities of these tales, apparently corn (if nothing else) was in good supply in the Everett area in 1828.

Because of this freshet, an aqueduct was constructed to carry the canal over Furnace Run.[44] The 1859 annual report of the Board of Public Works refers to a "twenty-foot section of the cut stone Furnace Run Culvert" collapsing. The report continues with the following assessment of the situation:

> The Furnace Run Culvert, has, by constant watchfulness, together with temporary repairs, been made to sustain navigation during the past season. The culvert, as originally located and constructed, was of necessity placed much below the surface of the ground. The rapid and increasing quantity of water passing down this stream over a gravel and sandy soil, has been for many years making deposits in the culvert and the channel below, until the obstruction is so great as to make the culvert entirely inadequate to pass the volume of water coming down the stream during the freshets of the fall and spring. During the past season, the water raised to a height upon the berm or upper end of the culvert, so as to pass over the embankment into the canal, submerging a large number of acres of cultivated lands, and materially damaging the growing crops in the vicinity of the canal. This difficulty can only be obviated by removing the old structure and substituting a forty-foot span aqueduct, which will require an appropriation of $3,000.[45]

The report went on to refer to this structure as "the most perfect and the best adapted to the purpose of any thing yet resorted to. In point of economy and durability it presents advantages which highly commend it . . ."[46] Despite these high expectations and canal commission's Engineer-in-Chief David S. Bates' assessment of the area having favorable qualities for canaling, the aqueduct had to be replaced or repaired numerous times. The Ohio & Erie Canal

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[43]John S. Reese, compiler, Guide Book for Tourist and Traveler over the Valley Railway, (Canton, Ohio: John S. Reese, 1880), 60.

[44]Unrau and Scrattish, Historic Structure Report, 13.

[45]Ibid., 52.

[46]Ibid., 52-53.

was regularly disabled by the Furnace Run floods.

The Crossroads of Riverview and Everett

Beyond the economic incentive of a canal lock, the area had another drawing card: a road intersection. The Summit County Engineer's Office lists the date of establishment for both Everett and Riverview roads as 1811. The term establishment refers to a local judge acknowledging the route as a public right-of-way.

In 1841, the Summit County Engineer conducted a road survey of the Everett area. What could be Everett Road appears on the 1846 Tax Assessors Map as a faint dashed line in Lot 11 running perpendicular to the canal. The 1852 Tax Assessors map clearly shows both Everett and Riverview roads, but neither Riverview Road nor the canal appears to be in the same alignment. The southwest corner of Lot 11 on the 1846 map shows a greater distance between the canal and Riverview Road than is depicted on the 1852 map. The 1852 map also shows that Everett Road continues past the canal and veers southeast of the canal. In the 1858 tax records properties are described in terms of their proximity to State (probably Riverview) and Richfield (probably Everett) roads.

The alignment of Riverview and Everett roads depicted on the 1870 Tax Assessor's Map does not match the previously depicted road alignments. There is a greater distance between the canal and the road in the northern end of Lot 10 on the 1870 map then on previous maps. In 1871, a petition was presented to the Summit County Board of Commissioners requesting that the "highway leading from Johnnycake Lock in said Township of Boston to said Richfield" be repaired.[47] The 1880 Tax Assessor's Map shows Everett Road curving to the south at the western end.

The 1891 Summit County Atlas map of Everett is to scale, providing dimensions for the roadways. Unfortunately, the scale is not legible. According to the Valley Railroad National Register of Historic Places nomination, the right-of-way for the tracks was 60'. The 1891 map suggests that the railroad right-of-way is the same width as Everett and Riverview roads.

The 1900 Tax Assessor's Map depicts a bridge on Everett Road that crosses the canal and, further east crosses the Cuyahoga River. Sandstone blocks located on the east side of the canal towpath possibly served as the abutments for this bridge. The 1910 Atlas and Industrial Geography of Summit County map of Everett Station shows Everett Road stopping at the canal. The bridge depicted in

[47]Scrattish, Historic Resource Study Cuyahoga Valley, 5.

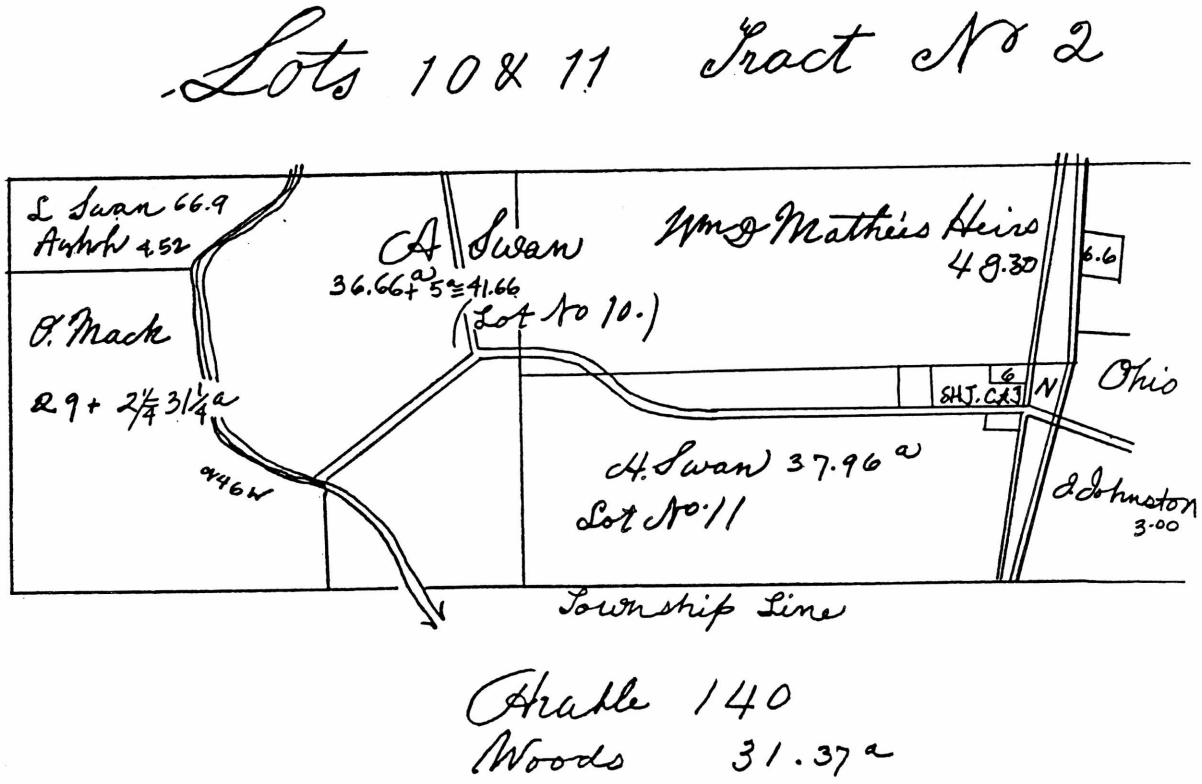


Figure 2
1852 Summit County Tax Assessor's Map

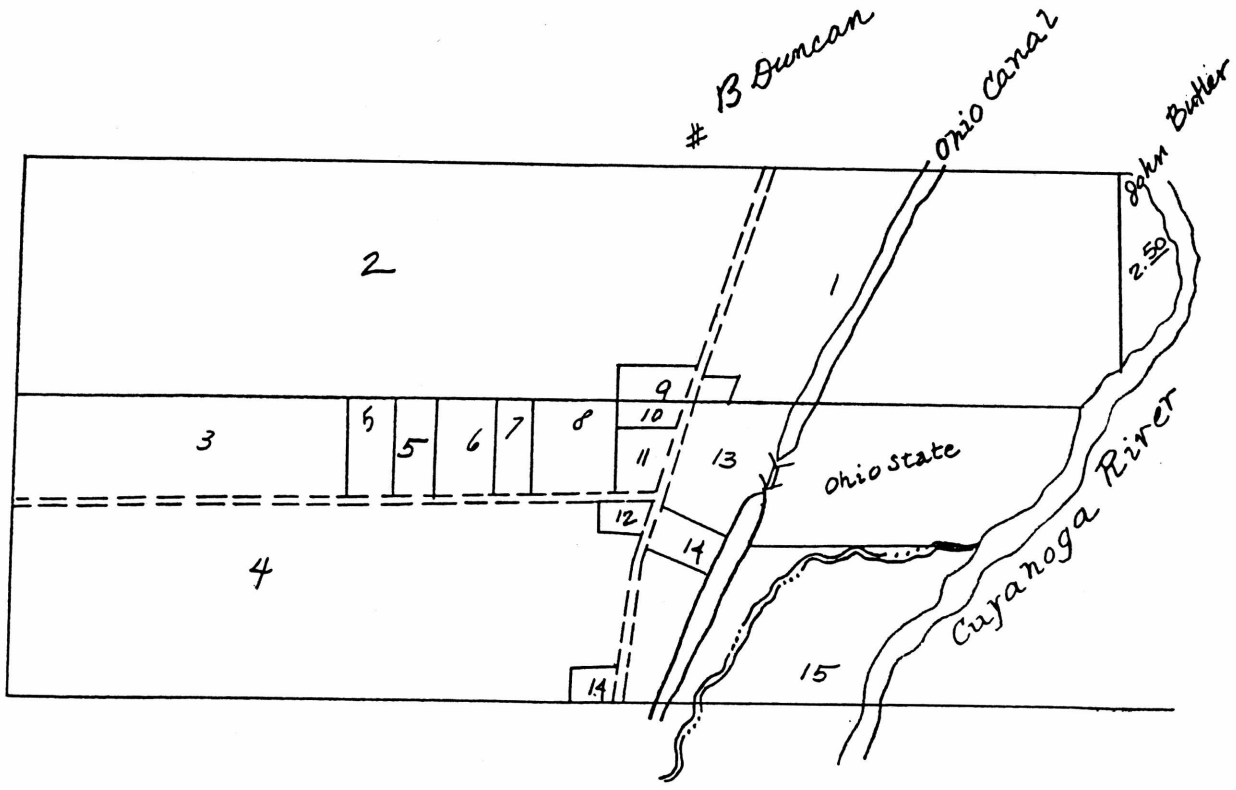


Figure 3
1870 Summit County Tax Assessor's Map

the 1900 map is absent. The alignment of Everett Road southeast of the Canal as depicted on the 1852 and 1900 Tax Assessor's Maps is somewhat confirmed by the present of odd-shaped paving bricks and other materials in the floodplain fields north and south of Furnace Run, east of the Canal, as noted in the spring of 1993 by the Midwest Archeological Center. In addition, the presence of ceramic sherds, coal, and other materials apparently follows the prism of the old road bed.

Canal Era Commerce and Public Institutions

Early commerce in the hamlet resulted from the combination of the Ohio & Erie Canal and Alanson Swan's entrepreneurial spirit. Horton states in his Jonathan Hale Farm

> ". . . the village of Unionville was created by the canal and by the lock on the site which is still in good condition. Alanson Swan bought much of the land in the place and a building which once had been owned by the Iddings family. He seems to have had a warehouse, as well as a tavern for the entertainment of canalers and for passengers while their packets were locking through."[48]

In 1835 Swan purchased three hundred (300) more acres around the Everett area in Boston and Northampton townships, from E. Hickox and Calvin Hoadley of Columbia Township. In 1835, Alanson Swan built the Swan and Smith Dry Goods Store. The store had an inventory valued at $500--groceries and notions to supply the canal traffic. The store changed hands several times in the next few years, including being repurchased by Swan a few times.[49] Another store, owned by an Elihu Chilson, was opened near the lock in 1838, but did not amount to much.[50] In 1839 Swan bought out his partner John A. Smith's share in the original 56 acres for $800.[51] Swan became the largest landholder in the area.

An 1843 deed from Alanson Swan mentions a school house in the community. For six cents a year, Swan rented to the directors of the Union School District #5 in Boston "the following parcel of land with all privileges and appurtenances to have and to hold the same as long as said district wants it for the purposes of a school house to stand thereon." This deed and an 1851 deed describe the

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[48]Horton, Jonathan Hale Farm, 20.

[49]Perrin, History of Summit County, Ohio, 539.

[50]Ibid., 539.

[51]Graham, "Alanson Swan House HS-470", 38.

school as located north of the road that connects Lock 27 to Richfield.

The 1856 and 1874 Summit County Atlas Maps do not label any building in Everett as a school (the reference key for the atlas shows that school houses are designated by the abbreviation "S.H." on the maps). The 1891 Summit County Atlas Map, the 1900 tax map, and the 1910 atlas map of Everett show a school south of Everett Road. Between 1910 and 1920, the school was moved across the street to a new building. A former resident of Everett recalls attending school during the 1920s in what is now the Schmidt House, the structure immediately west of the church. Deed information confirms that Rudolph Schmidt acquired the property from the school board in 1935.

According to Perrin, in 1842, Swan built a warehouse on the canal in Everett, and started "buying corn, oats, hay, etc., to be fed to the horses and mules used in drawing the canal-boats and packets. A large stable, or barn, was erected where the canal horses were fed and groomed."[52] The 1845 tax records list properties which had structures on them. There was a frame house owned by an Eliah Chilson, and three frame houses and a sawmill owned by Alanson Swan.[53] These were located northeast and east of the road (Riverview) and west of the canal. No other structures are listed for Tracts 10 and 11 in 1845.

The dominant property owner in 1858 was still Alanson Swan, owning close to 70% of the property in the two tracts. The other dominant property owner was Mather, who owned the remaining property. The 1856 Summit County Atlas Map shows seven buildings in Everett, labeled "Unionville." Two appear to be labeled as groceries, one adjacent to the lock and the other south of this location. The names of these groceries are unfortunately illegible. Their location provides evidence of canal-related commercial structures.

The exact locations of Swan's stable, (or barn), warehouse, store and other canal-era commercial structures are not clear. A possible source of information is a canal map of the Everett era dated 1916. Several notes along with additional structures and roads have been added to the map with a grease pencil. The date of these alterations is unknown. Although not from the canal-era, it does show several buildings and landforms located between Riverview Road and the canal that are no longer extant.

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[52]Perrin, History of Summit County, 540.

[53]The 1850 U.S. Census Records, Boston Township, Industrial Schedule does not list a sawmill owned by Alanson Swan.

Directly southeast of the lock is a footprint of a 20′ x 30′ building labeled "Old Ice House." Running southwest of the ice house is a road connecting to Everett Road across Riverview. The portion of this road east of the ice house is labeled "Driveway to Farm." A 42 x 23′ barn is depicted southwest of the wasteway, in the approximate location of the garage behind the ranger station. Continuing southwest, there is a row of four buildings, one labeled "barn" and two others labeled "shed." The most northern building footprint suggests that this structure consisted of two separate areas. The front area has a listed dimension of 35 x 33′ and the rear appendage, which is outlined with hatch marks, is 50 x 25′. The adjacent barn measures 40 x 25′ and the shed is 6 x 24′. Except the barn, the buildings are labeled as removed.

Immediately beyond the most southern shed is a canal slip. Remnants of the canal slip can be seen in the land and a ruin of large sandstone blocks is still evident in this area. The proximity to the canal and a canal slip, the indicated functions of the buildings, suggests that these buildings could have been the Swan livery/ warehouse and store. Archeological investigations of the area are needed to help determine how these structures served the commercial needs of the canal and residents of the hamlet.

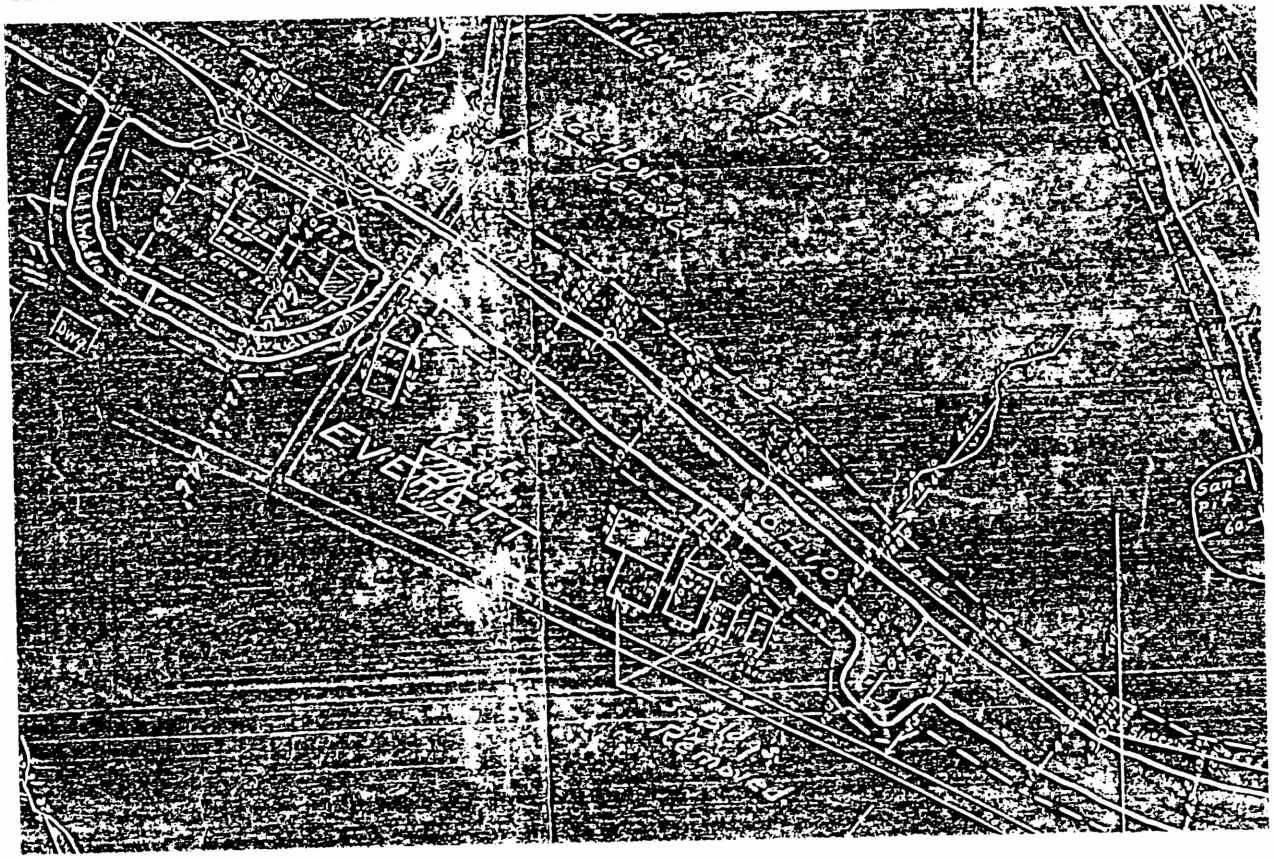


Figure 4
1916 Ohio & Erie Canal Survey Map, Everett

The cemetery for the community was located above the crossroads, near Oak Hill Road, approximately one-half mile west of the hamlet. An 1888 Summit County Survey No. 883 references the "establishing of lines of old Cemetery and for the sale and purchase of real estate for cemetery purposes." A 1939 Akron Beacon Journal article "Around the Town with H.B. (Doc) Kerr" says that the oldest stone in the cemetery at that time marked the resting place of William B. Swan, son of Alanson Swan, who died in 1847. The county-wide 1939 WPA project aimed at uncovering the resting place of all lost service men inventoried the Chamberlin cemetery in Everett and recorded the sites of six graves.[54] According to the key of the inventory map, it appears that only the grave of John Walters remained marked at that time.

A 1955-57 description of the "Old Everett Cemetery" says "it is on a farm at the foot of Oak Hill (road), probably one-half mile west of the village. It has not been used for years and is in a hopeless table of briars. The owner of the farm, looking at this list said 'You haven't found half of them.'[55] Many of the Chamberlins were also buried in this cemetery, but these graves were later moved to the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Peninsula. The obituary for C.C. Osborne mentions that "The cemetery that once existed in Everett was on private property. Its gravestones have disappeared."[56] Evidence of the Everett Cemetery does not appear on the 1856, 1874, or 1891 Summit County Atlas maps. The nearby Ira Road cemetery, which could be easily characterized as a small rural cemetery, is indicated on these maps by a cross.

1867 tax records show the McGinn family owned several parcels in the village. According to Perrin, when the canal packet company failed, Swan lost several hundred dollars. Creditors tried to attach the packet horses, but Swan refused to do this and lost "what was due him." Alexander Stewart bought out the greatest share of Swan's property around 1870.[57]

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[54]"WPA-Legion Search Locates Last Resting Places of 3,850", Akron Beacon Journal, 30 May 1939.

[55]"Notes on copy of inscriptions on file at the Western Reserve Historical Society Library", copied by Gladys E. Chamberlain, 1939.

[56]"A Loss in the Valley" publication unknown, date and page number unknown, Historic Research Files, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

[57]Perrin, History of Summit County, 540.

The Valley Railway and the Agrarian Hamlet

In 1871 the Valley Railway was chartered to gain direct rail access from Cleveland, Akron, and Canton to the coal fields of West Virginia.[58] A year later, a 60 foot right-of-way was surveyed along the Cuyahoga River Valley.[59] This right-of-way is depicted on the 1874 atlas map as running parallel to Riverview Road, on the west side. In Everett, this created a third north-south route that abutted or intersected Everett Road. Just as the canal separated the houses on the east side of Riverview Road from the surrounding fields, the railroad tracks separated buildings on the west side of Riverview Road from the surrounding fields. The railway began operations between Cleveland and Canton in 1880.

Along with the tracks and the 60' cleared right-of-way, the railroad brought additional elements to the landscape. Immediately north of Everett Road was a small combination station. This structure had typical board and batten siding, a track-side bay window, and wide overhanging eaves supported by curved brackets. An additional railroad structure, a small squarish building, was located southwest of the Hardy house and southeast of the Hawkins house. This structure was used for weighing grain and later as a residence. Behind the Kepner House in the northwest corner is a concrete pipe culvert under the tracks. Immediately south of Everett the railway crosses Furnace Run on a small plate-girder deck bridge approximately 50 feet in length. Only the bridge, culvert, and the tracks remain of the railway-associated structures in Everett. The alignment and crossings appear to be in their historic locations.

By 1888, the movement of freight accounted for more than 75% of the company's income, with coal making up 44% of the tonnage and farm products accounting for less than 6%.[60] The National Register nomination says that passenger service was heavy on the line, presumably making up the remaining 25% of the income. Chester and Julia Osborne remember the trains stopping "regularly, morning,

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[58]Eric Johannensen "Valley Railway Historic District" National Register of Historic Places (Washington D.C., National Park Service, 1984) Section 8, 2.

[59]Ibid.

[60]Ibid.

noon and night." They recall that "all the milk from this area used to come here and go on the train, either to Akron or Cleveland."[61] Farmers from as far away as Richfield used the Everett Depot for transporting their goods.[62]

The early 20th century memories are not consistent with the 1888 freight information. If only 6% of the tonnage was farm produce, the trains would not be stopping in Everett "morning, noon, and night." The suggestion that the Everett depot generated this much passenger traffic is improbable given the community's size. Although it is probable that farmers shipped their produce to Cleveland and Akron on the Valley Railway, it seems unlikely that the train stopped in Everett three times a day.

Railway Era Commerce and Public Institutions

Commerce in the crossroads received a boost with the arrival of the Valley Railway in 1880. A depot was established in the community of Unionville and the name was officially changed to Everett, after S.T. Everett, Treasurer of the railroad. According to the railroad tourist guide, in that year the community had 100 inhabitants, two stores, a schoolhouse, a hotel, and a livery stable. U.S. Postal Service records show that a post office opened in Everett in 1880, with Pearce Chamberlin as the postmaster.

Both the 1884 and 1885-86 Akron City and Summit County Directories list the population of Everett at 150 people. The directories say that Everett had a Western Union Telegraph office and an American Express office. Both directories advertise "G.P. Harrington, dealer in groceries, drugs, hardware, etc." According to the 1884 directory's business listing, Harrington's establishment had a restaurant and pool room. U.S. postal records list a Gurden P. Harrington as the postmaster of Everett from 1898 to 1908.

An old photograph, published in the Akron Beacon Journal in 1960, shows the Harrington storefront around the turn-of-the-century. The article quotes a nephew of Harrington, who remembers his uncle as the type of storekeeper who would sit in his rocker all day long and tell his customers to take what they want and put the money in the cash register. The photograph shows a line of people in front of the Harrington Store. There are no plants at the building's foundation and the ground in front of the building looks worn with use.

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[61]Chester and Julia Osborne, interview by Susan Garland, "audiocassette", transcribed by Susan Garland, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area library, 1981., 3.

[62]Randy Bergdorf, Boston Township Historian, conversation with author, Peninsula, Ohio, 30 November 1992.

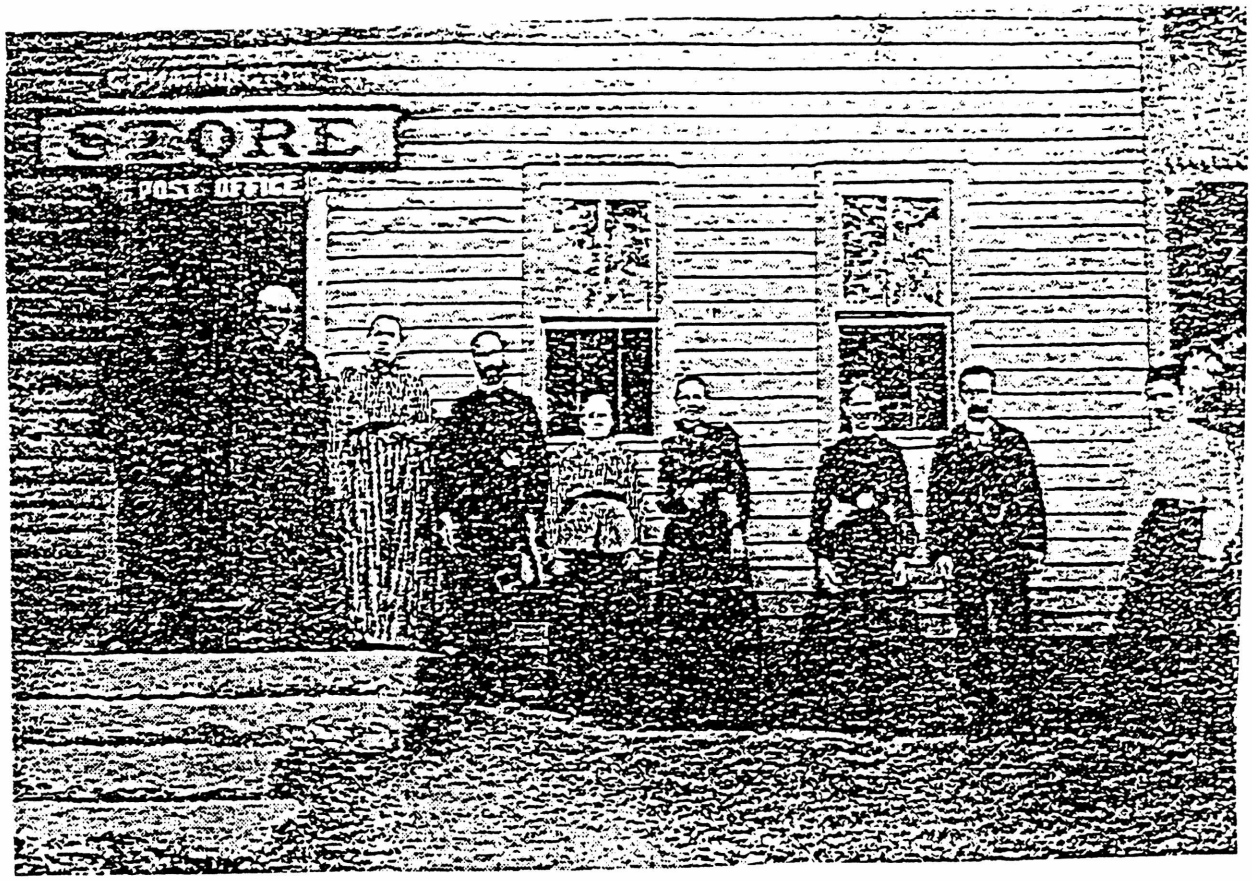




Figure 5
Harrington General Store c. 1900 and 1994 view

In addition to Harrington's advertisement, the 1885-86 directory promotes "Stull & Stewart, Hotel Proprietors." The Stewart establishment advertised in the directory may have been located between the Swan and Osborne houses on the west side of Riverview Road. A former resident of the town recalls that the long rectangular home with a big front porch located on this site was thought of as a former inn.[63]

Archeological investigations of the grounds between the Swan and Osborne Houses in 1994 did not indicate the presence of an additional structure in this area. Furthermore, the 1885 Tax Records show that Benjamin Stewart and Calvin L. Stull owned land between the canal and Riverview Road, which would be the opposite side of Riverview Road.

According to the 1888 Akron and Summit County Directory, Everett had a population of 200 inhabitants. The business directory for the community lists an auctioneer, blacksmith, school teacher, music teacher, saloon keeper, general merchandise retailer, carpenter, the owner of a livery and feed stable, and "A.A. Richardson, postmaster, bridge builder, and pile driver."

An 1891 atlas map shows a blacksmith shop (indicated by the letters B.S. Shop), a school, and another unidentified structure located immediately west of Johnnycake Lock. The map lists 14 property owners. A circa 1910 map labeled "Everett Station" list 15 property owners. The school is in the same location found on the 1891 map, but the blacksmith shop is missing and next to the lock is a property labeled "Everett Store."

On June 2, 1908, the Everett Station church, belonging to the Disciple Church Association, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire was unknown. Insurance carried on the building allowed for the construction of a new church on the same spot later that year. Historic photographs show that the church fronted a grassy hill that met the road. Later, in the 1950s, two evergreen trees were planted in front of the building.

A printed pamphlet entitled Everett School, Christmas 1905, lists K.W. Chamberlin as the director and D. W. Kohr as the teacher. According to this list, 36 students attended the school in 1903-4 and 38 in 1904-5. The School, now the Schmidt House, was located north of Everett Road and west of the church. Historic photographs of this structure show much less growth than can be found today, not only around the building's foundation and perimeter, but also on the hills in the background.

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[63]Helyn Fiedler Toth, interviewed by author, Everett, Ohio, October, 1992.

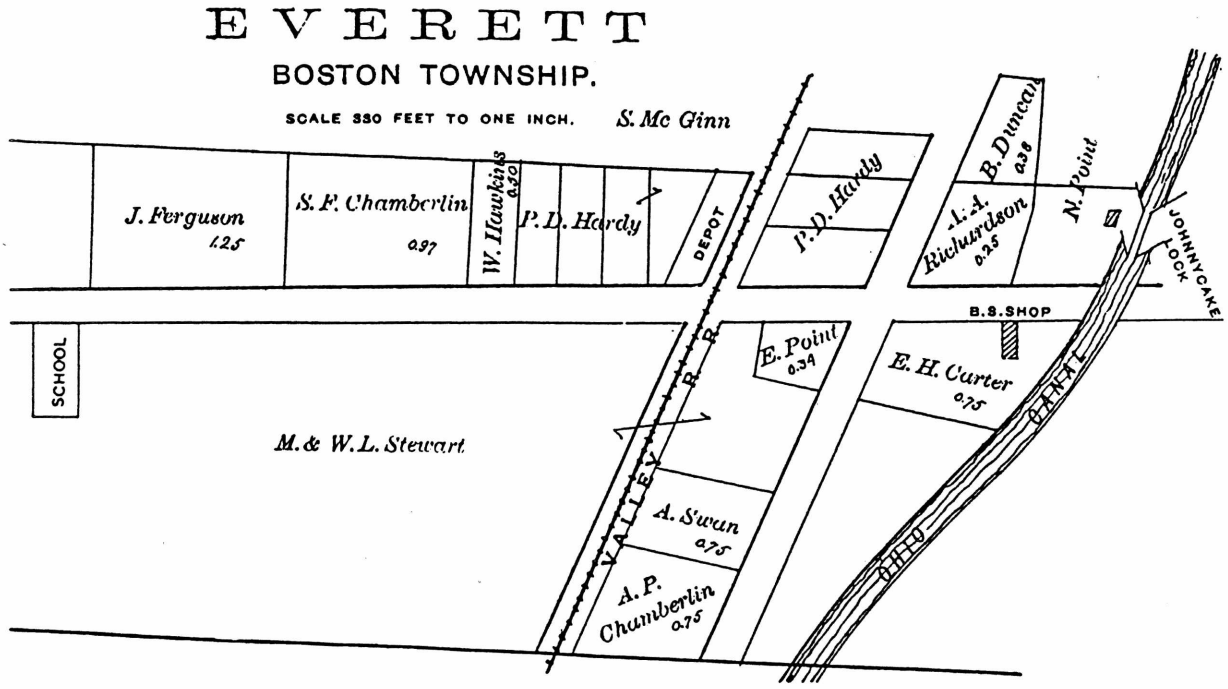


Figure 6
1891 Summit County Atlas Map

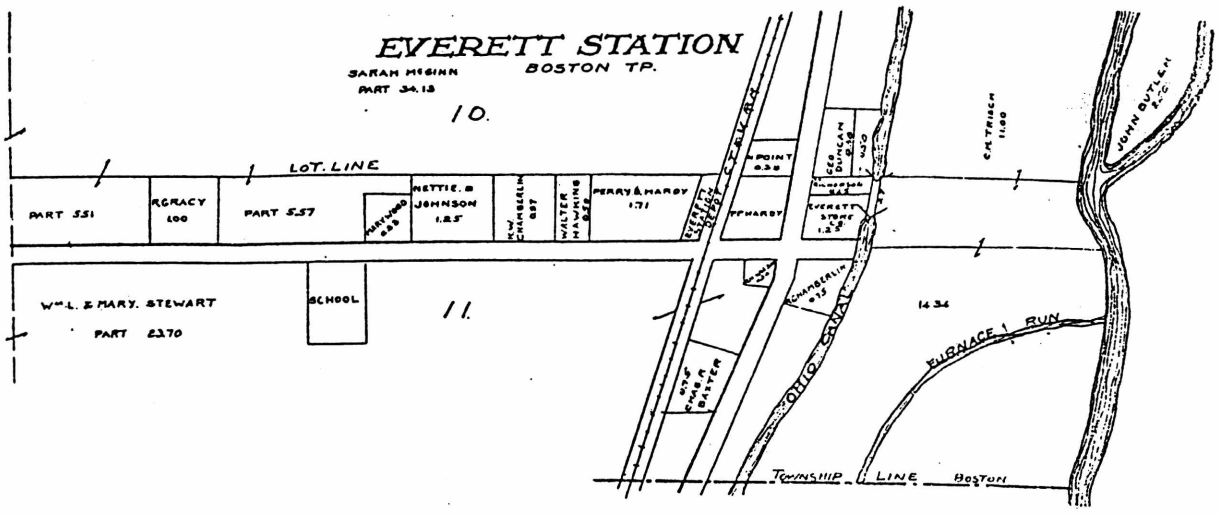


Figure 7
1910 Atlas & Industrial Geography of Summit County

Another important commercial site associated with this period was the Kepner Store. A historic photograph shows a corner of the facade of a two-story frame building with a front porch. Former residents recall it as the social center of town. Ivel Kepner became the postmistress in 1917 and the post office moved to Kepner's Store where people would gather there to pick up mail and share the latest news. The store was located on the northwest corner of Riverview and Everett roads. The building is no longer extant, and the site is marked by a grass lawn.

Ruth Noreen Baxter was born in Everett in 1903 and is a descendent of Alonson Swan. A map of the community drawn by her daughter-in-law, Estella E. Lab, and based on her childhood memories reveals additional information about the community in the first few decades of the 20th century.

Between the Sager Gas Station building and the Swan House was the Frank Stewart house. The barn and farm were on the other side of the railroad tracks. Between the Osborne House and Swan House was a horseshoe shaped drive with flowers planted in the middle. The Osborne House was moved there in the late 1920s and the garage was built on the site of a two-bay horse barn. Across the street, the map indicates a barn was located behind the Gifford House.

Further north on Riverview Road, the map shows a large chicken house between the Kepner House and Kepner Store (labeled as the post office). This coincides with the large concrete foundation located in this area. Behind the chicken house was a small grain shed for the chickens. North of the Duncan House on the east side of Riverview, the map shows the Bowling House and an ice house along the canal.

Along Everett Road, the Stewart Barn is shown as located just west of the railroad tracks and the school sits across the road from the church. An additional structure listed is the Gracey Blacksmith shop, shown as separate from the Gracey House.

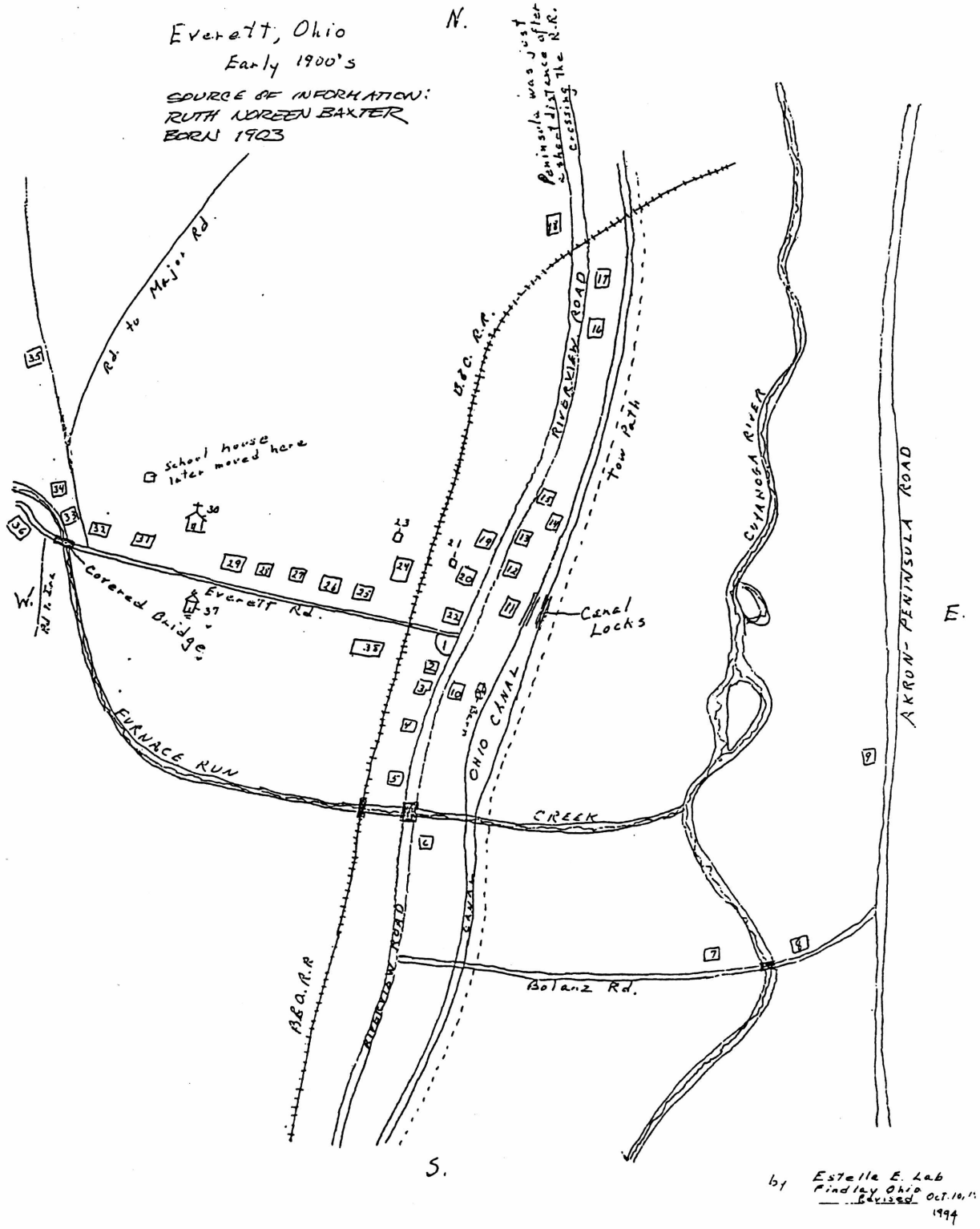


Figure 8a
Everett, Early 1990s
Source: Ruth Noreen Baxter
Drawn by: Estella E. Lab, 10/94

Key to map of Everett, Ohio, early 1900's - -by Estella Lab

1. Filling Station
2. Frank Stewart house and farm - the barn and farm were on the other side of the R.R. After this house burned down the Stewarts moved across the road and north of the Everett Rd. in No. 12
3. Alanson Swan house (where Gene's Baxter grandparents lived and where his mother was born. (Grandpa Charlie Baxter's paternal grandmother was Elvira Ann Swan.
4. Hazle and Dewey Osborne home (Hazle was Gene's mother's sister.
5. Muir house
6. Szalay Farm
7. Jimmy Fieldler home
8. Bolanz family home
9. Point family home
10. Mary Elvira and Rinaldo Chamberlin home and barn (Mary (Baxter) Chamberlin later married a Humphrey). Dancehall was upstairs.
11. Szalay home
12. Frank and Kit Stewart home (Mrs. Stewart was the mother of Dewey and Chester Osborne, by her 1st husband. Chester lived with them and later, he and his wife, Julia, lived here.
13. Lewis Bowling home
14. Ice House
15. Lewis Bowling's parents' home
16. Barn
17. House (don't know who lived here)
18. Duncan home (a black family)
19. Tom and Clara Sager home (Clara's sister, Ivel Kepner, lived with them)
20. Large Chicken House
21. Small grain shed for the chicken house
22. Post Office
23. Harris home (they were cousins of the Duncan family)
24. Depot
25. Emmon and Mary Wood home and son, Eldred
26. Maude Carter home, grocery store and gas station
27. Small house (don't know owner) Gene's parents lived here when they were first married
28. Kirt Hodgman home
29. Corwin and Marie Carter home
30. Church
31. Gracey's Blacksmith Shop
32. Gracey's home
33. Rinaldo Chamberlin and wife owned a small farm here before they moved into Everett
34. Another Chamberlin family home (Gene's mother picked strawberries here when she was a child)
35. Carter family home
36. Charlie and Hazel Thomas home (he was a brother to Gene's grandmother Baxter)
37. School House
38. Barn (belonged to the Stewart family #2)

Figure 8b
Everett, Early 1990s/ Map Key
Source: Ruth Noreen Baxter
Drawn by: Estella E. Lab, 10/94

Auto-related Hamlet

According to Summit County Historian, Karl Grismer, the Good Roads Movement got its local impetus from the Akron Automobile Club in 1906. Not until 1915, however, did the movement become popular with local farmers, who had previously resented the increase in their taxes brought on by hard road construction projects. Two major county projects at this time were the 1917 High Level Bridge, which connects Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, and the Cleveland Road by way of Richfield, 1920.[64]

The primary impact of the Good Roads Movement on the community of Everett was an increase in property taxes. Former Everett residents, Julia and Chester Osborne, remember Riverview Road as a narrow dirt road. They recall some of the "oldtimers" saying "they'd just follow the cowpath."[65] The 1919 Post Office Department service area map for Everett labels both Everett and Riverview roads as dirt roads. The Osbornes recall Everett Road being "straightened out" in 1929 and Riverview Road being improved with a stone base during the WPA. Prior to this, they recall Riverview Road being slag, a byproduct of molter metals. Riverview Road south of Bolanz Road was hard-surfaced as part of a WPA project.

According to a former resident of the community, in the early 1920s, the creek bridge gave out during a storm, and a temporary detour route was made on the east side of the Towpath along the Hunt farmstead. A makeshift bridge was stretched across the stone abutments at a different creek crossing to provide access to Riverview Road.[66]

A citizenship report prepared by former resident Helyn Fiedler Toth for her eighth grade class in 1934 includes a map of Everett. On the map, she indicated whether the roads were covered with gravel or slag. Everett Road, which she labeled as "Town Line Road," and Riverview Road north of Everett Road, labeled as "Everett-Boston Road" are shown as slag roads. Riverview Road south of the crossroads, and Bolanz Road (labeled as Ira Road and Side Road respectively) are shown as gravel roads. At the intersection of Ira and Side roads, a pull off is indicated on the western edge of Ira Road, and a tree is shown in the middle of the intersection.

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[64]Karl H. Grismer, Akron and Summit County, (Akron, Ohio: The Summit County Historical Society, 1952), 400.

[65]Osbornes, interview, 14.

[66]Helyn Fiedler Toth, "Remembering Everett", (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Historic Resource File: Biography, Fiedler, 1993), 1.

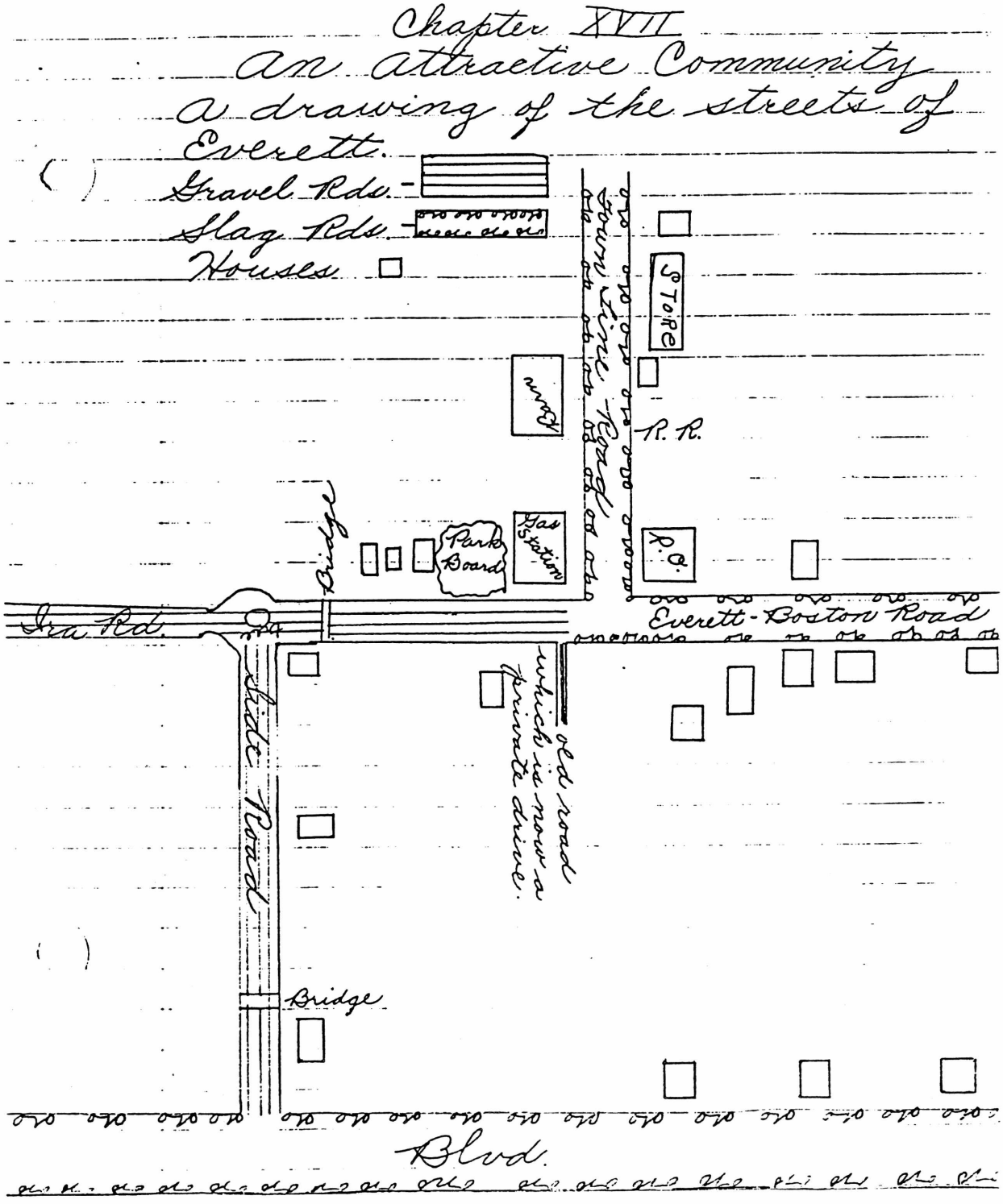


Figure 9
1934 8th Grade Civics Class Report
Map of Everett

The first auto-related commercial structure in Everett was located at the southwest corner of Everett and Riverview roads. Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery opened around 1930, replacing a small residential structure located on the southwest corner of Everett and Riverview roads. The opening of the gas station in the community reflected the demise of the agricultural emphasis and the beginning of an automobile culture.

During the 1930s, another gas pump was located in front of the Harrington General Store building, which then was the Carter General Store. A 1950s photograph shows two gas pumps and a sign in front of this building that reads "Harrison Grocery . . . Gas and Oil." Gasoline was also being sold out of Ivel Kepner's store, according to John Moore, her nephew. He recalled that gas came in a big barrel and was stored in a shed some distance from the house.[67]

In 1931, the school was closed and the children began attending school in Peninsula. The same year, electricity arrived in the valley and the railroad station agent at Everett was transferred to Akron. In 1935 the station was closed. At this time, the community had a population of 150.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USES

The 1850 U.S. Census for the Everett area shows that Everett was largely supported by an agricultural economy. This is indicated by the overwhelming predominance of "farmer" under the occupational listings. The occupation listings of the census record for Boston Township show 76% of the household heads were farmers. Understanding the farming practices surrounding Everett is critical to understanding the economy of the community and the role the unincorporated hamlet played in the 19th century rural landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley.

A Prominent Everett Farmer: Alanson Swan

The U.S. Census Records of 1850, Products of Agriculture show that the most prominent Everett landowner, Alanson Swan, had the most prosperous farming operation. Specific aspects of his operation provide some insight into the local economy of the study area, and how it was tied to the landscape. Starting in 1839, Alanson Swan began a series of complicated real estate transactions with his large family. He gave his children and his wife various parcels,

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[67]John Moore, interview by Susan Garland, audiocassette, (July, 1980), 10.

many of which contained reversion clauses. Typically, these deeds included an annual rent and the right to chop firewood or pick apples or other fruit, strongly suggesting that apple trees and other fruit trees were grown in the area at this time.[68]

Although the presence of fruit orchards on Swan's lands is likely, the major crops according to the 1850 U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture records were wheat, Indian corn, and oats. Agricultural practices regarding these crops provide the most information about the dominant historic land uses in the area.

Wheat had many advantages as a staple crop. It required little capital and no special equipment. It could be grown successfully on uplands, even quite hilly ones, as well as on the river bottom areas. Although it was adapted to a variety of soils, without proper rotation practices, it could exhaust the soil's nutrients. This problem was more easily solved with the richer soils of the bottom lands where simply alternating it with corn was a common solution. The grain could be stored indefinitely as long as it was kept dry and free of the granary weevil. Wheat also had its disadvantages.[69] As a cash crop it was affected in profitability by factors determined in distant markets. In 1846 Great Britain's Corn Laws were repealed, which created new export markets and dramatic fluctuations in the price of Ohio wheat.[70]

Between 1852 and 1857, the average wholesale price for a bushel of wheat in Ohio ranged from $.74 to $1.55.[71] According to a Champaign County, Ohio farmer in 1848, the cost to the farmer for producing an acre of wheat, (including plowing seeding, cutting, threshing, and hauling to market) was approximately $5.60. Yields per acre widely varied.[72] Wheat is highly susceptible to attack by fungus diseases and insects. In 1852, an editor of the Ohio Farmer commenting on the perception that yields were much higher in the early pioneer days, speculated that the average yield-per-acre never exceeded 20 bushels. In Jefferson County, part of the "Old Wheat Belt" eastern Ohio counties, the 1851 yield-per-acre was 15 bushels.

A rough approximation of the Swan's profit margin on wheat can be determined by using all these figures. The 1850 census records

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[68]Graham. The Alanson Swan House HS-470, 3.

[69]Jones, History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880, 62.

[70]Ibid.

[71]Ibid., 70.

[72]Ibid., 67.

show that he produced 350 bushels on his farm. If he yielded 15 bushels an acre, 23.3 acres of his 110 improved acres were used to grow wheat. Using the Champaign County farmer's estimated cost per acre, his expense for this operation would total approximately $130. If the wholesale value of a bushel of wheat was $.74, Alanson Swan's wheat crop had a net value of $129. This is $14 more that the total value of his orchard products, home manufacturers, and animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter. (SEE APPENDIX B)

Although the papers of Ohio & Erie Canal clerk D.H. Beardsley show that wheat as well as flour was shipped on the canal, because Everett was relatively close to grist mills in the area, it can be assumed that a farmer would deliver the wheat to the mill for processing and then shipping to market. This would reduce the bulk of the goods and result in a better profit margin.

Only one grist mill and one flour mill are listed in the 1850 U.S. Census Products of Industry for "District 141 Township of Boston." Herman Bronson's water-powered flour mill in Peninsula ground 6,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of corn. Julius Edson's grist mill processed 10,000 bushels of wheat into flour at his Boston mill. The only grist mill listed in Northampton Township belonged to William Prior. In 1850 his 2 Burr Stone water-powered mill processed 3,000 bushels of wheat. An 1856 Atlas map of Northampton Township shows an S.S. Prior as owning land on the southeast side of Northampton Township, along Mud Brook. The location of this property is further from Everett than the town of Peninsula. Because the Bronson mill would have been the closest to Everett, it is logical to assume that Swan and other farmers in the area had their wheat and corn ground in Peninsula.

The 1850 Productions of Agriculture records for Boston Township lists the total number of bushels of wheat produced in the township as 6,636. If Bronson's mill processed 6,000 bushels of wheat that year and Edson's mill ground 10,000 bushels of wheat during the same year, a large portion of the wheat was brought in from beyond the township. According to James Mak's mid-19th century analysis of Ohio's agricultural economy "Intraregional Trade in the Antebellum West: Ohio, A Case Study" subregion I, the Western Reserve, was primarily a dairying and livestock region. Between 1840 and 1860, the region went from exporting to importing wheat.[73] It is noteworthy that although Boston Township produced a total of 16,302 bushels of Indian Corn in 1850, only 2,000 bushels were ground into meal at Bronson's mill and no Indian Corn was processed at Edson's mill in Boston or Prior's mill in Northampton.

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[73]James Mak, "Intraregional Trade in the Antebellum West: Ohio, A Case Study", Agricultural History XLVI (October 1972): 492, 494.

In 1849, Ohio was the leading corn producing state in the country, producing over 59,000 bushels.[74] A favorite varietal in southern Ohio was gourded (or horsetooth), a starchy white to yellow corn which yielded well and could be easily masticated by livestock. In northern Ohio, where the growing season was shorter, preference was given to the flint types of New England, despite their extremely hard kernels.[75]

Alanson Swan's 110 improved acres produced only 100 bushels of Indian Corn, according to the 1850 census records. The average farm in Boston Township had only 61.3 improved acres yet produced 154.2 bushels of Indian corn. The livestock figure for the Swan farm in 1850 is consistent with the township average, suggesting his corn was primarily used for feed. For the most part, the corn grown on a farm was consumed on the farm. The real economic value of corn was in the form of pork or beef. Industrial Schedules for the period do show that some corn entered directly into local commerce, usually in the form of whiskey.

Distilleries came into existence almost as soon as the first settlers arrived in the Ohio country. In 1810 Whiskey sold at $.75 a gallon and each bushel of corn produced three gallons, (11 bushels were needed to make a barrel). In 1806, Aaron Norton built a gristmill near the Priors, (the east side of Northampton Township near Mud Brook) followed shortly afterward by a distillery.[76] By 1830, Boston had a distillery capable of producing three barrels of whiskey per day (93 gallons), which would require 33 bushels of corn.[77] Most of the whiskey produced by local distilleries was exported and eventually became a substantial business.[78] In 1830 and 1831, the amount of whiskey that arrived in Cleveland by canal was between 2,000 and 2,500 barrels. By 1837 this total had increased to over 11,000 barrels.[79]

Although there are no distilleries listed in the 1850 Products of Industry for the recreation area's townships in Summit County, the 1860 listings show a distillery in Portage Township, just south of

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[74]Jones, History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880, p. 50.

[75]Ibid., p. 53.

[76]Scrattish, Historic Resource Study, p. 93.

[77]Ibid., p. 144.

[78]Ibid., p. 52.

[79]Marilyn Merriweather, compiler, "The Beardsley Papers" unpublished collection, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Historic Research Files

the park. Fay N Doty (sic) distillery produced 8,500 gallons of whiskey from 2,000 bushels of corn. This would suggest that 4.25 bushels of corn produced a gallon of whiskey. The value of the whiskey produced at his distillery was listed at $2,125. In 1850, one bushel of corn, valued at 50 cents, could be turned into 55 cents worth of corn meal or 94 cents worth of whiskey.[80]

Ohio ranked third in oats production throughout the mid 19th century. Oats were the favored horse feed and areas that produced a great deal of wheat depended on horses, so those areas typically grew a great deal of oats.[81] Prior to the Civil War, oats were not considered a cash crop and were primarily used by farmers or townspeople who kept horses.[82] Alanson Swan's farm produced 300 bushels of oats and had two horses, according to the 1850 census records. The average Boston Township farm had two horses and produced 97.5 bushels of oats. Mr. Swan's oat cultivation was probably driven by the horses he had in the canal livery. Swan's livery was described by Grismer as follows:

> "To permit change of horses at regular intervals, stables had to be available along the canal. These stables usually were provided by tavern keepers. One of the largest stables in this locality was owned by Tavern Keeper Alonzon Swan at Johnny Cake Lock.[83]

Swan's 1850 oat production would suggest that he had the capacity of feeding 10 horses annually in his canal livery stables.[84]
The impact of the Ohio & Erie Canal on the landscape went beyond changes in the physical landscape. It not only opened distant

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[80]These values are based on production figures taken from the U.S. Census, Summit County Industrial Schedule mill listings for 1850.

[81]Jones, History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880, p. 55.

[82]Ibid., p. 56.

[83]Grismer, Akron & Summit County, p. 91.

[84]The NPS Historic Resource Study: Cuyahoga Valley, 1985, states that Swan's livery "accommodated 300 of them (horses) at one time." There is no footnote for this statistic. The only reference to 300 horses at Swan's livery in the local histories or records is found in Perrin's History of Summit County which states "When it is remembered that nearly three hundred horses were fed by Mr. Swan, it will be seen that the business undertaken was on an extensive plan." No reference is made to all 300 horses being housed by Swan at one time, as opposed to over a period of time.

markets for cash crops but also created a demand for a crop that was not thought to have a cash value.

The Agricultural Economy of the Everett Service Area

In order to generate an analysis of the agricultural economy that supported the hamlet of Everett, the area that was serviced by the hamlet must be defined. After the radius for this service area is determined, the agricultural production and consumption for the area will be examined to estimate the amount of production available for market sale. The delineation of the service area will be determined by the distribution of lower order service centers in a nine-township area, the postal service area for the community, and the location of farms belonging to families that attended church or school in Everett. This service area should not be confused with the boundaries for the cultural landscape analysis.

The availability of 1856 township maps for Summit County provides a graphic representation of the distribution of crossroads settlements like Everett. Geographer Glenn Trewartha identifies communities like Everett as unincorporated hamlet settlement types.[85] These communities existed to provide goods and services to a hinterland region. As German geographer, Professor Walter Christaller, noted in his seminal work Central Places in Southern Germany, a central place equals a central function, meaning the exchange of central goods and services.[86] The lowest form of these central place settlements is defined by the marketplace.[87] His central service area studies of southern Germany found that the average distance between two central places is generally about 7-9 kilometers, (4.62 - 5.94 miles).[88]

In John Brush's "The Hierarchy of Central Places in Southwestern Wisconsin" he applies Christaller's model to the mid-west. Brush acknowledges that Christaller's model has been criticized because there is no such thing as the purely uniform territory that would

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[85]See Glenn Trewartha, "The Unincorporated Hamlet: One Element of the American Settlement Fabric, AAAG (1943)

[86]Walter Christaller, Central Places in Southern Germany, translated from Die Zentralen Orte in Suddeutschland by Carlisle W. Baskin, Randolph-Macon College (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1966) p. 140.

[87]Ibid.

[88]Ibid., p. 159.

be needed for Christaller's geometric spatial models.[89] He suggests that the "American Middle West seems to fulfill the ideal conditions as nearly as possible."[90] He compares the model to the reality of his Wisconsin study area by pointing out that if the hamlets were perfectly spaced in Christaller's hexagonal system, they would be 5.8 miles apart. Instead, they occur in a mean distance of 5.5 miles from one another and higher order central places.[91]

The 5.5 mile mean distance does not hold true for the unincorporated hamlets in the Cuyahoga Valley area. Seven crossroads hamlets are evident in a nine-township study, with Boston Township being the central township. Within the nine-township study area the mean distance between the hamlets and higher-order central places -- such as village and towns-- is 1.842 miles. This would create a service area with a .921 mile radius. (SEE APPENDIX A) The 1874 Summit County Atlas Map show the same hamlets and higher order central places.

The difference in the mean distance between these settlement types is attributable to the topography land and transportation routes of the study area. As Trewartha notes in his study of this settlement type in southwestern Wisconsin, the distribution of settlements is based on natural factors, manufacturing locations, and through lines of transportation.[92] The nine townships used in the Cuyahoga Valley study area are characterized by valley walls, the implicit manufacturing location advantages of the Cuyahoga River, and a north-south regional transportation route -- the Ohio & Erie Canal.

Historic records from three primary central service institutions in Everett -- the post office, the school, and the church -- were used to determine the service area. The 1880 application for a new post office at Everett lists the nearest post office to the proposed one on the same route as Peninsula, two and one-half miles away. The nearest post office in the opposite direction (southerly) is listed as Buckeye (Niles/ Botzum), also two and one-half miles away. The population to be supplied by the proposed post office is listed as six to eight hundred. It is logical to assume that the

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[89]John E. Brush, "The Hierarchy of Central Places in Southwestern Wisconsin" Geographical Review, 43 (July 1953) 380

[90]Ibid., p. 381.

[91]Ibid., p. 393.

[92]Trewartha, Unincorporated Hamlet, p. 5.7

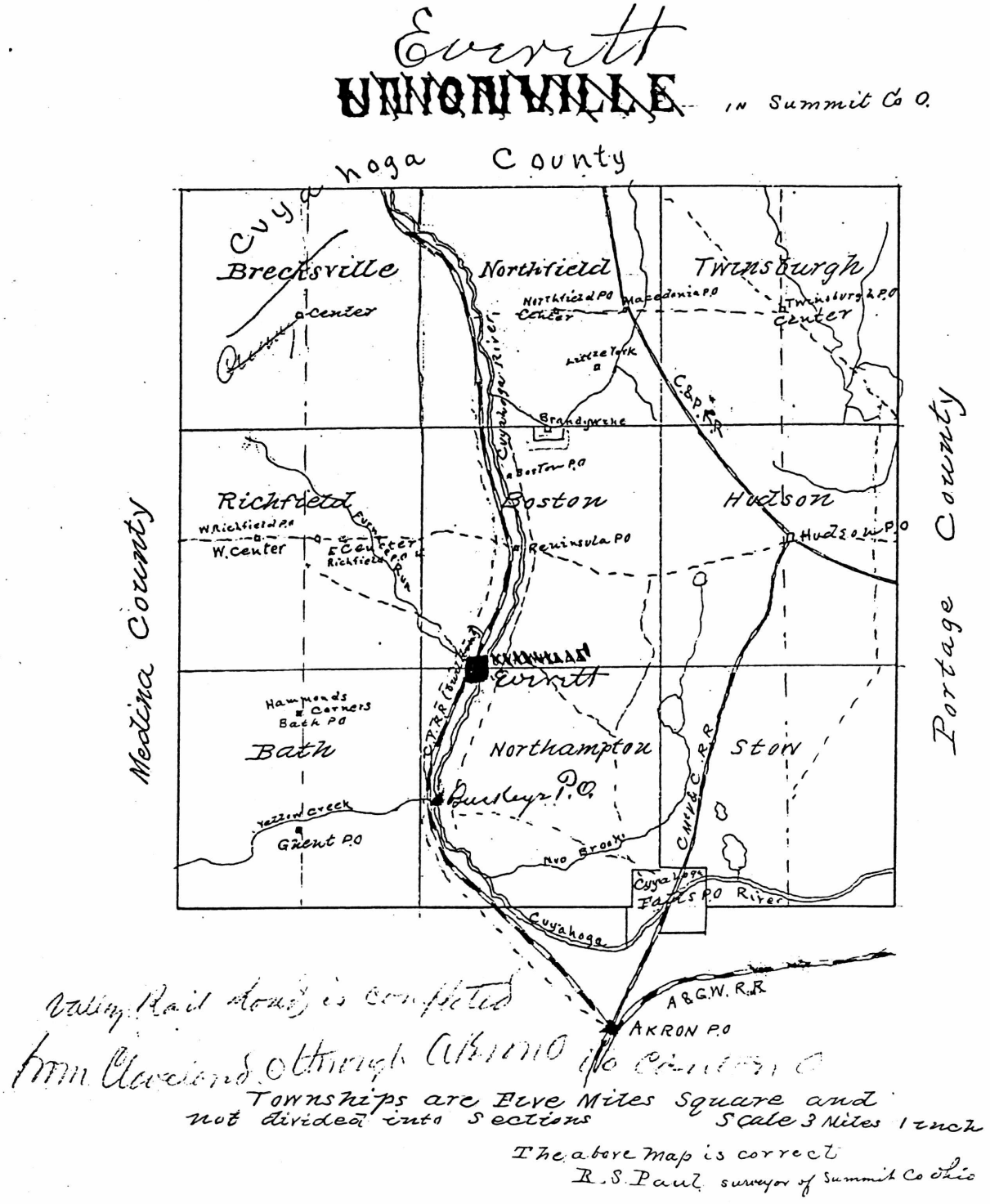


Figure 10
1880 Everett Postal Service Area Map

geographical service area for the Everett post office, given the distances of the nearest post offices, would be two and one-half miles in diameter.

A 1903-4, and 1904-5 rooster of the students at the school provides several names that correspond to property owner names listed in parcels surrounding Everett on the 1910 atlas map. Lawson Scobie is assumed to be related to James Scobie, who owned land approximately 1.94 miles from the crossroads on Oak Hill Road, according to the 1910 Atlas Map. This would account for the greatest distance from farm to school and suggests a 1.94 mile radius for the service area.

According to the Everett Church of Christ, Early Records, 1901 - 1930s, the 1901 congregation consisted of 37 members. Again, the 1910 atlas map was examined to match names of property owners with names found in the congregation. The congregation member who lived furthest away from the crossroads was assumed to be one of the Carters, who owned land 1.55 miles from the crossroads. This would suggest a 1.55 mile service area radius for the church.[93]

Averaging the service area distance for the church, the school, the postal service area, and the mean distance between hamlets and/or trading centers in the study area (SEE APPENDIX A) produces a radius of approximately 1.42 miles. Drawing a circle on a map is not necessarily an indication of the way people actually lived in the community. Former residents Chester and Julia Osborne recalled that

> "people in Everett associated more with people in Peninsula then people in Ira. Everett people belonged to the Peninsula Grange and went to school in Peninsula, where as people in Ira did everything in Bath . . . the church, the school, . . . "[94]

They referred to the Cranzes (a farmstead off Ira Road) as separated from them, being in the other valley.[95] Peninsula is more than twice as far from Everett than Ira and further north than

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[93]Unfortunately, there is no 1900 property owner map for Boston Township that would make this analysis more precise. The 1891 atlas map was also examined for names of the congregation members to compensate for this obvious potential for error. It should be remembered that the objective is to approximate the service area, rather than to determine a definitive boundary.

[94]Chester and Julia Osborne, Interview, page 5.

[95]Ibid.

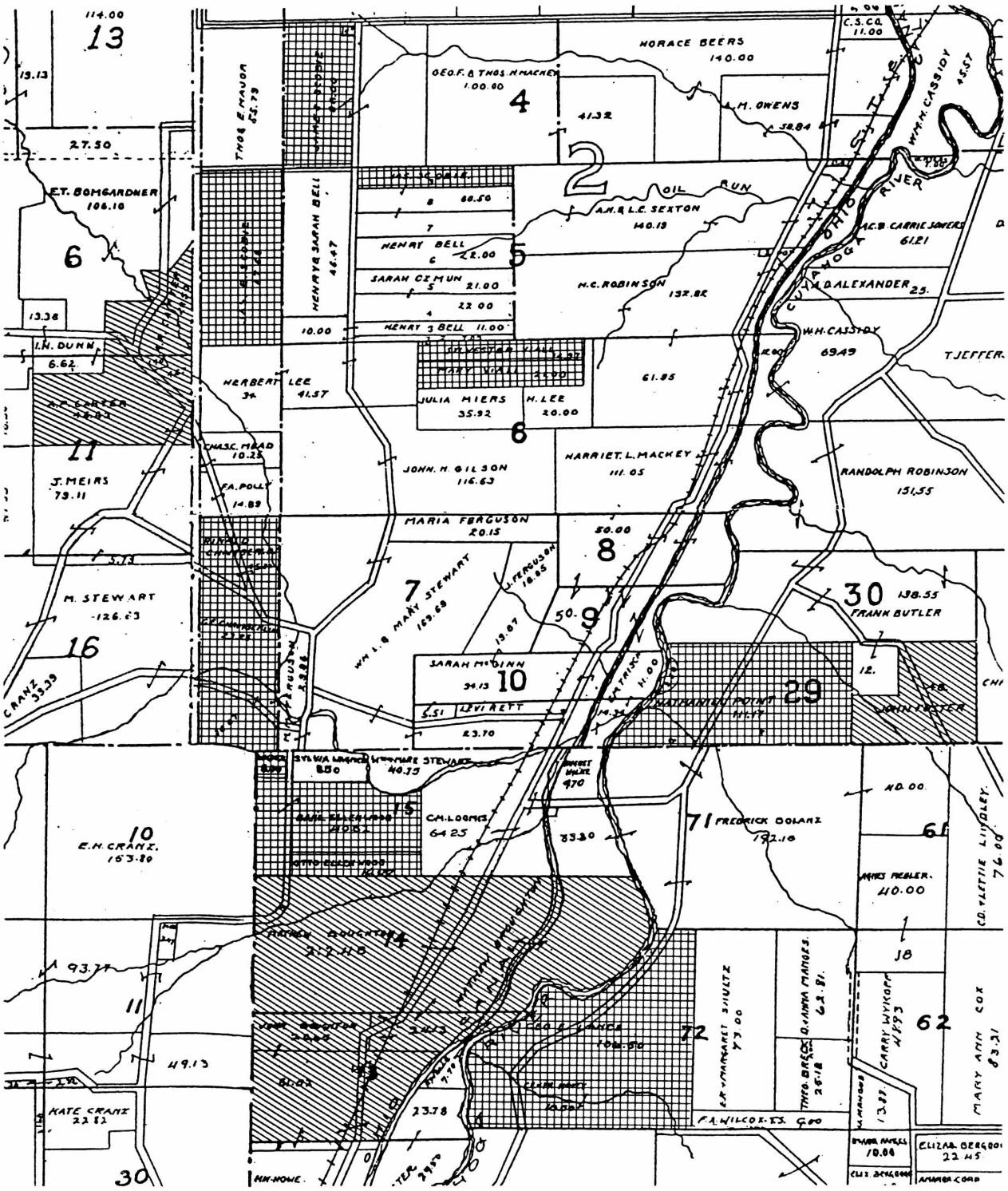


Figure 11
1901 Church of Christ and 1904-5 Everett School Service Areas

the 1.42 mile radius circle. Local historian Randy Bergdorf drew a seven sided polygon on a map to delineate the community of Everett. The polygon fits in a circle that measures 2.84 miles in diameter, and some points are close to the circumference. For the purposes of this study, the 1.42 mile radius will be used.

The service area for Everett, or Unionville as it was listed on the 1856 map, was more fortunate than many other crossroad community hinterlands in that it had a lock and canal. Presumably, this allowed for the shipment of agricultural goods to market. (Although there was no grist mill in Unionville, the canal records show that both wheat and flour were shipped.) The canal and lock could also have generated a local trade economy separate from the agricultural productions.

Tabulating the 1850 Productions of Agriculture statistics for the 1.42 mile radius Everett service area and subtracting out the estimated farmstead consumption amounts provides an estimate of the amount of market produce that supported this community. A similar analysis for Boston Township serves as a comparison of the service area to the township. One factor that should be controlled for is the canal, given its potential for playing a dominant role in the local economy. An adjacent township without a regional transportation route will be analyzed for this purpose.

The production statistics for the service area are based on the data recorded for the farms in the area. The boundary for the service area of Everett, or Unionville, in the 1850s is 1.42 mile radius, as previously discussed. Using the 1856 Summit County Atlas Map, and the 1852 Summit County Tax Assessors Map, 21 property owners were identified within the 1.42 mile radius service area, 14 of which were listed in the 1850 U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture. Production figures from each farmer were totaled for the service area agricultural production figure. (SEE APPENDIX B)

Consumption rates were based on statistics used by Robert E. Gallman's 1970 Agricultural History article "Self-sufficiency in the Cotton Economy of the Antebellum South." Gallman's analysis relies heavily on United States Department of Agriculture records of grain consumption in the United States from 1909-14. He used ese data for their comprehensive nature, although they are admittedly higher than what would have been the actuality in the antebellum south.[96]

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[96]Robert E. Gallman, "Self-Sufficiency in the Cotton Economy of the Antebellum South" Agricultural History, Volume XLIV Number 1 January 1970, (University of California, Davis, California, 1970) p. 10.

CONSUMPTION RATES

SEED ALLOWANCES:	1/9	OF TOTAL CROP[97]
PEOPLE:	7.5	BUSHELS
HORSES:	21.6	BUSHELS
OXEN:	38.11	BUSHELS
MILCH COWS:	8.99	BUSHELS
OTHER CATTLE:	2.60	BUSHELS
SHEEP:	0.60	BUSHELS
SWINE:	9.8	BUSHELS OF CORN[98]

These consumption rates are expressed in terms of the broad category of grain, instead of specific types of grains listed in the census agricultural production records. To calculate the total consumption of grain from the amounts of specific grain types produced, all grains were converted to corn units. Battalio and Kagel, in their article "The Structure of Antebellum Southern Agriculture: South Carolina, A Case Study" used Agricultural Reports from the 1850s and other primary source documentation, such as planters journals, to convert all grain types into corn units. The conversion rates were based on relative monetary or nutritional value of the grains, depending on which produced a figure in corn units closest to the actual bushel amount.[99]

GRAIN	CORN UNIT BUSHEL
BUCKWHEAT:	0.79
INDIAN CORN	1.00
OATS	0.50
RYE	0.50
WHEAT	0.79

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[97]USDA records indicate that seed allowances varied from 1/8 to 1/10 of the total crop depending on the type of crop. The 1/9 figure was determined as an average.

[98]Raymond C. Battalio and John Kagel, "The Structure of Antebellum Southern Agriculture: South Carolina, A Case Study" Agricultural History: A Publication of the Agricultural History Society (Davis, California, University of California, 1970) Battalio and Kagel's study lists 7 bushels of corn as needed to produce 100 lbs. of pork and an average slaughter weight of 140 lbs. This suggests that the annual corn unit consumption of swine was 9.8 bushels.

[99]Ibid., p. 38.

According to the 1850 U.S. Census records[100], the 1856 agricultural production records, and the above consumption and conversion rates, the service area for Unionville (Everett) produced 3,921.69 corn units and consumed 3,516.27 corn units. This left approximately 10% of production for market. This type of analysis showed a 12.5% deficit in Boston Township agricultural production, showing that consumption exceeded production by that figure. Bath Township was used as the non-canal control area. Bath Township also had a production deficit, but only 3.8%. Although agriculture is the most frequently listed occupation in the census records, and therefore a substantial part of the economy, these figures suggest that in the 1850s, the extent to which production exceeded consumption did not generate sufficient surplus to have a market economy for agricultural production. (SEE APPENDIX C)

The same analysis was done with the 1870 Productions Agriculture records for the service area. Of the 17 names appearing on parcels within the service area as drawn on the 1874 map, 10 are found in the 1870 U.S. Census Productions of Agriculture records. The total corn unit production for these farms totaled 7,956.6 bushels. Accounting for the livestock, seed allowance, and estimated population, the total consumption for the service area is 2998.17 bushels. This represents a surplus of 4958.43 bushels, suggesting approximately 67.5% of the agricultural production was available for sale. The same calculations were done for Boston and Bath Township, using the 1870 census and 1874 atlas map data. Results suggest that 50.4% of Boston Township's agricultural production and 65.0% of Bath Township's production was available for market sale. (SEE APPENDIX C)

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[100]The average household size for Boston Township in 1850 was 3.76 persons. This figure was used to determine human consumption per farm household.

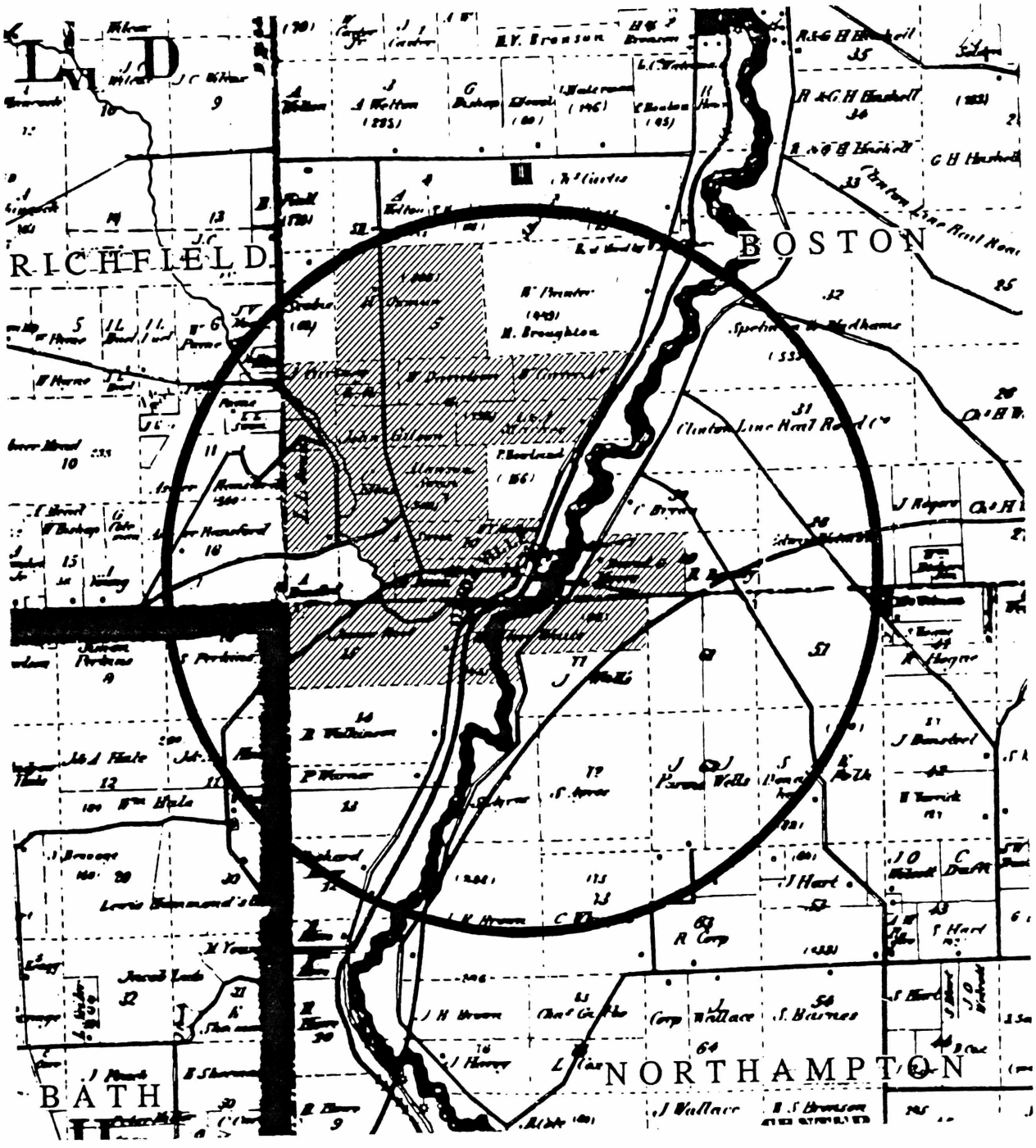


Figure 12
Everett Service Area, 1850 Agricultural Production

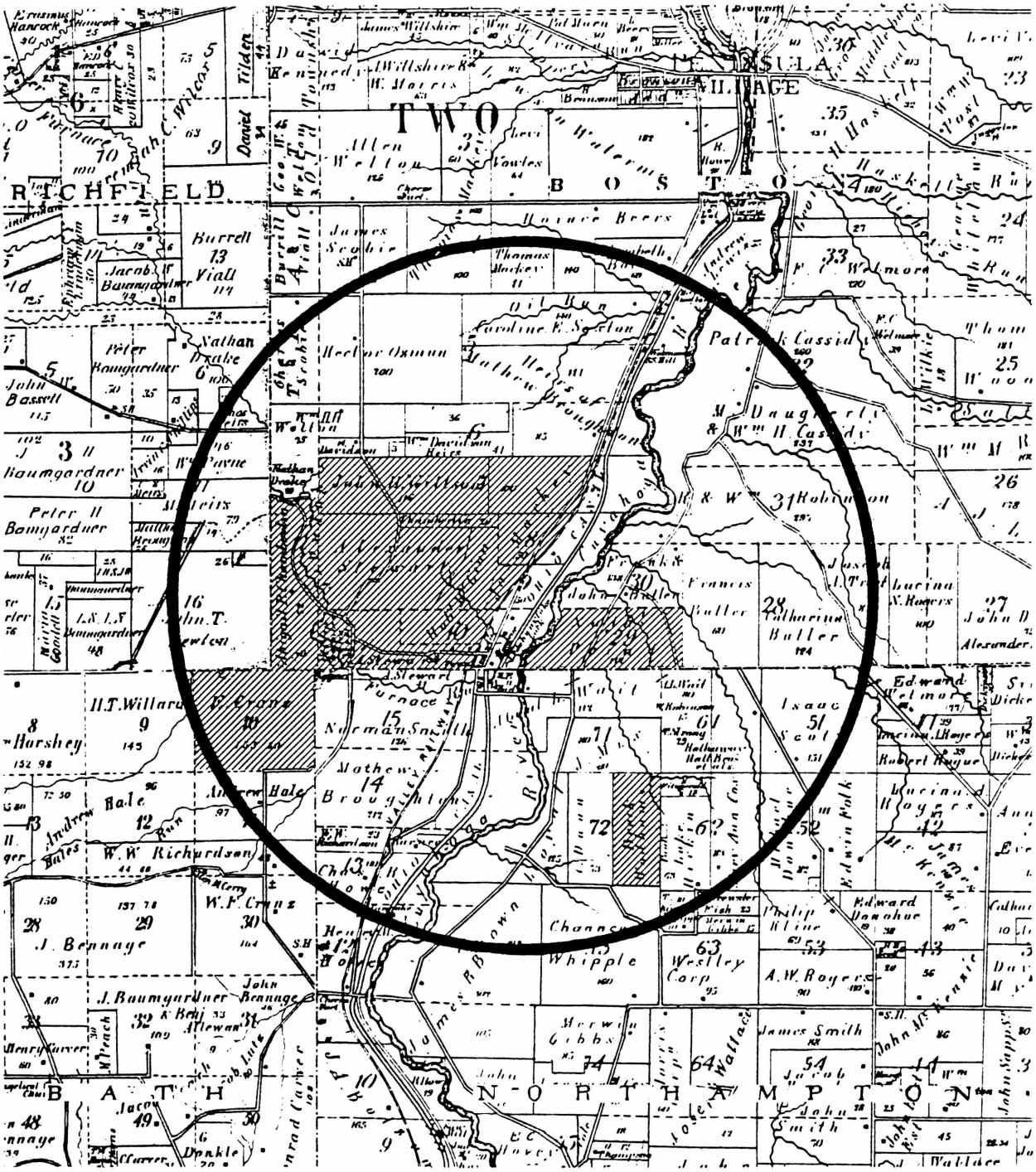


Figure 13
Everett Service Area, 1870 Agricultural Production

Clearly, both the Everett service area and the townships had a much stronger agricultural market economy in the 1870s than in the 1850s. These production records reflect the beginning of the "Scientific Farming Era" when productions generally increased due to new methods and equipment.[101]

Two noticeable shifts in the figures for 1850 and 1870 are apparent in the number of oxen and the production of oats. Within the service area, the number of working oxen decreased by approximately 74%. According to the consumption figures used, oxen consumed a considerable amount of grain annually (38.11 bushels of corn units). Oat production showed a substantial increase. The service area produced a total of 1,466 bushels in 1850, while in 1870, the production total was 3,225. This was due, in great part, to the demand from Schumacher's mills in Akron. Ferdinand Schumacher marketed his rolled oats to the Union Army during the Civil War. Many farmers took advantage of the high prices which Schumacher, a valley resident, offered for their locally-grown oats. His business, which later became the Quaker Oats Company, created a market for a grain that previously had little cash value.

The dramatic increase in the agricultural production available for sale between 1850 and 1870 would suggest increased physical growth, not only in Everett but also the study area. Evidence of this growth should be reflected in the number of buildings in Everett and the number of hamlets in the study area.

The crossroads community grew during this period, but not beyond the limit of what Trewartha would define as an unincorporated hamlet settlement type. An 1852 county tax assessor's map lists nine separate property owners. The 1856 atlas map shows a community made up of eight buildings. An 1870 tax assessor's map lists 14 property owners and the 1874 atlas map show a community of 11 buildings. Given that the estimated amount of agricultural market production increased from 10% to 67.5%, the increase in community size of only three buildings seems insubstantial. The growth that did occur appears to have been solely a result of the growth in agricultural production. The Ohio & Erie Canal packet boat era was over by 1856, but Everett did not decline. By 1850 and beyond, Everett was more economically dependent on agriculture than transportation.

Agricultural Practices and Cultural Influences

The role of agriculture in the development of Everett's cultural landscape cannot be overstated. The one remaining farmstead in

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[101]For more information on Scientific Farming in the Cuyahoga Valley see "Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley" Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places.

Everett, located on the Hawkins property, is an important cultural link between the crossroads community and the surrounding fields that delineate the hamlet's identity. Geographer Glenn Trewartha identified two elements of a hamlet's residential function that differs from residential areas in larger settlements. One of these is the presence of hamlet homes that are farmsteads with outbuildings.[102]

In another article "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads" Trewartha noted that "The fields are the sources of the raw materials from which agricultural products are made. It is at the farmstead where these raw materials from the fields are collected, processed, stored or fed, and made ready for sale."[103] From a geographer's perspective, Trewartha argues that farmstead "areas, dimensions, locations, number of buildings, and the sizes, functions, and arrangements of the buildings and yards are essential ingredients of a region's settlement geography."[104]

Trewartha gathered data on farmsteads throughout the country for his analysis. His source material included aerial photographs, local and county fire insurance company records, and farmstead plats prepared by high school students in vocational agriculture programs. Although his study did not include data from Ohio, one of the six distinct regions he identified, the New York-Boston Fluid Milk area, is consistent with the dairying tradition and cultural heritage of Ohio's Western Reserve and the Everett study area.[105]

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[102]Trewartha, Unincorporated Hamlet, p. 49.

[103]Glenn T. Trewartha "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads" Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Volume XXXVIII, (Ralph H. Brown and Henry Madison Kendall, editors, 1948, Reprinted with permission of the original publishers by Kraus Reprint Ltd. Vaduz, 1965) p. 169.

[104]Ibid., p. 170.

[105]H.G.H. Wilhelm's The Origin and Distribution of Settlement Groups: Ohio -1850- shows that the 1850 census data lists 37.5% of all Boston township migrants as natives of New England, while over 59% are listed as natives of the Middle Atlantic states. It should be noted that he includes New York in the Mid-Atlantic region, although many scholars include Upstate New York in the New England extended cultural region. A review of the 1850 census information for Everett households reveals that the most commonly listed places of nativity are Ohio, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The 1880 census records Place of Birth listings of Everett are consistent with the 1850 locations, providing evidence of a persistent New England or extended New England cultural influence.

Over one-half of the surveyed farmsteads in the eastern dairy area are rectangular or square, with the number of buildings varying from four to nine buildings. Farmsteads in this region are smaller in area than the other five regions, and nearly one-fifth had a distinctly elongated appearance. Ninety percent of the farmhouses were frame construction and located on the road side of the farmstead with the farm buildings in the rear.[106]

Eighty-one per cent of the barns are rectangular structures with either single-ridge or hip roofs, and 94 percent are of frame construction. Although Hog houses and sheep sheds are not typical of the surveyed farms, 86% of the farmsteads did have chicken houses, many with two.[107]

The Hawkins farmstead evidence many typical characteristics of the northeastern dairying region farmstead type. This could be due to the New England cultural influence found in northeastern Ohio, a similar hilly topography, and the predominance of dairying in the Western Reserve. The Hawkins farmstead occupies a small area and contains five buildings. The frame house is located on the road side of the farm and the outbuildings are located in the rear. The frame barn is rectangular and has a single-ridge roof. There are no hog houses or sheep sheds, but the Hawkins farmstead contains two chicken houses. Trewartha found this feature to be an important element of farmsteads in this region.[108]

Oral histories of former Everett residents reveal the important role agriculture played in the lives of the residents. Early 20th century farming is remembered as a cooperative effort. Chester Osborne grew up on a 234 acre dairy farm that no longer exists. His family's farm was the former Stewart Farmstead located just south of Everett Road. He recalled that farmers in Everett exchanged help.

> "When we threshed everybody would come and help us, then we had to go help everybody else. When they were all there for a meal, you had to feed them all, too. I remember my mother worked for two or three days getting ready for the threshers."[109]

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[106]Ibid., 223.

[107]Ibid., page 222

[108]Ibid., page 222.

[109]Chester and Julia Osborne, Interview, p. 5.

It took two to three days to finish the threshing on one farm and it was two to three weeks before everyone's threshing was completed.

The farm that Helyn Toth's family farmed consisted of 35 acres just east of the canal towpath. She recalls that these fields were planted in vegetables such as sweet corn, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, lima beans, muskmelons, watermelons, beats, turnips, parsnips, and squash.[110] Helyn remembers the love her father had for the fertile and loamy valley soil. She writes

> "A good crop was one of his greatest satisfactions. In the '70s (1970s), when the flood waters took out the covered bridge, the bridge first formed a dam that flooded the fields along the creek. Rocks and Sand replaced much of the good soil. My Dad was devastated and died soon after."[111]

RECREATIONAL LAND USES

Former residents of Everett fondly remember the little crossroads and the surrounding area as a great place to play. Mrs. Helyn Toth, who grew up in the Hunt farmhouse, recalls that "As children, we had our own paradise with trees, wildflowers, wild animals, a swimming 'hole', a place to fish, birds and lots of space. We actually felt a little sorry for the city people who lived so close to each other!" Favorite activities of her as a child in the 1920s included swimming in the creek, ice skating on the canal and picking flowers. Her written memories describe the wild flowers as follows:

> A favorite place to find peace and comfort was the delightful woods across the creek! There were deep purple, med. purple, pale orchid violets; also yellow and white ones; bluebells, trillium, wild geranium, bloodroot, wild ginger, day lilies, daisies, buttercups, to name a few. We also knew where to find trailing arbutus which was sort of special. I picked huge bouquets of violets whenever they were in bloom. They didn't last long, but it was fun picking the long-stemmed wildflowers.[112]

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[110]Helyn Toth, "My Everett Ties: More Remembrances" p. 1.

[111]Ibid., p. 5.

[112]Helyn Fiedler Toth, "My Everett Ties", 1993.

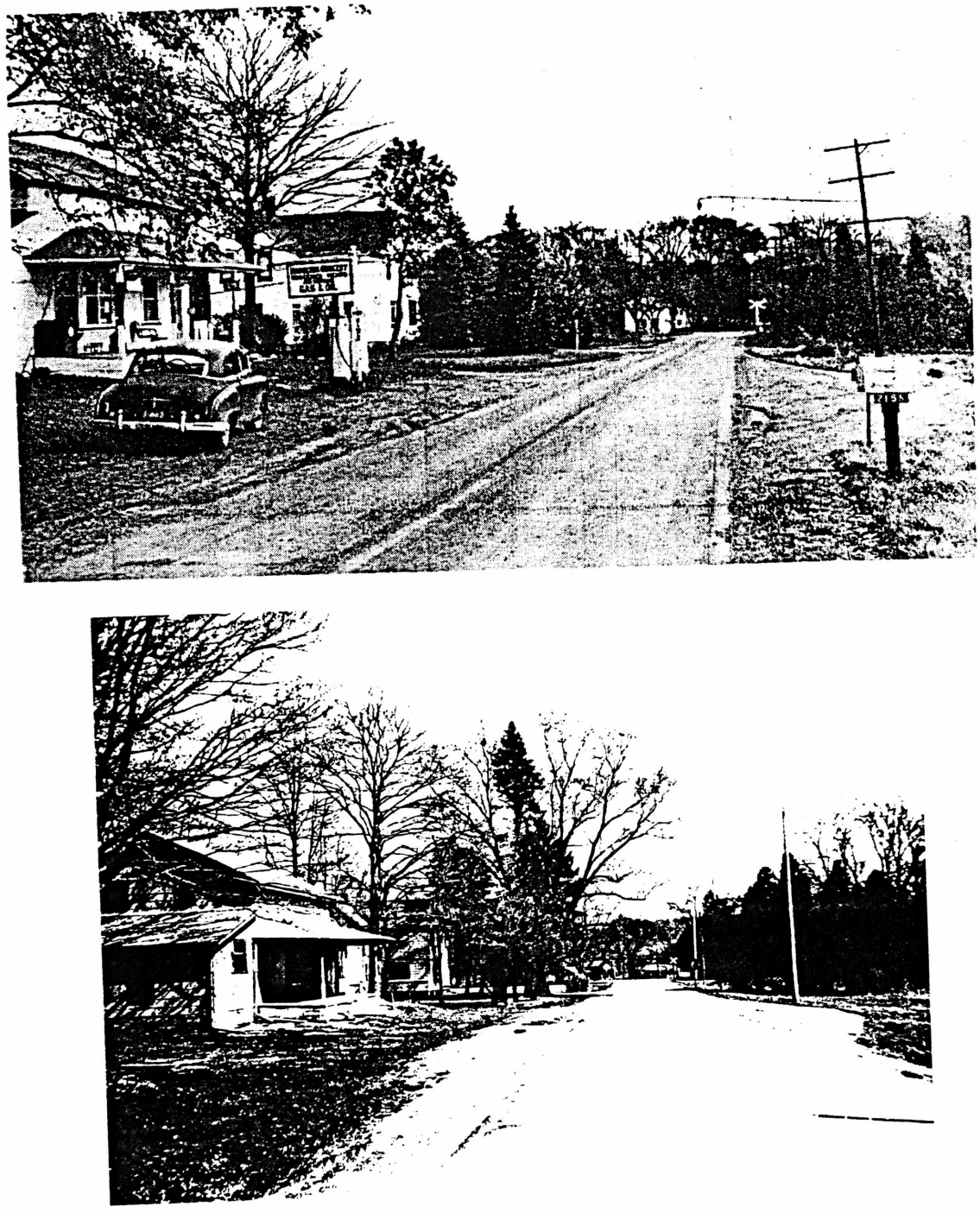


Figure 14
Everett Road facing East, 1955 and 1994

Chester Osborne, who moved to Everett in 1909 at age five, remembers swimming and fishing in the river, and swimming in the canal. Before the 1913 flood, he remembers children swimming in the Aqueduct, where "There was plank you know to carry the water and we always figured that's a pretty good place to swim."[113] Chester also recalled hunters coming to Everett, presumably by train, from Cleveland and Akron, and hunting rabbits and ducks.

The map of Everett prepared by Helyn Toth for her eighth grade project shows an area of land south of the "Gas Station" (Sager's General Store) labeled "Park Board", indicating a land use related to recreation in the valley, rather than only Everett. A letter dated May 12, 1950, from H. S. Wagner refers to nursery stock for the City of Cuyahoga Falls being taken from Everett. Specific species mentioned in the letter are Nine Barks, Vine Honeysuckles, and Red Twigged Dogwood.[114] This nursery was located immediately west of the railroad tracks south of Everett Road and north of Furnace Run.

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[113]Chester and Julia Osborne, Interview, 1980.

[114]Letter from H.S. Wagner, Akron Metropolitan Park District to F.B. Coup, dated May 12, 1950.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

As a part of the National Park Service's Cultural Landscape Inventory pilot project, the Everett area was inventoried. Level I information from this reconnaissance survey will serve as the base line data for the study area. General physical characteristics of the area are assessed to provide a description of features that are common to Everett and define the community's character. The general physical patterns and characteristics of the community will be discussed first, followed by a site by site inventory of features.

Topography

The crossroads community of Everett lies in the Cuyahoga River valley, along the western edge of the Appalachian Plateau. Geologic features of the area include sandstone and shale sedimentary rocks covered with glacial deposits.[115] Broad, steep-sided valleys, such as the Cuyahoga, were created by uplift and erosion that resulted in huge movements in the earth's crust, which occurred at the end of the Paleozoic Era.[116] Approximately 65,000 years ago, the Wisconsin glacier created the Great Lakes, which had a profound impact on drainage patterns. Ice sheets deposited clayey till and fine grained outwash in the Cuyahoga Valley and left U-shaped ribbons of terminal moraine in the Boston and former Northampton township area.[117]

The Environmental Assessment for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area describes the Everett topography as ranging "from nearly level to steep and hummocky, but it is interspersed in places with bogs and small depressions."[118]

An 1888 Summit County directory described Everett as "surrounded by a very hilly country and in the bottoms the land is very

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[115]Environmental Assessment General Management Plan: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, (Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, United State Department of the Interior, 1976), p. 10.

[116]Ibid.

[117]Ibid.

[118]Ibid., p. 17.

fertile."[119] The USGS Map for the Peninsula Quadrangle depicts a steep valley wall immediately north of Everett Road with a grade increase from approximately 140' within a linear distance of approximately 700'. This represents an approximate 27% increase in grade. South of Everett Road the increase in grade is only about 2.5% over a 2,000' distance, producing a topography that is more rolling than steep.

The extant buildings and sites of former structures that define the community of Everett are located on flat riverine or valley edge terraces. These areas are relatively well-drained and escape all but the most intensive floods. These terraces border the resource rich floodplain and have served as a settlement site for both prehistoric and historic communities.

Soils

A 1976 environmental assessment of the recreation area characterizes the soils around the Everett area as Chili soils. This type is described as having good drainage, a gravelly consistency and gravelly loam subsoils above a layer of sand and gravel.[120] Although this may pertain to the upland area around Everett, the crossroads area and surrounding farm fields have a much different soil composition.

Although the floodplain appears rocky today, it is probable that the surface originally was characterized by rich, essentially rock-free, loam or silt loam soils. A former occupant of the Hunt Farm, Henry Fiedler, recalls farming the rich, loamy soil occurring on the floodplain surface. Mr. Fiedler's daughter recalls a devastating flood in the 1970s replaced much of the loam with rocks and sand.[121] Apparently, while the fields were open and in cultivation, surging flood water replaced the rich, but shallow floodplain topsoil with sand and gravel. It is not currently known if the topsoil was swept away, or was instead buried by the flood deposited gravels.

Archeological investigations in 1994 discovered a deep silt deposit covering the original loam surface on the terrace north of Everett

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[119]The City of Akron and Summit County Directory, 1888, (Akron, Ohio: N.H. Burch & Co.'s, 1887) p. 680.

[120]Environmental Assessment General Management Plan : Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1976) p. 17.

[121]Helyn Fiedler Toth, More remembrances . . ., Cuyahoga Valley NRA Historic Research Files, December 1992.

Road.[122] The silt was most likely deposited as slopewash from the uplands to the north-northwest. During the historic era the uplands and upland slopes were cleared for use as crop land or pasture lands. Currently, a minimum of three feet of silt (colluvium) caps the original terrace surface at these properties in Everett.

The upper portion of the original terrace soil is a rich, black loam that is totally devoid of rocks or gravel. This loam grades into a yellow-brown, silty loam which extends several feet below surface. At the Muar and Osborne Houses sites, this silt loam was discovered to extend more than three feet below surface.

Vegetation

The study area is characterized by mixed oak forest.[123] Species associated with this forest type in the river valley area include beech, sugar maple, red maple, tulip, magnolia, chestnut, white and red oak, and ash.[124] Tributaries like Furnace Run frequently contain the following species: red elm, black and white walnut (butternut), linden, black cherry, sour gum, flowering dogwood, pignut, bitternut, shagbark, mockernut hickory, red mulberry, and elm.[125] Cultivated fields in the study area are predominantly sweet corn and some pumpkin fields. In addition, there are ornamentals such as arborvitae, barberry hedges, pear and apple trees, lilac shrubs, and occasional flower beds containing daffodils and hyacinths. Some areas contain ground covers such as pachysandra, but the mown lawn dominates areas that are not wooded or farmed.

Water Resources

The Cuyahoga River flows generally in a "U" shape, with a glacially drained pattern. Throughout most of its 102 mile length, the Cuyahoga traverses the glaciated Appalachian Plateau, but the last few miles are across the Lake Plain. Two major twentieth century floods in the park, the 1913 and 1959 floods, established the

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[122]Supervisory Archeologist, MWAC, Results of 1994 archeological investigations at Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Memorandum to Files, 6 October 1994.

[123]David S. Brose, Archaeological Investigations in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit and Cuyahoga Counties, Ohio (Cleveland museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio, 1981) p. 10.

[124]Ibid., p 10-11. (Daubenire, 1930,: Goldthwait, 1958; Morseley, 1897)

[125]Ibid.

Intermediate Regional Flood plain in the area at three quarters of a mile.[126] Everett is approximately one-half mile west of the Cuyahoga River banks.

The Cuyahoga system encompasses a network of 1,200 miles of streams which drain 813 square miles. Furnace Run is one of the major tributaries of the river in the valley.[127] Chester and Julia Osborne, two former residents of Everett remember Furnace Run flooding regularly every year. They also commented that these floods typically didn't do much damage.[128]

The bedrock in the Cuyahoga River floodplain is covered with clay, providing a poor source for groundwater. Wells can be expected to yield under five gallons, which is inadequate for farm and domestic needs. [129]

Buildings and Structures

In the late 1970s Everett's structures were included in a park-wide Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) project. The computer coded information from Everett's OHI forms list common features of the structures. These elements give a general sense of the character of the community's built environment. Buildings in Everett are residential, except Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery, Carter's General Store, the Everett Church of Christ, and several outbuildings. Most buildings have a rectangular plan, although some T and L plans are evident. Setback distances from the road range from 25 feet to 100 feet, with most being in the 40 to 50 feet range. The one residential building that has a 200-foot setback seems more oriented to the railroad than the road.

Buildings range from one and one-half to three stories in height and are predominately of balloon frame construction, although several core sections evidence timber frame construction. The facade orientations of the buildings are almost equally divided between dominant gable, lateral axis and gable-end axis types. Bay width ranges from two to five openings, with most buildings having either two or three openings across the facade.

Simple gable roofs dominate in the community, although gable roofs with side gables are also common. Roof pitches are moderate and

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[126]Ibid., 27.

[127]Ibid., 25.

[128]Chester and Julia Osborne, Interview, Peninsula, Ohio, October, 1980.

[129]National Park Service, Environmental Assessment, p. 28.

most roofs are covered with asphalt shingles or temporary metal roofing. Chimneys are found on approximately half the houses, with the most common chimney location being off-center. Wall coverings include vertical board, vertical board and batten and wood shingles, but horizontal clapboard and drop-siding are the most evident types. The two-over-two window light pattern is found on most of the houses in Everett. Front porches are also typical, as are off-center single front doors.

The second most common building type in the community is the garage, followed by the privy. Both gable and flat roof privies are located in the district. Additional resources include former wells, a foundation of a former structure, some agricultural outbuildings, and a water pump.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The overall pattern of landscape elements, moving from the valley hillsides toward the actual road intersection, is wooded hillsides, followed by farm fields, landscape plantings surrounding the house sites, and finally the road system. Wooded hillsides confine the westerly approach to the hamlet while the north/ south access passes through farm fields. A canopy of mature plantings frames the north and south approaches to the community providing a strong sense of a visual boundary for Everett. The trees that frame the community create a visual transition from the outside world into the self-contained community.

The built elements of the hamlet are organized in loose clusters that are oriented to the crossroads. Divisions between these clusters are created by the roads themselves, the canal bed, the railroad, along with the Everett Knoll. The residential, commercial, and institutional land uses in Everett were tied either to the agricultural community or the transportation routes. Most of the canal-era land uses took place south of the lock between the canal and Riverview Road. Additional railroad-era commercial, residential, and institutional development was concentrated north of Everett Road. In between these two areas, at the crossroads, the Sager Gas Station and Kepner Store both served an auto-era centralizing function by selling gasoline. This resulted in the general community lacking a business or institutional facility core.

Response to Natural Features

The natural drainage of the Cuyahoga River and Furnace Run most likely influenced the T-intersection layout of the roads, which subsequently influenced patterns of property development. The tillable flood plains surrounding the crossroads community continue to be farmed, but to a lesser extent than had occurred historically. Except Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery, the

buildings along Everett Road are located on the north or uphill side of the road. Rather than these structures being built into the hillside, house sites show evidence of terracing to create a level building area. The valley wall north of Everett Road provides some protection from the Arctic winter winds coming from the northwest. Siting houses at the bottom of this steep hillside could be an intentional effort to provide protection from the elements.

Cultural Traditions

The general layout of the hamlet at a crossroads with outlying fields reflects a European tradition that some scholars regard as the oldest settlement form, dating from the first stationary grouping of extended clans or family groups.[130] Other scholars attribute the development of hamlets to the enforcement of Roman law, which mandated divided land inheritance.[131] Hamlets are widespread throughout Europe and can be regarded as stunted villages located in areas where the land could not support further growth.

Cultural affiliation has been shown to influence the number of unincorporated hamlets. New England's affinity for community living resulted in a higher than average number of village settlements in the areas settled by people from this cultural hearth.[132] In addition, Trewartha found some of the largest number of hamlets in proportion to farm population were located in the northeastern part of the country (Mid-Atlantic and New England states).[133] The 1850 census records for Boston Township show that most residents came from the New England or Mid Atlantic states, suggesting a cultural affiliation associated with this settlement type.[134]

Circulation Networks

The orientation of the buildings to the roadways prevents the community from having a presence apart from the crossroads. These

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[130]Terry Jordan, "Rural Settlement Geography" in GEO 333 Settlement Geography, ed. Dr. Marshall McLellan (Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Document Service, 1986), 254.

[131]Ibid., p. 253.

[132]Trewartha., p. 51.

[133]Ibid., p. 80.

[134]H.G.H. Wilhelm, The Origin and Distribution of Settlement Groups: Ohio 1850

routes dictate the circulation pattern for the community. Gravel pull-offs still exist at the formerly commercial buildings. These pull-offs served as parking and reflect a slower pace of traffic through the hamlet. Historically, activity was probably prevalent and somewhat congested along the two main roads, as people used the roads to walk to a general store and post office, a neighbor's house, church, or the school. Oral histories given by former residents do not recount any particular circulation paths other than the roads. The exception to this would by the practice of school children hiking the train tracks to get to school in Peninsula during the winter. Because of the train traffic there was less snow on the tracks. Today, the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail routes pedestrian and bike traffic along the eastern edge of the hamlet.

Boundary Demarcations

The most prominent demarcations in the hamlet are provided by the transportation routes, namely Riverview and Everett roads, the Ohio & Erie Canal, and the Valley Railway. Furnace Run and Bolanz Road function as the dominant southern boundaries for the community. Lot lines probably date to the mid 1930s. Occasional evidence of fencing is found at the Hawkins farmstead and the Kepner property. The Arborvitae hedges provide a strong delineation of lots in several places.

Archeological Sites

The Everett Knoll Complex Prehistoric District (NR 5/77) lies within the community of Everett. The primary component of the district is the Everett Knoll, which is a mound located south of the church. A 1971 stratigraphic analysis suggests that prehistoric peoples built up an existing knoll formed by glacial deposits. Two additional Hopewell culture sites were recovered, one south of Everett Road and north of Furnace Run and the other north of Furnace Run between the former canal bed and the Cuyahoga River.

Additional historic archeological sites are listed as contributing resources in the Everett Historic District National Register nomination, (NR 1/94). Extant historic materials recovered at the Kepner House site, (33SU136) suggest a mid-19th century occupation of the structure. The archeological site associated with the Chamberlin House (33SU134) revealed a trench and foundation of a previous structure, an outhouse depression, and ceramic dinnerware sherds from the mid 19th century. Excavations at the Swan House site (33SU133) recovered historic materials at the front and back of the house indicating changes in the occupants' socio-economic status due to the construction of the canal.

Archeological investigations of Everett conducted in 1994 revealed further significant artifact deposits.[135] At the Muar house site, concentrations of prehistoric and historic materials were recovered in the north and west yards. Excavations at the Hardy House revealed a deep sill cover for the entire site. The cultural content of the paleosol remains largely undetermined and may contain prehistoric materials in other portions of the project area. Investigations at the Hawkins House site revealed no significant cultural deposits or features. Investigations for the Kepner House leach field showed a highly disturbed area that did not contain any significant deposits of artifacts. The Sager Store and Morgan House site investigations uncovered significant prehistoric and historic deposits, including previously unknown structural features. Excavations at the Duncan House identified a buried cultural horizon west of the house.

Archeological investigations in the Everett area have revealed numerous rich deposits of significant prehistoric and historic artifacts. Most of these investigations were driven by specific construction projects and do not represent the extent of the resources. Additional potential sites that have not been investigated include the Kepner Store site, the Everett Railroad Depot site, and an unidentified stone foundation located south of the Gifford House.

Small Scale Elements

Lot sizes in the hamlet range from .34 acre to 1.35 acres, with the majority of the residential lots being under one acre in size. All of the lots front at least one of the two roads. The asphalt roads are approximately 20 feet wide with gravel berms providing a soft edge. Parking in the hamlet is associated with specific buildings and is typically limited to 2-3 spaces. Existing gravel parking areas are located behind the buildings and do not disturb the relationship between the buildings and the roadways. The fields in agricultural production around the crossroads range in size from approximately 24 acres to 65 acres. South of Everett Road, over 50 acres of open space is owned by the City of Akron.

Distances between the principal buildings range from approximately 50 to 250 feet. The majority of the buildings are between 50 and 100 feet from another primary building. The buildings that comprise the community are grouped into six clusters. These clusters were determined by distances between the buildings and the extent to which the group of buildings read as a unit from the street. The Knoll divides two clusters of the four buildings each

[135]Supervisory Archeologist, MWAC, Memorandum to Files: Results of 1994 archeological investigations at Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

north of Everett Road. The crossroads cluster consists of the Hardy House, the Kepner House, and the Sager/ Stewart buildings. East of Riverview Road, the Duncan, Osborne, Szalay, and Gifford Houses form a cluster. Across the street, south of Everett Road, an additional cluster is formed by the Swan, Osborne, and Muar houses. On Bolanz Road, the Szalay farm market and the Hunt Farmstead buildings form the last remaining cluster.

There appears to be no formal shearing or pruning of vegetation, but the lawns are frequently and uniformly mowed. Additional small scale elements in the landscape include wood telephone and light poles, round topped metal post boxes supported by wooden posts, and modern directional signs.

SITE SPECIFIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

In addition, the inventory included site specific analysis. The historic district was inventoried from west to east along Everett Road, and then north to south along Riverview Road. The information is presented in this order in both narrative and schematic form. Adjacent property tracts will be grouped together. Several sample tree borings were taken as part of this inventory process to date historic vegetation. Those landscape features that are over 50 years old or are known historic cultivars are included in the list of cultural landscape features. If there is an historic photograph of the surveyed area, the surveyed information is compared to what is depicted in the relevant photographs.

Everett Covered Bridge Area
Tract 114-03 and 112-81
Intersection of Oak Hill and Everett roads and South of Everett Road

The steep wooded hillside serves as a background to the intersection of Wheatley and Everett roads. Remnant gravel marks the location the former roadway that connected Wheatley and Everett roads to the reconstructed Everett Covered Bridge. A farmstead on the west side of Wheatley Road would have been included in the Everett Service Area. Original stone abutments of the 1877 covered bridge are still evident. A stand of hardwoods and Scotch Pines is located southwest of the road curve and northeast of the bridge. These trees are approximately 30 years old.

A row of large cut sandstones run along the south edge of Everett Road between a stand of trees and a gravel parking lot. The gravel parking area is separated from the covered bridge by a mown lawn. South of the mown lawn area is a cultivated field. A National Park Service trail to the Environmental Education Center runs from the northern edge of Everett Road uphill.

Cultural Landscape Features:

Tract 114-03

--The steep wooded hillside

Tract 112-81

--Remnant gravel marking the location of the former roadway connecting Wheatley and Everett roads to the reconstructed Everett Covered Bridge.
--Original stone abutments of the 1877 covered bridge
--A stand of hardwoods and Scotch Pines located southwest of the road curve and northeast of the bridge.
--A row of large cut sandstones along the south edge of Everett Road between a stand of trees and a gravel parking lot.
--The cultivated field south of the mown lawn.
--The Arborvitae hedgerow located south of east end of Everett Road

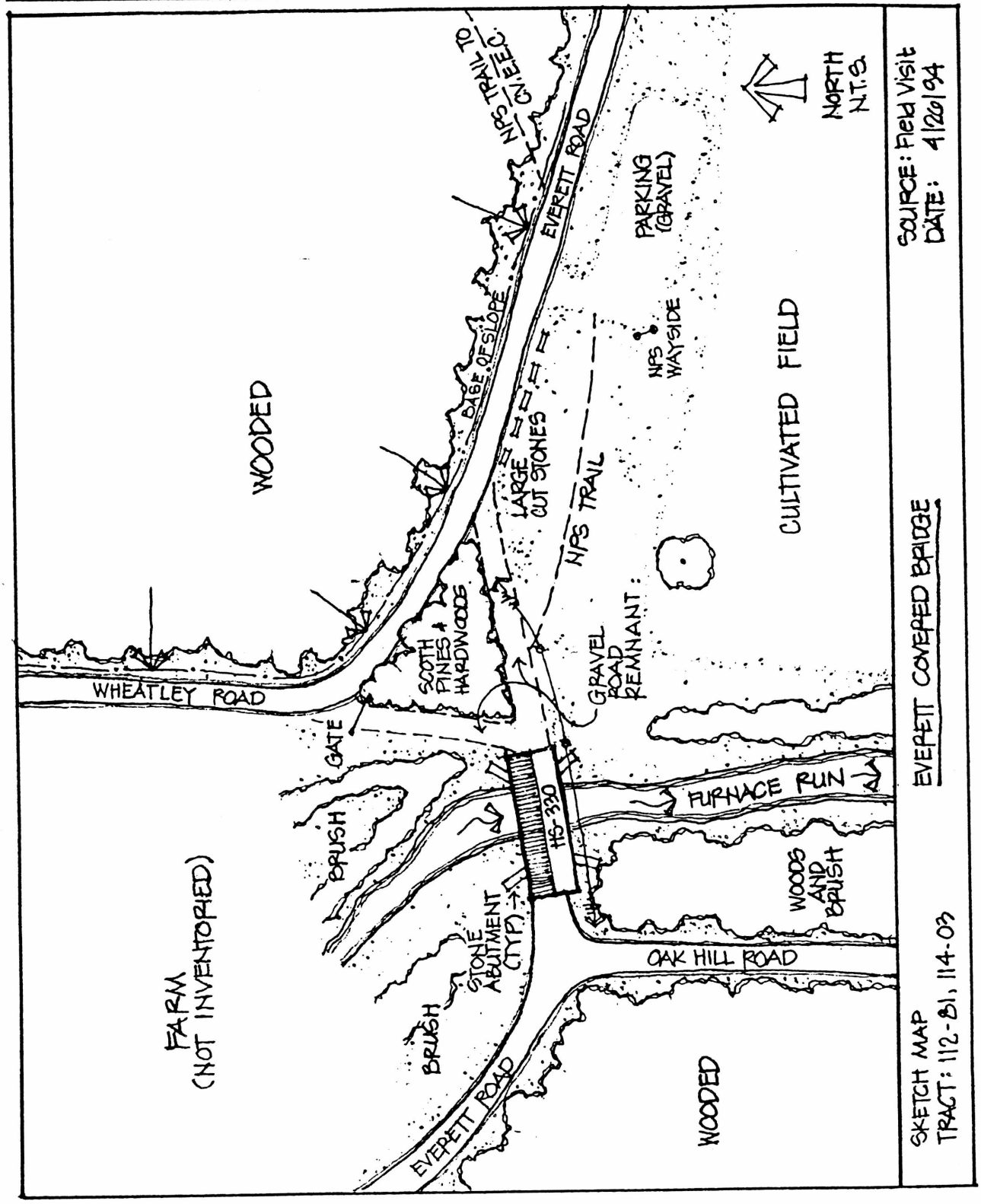


Figure 15
Tract 114-03, 112-81, HS-330
Everett Covered Bridge Sketch Map

Gracey, Schmidt, Church, and Krimmer Area
Tracts 114-41, (HS-479) 114-42, (BLDG 1646-49), 114-43 (HS-478), 114-44, (BLDG 1443, 1444)
Everett Road west of the Knoll

The steep wooded hillside continues to run in front of a younger and smaller treeline (5-10 years old) west of the Gracey House. East of the house, at the bottom of the treeline is a row of Spruce Trees. Two vintage lilac bushes flank the Gracey House, followed by a silver maple and spruce with a bed of a flowering ground cover, which may mark the line of the original cartway for Everett Road. A stone step is located between the silver maple and spruce trees.

A young treeline runs in front of the Schmidt House, which sits atop a small hill. The grade has been substantially built up in front of the Schmidt House. A telephone pole with glass insulator caps is located at the foot of this grade change.

Below this treeline is a below-grade partial stone wall which surrounds a planting well. Beds of day lilies and periwinkle, and a telephone pole further suggests that the road was moved south. The 1938 aerial photograph shows a treeline to the north of what could be the former alignment. A dark line on the 1992 aerial photograph strongly suggests this section of Everett Road was realigned. East of the Schmidt House driveway is a stand of spruce trees, which are not apparent in a 1920s photograph.

Behind the Everett Church of Christ is a stand of spruce trees. A 1930s photograph shows the outline of a barn behind the church, but no stand of spruce trees. A 1941 photograph shows young growth deciduous trees behind the church. The building is fronted by a mown lawn that slopes down to the road. A 1950s photograph shows the building flanked by two large Spruce trees.

A row of Spruce trees fronts the steep hillside in front of the Krimmer House. The knoll is covered with hardwoods.[136]

Tract 114-41

--Wooded hillside behind the Gracey House.
--Spruce trees east of the house, at the bottom of the treeline
--Two vintage Lilac bushes flanking the Gracey House
--A Silver Maple and Spruce with a bed of flowering ground cover

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[136]The rear and side portions of the Schmidt and Krimmer properties were not included in the 1994 Cultural Landscape Inventory. Development in these areas needs to be preceded by an inventory and assessment.

--Depression marking the line of original Everett Road
--A stone step located between the Silver Maple and Spruce trees.

Tract 114-42

--The grade in front of the Schmidt House
--A telephone pole with glass insulator caps located at the foot of grade change.
--Below-grade partial stone wall surrounding a planting well
--Beds of Day Lilies and Periwinkle

Tract 114-43

--Behind the Everett Church of Christ is a stand of spruce trees.
--The mown lawn fronting the church
--Gravel drive connecting road to east side of church



Figure 16
Everett Church of Christ, c.1930s, facing north

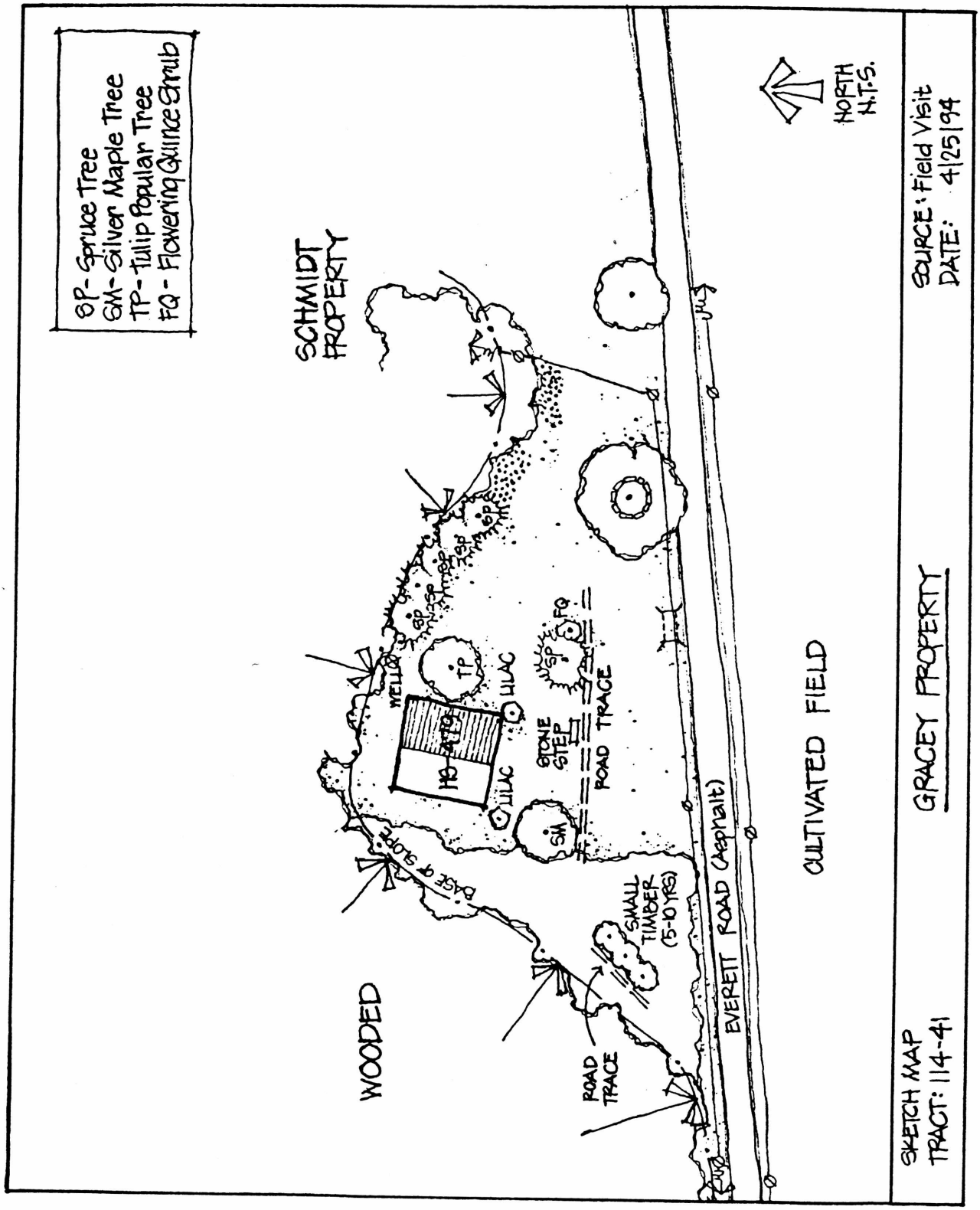


Figure 17
Tract 114-41, HS-479
Gracey Property Sketch Map

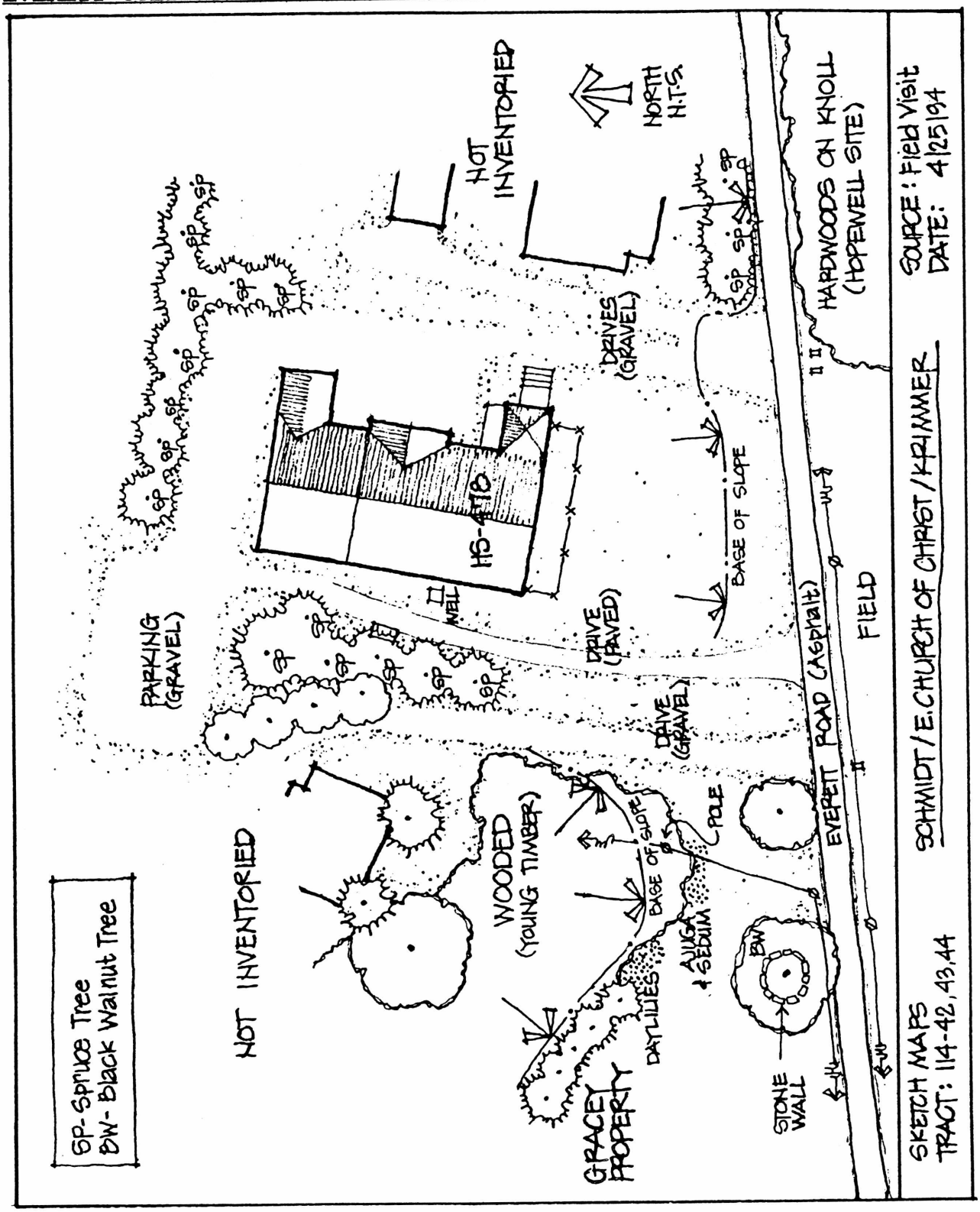


Figure 18
Tract 114-42, 43, BLDG 1646, 1649, HS-478, 1443, 1444
Schmidt, Church, and Krimmer Properties Sketch Map

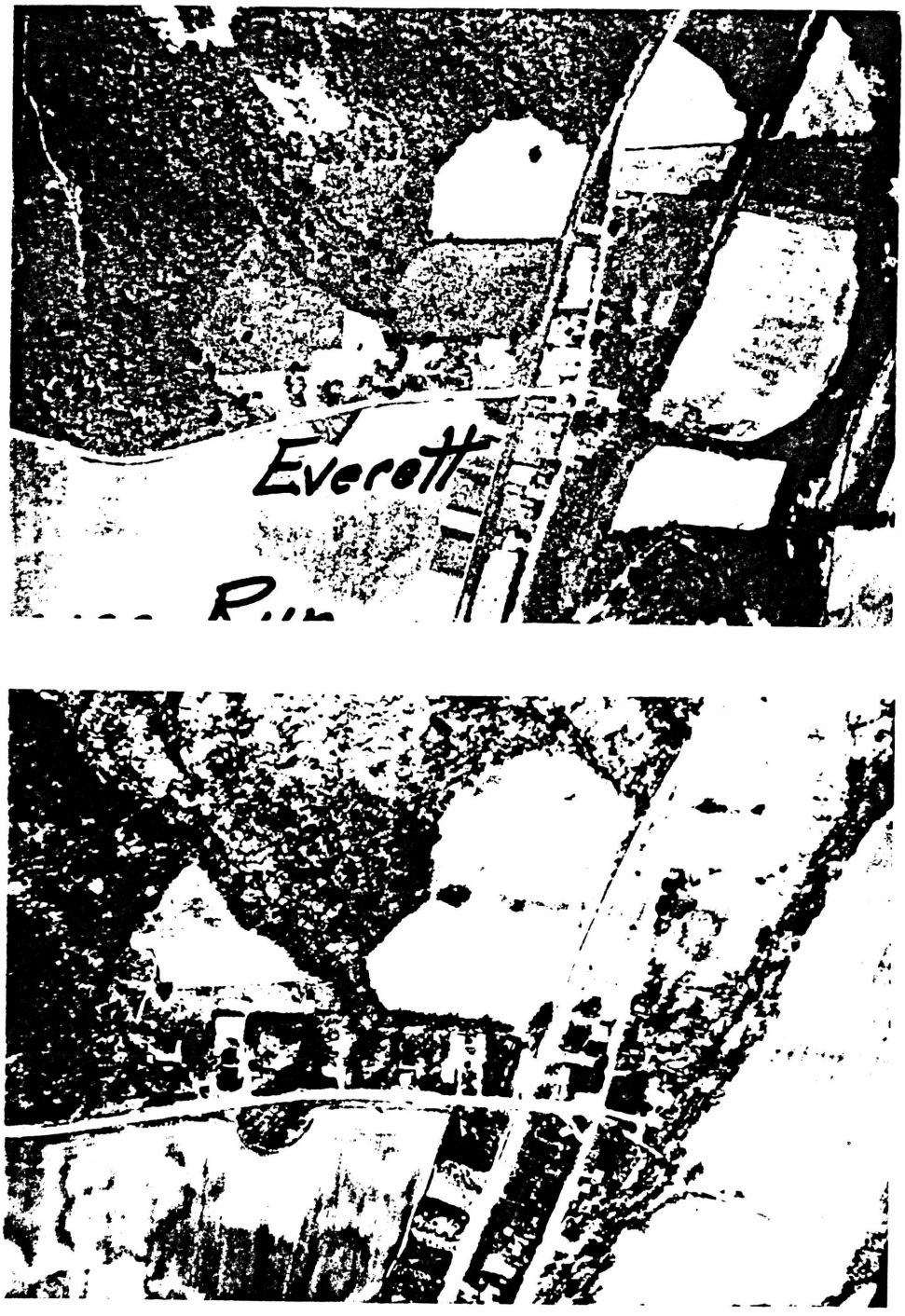


Figure 19
1938 Aerial Photograph and 1992 Aerial Photograph
(Notice change in road alignment)

Everett Road East of Knoll Area
Tracts 114-46, (BLDG 1117, 1118) 114-47, (HS-477) and 114-48 (HS-476, BLDG 1115)
North side of Everett Road between Knoll and Carter's General Store

A Silver Maple tree is located in front of Lavika House. Behind the house, a young treeline, (15-20 years old), covers the hillside. A planting of the cultivar pachysandra is located northeast of the garage.

Several Silver Maples surround the adjacent Chamberlin House. Several black locusts are located behind the house and in the 15-20 year old treeline. Also within this treeline is a depression with a concrete and stone foundation, a block stone, and a wood ruin. Behind the treeline is a stream bed.

The gravel pull-off on the south side of the road, across from Carter's General Store, evidence the commercial function of the property. A gas pump and foundation were formerly located in front of the store. As late as 1975 the Sunoco sign was still standing. Silver Maples surround the Carter General Store, (three in the rear and one east of the house). The Silver Maple east of the house appears to be in the a 1955 streetscape photograph.

Additional landscape features include concrete curbing that flanks the dirt or gravel drive to the garage. Remnants of stone steps lead from the drive to the porch. Structural remnants located behind the house include a foundation, a mound of stones, a concrete well, and possible concrete well.

Tract 114-46

--Maple tree in front of the house
--Planting of Pachysandra located northeast of the garage

Tract 114-47

--Silver Maples surrounding the Chamberlin House
--Black Locusts located behind the house
--Within rear treeline: depression with a concrete and stone foundation, a block stone, and a wood ruin
--Small stream bed behind the treeline

Tract 114-48

--Gravel pull-off on south side of road
--Silver Maples surrounding the house
--Concrete curbing flanking dirt or gravel garage drive
--Remnants of stone steps leading from the drive to the porch
--Structural remnants located behind the house



Figure 20
1955, Everett Road, facing east

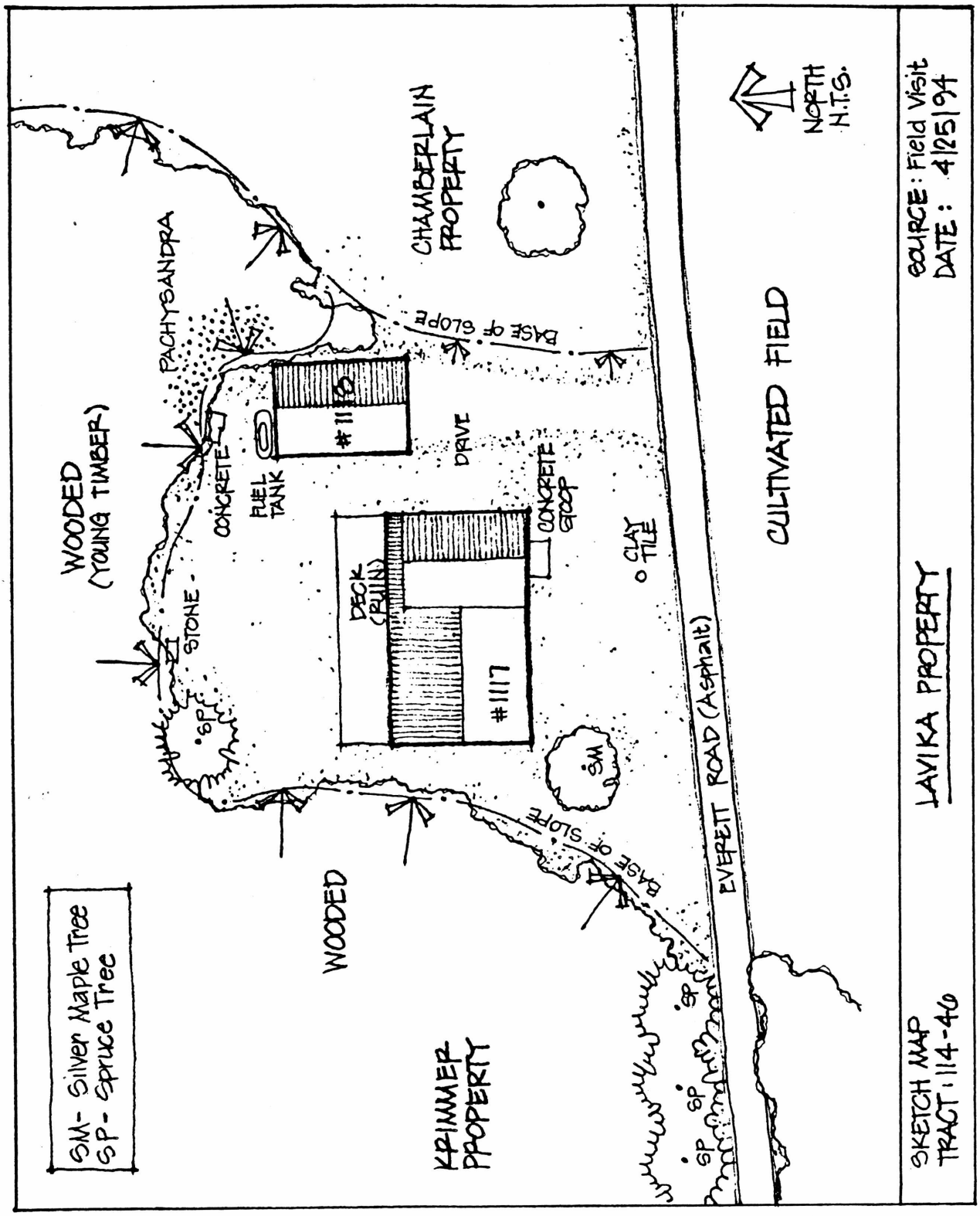


Figure 21
Tract 114-46, BLDG 1116, 1118
Lavika Property Sketch Map

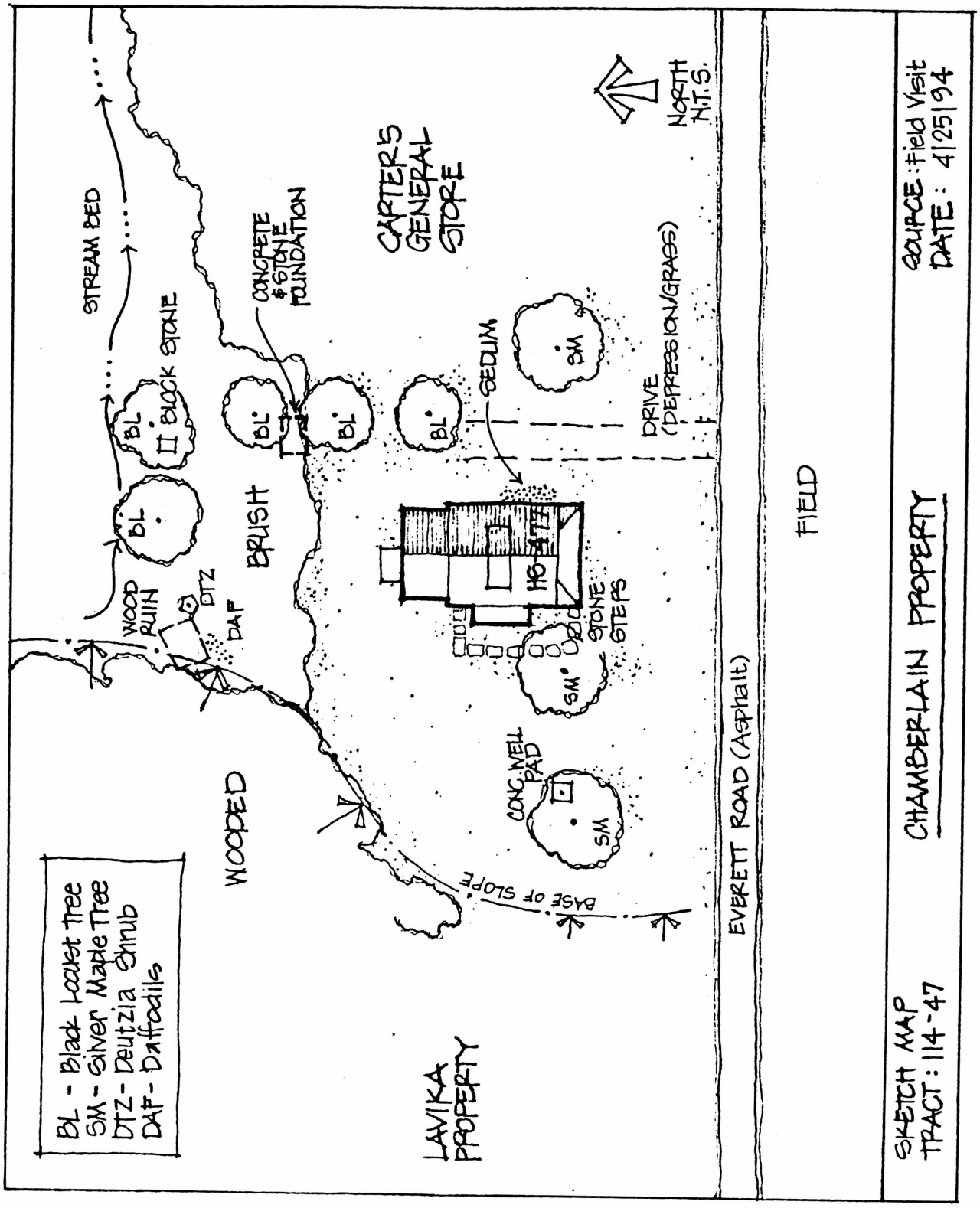


Figure 22
Tract 114-47, HS-477
Chamberlin Property Sketch Map

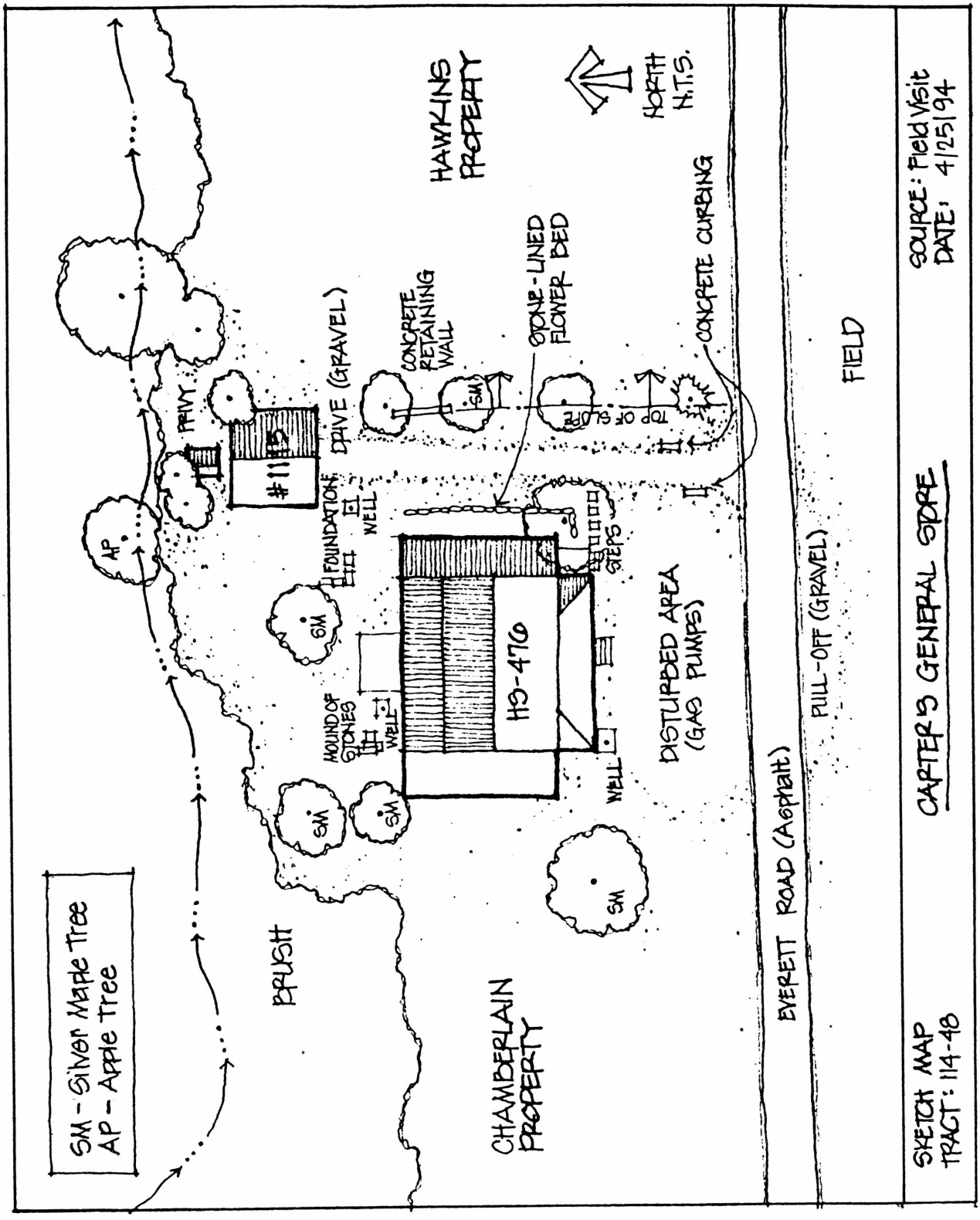


Figure 23
Tract 114-48, HS-476, BLDG 1115, and 1275
Carter's General Store Sketch Map

Hawkins and Hardy Property and Depot Site Area
Tracts 114-49, (BLDG 1112-4), (HS-474-5) 114-50 (HS-473)
Everett Road west of Railroad tracks to Hawkins Farmstead

Behind the Hawkins farmhouse a vintage Silver Maple and Spruce are located between the house and the shed. A circular flower bed is located west of the house, in the middle of the side lawn. A Juniper shrub, a White Pine, and two Spruce trees extend along the road in front of the house. A coring from the Spruce located on the east side of front lawn area indicate an age of 55-60 years. A concrete sidewalk remnant is located between the drive and the house.

Along the east side of the house a dirt and gravel drive leads to the farmstead area. A terraced area between the chicken shed and the barn could have served as a chicken yard and may contain a cistern. The stream bed behind the barn appears to be a manmade feature designed to assist with drainage. The woodland cover in this area includes some vintage cultivars, such as bedstraw, violets, and jewel weed.

A Spruce and Flowering Quince are located east of the driveway. Remnants of a circular driveway are apparent in the mown lawn east of the house. Although this drive is seen in the 1992 aerial photograph, there is no evidence of it in the 1938 aerial photograph.

Two Fir trees are located west of the Hardy House and two Spruce trees were located south of the house. The Spruce trees, which were recently removed as part of the building rehabilitation, were approximately 60 years old. Scattered daffodils are located northeast of the structure. Three lilac bushes surround the privy. The remainder of a gravel and dirt drive is found west of house and east of railroad tracks.

A turn-of-the-century photograph of the combination station Everett Depot does not show the cluster of trees located west of the tracks. A possible piece of evidence of the depot's location left in the landscape is what may be a truncated telephone pole. The width and texture of the pole suggest it is not a tree stump. Its location is approximately where a telephone pole is located in the picture.

In addition, an archeological survey of an area flanking the tracks revealed a slightly raised, flat area over which the existing gravel driveway to the Hardy House passes. Limited testing in this area revealed a deep profile of cinder and coal layers that appear to have been purposefully deposited to raise and flatten the terrain for construction of the depot. This was likely due to the ongoing siltation problem in the area, and the poor drainage characteristic of the silt.

The arborvitae hedgerow, located across Everett Road from the Hardy House gravel drive, indicates the location of the Akron Metro Parks nursery. A 1940 inventory identifies these as boundary trees and states that they were 6' to 14' high and trimmed in a pyramidal shape. The inventory lists 178 rows and literally thousands of trees and shrubs. A 1941 memorandum discusses a fire in Everett that was located along the "East River Road between Everett and Peninsula."[137] The memo goes on to say that the fire covered about 50 to 60 acres, but did not reach the nursery. An earlier piece of correspondence, dated December 3, 1934, refers to a house in Everett that will not be replaced because the little building on the corner that used to be a gas station is adequate for the needs of the caretaker. The little building would have to be Sager's Store, but there is no clear reference to the building that will not be replaced.[138] The nursery is very apparent in the 1938 and 1992 aerial photographs, appearing as a strip of trees in rows located immediately west of the railroad tracks and south of Everett Road.

Tract 114-49

--Vintage Silver Maple and Spruce located between the house and the chicken shed
--Circular flower bed is located west of the house, in the middle of the side lawn
--Juniper shrub, a White Pine, and two Spruce trees extending along the road in front of the house
--Concrete sidewalk remnant located between the drive and the house. Dirt and gravel drive on east side of house leads to the farmstead area.
--Cistern or chicken yard area is located in front of the chicken coop
--The stream bed behind the barn
--The woodland cover in stream bed area
--A Spruce and Flowering Quince located east of the driveway
--Remnants of a circular driveway apparent in the mown lawn east of the house.

Tract 114-50

--Two Fir trees located west of the house
--Two Spruce trees located south of the house (removed)
--Scattered Daffodils located northeast of the house
--Three Lilac bushes surrounding the privy
--The remainder of a gravel and dirt drive east of house

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[137]Memorandum to Mr. Wagner from F.B. Coup "Everett Nursery", April 14, 1941,

[138]Director Harold S. Wagner to W.T. Evans, December 3, 1934.

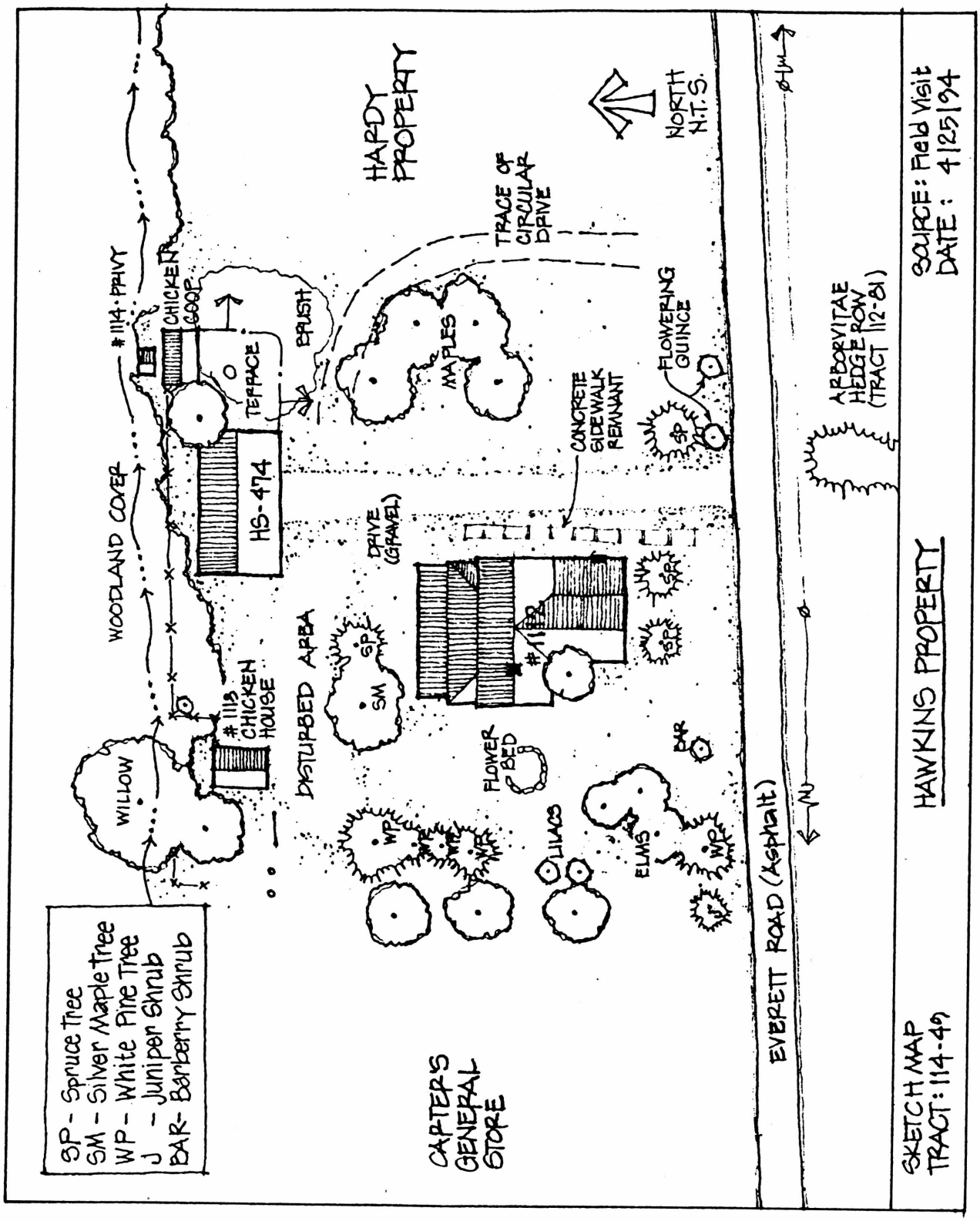


Figure 24
Tract 114-49, HS-474-76, BLDG 1112, 1113, 1114
Hawkins Property Sketch Map





RAILROAD DEPOT EVERETT, OHIO

Figure 25
Everett Depot Site, 1994
Everett Depot,c. 1910



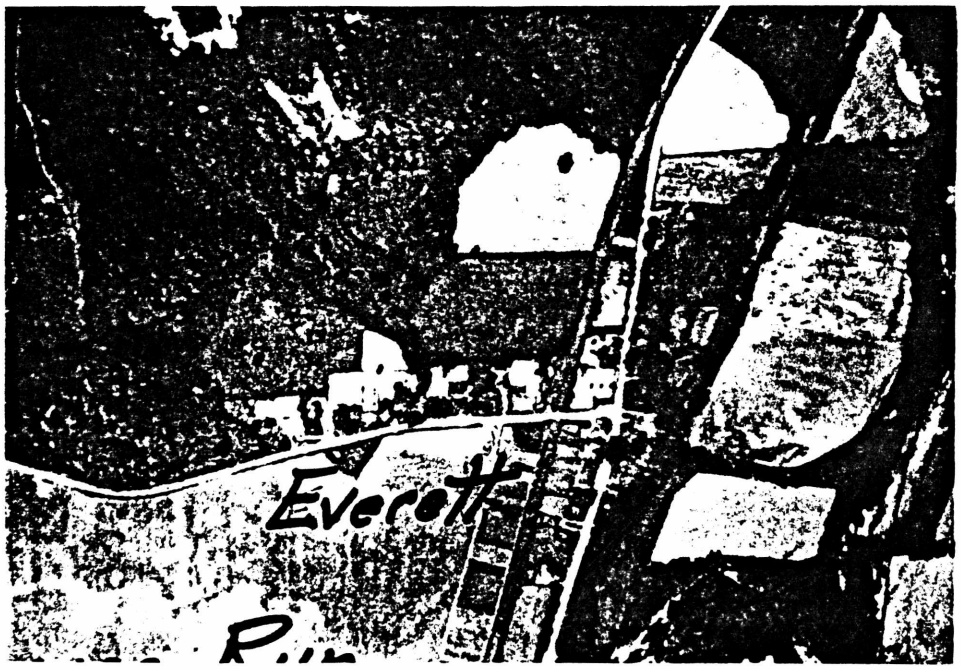


Figure 26
1992 Aerial Photograph
1938 Aerial Photograph
(Note nursery site left of railroad tracks and below crossroads)

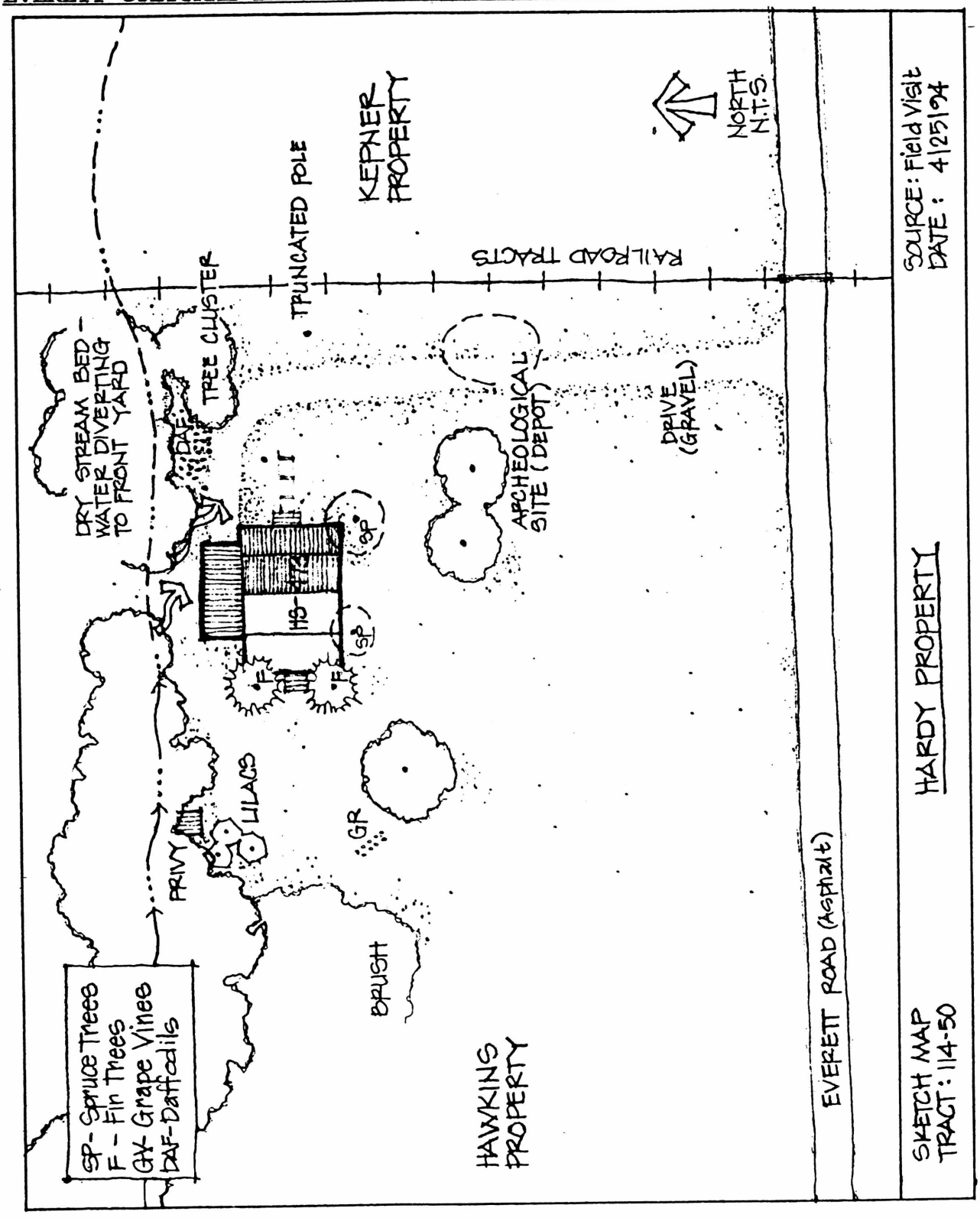


Figure 27
Tract 114-50, HS-473
Hardy Property and Depot Site Sketch Map

Kepner Store Site Area
Tract 114-051, (BLDG 1111) Kepner
Area east of the railroad tracks, north of Everett Road, and west of Riverview Road

The mown lawn north of Everett Road contains a Black Cherry tree, and two Walnut trees along western edge of the abutting railroad tracks. At the intersection of Everett and Riverview roads, the mown area slopes upward and is covered with a coarser and more full grass than the adjacent area. This suggests the location of the Kepner Store. North of the fire hydrant on Riverview, the mown area contains Spruce Trees, a White Pine, and a Dog Wood tree, which is slightly set back from the road.

Mounded dirt is located southwest of the large concrete foundation. An old apple tree and a row of spruce are located northwest of the concrete foundation. Southwest of the Kepner House is a Lilac Tree, Peonies, and Day Lilies near the cistern. Northwest of the house is a low mound of concrete and tile debris, and an Elm Tree which separates a concrete culvert under the railroad tracks from a concrete foundation. A streetscape photograph from 1955 shows one of the spruce trees on Riverview Road and a corner of the front porch on the Kepner Store.

Tract 114-51

--Black Cherry tree, and two Walnut trees along western edge abutting railroad tracks
--Intersection of Everett and Riverview mown area which slopes down slightly and is covered with a coarser and more full grass than the adjacent area.
--North of the fire hydrant on Riverview, Spruce trees and a White Pine along the road and a Dog Wood tree, which is slightly set back from the road.
--Mounded dirt located southwest of the large concrete foundation
--An old Apple tree and a row of Spruce located northwest of the concrete foundation.
--Lilac bush, Peonies, and Day Lilies located southwest of house
--Mound of concrete and tile debris northwest of house
--Elm tree which separates concrete culvert under the railroad tracks

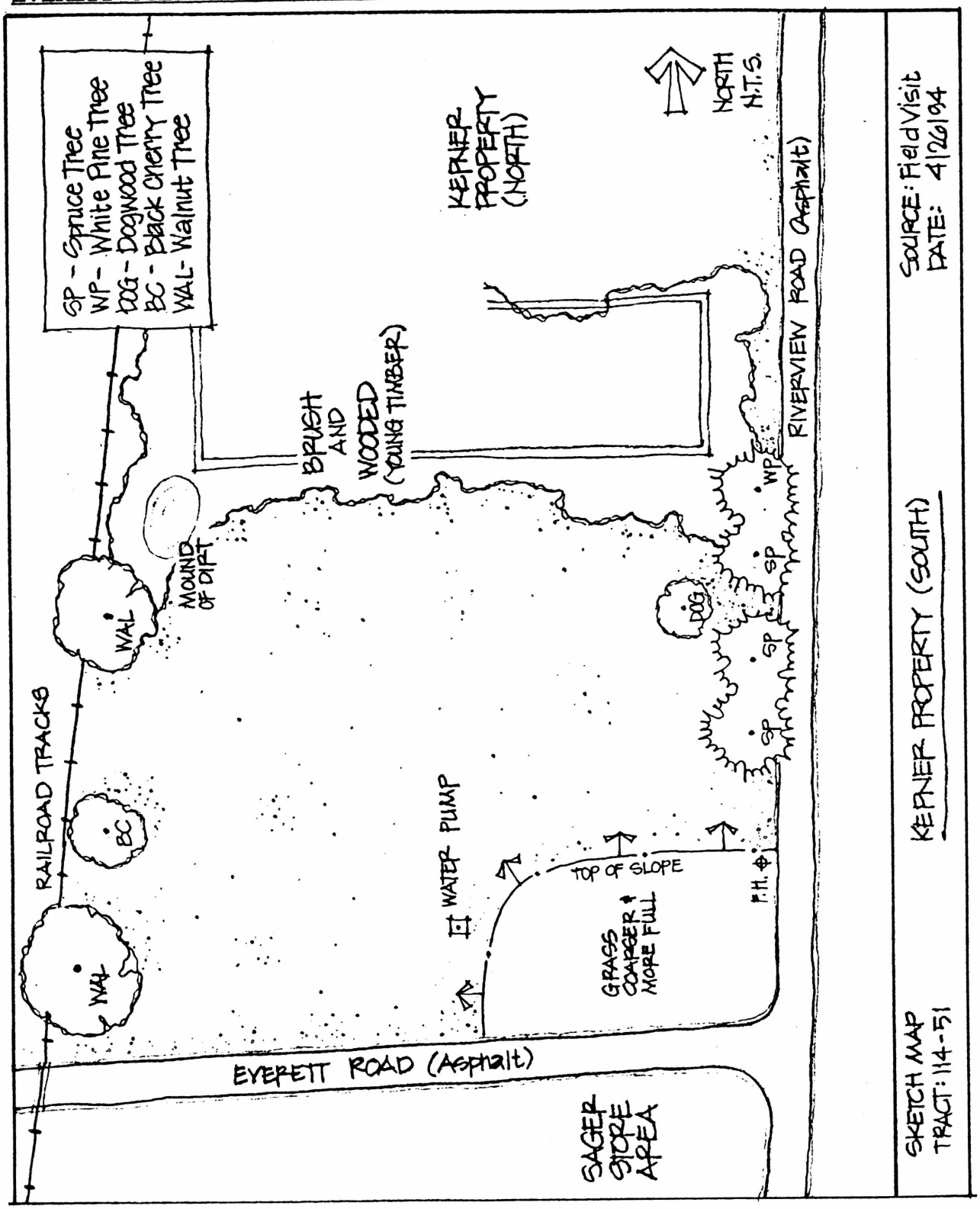


Figure 28
Tract 114-51, BLDG 1111
Kepner Property (South) Sketch Map



Figure 29
1955, Riverview Road, facing south

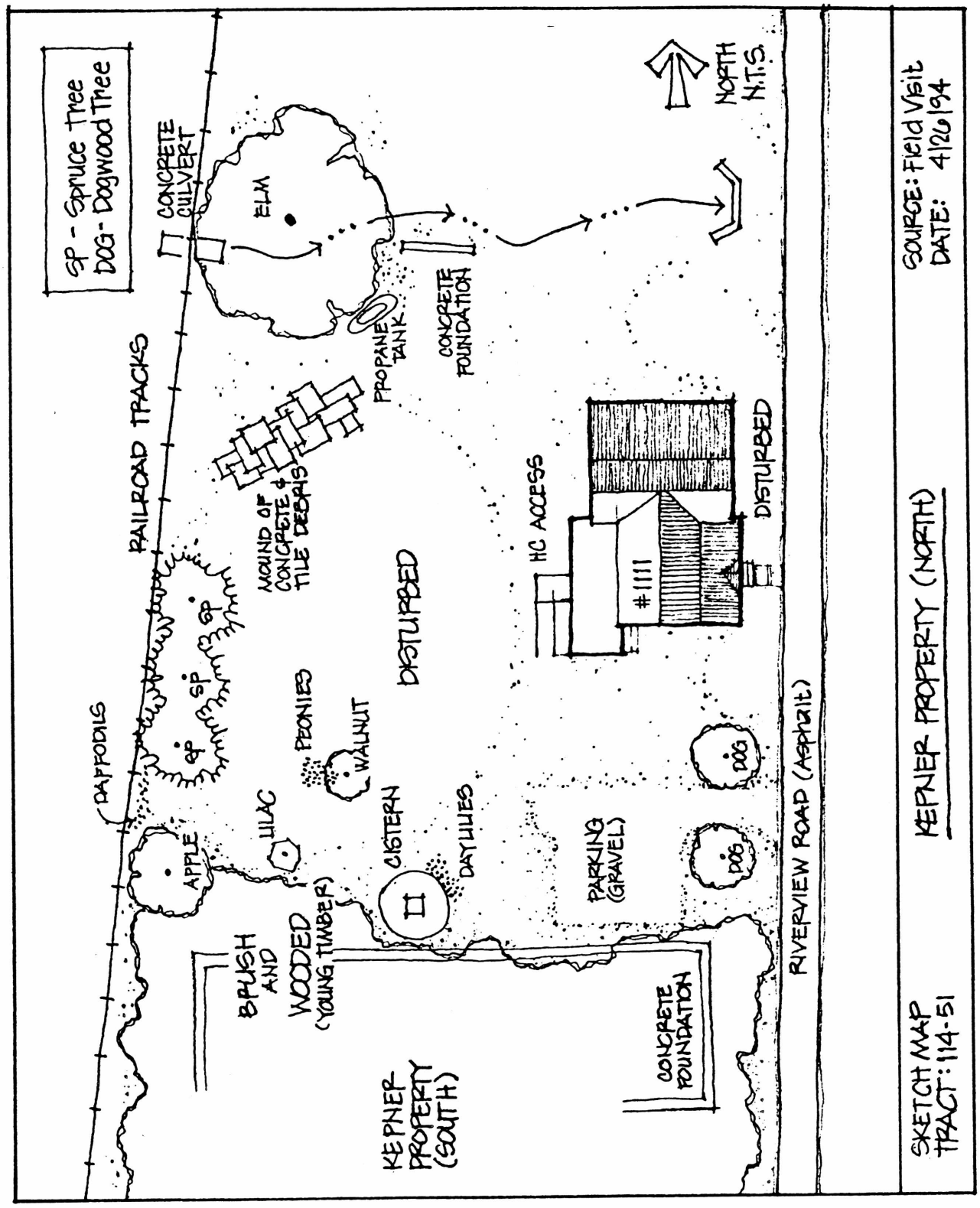


Figure 30
Tract 114-51, BLDG 1111
Kepner Property (North) Sketch Map

Duncan, Richardson Property and Lock #27 Area
Tract 114-72, (HS-472) 114-57, (BLDG 1645, HS-471) and 114-56, (BLDG 1723,4)
Area east of Riverview Road and north of Everett Road

A Spruce is located north of the Duncan House, and northwest of the house is a large concrete culvert that goes under Riverview Road. In front of the house is a bed of day lilies and what could be a large Japanese Maple -- all three stems have a 10" dbh. A Spruce tree, a Maple tree and daffodils are located behind the house.

North of the Richardson House is an informal Barberry Hedge, a cluster of Maple Trees, Barberry and wildflowers, along with a Black Cherry Tree. Behind the carriage house are several Spruce and Purple Leaf trees and canal landforms that appear as a curving dip in the land. The bermed area may indicate location of falls noted on the 1916 map. Two retaining walls run along the gravel drive. Periwinkles and Sugar Maples also line this drive as it connects with Riverview Road.

Lilacs are located north of the Szalay House (114-56) and a Maple Tree and Elm Tree, located adjacent to Canal Lock #27, are apparent in a 1962 photograph of the area. A Cottonwood is next to the wasteway and a Black Cherry, Elm, and Silver Maple are adjacent to the towpath across from the wasteway.

Tract 114-72

--Spruce located north of the Duncan House
--Concrete culvert north of house continuing under Riverview Road
--Bed of Day Lilies and large Japanese Maple in front of house
--Spruce tree, a Maple tree and daffodils behind the house
--Midden area in front of house (See ASC report, 4/94)

Tract 114-56, 7

--North of house: informal Barberry Hedge, Black Cherry , concrete retaining wall
--Several Spruce trees and Purple Leaf Plums behind carriage house
--Canal wasteway landform, (curving dip in land), and berm
--Mock Orange and Rose bush, stone retaining wall runs south of the gravel drive with Lilacs, Forsythia, and Spruce bordering
--Roses, Peonies and Sugar Maples south of house
--Honeysuckle in front of house
--Periwinkle bulbs and Pachysandra along southern house foundation

--Lilacs located north of the Szalay House
--Maple tree and Elm tree adjacent to Canal Lock #27
--Cottonwood tree located next to the wasteway
--Black Cherry, Elm, and Silver Maple adjacent to the towpath

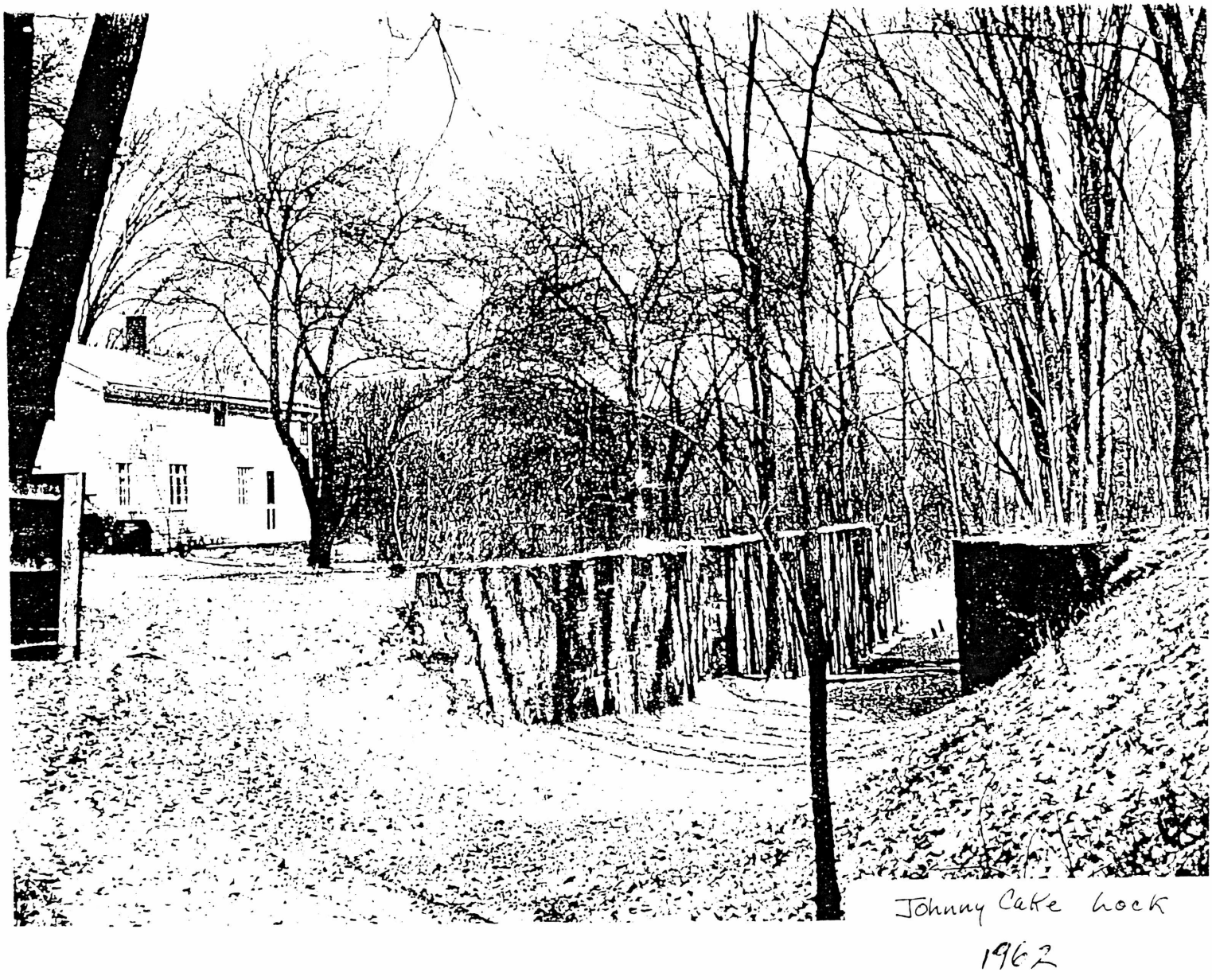


Figure 31
1962, Ohio & Erie Canal Lock #27, facing north

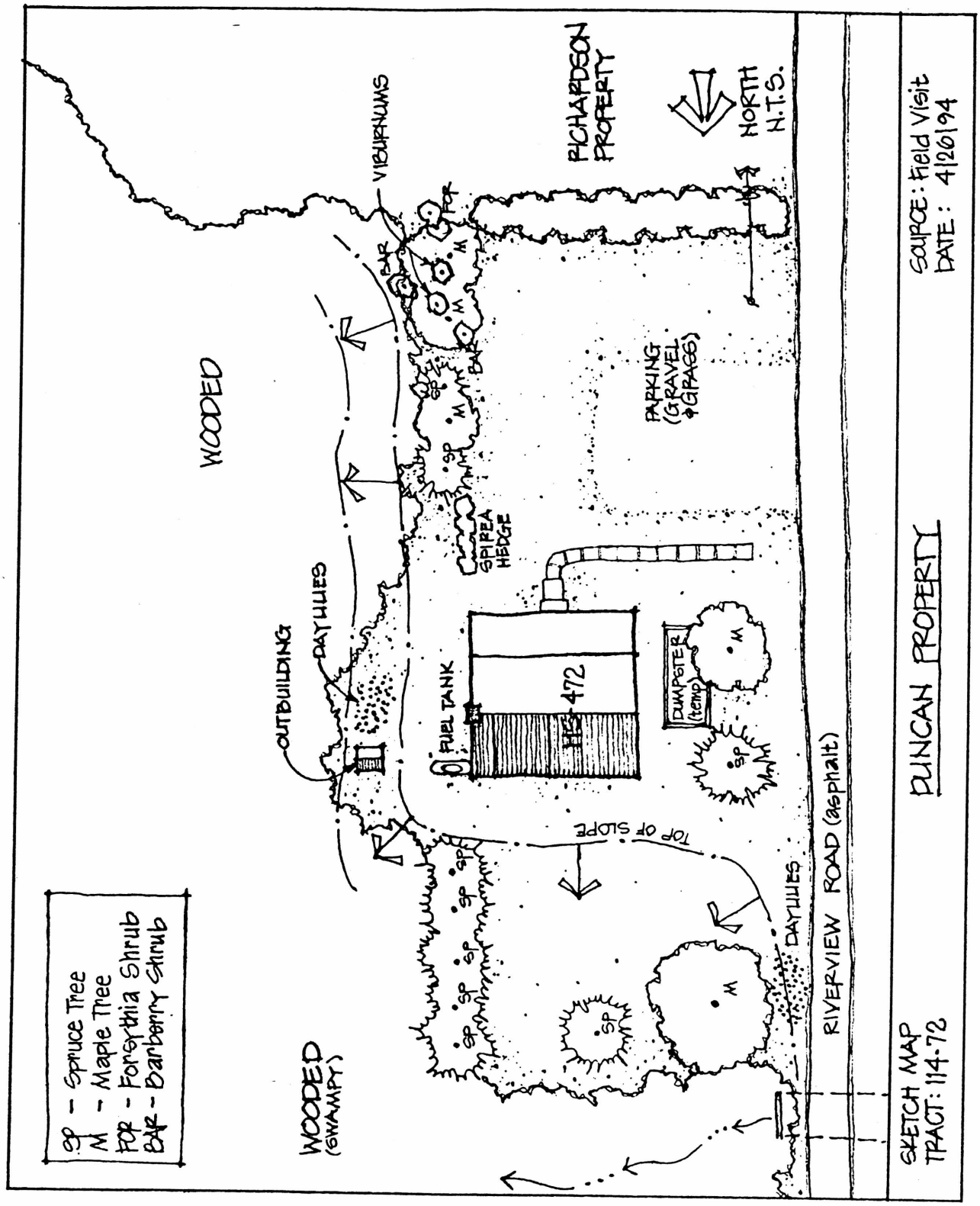


Figure 32
Tract 114-72, HS-472
Duncan Property Sketch Map

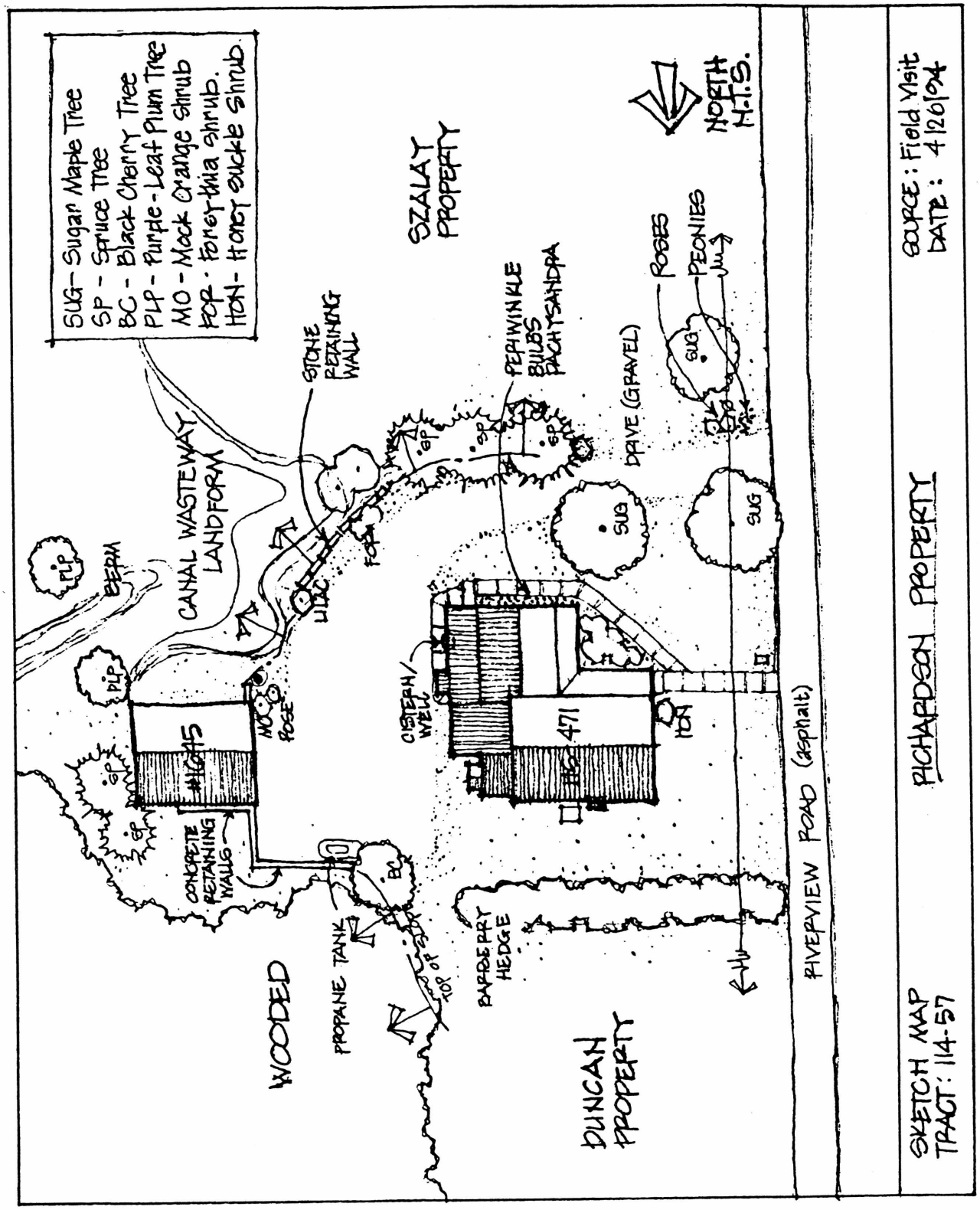


Figure 33
Tract 114-57, HS-471, BLDG 1645
Richardson Property Sketch Map

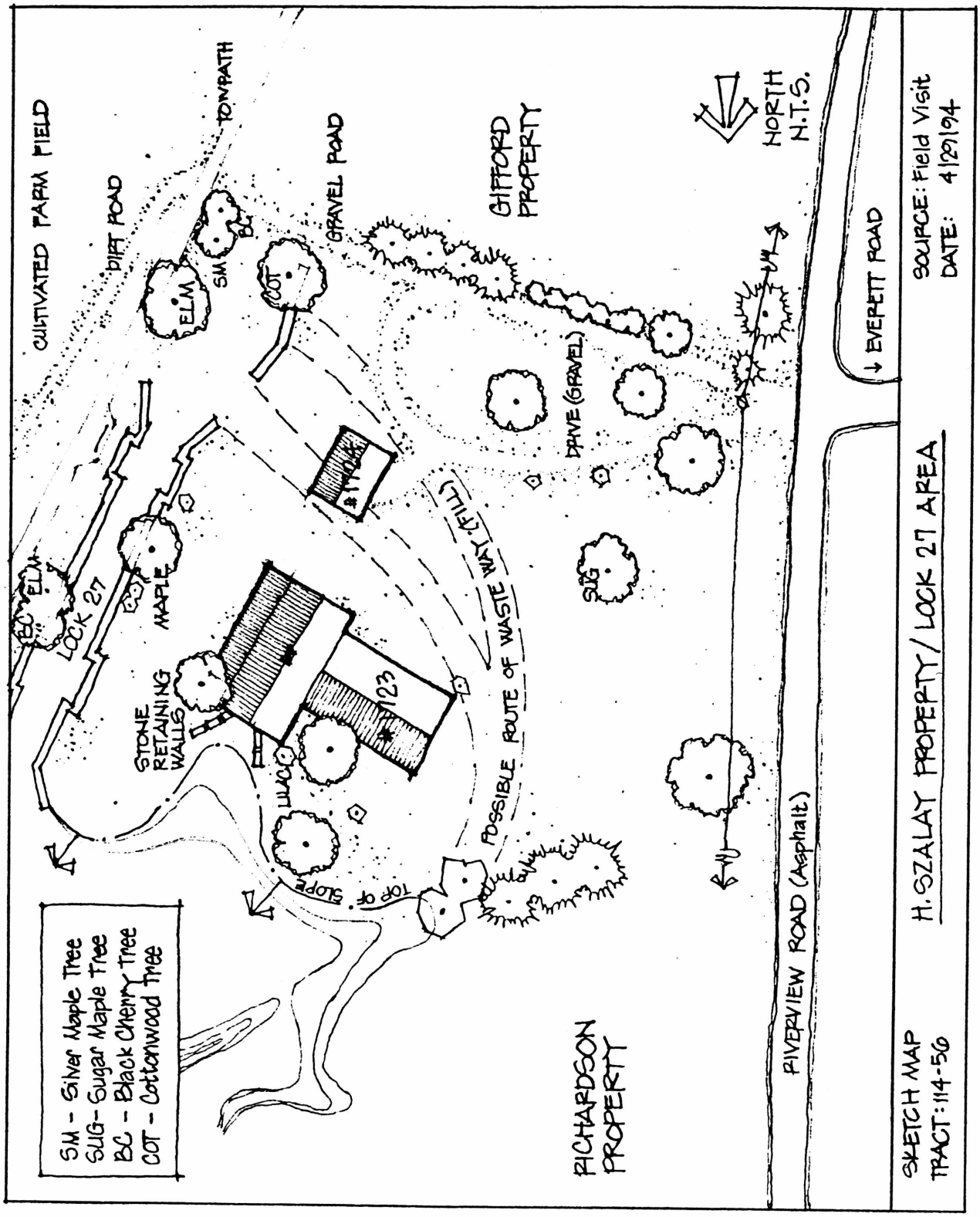


Figure 34
Tract 114-56, BLDG 1723, 1724
Szalay Property and Lock #27 Area

Gifford Property Area
Tract 114-55, (BLDG 1167, 1168) (Gifford House/ Ranger Station)
Area east of Riverview Road, South of the Canal Lock and North of Furnace Run

Rows of Spruce trees runs along the west and north sides of the property. The row along the west edge also contains a few white pines. The north edge planting is not apparent in a 1950s streetscape photograph. Vintage lilacs and an old Pear tree are found immediately west of the north Spruce row, north of the Gifford House and garage. The two Spruce trees located in the northwest corner of the front lot are vintage. Between them is a stone cap on a former well. An Arborvitae shrub is located at the northeast corner of the house. Along the south lot line in the eastern corner are two Lilacs, a Cottonwood tree, a Barberry bush, a Spruce Tree, a Hemlock Row, a stone pile, an Apple Tree and a Walnut Tree. The walnut is not seen in the 1950s photograph, but could simply be out of the viewshed.

Young trees south of the property line along the old canal bed mask a rectangular grouping of cut sandstone foundation blocks. North of the foundation stones, a canal slip is still apparent in the landforms in this area. The canal bed runs along the back of the property until it reaches Furnace Run. A Black Locust tree is found in the southwest corner of this area.

Tract 114-55

--Row of Spruce trees along the north property edge and row of Spruce and White Pines along west property edge
--Vintage Lilacs and Pear tree immediately east of the north Spruce row
--Two Spruce trees located in the northwest corner of the front lot
--Stone cap to former well
--Arborvitae at northeast corner of the house
--Along the south lot line in the eastern corner: two Lilacs, a Cottonwood, Barberry Bush, Spruce tree, Hemlock row, a stone pile, an Apple tree and a Walnut tree.
--Canal bed and canal slip
--Rectangular grouping of cut sandstone foundation stones
--A Black Locust located in the southwest corner of the property near Riverview Road.



Figure 35
Riverview Road, 1955, facing south
(note Gifford House structure, left side of Photograph)

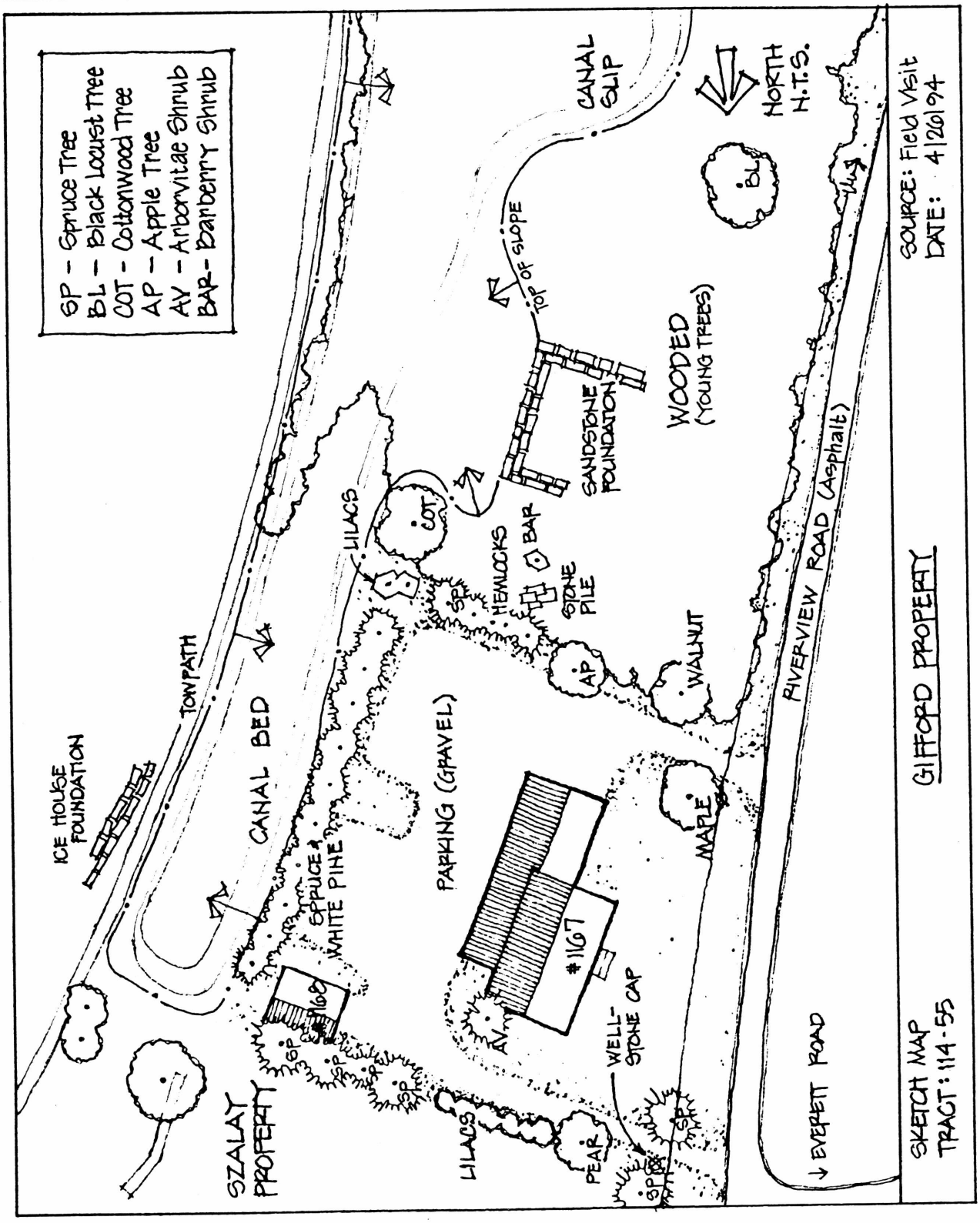


Figure 36
Tract 114-55, BLDG 1167, 1168
Gifford Property Sketch Map

Hunt Farm and Furnace Run Aqueduct Area
Tract 121-05, (BLDG 1091-94) Tract 112-81 (HS-105)
East of Riverview Road, south of Furnace Run Creek, and north of Bolanz Road

The Canal Bed continues beyond Furnace Run to Bolanz Road. East of towpath bridge, two Walnut trees and a Cottonwood tree surround a pile of worked sandstone blocks that were the aqueduct abutment walls. Beds of day lilies are found by the remaining aqueduct abutments.

The east side of the Hunt farmhouse contains a cistern and three vintage Lilacs. A large Sugar Maple is located in front of the porch and a large Silver Maple fronts Bolanz Road. A Sugar Maple and Silver Maple are located west of towpath on Bolanz Road.
A photograph of the farmyard area taken in the 1930s depicts a midsummer corn field fronting a dense stand of trees in the background. The same view today shows a young stand of trees in front of the field and a much more distant background treeline.

Tract 112-81

--Canal Bed
--Walnut and Cottonwood trees east of towpath bridge
--Cut sandstone blocks that were the aqueduct abutment walls
--Beds of Day Lilies found by the remaining aqueduct abutments

Tract 121-05

--Cistern and two vintage Lilacs located east of farmhouse
--Large Sugar Maple located in front of the porch and
a large Silver Maple in front of Bolanz Road
--Sugar Maple and Sycamore located west of towpath on Bolanz Road.

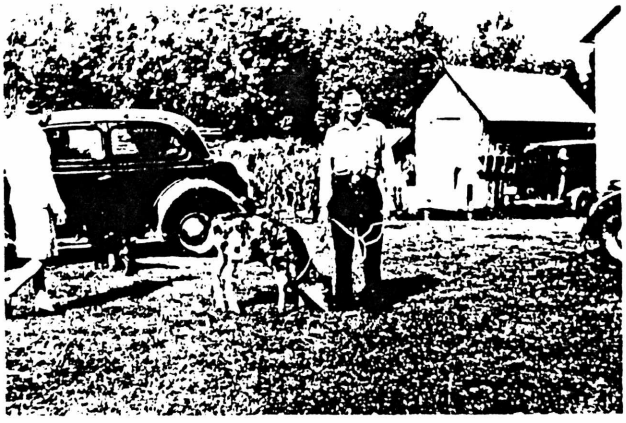


Figure 37
Hunt Farm, 1930s, facing northeast

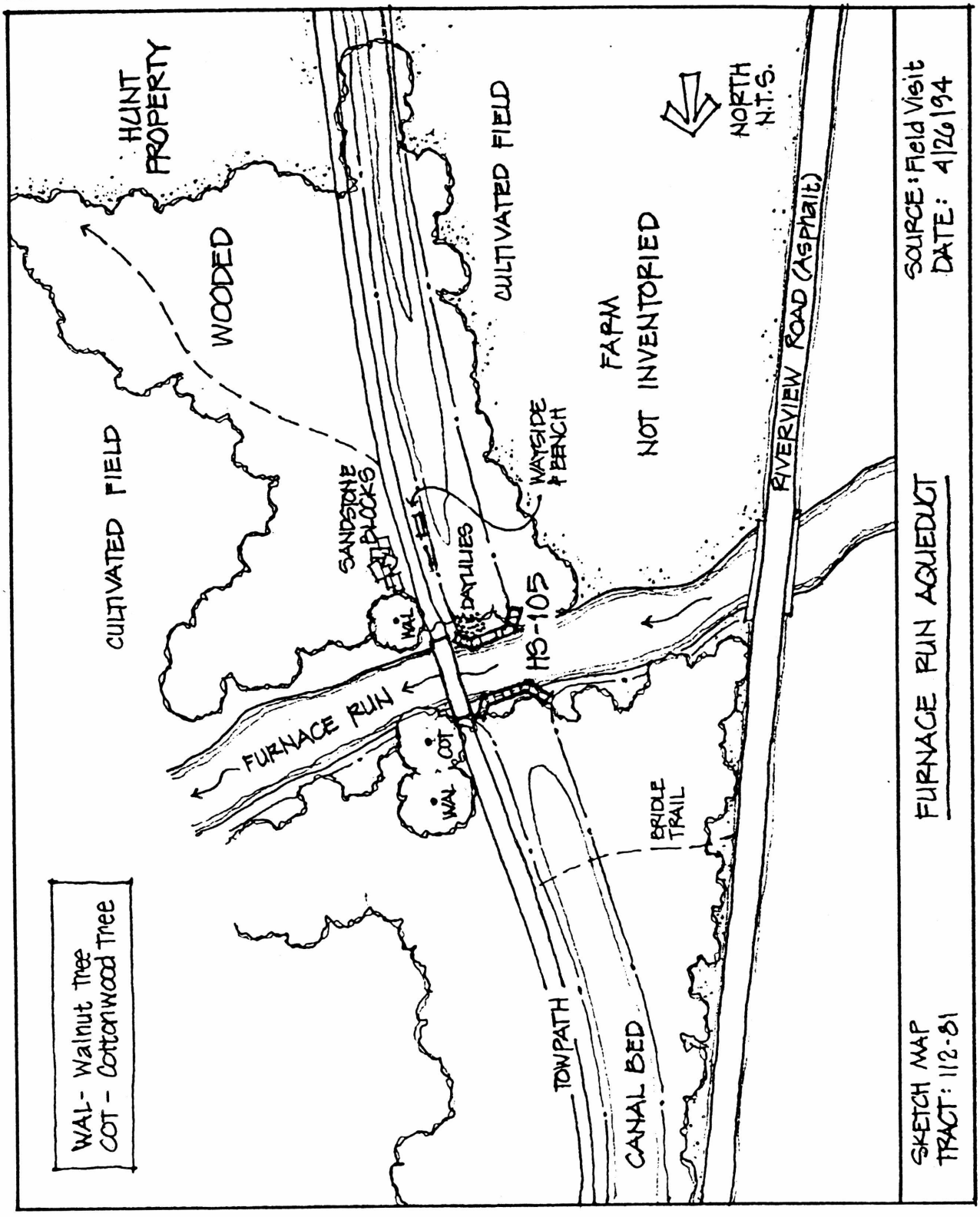


Figure 38
Tract 121-57, 121-04, HS-105
Furnace Run Aqueduct Sketch Map

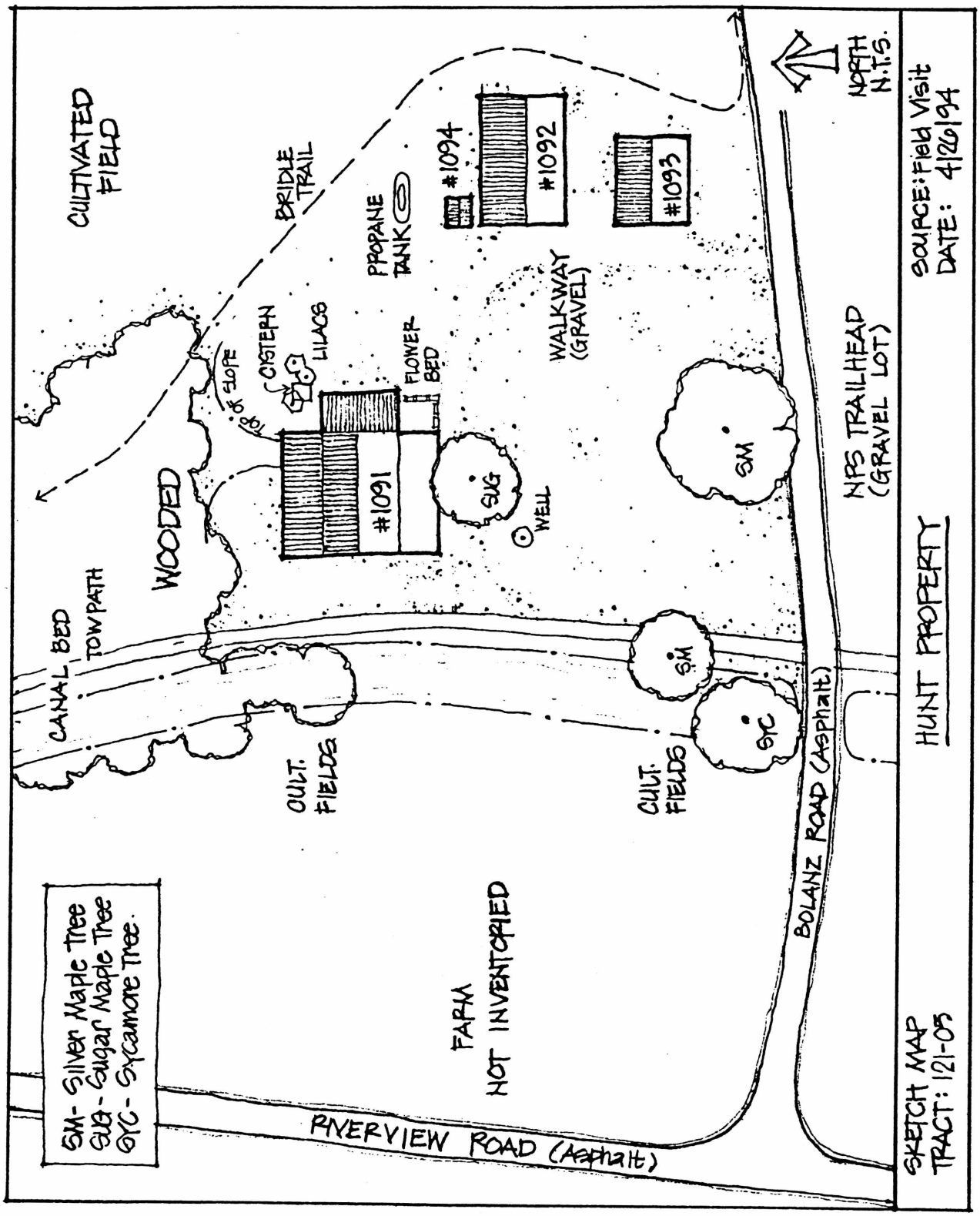


Figure 39
Tract 121-05, BLDG 1091, 1092, 1093, and 1094
Hunt Farm Sketch Map

Swan, Osborne, and Muar Property
Tracts 112-81, 114-52, (BLDG 1109, 1110) 114-53, (HS-470, BLDG 1272, 73) and 114-54 (HS-473, 469, BLDG 1108)
West and east of the railroad tracks, south of Everett Road, west of Riverview Road, and north of Furnace Run

West of the railroad tracts south of Everett Road is the location for the former nursery. Cultural landscape features that survive from this former land use include the Arborvitae border that runs around the west and south sides, and two spruce trees.

East of the railroad tracks a rectangular border of Arborvitae delineates the Sager Store area. Another Arborvitae row runs in an east-west direction and is located south of the hedgerow surrounding the Sager area. Two Black Walnuts flank the corner sign that fronts the Sager Store at the corner of Everett and Riverview. A diagonal gravel drive runs between the two intersecting streets and under the store's canopy. Two additional Black Walnut trees and two Elms border Riverview Road just south of Sager's store.

A Silver Maple is located behind the Swan house and a dogwood of questionable age is in front of it. A historic photograph does not readily show the Silver Maple but does depict an extensive ground cover, south of the house, and a girdled tree east of the house.

Three Spruce trees are found in front of the drive to Osborne's garage. Ailanthus are located along the road south of the Osborne house. Behind the house, in the southwest corner is a Catalpa tree, and a Lilac is located behind the garage. Several round concrete stepping stones cover the septic tank.

In front of the Muar House, running south to north, is a Spruce, a Sugar Maple and another Spruce. A former resident recently told a construction worker at the site that one of the Spruce trees was a Christmas tree that was transplanted in the front yard. South of the house is a Sugar Maple surrounded by a bed of day lilies, and an Apple Tree is next to the house and north of the drive. South of the garage is a Crabapple, a Hemlock and a Lilac. Behind the house is a Spruce tree and a Catalpa tree.

Tract 112-81

--Rectangular frame of Arborvitae west of railroad tracks
--Two Spruce trees

Tract 114-52

--Arborvitae hedgerows, west and south of the corner structures
--Diagonal gravel drive under store canopy
--A Spruce tree located in center/ western corner of the property.
--Two Walnut trees and two Elms bordering the street

Tract 114-53

--A Silver Maple behind the Swan house and dogwood in front
--Three Spruce trees in front of the drive to garage
--Ailanthus located along the road south of house
--Catalpa Tree in southwest corner behind house
--Lilac located behind garage

Tract 114-54

--Two Spruce Trees and a Sugar Maple in front of house
--Sugar Maple with bed of Day Lilies
--Gravel drive north of house
--Apple tree next to the house and north of drive
--Crabapple, Hemlock and Lilac south of house
--Spruce tree and a Catalpa tree behind house



Figure 40
1930s, Swan House, facing north

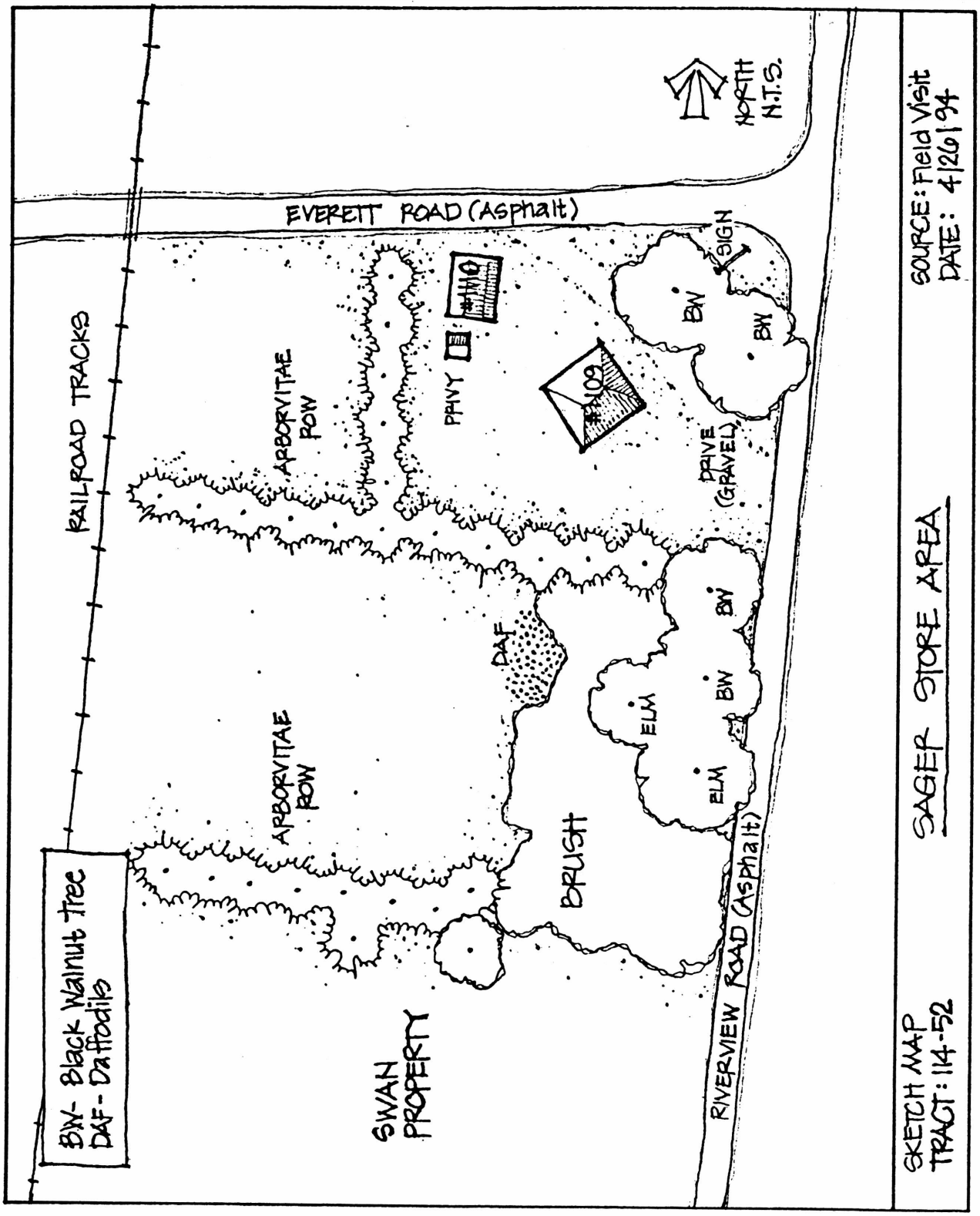


Figure 41
Tract 114-52, BLDG 1109, 1110
Sager Store Sketch Map

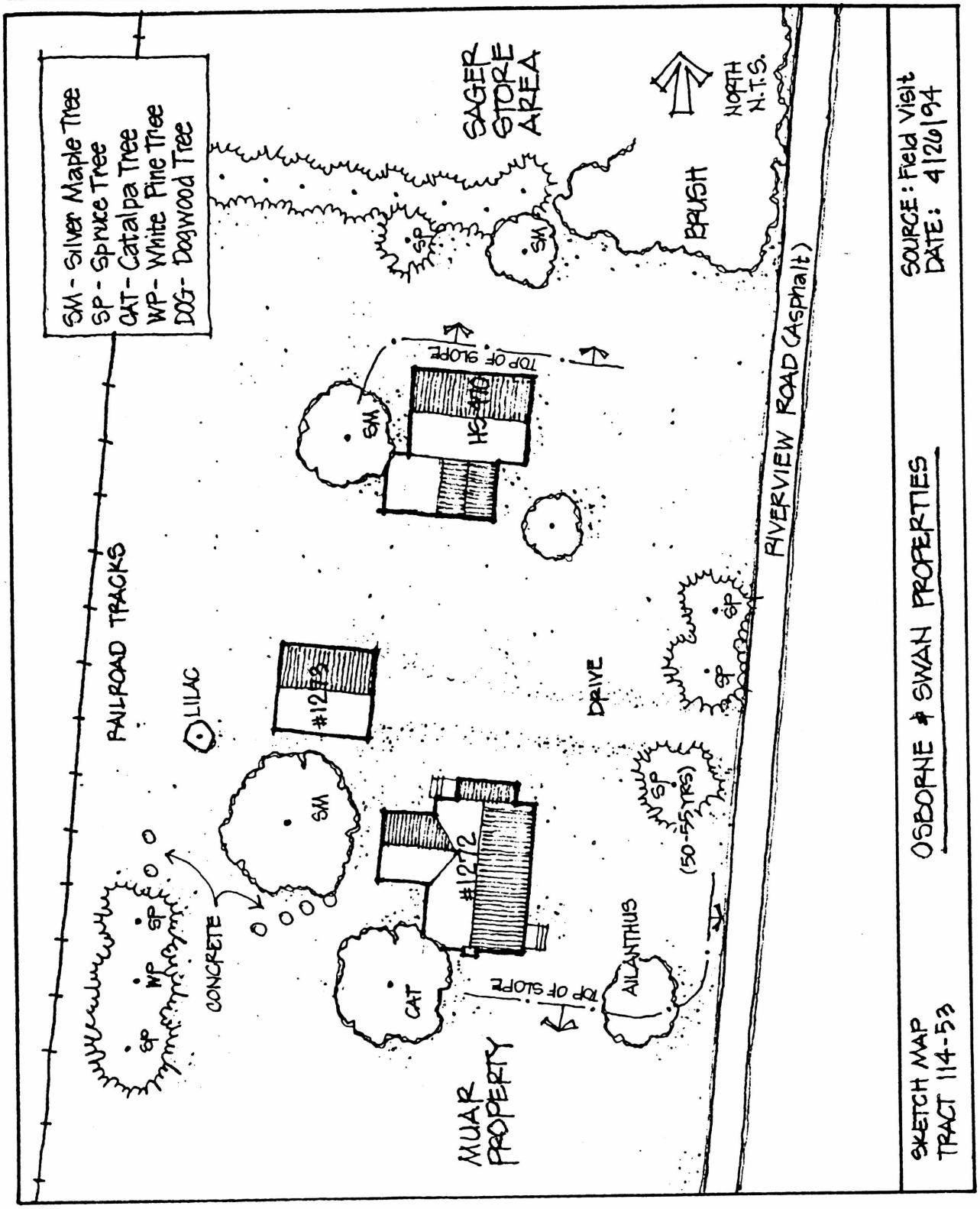


Figure 42
Tract 114-52, BLDG 1272, 1273, HS-470
Osborne and Swan House Sketch Map

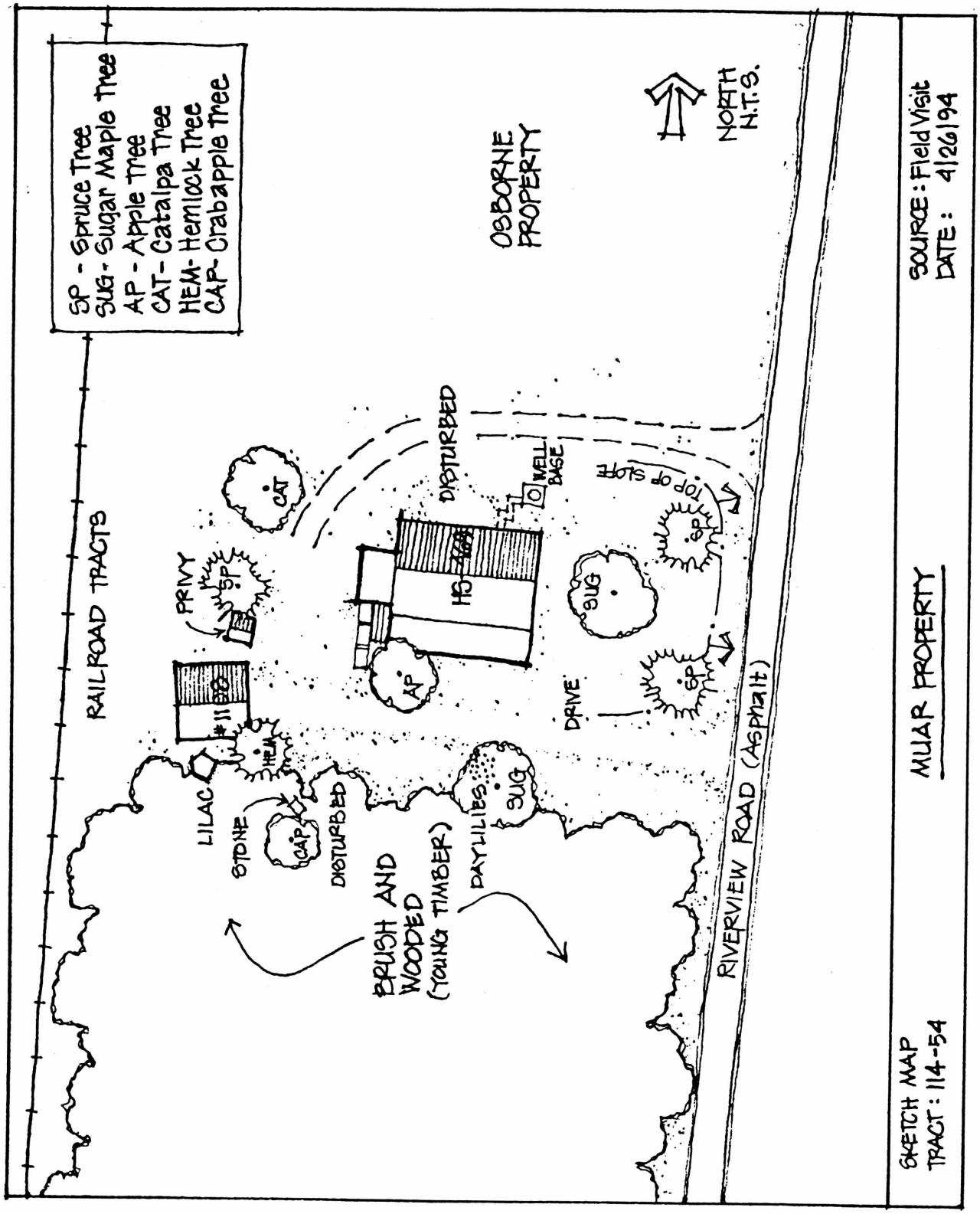


Figure 43
Tract 114-54, HS-469, BLDG 1108
Muar Property Sketch Map

INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

The pivotal physical features that shaped Everett's landscape during the period of significance (1817-1935) are still evident in the landscape. The canal-era is represented by the prism, wasteway, and slip, along with structural remnants such as the lock, spillway structures, bridge and aqueduct abutment stones. The railroad period is evidenced by the Valley Railway track and bridge over Furnace Run, along with the undeveloped nature of the depot site. The road orientation of the buildings, the presence of pull-offs, and Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery all help communicate the auto-oriented period of the hamlet's development.

More important than features that define distinct periods of development are the community landscape characteristics that define the unincorporated hamlet settlement type. Critical to the integrity of the hamlet type is the lack of any internal street systems grouping the buildings into separate functional areas. Equally important is the agrarian feeling of the community, which is represented through the agricultural fields surrounding Everett and the presence of agricultural outbuildings within the hamlet.

Everett retains a great deal of integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The geographical features of the area determined the location of this rural settlement. The wooded hillsides immediately northwest of Everett Road, the river bottom soils, and the proximity to the Cuyahoga River, contribute to the area's suitability as a site of an agricultural settlement. The integrity of design is apparent in the form, plan, and spatial organization of the community that identifies it as an unincorporated hamlet. Large scale features that provide integrity of setting are the wooded hillsides, agricultural fields, and the crossroad circulation pattern. The integrity of feeling and association result from the cumulative effect of the above features, and the perpetuation of land uses, such as farming, which are historically associated with the period of significance.

Cultural Landscape Features Retaining Integrity

The following is a list of significant cultural landscape features that retain sufficient integrity to reflect the four principal periods of Everett's development: Prehistoric and Settlement Era, Ohio & Erie Canal Era, the Valley Railway and Agrarian Hamlet Era, and the Auto-hamlet Era. Outbuildings are assumed to be associated with the period when the principal building was constructed. Vegetation is grouped in the last period as this determination is based on the Level I survey, which identified all cultivars over 50 years old. More intensive study would be needed to determine more exact dates. Buildings, sites and structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in the district are noted with an asterisk.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURE	PROPERTY TRACT NUMBER
Prehistoric and Settlement Era	
Depression marking original cartway of Everett Road	114-41
Stone step located between the Silver Maple and Spruce trees	114-41
Cartway of Riverview Road	114-51-7
Everett Knoll*	114-45
Ohio & Erie Canal Era, (1825-1879)	
Remnant Gravel Roadway to Covered Bridge	114-03
Original Stone Abutments for 1877 Covered Bridge	114-03
Remnant Gravel Roadway to Covered Bridge	114-03
Original Stone Abutments for 1877 Covered Bridge	114-03
Stone step located in front of Gracey House	114-41
Chamberlin House*	114-47
Chamberlin Well Site*	114-47
Johnson Archeological Site*	114-47
Swan House Archeological Site*	114-53
Canal prism	114-55, 121-05
Canal slip	114-55
Rectangular grouping of cut sandstone foundation stones	114-55
Canal wasteway landform	114-56
Bermed area (dam) in wasteway	114-56
Lock #27 and spillway*	112-81
Towpath	112-81
Cartway of Everett Road	112-81
Agricultural fields	114-72
Agricultural fields	114-73
Agricultural fields	114-74
Aqueduct abutment stones	121-05
Bolanz Road (established 1870)	121-05
Valley Railway and Agrarian Hamlet Era, (1880-1930)	
Gracey House*	114-41
Grade fronting Schmidt House	114-42
Disciple Church*	114-43
Mown lawn fronting church	114-43
Gravel drive connecting road to east side of church	114-43
Carter General Store*	114-48
Carter Garage*	114-48

Structural remnants behind house, foundation, mound of stones, concrete well(s?) 114-48
Remnants of stone steps leading from the drive to the porch 114-48
Gravel pull-off, south side of Everett Road 114-48
Stone steps leading from drive to the porch 114-48
Hawkins Barn* 114-49
Hawkins Fence* 114-49
Hawkins Chicken Coop* 114-49
Hawkins Privy* 114-49
Hawkins Poultry House* 114-49
Dirt and gravel drive to Hawkins farmyard area 114-49
Cistern or chicken yard area located in front of the chicken coop 114-49
Layers of coal and cultural fill added to base for depot 114-50
Hardy House* 114-50
Hardy Privy* 114-50
Kepner House* 114-51
Kepner House Well Site* 114-51
Slightly sloping area possibly indicating Kepner Store* 114-51
Concrete foundation of chicken house 114-51
Mounded dirt located southwest of concrete foundation 114-51
Mathews (Kepner) House Archeological Site* 114-51
Stewart Outbuilding* 114-52
Stewart Privy* 114-52
Osborne House* 114-53
Muar House* 114-54
Muar Well Site* 114-54
Muar Privy 114-54
Stone cap to former well 114-55
Gravel drive north of Muar House 114-54
Richardson House 114-57
Richardson Carriage House 114-57
Retaining Wall located along Richardson House carriage barn 114-56
Stone retaining wall runs south of the gravel drive . . . 114-56
Duncan House* 114-72
Duncan Well Site* 114-72
Historic midden, Duncan House 114-72
Railroad tracks* 114-75
Depot site*/ telephone pole remnant 114-75
Railroad crossing sign* 114-75
Bridge over Furnace Run* 114-75

Auto-related Hamlet, (1931-1944)

A row of large cut sandstones along south edge of Everett 112-81
Arborvitae hedgerow located south of Everett Road 112-81
Two Spruce trees between the railroad tracks and the open field 112-81
Farmstead on the west side of Oak Hill Road 114-03
Original stone abutments of the 1877 covered bridge . . . 114-03
A stand of hardwoods and Scotch Pines located southwest of the road curve and northeast of the bridge 114-03
Steep wooded hillside 114-03
Remnant gravel marking the location of the former roadway connecting Oak Hill and Everett roads to the reconstructed Everett Covered Bridge 114-03
Wooded hillside behind the Gracey House 114-41
Tulip Poplars east of the house at the bottom of the treeline 114-41
Two vintage Lilac bushes flanking the Gracey House . . . 114-41
A Silver Maple and Spruce with bed of flowering ground cover 114-41
Grade in front of the Schmidt House 114-42
A telephone pole located at foot Schmidt House 114-42
Below-grade partial stone wall surrounding a planting well 114-42
Beds of Day Lilies and Periwinkle 114-42
Stand of Spruce Trees behind the church 114-43
Maple tree in front of the house 114-46
Planting of Pachysandra located northeast of the garage . 114-46
Silver Maples surrounding the Chamberlin House 114-47
Black Locusts behind the house 114-47
Within rear treeline: depression with concrete and stone foundation, block stone, and wood ruin . . . 114-47
Small stream bed behind treeline 114-47
Silver Maples surrounding house 114-48
Concrete curbing flanking drive 114-48
Structural remnants located behind house: foundation, mound of stones, concrete well, and possible concrete well 114-48
Vintage Sugar Maple and Spruce located between house and chicken house 114-49
Circular flower bed located west of the house, in the middle of the side lawn 114-49
Juniper shrub, White Pine, Spruce and Silver Maples extending along road in front of the house 114-49
Concrete sidewalk remnant located between the drive and the house 114-49
Stream bed behind the barn 114-49
Woodland cover in stream bed area 114-49
A Spruce and Flowering Quince east of the driveway . . . 114-49
Remnants of a circular driveway apparent in

mown lawn east house 114-49
Two Fir trees west of house 114-50
Two Spruce trees south of house 114-50
Daffodils northwest of house 114-50
Three Lilac bushes surrounding the privy 114-50
Remainder of a gravel/ dirt drive west of house 114-50
Black Cherry tree, and Walnut Tree along western edge abutting railroad tracks 114-51
North of the fire hydrant on Riverview, Spruce Trees and White Pine along road and Dog Wood set back from road 114-51
Old Apple tree and row of Spruce northwest of concrete foundation 114-51
Lilac Tree, Peonies, and Day Lilies southwest of house . 114-51
Mound of concrete and tile debris northwest of house . . 114-51
Elm tree near railroad culvert 114-51
Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery* 114-52
Rectangular frame of Arborvitae west of railroad tracks . 114-52
Diagonal Gravel Drive under canopy 114-52
Spruce tree in center/ west corner 114-52
Two Walnut trees and two Elms bordering the street . . . 114-52
A Silver Maple behind Swan House and Dogwood in front . . 114-52
Dog Wood in front of Swan House 114-52
Cut stone foundation blocks south of Gifford House . . . 114-52
Three Spruce trees in front of drive 114-53
Ailanthus along road south of house 114-53
Catalpa Tree in southwest corner behind house 114-53
Lilac located behind garage 114-53
Osborne Garage* 114-53
Two Spruce Trees and Sugar Maple in front of house . . . 114-54
Sugar Maple with bed of daylilies 114-54
Apple tree next to the house north of drive 114-54
Crabapple, Hemlock and Lilac south of house 114-54
Spruce and Catalpa behind house 114-54
Gravel drive north of house 114-54
Row of Spruce trees along the north property edge and row of Spruce and White Pines along west property edge 114-55
Vintage Lilacs and Pear tree east of the north Spruce row 114-55
Two Spruce trees northwest corner of the front lot . . . 114-55
Along south lot line in the western corner: two Lilacs, a Cottonwood, Barberry Bush, Spruce, Hemlock row, stone pile, Apple tree, and Walnut tree 114-55
Black Locust in southwest corner 114-55
North of house: informal Barberry Hedge, and Black Cherry 114-56
Several Spruce trees and Purple Leaf Plums behind carriage house 114-56

Mock Orange and Rose bush southwest of carriage barn/ garage 114-56
Lilacs along gravel drive retaining wall 114-56
Spruce and Sugar Maples bordering gravel drive 114-56
Roses and Peonies south of gravel drive at Riverview Road 114-56
Honeysuckle bush in front of house 114-56
Periwinkle bulbs and Pachysandra along southern house foundation 114-56
Lilacs north of Szalay House 114-56
Maple and Elm adjacent to Canal Lock #27 114-56
Cottonwood next to wasteway 114-56
Black Cherry, Elm, and Silver Maple adjacent to the towpath across from the wasteway 114-56
Row of Spruce northwest of Duncan House 114-72
Spruce tree and Silver Maple north of house 114-72
Bed of Day lilies between Silver Maple and Riverview Road 114-72
Spruce and Japanese Maple in front of Duncan house 114-72
Bed of Day Lilies behind the house 114-72
Spruce tree, Maple tree and Daffodils behind the house 114-72
Spirea Hedge, Spruce, Maple and Spruce along west edge of wooded area 114-72
Cluster of two Maples, Barberry Shrub and Viburnum along west 114-72
Walnut and Cottonwood trees east of towpath bridge . . . 121-05
Beds of Day Lilies by remaining aqueduct abutments . . . 121-05
Cistern and two vintage Lilacs east of farmhouse 121-05
Large Sugar Maple located in front of porch and large Silver Maple in yard alongside Bolanz Road . . . 121-05
Sugar Maple and Sycamore west of towpath on Bolanz Road 121-05

IV. TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PRESERVATION TREATMENT OPTIONS

The cultural significance of the Everett Historic District is attributed to its association with the unincorporated hamlet settlement type. It is the relationship of the buildings, sites, structures, and objects to each other that communicates this historic association. Along with individually significant features, the larger landscape forms and repeated elements that create patterns physically define the settlement. The history of transportation and agriculture in Everett left a variety of imprints on the hamlet's landscape. These features collectively form Everett's distinct sense of place. Treatment recommendations should strive to preserve those features that create the sense of community identity.

No Action

The lack of a preservation strategy for Everett's cultural landscape could easily lead to the type of site development that would sacrifice the crossroad's historic integrity. Other surviving hamlets in the area, such as Hammond's Corners in Bath Township, retain the correct number of buildings and types of functional units, but lack the integrity of site and setting. Hammond's Corners contains many front lot blacktop parking lots that negate any sense of association with a rural farming environment. With the current development in Everett, a preservation strategy for the landscape is needed to appropriately site parking and prevent a similar loss of historic integrity.

Restoration to a Single Historic Period

> Restoration: Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that will require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.[139]

The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Everett Historic District (NR 3/94) lists the period of significance as c. 1830-1935. Events that anchor this period are the opening of the canal and the closing of the train depot. This time frame is divided into three distinct periods of development: the canal lock settlement (c.1830-1856) agrarian rural hamlet (1856-1920) and the auto-related hamlet (1920-1935).

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[139]Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines: Specific Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, 36 CFR Part 67

Landscape elements from each of these periods contribute to Everett's historic integrity. Change over time is often a historic pattern for a vernacular landscape like Everett. Suggesting one period is more significant than the other is inappropriate. Any preservation strategy that sought to return the crossroads to one of these periods and ignore the other two periods would be equally inappropriate.

The option of returning Everett to its 1935 appearance would involve substantial reconstruction of such buildings as the depot, the Kepner store, and intensive level restoration on buildings which have lost their historic integrity and are considered noncontributing according to the National Register nomination. The current condition of Everett evidences ample integrity for the community to represent a locally significant example of an important settlement type.

Preservation of Existing Cultural Landscape Features

> Preservation: Preservation shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure or site. Archeological sites shall be preserved undisturbed whenever feasible and practical. Substantial reconstruction or restoration of lost features generally are not included in a preservation undertaking.[140]

Ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the structures in the Everett Historic District will result in new uses for these buildings. Subsequently, the landscapes associated with these buildings will be adaptively reused. A primary example of this is the need for 2-4 surface parking spaces adjacent to the buildings. In addition, installation of septic systems and utility upgrades will also modify existing site conditions, all of which strongly suggests that preservation of existing site conditions would not be a recommended strategy.

Reconstruction of Missing Landscape Features

> Reconstruction: Reconstruction of a part or all of a property shall be undertaken only when such work is essential to reproduce a significant missing feature in a historic district or scene, and when a contemporary design solution is not acceptable. Reconstruction of archeological sites generally is not appropriate.[141]

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[140]Ibid.

[141]Ibid.

A reconstruction is determined to be essential when it is needed to interpret the value of the historic district. In addition, a reconstruction is necessary if no other similar resource has survived. Although several landscape features that existed in Everett historically are no longer extant, a sufficient number of resources remain for Everett to have strong association with the unincorporated hamlet settlement type. Reconstruction of missing landscape features in Everett could not be justified according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction.

Rehabilitation of Existing Cultural Landscape Features

> Rehabilitation: Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.[142]

Given that the area has sufficient historic integrity, and that future uses for the buildings have been planned for and are currently being implemented, rehabilitating the identified cultural landscape features is the recommended strategy. Development in the area should strive to stabilize and protect the cultural features identified through the site inventory and analysis of the historic record. A list of cultural landscape features to be preserved for each of the study area property tracts is in Appendix D. Additional guidelines for this strategy are below.

Topography

Chief among these features are the wooded hillsides that provide a backdrop for the row of houses along Everett Road. As stated previously, they helped shield these structures from arctic winds. Furthermore, Trewartha suggests this type of surface configuration induced this type of settlement.[143] The flat terrain of the river-bottom fields that surround the community also helps the crossroads retain a sense of being a farming community. The preservation of manmade topographic elements related to the early transportation routes are essential to represent the genesis of the community. These landforms, such as slopes in the Szalay House yard that shows the route of the wasteway and the depression immediately east of Riverview Road that was the canal slip, provide

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[142]Ibid.

[143]Trewartha, Unincorporated Hamlet, p. 52.

important information about early land use patterns. In addition, the depression fronting the Gracey House provides information about the early alignment of Everett Road and should be preserved.

Land Use

The spatial relationship between the crossroads settlement and the surrounding agricultural fields is crucial to communicating the rural nature of the settlements. The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the community provides a survey of other historic hamlet communities in the area. Of these hamlets, only Everett retains its rural character and association with the surrounding agriculture. It is not necessary or plausible that the entire area identified as the Everett Service Area be returned to farming. It is the visual connection between the crossroads and the agricultural setting that must be maintained. This can be accomplished by maintaining agricultural use in the surrounding fields, (which is currently being done through easements and lease agreements), or by periodic mowing.

Landscape features that communicate a structure's historic function should be preserved. An example of this is the pull-off area across from Carter's General Store. This widening of the gravel berm is one of the few intact features associated with the building that suggests it had a former commercial use. Another example is the diagonal drive running under the canopy of Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery. Although the commercial function of this structure is more obvious than Carter's, because of the building's siting and shape, it is important to retain this feature.

Open spaces associated with past uses should be left intact as historically significant sites with potential historic archeological significance. Just as the location of the lock greatly influenced the canal-era settlement, the location of the depot greatly influenced development and circulation during the late 19th/ early 20th century periods. Except the installation of interpretative exhibits, the site of the depot and the Kepner Store should remain open.

The uses designated for the buildings should not stretch the capacity of the structures to the extent of affecting the cultural landscape. Public spaces in the community were often found in residential buildings and presumably did not require large parking spaces. Public buildings in Everett that did not have a residential component were limited to Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery, the school, and the church. Although the church did have a horse tie-up behind the building before the existing rear addition, parking is a nonhistoric land use for the community.

Parking spaces or silver lots should be sited so they don't interrupt existing visual connections between the buildings, farm

fields, and transportation routes. As the Denver Service Center's Conceptual Design for Everett Village states, the scale of parking should be limited to that which is appropriate historically at individual sites. Any additional parking should be removed from the immediate vicinity and screened from view.[144] The document's Conceptual Site Plan identifies the area west of the railroad tracks and north of the stream behind Hardy House, Hawkins Farmstead, and Carter's

General Store as a possible area for additional parking, if needed. This area is screened by existing vegetation and is located within 300' of these structures.

Delineations

The core of a crossroad community is the crossroad. Everett's historic crossroad functions are also evidenced by the canal prism and the railroad tracks. It is important that these routes not only be retained but also serve as foci of the community. The introduction of any internal circulation roadways would obliterate the hamlet's character. Additional access routes in the hamlet should be avoided or must be substantially lower-order in scale.

Lines of delineation that currently exists in Everett are predominantly soft, enhancing the sense of a cohesive unit instead of a collection of distinct elements strung together. There are no curbs along the roads and drainage swales are evident rather than cement gutters. Fences are not used to separate the yards associated with individual houses, although a historic photograph of the area does show fences being used to separate pasture from field or farmstead areas.

Gravel, instead of paved drives seem to dominate, creating less of a separation of the individual property parcels. The soft edges between the individual buildings and yards and the transportation routes that run through it, (namely the canal, railroad, and road system), serve to integrate the community with the transportation corridors that were the link to the outside world. It is the interrelatedness of these functional areas that created the community. In order for Everett to retain its rural character, the lines between the agricultural, residential, and commercial land uses, and the transportation corridors to the points beyond must continue to be blurred. The use of materials that are compatible with the historic character, such as chip-and-seal or "Road Oyle", for any new parking spaces, drives, or walkways will not result in harsh and intrusive delineations of spaces.

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[144]Denver Service Center, Conceptual Design for Everett Village, (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1993), 3.



Figure 44
Walnut Grove Farm, Everett, Ohio
facing west from Bolanz Road
1891 Summit County Atlas

Vistas and Views

The available historic photographs of the community include several streetscape shots. Vistas that provide views of streetscapes are very important to communicating the sense of a settlement. The "one horse town" character of Everett suggests that someone passing through has to actively look for the community to find one. Approaching views of Everett from Riverview and Everett roads that show groupings of buildings are critical to Everett being perceived from the roadway as a community rather than a few isolated houses. New structures or parking plans that block the visual connections between the buildings should be prevented.

Vegetation

The Conceptual Design for Everett Village analysis of the site stated that most of the buildings are totally or partially enclosed by trees or shrubs. The report continues "The overall visual impression is one where the roads and adjacent buildings are dotted with random trees and shrubs juxtaposed to large active and fallow fields. Together these elements create a visual sequence of alternating light and dark as one travels through."[145]

Along with the houses, the crossroads are lined with trees. The rows of trees and their canopies create visual definition for the settlement, and help set it apart from the surrounding farm fields. Existing vegetation that is not hindering the preservation of cultural resources should be left in place.

Managing the vegetation in Everett to retain and enhance its cultural character should not be approached as a tree specific undertaking. Most of the existing vegetation cover helps frame the community and suggests the separation of land use by creating permeable boundaries. Whether it is 50 years old or not, it should be left in place as long as it does not hinder the preservation of cultural resources. An example of this would be vegetation that threatens the structural stability of historically significant structures.

Exceptions to this are the plantings that masks the Schmidt House and the Krimmer House from the road. These plantings appear to be intended to function as privacy walls and are inconsistent with the planting patterns found elsewhere in the community. Another intentional planting that had an impact on the vegetation pattern is the row of trees west of the railroad tracks. Although this planting slightly invades adjacent farm fields, it is consistent with the treeline along the stream bed behind the houses north of Everett Road.

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[145]Ibid.

Ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers should be replaced in-kind unless they are known to be nonhistoric (or replacements for historic plants). No additional plant materials should be added unless documentation supports their existence during the period of significance. The old nursery area could be used by the Park to propagate cuttings from the existing plants for future replacements.

If new vegetation is introduced it should not be a species that re-seeds, which would result in the species spreading. Furthermore, new vegetation must be regionally native plants, in conformance with NPS mandates. Existing planting beds should be maintained or re-planted with vintage flowers where sufficient documentation can be found. Further study is recommended for site specific design issues, including specific planting recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

Future study of the landscape elements in Everett would include the next phases of the Cultural Landscape Inventory. This will further refinement of this initiative once the format and the computer database are improved. The end result will be the identification of cultural landscape features in Everett that are potentially significant or eligible for the National Register.

The existing oral histories of former residents of Everett contain little information on the landscape. As the structures are being rehabilitated, former residents are contacting the park and expressing interest in sharing their memories. An effort should be made to conduct oral history interviews with these former residents and focus on landscape as well as other significance resources and the lifeways of the community.

Information gleaned from oral history interviews should be used to develop a planting plan design for the hamlet. Additional shrubs, ornamental trees, and flower beds, based on historical resource, would enliven the landscape help recreate the individualized elements of the landscape needed to establish a realistic sense of the community.

Additional archeological investigations would greatly increase our knowledge of how Everett functioned as a canal town. Areas such as the sandstone block foundation ruins south of the Gifford House, as well as other areas along the west bank of the canal prism would provide valuable information regarding Swan's livery operation and business associated with the canal packet boat era.
Additional areas for investigation would include the site of the Depot, Kepner's Store, and the location of the Frank Stewart farmstead. Investigations at these sites would help fill data gaps regarding the impact of the railroad on the community, the role of

the post office/ general store, and the major late 19th century farming operation in Everett.

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APPENDIX A

STUDY AREA

TOWNSHIP	COUNTY
Bath	Summit
Boston	Summit
Brecksville	Cuyahoga
Hudson	Summit
Twinsburg	Summit
Northfield	Summit
Northampton	Summit
Richfield	Summit
Stow	Summit

1856 SUMMIT COUNTY ATLAS MAP
MEAN DISTANCE IN MILES
BETWEEN STUDY AREA HAMLETS AND OTHER TRADING CENTERS

HAMLET	TOWNSHIP	NEAREST CENTER	DISTANCE
Brandywine	Northfield	Boston Mills	1.33
Everett	Boston	Botzum/ Niles	2.99
East Center	Richfield	West Center	.92
Hammond's Corners	Bath	Ghent	2.33
Little York	Northfield	Northfield Center	1.4
Niles/ Botzum	Northampton	Everett	2.99
West Center	Richfield	East Center	.92

Mean Distance: 1.842 miles

APPENDIX B

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/EVERETT SERVICE AREA

ACRES OF LAND	A. Swan	E. Chamberlin	P. Chamberlin	L. Swan	C. Ellas	D. Meyers	O. Mack (Root)*
IMPROVED	110	25	25	50	30	50	20
UNIMPROVED	210			25	10	65	14
Woodlands	NL						
Other unimproved	NL						

CASH VALUE

VALUE OF FARM	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,600	900	1,150	400
VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY	100	60	50	100	30	70	10
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	300	200	190	225	117	240	166
VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS	20						
VALUE OF PRODUCE MARKET GARDENS	NL						
VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS	NL						
VALUE OF HOME MANUFACTURES	15	10	10			10	7
VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER	80	25	25		25	36	36
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION INCLUDING BETTERMENTS AND STOCK	NL						

FENCES

COST OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING FENCES IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS	NL						

FERTILIZERS

COST OF FERTILIZERS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO TH	NL						

LIVESTOCK

HORSES	2	2	1	2	2	2	

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

LIVESTOCK (continued)	A. Swan	E. Chamberlin	P. Chamberlin	L. Swan	C. Ellas	D. Meyers	O. Mack (Root)*
MULES AND ASSES	NL						
MILCH COWS	3	2	2	3	3	5	3
WORKING OXEN	2						2
OTHER CATTLE	18	3	2	4		3	2
SHEEP	20	20	20	33	12	20	20
SWINE	6	7	1	6	1	7	1
POULTRY							
Barn-yard poultry	NL						
Other poultry	NL						
EGGS PRODUCED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS	NL						
PRODUCE							
HAY (tons)	20	5	5	15	4	5	5
BARLEY (bushels)	50						
BUCKWHEAT	NL						
INDIAN CORN	100	300	250	150	100	300	250
OATS	300	100	100	140	40	100	100
RYE	50						
WHEAT	350	100	100	20		100	100
PEAS AND BEANS				2	1		
RICE							
TOBACCO							
COTTON							
WOOL (lbs)	60	60	60	84	30	60	60
POTATOES							

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

PRODUCE (continued)	A. Swan	E. Chamberlin	P. Chamberlin	L. Swan	C. Ellas	D. Meyers	O. Mack (Root)*
Irish Potatoes					25		
Sweet Potatoes							
WINE							
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
Butter	250	150	150	530	150	150	150
Cheese							
Milk sold							
SEED							
Clover Seed							
Grass Seed							
HOPS							
HEMP							
FLAX							
FLAX-SEED							
SILK COCOONS							
SUGAR							
Maple				30			
Cane							
MOLASSES							
BEES							
Wax							
Honey							

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

ACRES OF LAND	W. Wait	Davidson	Curtney	Carter	Mackey	H. Ozium	Gilson
IMPROVED	36	60	35	47	40	80	50
UNIMPROVED	63	62	15	6	60	120	43
Woodlands							
Other unimproved							

CASH VALUE

VALUE OF FARM	1,000	1,300	750	1,100	1,200	3,000	1,500
VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY	30	135	40	75	90	50	80
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	117	300	240	166	307	225	11
VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF PRODUCE OF MARKET GARDENS							
VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF HOME MANUFACTURES	15						8
VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER	25	45	40	40	45	50	30
ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTION INCLUDING BETTERMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO STOCK							

FENCES

COST OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING FENCES IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

FERTILIZERS

COST OF FERTILIZERS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO TH							

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

LIVESTOCK	W. Wait	Davidson	Curtney	Carter	Mackey	H. Ozium	Gilson
HORSES	2	1		4		1	2
MULES AND ASSES							
MILCH COWS	3	2	2	2	1	6	2
WORKING OXEN		2	2		2	4	
OTHER CATTLE	1	1		5		8	4
SHEEP	1	45	9	28		7	100
SWINE	6	11	2	10	3	10	5
POULTRY							
Barn-yard poultry							
Other poultry							
EGGS PRODUCED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

PRODUCE

HAY (Tons)	20	3	2	15	2	10	5
BARLEY							
BUCKWHEAT						10	
INDIAN CORN	30	200	150	200	50	400	120
OATS		120		100	150	200	100
RYE							
WHEAT		300	30	30	35	160	50
PEAS AND BEANS			5	3			
RICE							
TOBACCO							
COTTON							
WOOL	3	120		80		21	300
POTATOES							

1850 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

PRODUCE (continued)	W. Wait	Davidson	Curtney	Carter	Mackey	H. Ozium	Gilson
Irish Potatoes	17			30	3		
Sweet Potatoes							
WINE							
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
Butter (lbs)	500	200	150	300	200	1,200	200
Cheese	3,000					600	
Milk sold							
SEED							
Clover Seed							
Grass Seed				10			
HOPS							
HEMP							
FLAX							
FLAX-SEED							
SILK COCOONS							
SUGAR							
Maple	600						30
Cane							
MOLASSES	16						
BEES							
Wax							
Honey							

* Names in parenthesis are taken from the 1856 Summit County Atlas Map

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

ACRES OF LAND

	J. Gilson	J. Mackey	Chamberlin	A. Swan (Stewart)*	R. McGuin	N. Point	Richardson
IMPROVED	80	70	60	200	40	75	70
UNIMPROVED	36	55	28	40	36	36	120
Woodlands							
Other unimproved							

CASH VALUE

VALUE OF FARM	5,000						
VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY	200						
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK							
VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF PRODUCE OF MARKET GARDENS							
VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF HOME MANUFACTURES							
VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER							
ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTION INCLUDING BETTERMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO STOCK							

FENCES

COST OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING FENCES IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

FERTILIZERS

COST OF FERTILIZERS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO TH							

LIVESTOCK

HORSES	2	3	5	3	2	3	4

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

LIVESTOCK (continued)

	J. Gilson	J. Mackey	Chamberlin	A. Swan (Stewart)*	R. McGuin	N. Point	Richardson
MULES AND ASSES							
MILCH COWS	1	11	3	2	5	3	5
WORKING OXEN							
OTHER CATTLE		2			2	1	
SHEEP	100		21			35	10
SWINE	1	5	5	35	5	6	4
POULTRY							
Barn-yard poultry							
Other poultry							
EGGS PRODUCED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

PRODUCE

HAY (tons)	15	30	12				
BARLEY (bushels)				125			
BUCKWHEAT				125			
INDIAN CORN	100	400	200	1,600	400	600	50
OATS		400	100	300	400	200	460
RYE							
WHEAT	100	100	200	325	100	130	100
PEAS AND BEANS							
RICE							
TOBACCO							
COTTON							
WOOL (lbs)	60	60	60	84	30	60	60
POTATOES							

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

PRODUCE (continued)	J. Gilson	J. Mackey	Chamber-lin	A. Swan (Stewart)*	R. McGuin	N. Point	Richardson
Irish Potatoes							
Sweet Potatoes							
WINE							
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
Butter							
Cheese							
Milk sold							
SEED							
Clover Seed							
Grass Seed	5						
HOPS							
HEMP							
FLAX							
FLAX-SEED							
SILK COCOONS							
SUGAR							
Maple							
Cane							
MOLASSES							
BEES							
Wax							
Honey							

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

ACRES OF LAND

	Wadhams	Chamberlin	Cranze				
IMPROVED	250	40	119				
UNIMPROVED	130	47	35				
Woodlands							
Other unimproved							

CASH VALUE

VALUE OF FARM							
VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY							
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK							
VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF PRODUCE OF MARKET GARDENS							
VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS							
VALUE OF HOME MANUFACTURES							
VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER							
ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTION INCLUDING BETTERMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO STOCK							

FENCES

COST OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING FENCES IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

FERTILIZERS

COST OF FERTILIZERS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO TH							

LIVESTOCK

HORSES	5	4	5				

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

LIVESTOCK (continued)

	Wadhams	Chamberlin	Cranze				
MULES AND ASSES							
MILCH COWS	30	3	12				
WORKING OXEN							
OTHER CATTLE	12	3	1				
SHEEP			33				
SWINE	4	5	6				
POULTRY							
Barn-yard poultry							
Other poultry							
EGGS PRODUCED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS							

PRODUCE

HAY (tons)							
BARLEY (bushels)			100				
BUCKWHEAT							
INDIAN CORN	200	350	400				
OATS	300	175	200				
RYE		30					
WHEAT	125		300				
PEAS AND BEANS							
RICE							
TOBACCO							
COTTON							
WOOL (lbs)							
POTATOES							

1870 U.S. CENSUS PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE/ EVERETT SERVICE AREA

PRODUCE (continued)

			Wadhams	Chamberlin	Cranze			
Irish Potatoes								
Sweet Potatoes								
WINE								
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
Butter								
Cheese								
Milk sold								
SEED								
Clover Seed								
Grass Seed								
HOPS								
HEMP								
FLAX								
FLAX-SEED								
SILK COCOONS								
SUGAR								
Maple								
Cane								
MOLASSES								
BEES								
Wax								
Honey								

* Names in parenthesis are taken from the 1874 Summit County Atlas Map

APPENDIX C

1850 PRODUCTION*	Everett Service Area	Boston Township	Bath Township
BARLEY			
BUCKWHEAT	7.69	139.2	886
INDIAN CORN	2180	16302	25758
OATS	733	5455	7053
RYE	25	25	
WHEAT	976	5104.6	11310.5
TOTALS	3921.69	27025.8	45007.5

1850 CONSUMPTION	Everett Service Area	Boston Township	Bath Township
SEED ALLOWANCE	352.95	2432.32	4050.67
HOUSEHOLDS	547.5	4368	6513
HORSES	453.6	4860	9115.2
MULES AND ASSES			
MILCH COWS	467.48	4423	5007
WORKING OXEN	533.54	3963.4	4954
OTHER CATTLE	135.2	1276.6	1827.8
SHEEP	135	3426	5178.6
SWINE	891	5644.8	10094
TOTALS	3516.27	30394.12	46740.27

	Everett Service Area	Boston Township	Bath Township
PRODUCTION	3921.69	27025.8	45007.5
CONSUMPTION	3516.27	30394.12	46740.27
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	405.42	-3368.32	-1732.77
PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION	10%	-12.5%	-3.8%

***ALL FIGURES ARE EXPRESSED IN BUSHELS OF CORN UNITS**