

# ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SAVACOAL PROPERTY IN BOSTON VILLAGE, CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

By  
Ann C. Bauermeister

Technical Report No. 128



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Midwest Archeological Center

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This report has been reviewed against the criteria contained in 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1) and, upon recommendation of the Midwest Regional Office and the Midwest Archeological Center, has been classified as

*Available*

Making the report available meets the criteria of 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1).



## ABSTRACT

The Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) conducted archeological inventory and evaluative testing efforts at the Savacoal property, in Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA), during the 2001, 2002, and 2007 field seasons. The investigations resulted in the identification of two archeological sites, both located on land Tract 109-107 in Boston Village, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. Site 33SU419 is an historic artifact scatter associated with the Savacoal Barn on the east side of the parcel. A small prehistoric assemblage of two artifacts was also recovered from the site. Site 33SU423, the Hopkins House site, is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site, with the latter assemblage attributed to the residential component on the west side of the lot.

The archeological investigations were initiated in response to plans to rehabilitate and stabilize the barn (HS-487) and to adaptively restore the vacant house (HS-486). Data on the archeological resources of the property were collected for use in ongoing planning efforts. Project field methods consisted of close-interval shovel testing around the perimeter of the barn and across the grounds adjacent to the house, followed by limited evaluative testing. Additional and more intensive evaluative testing was accomplished at 33SU423 after specific undertakings associated with the Savacoal (aka Hopkins) House restoration were proposed by CUVA. The projects include: constructing an accessible walkway between the house and the barn; improving an existing gravel area to accommodate parking; and installing a cistern to provide water to the house. The new walkway would be positioned within the corridor of an existing walkway and would be constructed with fill above grade. Supplemental gravel will be added to the existing gravel pads on the south and west sides of the barn and would be limited to the footprint of the extant pads. The cistern installation is the only project that will require ground disturbance to accomplish and is the primary focus of this report.

As a point of clarification, the extant house on Tract 109-107 is known as both the Hopkins House and as the Savacoal House, though park planners prefer the latter historic designation. The archeological site was recorded as the Hopkins House site, but in this report the name Savacoal will be used when referring to the house. Also, the two sites designated on the property likely comprise a single site with multiple components, but since they were recorded separately and have received individual state site numbers, the individual designations will be retained.

This report documents the combined results of the inventory and evaluative testing that MWAC conducted at the Savacoal property between 2001 and 2007. The results indicate that site 33SU423 is a potentially significant archeological site with artifacts dating to the 1827-1927 period of significance for which Boston Village is recognized. The archeological site is considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criterion D because it has the potential to yield additional data about historic residential activities during and subsequent to the Canal era (1827-1913). Site deposits, however, have limited depositional integrity. They occur as a homogenous deposit of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts in soils that have been heavily impacted from ground disturbing activities attributed to demolition of an earlier house, the construction of the extant house, as well as typical residential activities. Results from the archeological investigations indicate that the proposed

projects would not adversely impact any cultural resources eligible for the NRHP. The walkway and gravel parking improvements would occur within the same footprint as existing components, with supplemental material added only above existing grade. Further, investigations within these areas confirmed that the underlying soils are grossly disturbed. Following the process of Section 106 for preserving significant resources and avoiding the need to undertake data recovery, an area within the site boundary was also identified where the cistern could be installed without having an adverse effect.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Erin Dempsey undertook the analysis and identification of the artifact collection and compiled the tables, for which I am most appreciative. I would also like to thank Supervisory Archeologist Jeffrey Richner for his many contributions to this report and Allan Weber along with Jeff Larson for putting it all together.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Archeological field investigations were undertaken by the National Park Service's (NPS) Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) at the Savacoal property, Tract 109-107, during the 2001, 2002, and 2007 field seasons at Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA). The property is located within CUVA in Boston Village, Summit County, Ohio (Figure 1). It is a corner lot situated on the northeast side of the Boston Mills Road and Stanford Road intersection (Figure 2). The property is included within the Boston Village Historic District (NR 92001490) listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and has two contributing structures: the Savacoal House, HS-486, and the Savacoal Barn, HS-487. The Savacoal House was built in 1920, however earlier maps (Matthews and Taintor 1856) of Boston Village depict a structure on the lot as early as 1856 (Figure 3). The date for the removal of that building is not known. The construction date of the barn is also unknown, but it may have been present on the lot by 1891. The Boston Village Historic District is listed on the NRHP for its significance under the topic of community development, and for architectural significance. Several archeological sites associated with contributing structures have been identified within the Historic District boundary, but none is listed on, or has been nominated for, the NRHP.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. MWAC advises CUVA regarding archeological site management, interpretation, and research. All archeological investigations accomplished within CUVA are coordinated through MWAC, the results from which provide data to assist the park in complying with Section 106 of the NHPA.

The goal of archeological survey at the Savacoal property was to inventory the archeological resources that may be present and, if applicable, evaluate resources for significance and NRHP eligibility. Data on the distribution of subsurface resources could then be used to assist park planners when generating site specific plans so that any new developments or necessary upgrades could be positioned in a manner that would have the least impact on archeological resources.

Initial fieldwork took place on July 2, 2001, in response to proposed rehabilitation and stabilization efforts for the Savacoal Barn. Ground disturbance would be minimal, if any, but as a precautionary measure the inventory was completed in advance of the undertaking to ensure that no significant resources would be inadvertently impacted. Shovel tests were placed around the perimeter of the barn at five-meter intervals (Figure 4). A sparse scatter of historic materials was identified, comprising very fragmentary artifacts recovered from disturbed soils. A projectile point tip was recovered from the upper stratum of a shovel test situated in the gravel parking area between the road right-of-way and barn. The point was obviously not in primary depositional context since the soils in that level also contained a heavy amount of coal along with pieces of glass, whiteware, and metal. The soil profile exposed on all sides of the barn indicates the area has been previously disturbed as evidenced by mixed strata, compacted soils, gravel, and mottled clay inclusions.

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A shovel test inventory targeting the Savacoal House grounds was completed on July 3, 2002, with subsequent evaluative testing conducted from July 8-12, 2002. This work was requested in anticipation of future rehabilitation and restoration actions necessary for adaptive reuse of the house. Specific plans had not been developed for the property at that time. Close-interval shovel testing was utilized, where feasible, to adequately sample the property (Figure 4). Excavation along the south façade and in the south yard was limited by a buried gas line, a row of hedges, and the road right-of-way. Most shovel tests were positive for historic materials, revealing a sheet midden of artifacts across the property, with greater artifact density noted on the north and east sides. A small prehistoric component was also identified, but lacked depositional integrity since it occurred within the same matrix as the historic deposit.

To further evaluate the historic deposits, two 1-x-1-m test units were placed on the north side and one 1-x-1-m test unit was placed on the east side of the house. All of the units were later expanded to 1-x-2-m units. The test units yielded numerous historic artifacts, and three features were exposed. Feature 1 (Figure 5) is a rectilinear brick and sandstone feature discovered on the north side of the house just north of the existing concrete sidewalk parallel to the house. The feature was encountered 30 cm below ground surface in two of the 1-x-2-m test units. Feature 1 could be a former walkway associated with an occupation of the extant 1920-era house. Feature 2 (Figure 6) was revealed in the test unit adjacent to the same concrete walkway on the east side. It is likely a continuation of Feature 1. Features 3A and 3B were observed in a 1-x-2-m test unit in the east portion of the yard. The features were recognized in the floor of the unit as dark, circular stains full of organic-rich soil and some historic artifacts (Figure 7). They could be small trash middens, though the relatively low number of artifacts recovered from them is not typical of such features. It is more likely that the features represent former post holes, such as from a post, fence, or trellis, which were filled in with soil and domestic refuse subsequent to their removal.

Additional evaluative testing was conducted in the east yard of the Savacoal House from July 16-19, 2007, once more specific plans for the property had been developed (Figure 8). In particular, the 2007 excavations targeted an area where ground disturbance would be required for the installation of a cistern. MWAC archeologists were involved with determining the best location for the proposed cistern, based on feasibility from a utility installation perspective and also on the distribution of significant subsurface archeological resources. The proposed project location encompasses a relatively small area in the northeast portion of the yard between the house and the gravel drive along the west side of the barn (Figure 9). Three 1-x-1-m test units (Figure 10) were positioned to cover an area substantially greater than what would be required for the cistern installation (3m x 4m). A combined total of 1,799 artifacts was recovered from the test units. Artifact-bearing strata occur from 0 to 50 cm below surface (bs) as a single homogenized deposit lacking any internal stratification. Artifacts represented include those from domestic, structural, hardware, and personal groups. A small prehistoric assemblage comprising one chert flake, three pieces of fire-cracked rock, and one piece of quartz was identified, however, all of these artifacts were again found in mixed context with historic materials.

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Two other proposed grounds projects include constructing an accessible walkway between the house and the barn and improving an existing gravel area to accommodate parking. The new walkway would be positioned within the corridor of an existing walkway and constructed with fill above grade. Supplemental gravel would be added to the existing gravel pads on the south and west sides of the barn and would be limited to the footprint of the extant pads that currently serve the same purpose. Neither would involve ground disturbance and both occur within the corridor of existing site elements. Further, shovel testing verified that the underlying soils in the parking areas by the barn are grossly disturbed. No additional archeological work is recommended in advance of these projects.

Based on the results from the combined investigations at the Savacoal property, archeological site 33SU423 is a multi-component site that includes a small prehistoric component of indeterminate age with artifacts occurring in disturbed soils, and an undifferentiated historic component with artifacts spanning the entire 1827-1927 period of significance for Boston Village. The density of artifacts is slightly greater in the northern and eastern portions of the yard with the majority of artifacts recovered between 10 and 40 cm bs. Artifacts were found that predate the 1920 construction date of the extant house, but the early historic materials that have been recovered were all found mixed with later materials and lack primary depositional context.

The artifact assemblage is attributed to residential activities associated with the earliest historic residence, which predates the extant house by at least 64 years, and also with subsequent occupations at the property. The artifacts occur as a sheet midden primarily within the top 40 cm of soil as a homogenized deposit of nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials. A buried brick and sandstone walkway was discovered along the north façade of the house, which could be associated with the early use of the 1920 structure. The two circular features encountered in the southeast yard are more ambiguous, but likely represent historic or modern post holes. The historic component at site 33SU423 is considered potentially significant and eligible for the NRHP. It is directly associated with at least two historic occupations at the property that occurred within the period of significance for which the National Register Historic District is defined. Archeological evidence supports the map evidence for an earlier house that was present on the lot at least as early as 1856. The site is considered potentially significant because it has the potential to yield data on residential activities that spanned the entire period of significance for the historic Boston Village, including those related to the Ohio and Erie Canal (1827-1913) as well as the period that followed, but the compromised depositional integrity of the site does limit interpretive value. Research questions could address how the success and subsequent decline of the Ohio and Erie Canal affected residents of Boston as reflected by material culture. Specifically, data could inform on such topics as supply from distant locals and economic status.

The proposed undertaking will require ground disturbance for the installation of a cistern. The area of potential effect for the cistern installation will be confined to a small 3-x-4-m area within the targeted project area. Following the process of Section 106 of the NRHP, an area within the site was identified where the cistern could be installed without having an adverse effect on the characteristics of the archeological site that would qualify it for the NRHP. Intensive archeological investigations of this area in the

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northeast yard identified a sheet midden of historic artifacts that occur in mixed context as a non-stratified deposit. The deposit is not considered significant because it lacks vertical integrity and primary depositional context. Nonetheless, the excavations did produce a large sample of the sheet midden deposit that is highly representative of this site component. The artifacts in the sample, though derived from a mixed context, can still provide some information about the former residential occupations at this parcel. Additional excavations within this area are not warranted because any information to be gleaned from this particular segment of the site would merely be repetitive. It is possible that historic features, such as privies, wells, and trash middens, occur elsewhere on the property and those would have greater potential to provide additional unique data about the historic occupations. The amount of disturbance required for the cistern installation will be minimal in comparison to the rest of the site that has the potential to contain undiscovered cultural resources that may have better integrity.

Specific recommendations are provided in the recommendations section of this report. Additional documentary research focusing on tax records would be useful in understanding the history of ownership and site chronology at the property.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Cuyahoga Valley National Park is located in the northeast corner of Ohio, between the cities of Akron and Cleveland. The park covers 33,000 acres of a glacially sculpted landscape along the banks of the Cuyahoga River in an area that today is characterized by river floodplain, steep and gentle valley walls, tributaries and their ravines, and upland plateaus.

CUVA is situated along the western edge of the glaciated Appalachian Plateau province in northeast Ohio, an area marked by relatively flat uplands with deeply entrenched drainage ravines and valleys established following the Wisconsin glacial retreat about 14,000 years ago. This physiographic region is characterized by buried north-to-south trending Paleozoic river valleys that are largely covered by glacial deposits. The present glacial topography is comparatively smooth, but generally follows the contour of the underlying bedrock, which includes Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian strata (Brose et al. 1981).

The major valley fill within CUVA consists of deposits from two pro-glacial lakes that occupied portions of the valley. Cuyahoga Lake was formed ca. 13,000 B.P. from the Wabash Moraine, and covered the area north of Akron to the southern border of Cuyahoga County. Later and further north, Lake Independence was formed by the Defiance Moraine around 11,800 B.P. As the glaciers retreated from Cuyahoga Valley, subsequent drainage of the lakes and down cutting of the Wabash moraine created a gradient that permitted the northeasterly flow of the Cuyahoga River into Lake Erie. During the latter glacial developments, the Cuyahoga River cut through overlain deposits and into the underlying bedrock. Terraces in the park are the elevated, abandoned floodplain segments of the Cuyahoga River or its tributary streams and it is known that prehistoric archeological sites can be buried in such terraces. (Finney 2002). The project area is situated on the second terrace above the modern floodplain of the Cuyahoga River at 670 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and is 260 meters east of the river. The landform on which the site is situated is level and the parcel has served and/or been maintained as a residential parcel since at least 1856.

The upland soils in the park consist of poorly drained clayey loam while the floodplain and terrace soils are highly fertile, well-drained sandy silt loams. The floodplain soils developed intermittently over the past 12,000 years and have always been considered prime agricultural land (Brose et al. 1981). The soils on the terrace that the project area occupies are classified as Fitchville silt loam and are part of the rough broken land association. The Fitchville series consists of nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils that occur on stream terraces (USDA 1974).

The middle Cuyahoga Valley has a mild continental interior climate with warm, humid summers and cold winters; a climate that has been relatively unchanged since the Little Ice Age that spanned from ca. A.D. 1350 to 1850 (Fagan 2000). Northwesterly to westerly winds blowing off Lake Erie affect temperatures in the project area by lowering them in the summer and raising them in winter. Located within the Lake Erie snowbelt, the area can be covered in snow between 60 and 80 days annually. The mean minimum temperature is 19 degrees Fahrenheit in January and the mean maximum temperature

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in July is 83 degrees. There is an average of 180-200 frost free days, which is adequate for most crops on most soils, and 36 inches of annual precipitation (USDA 1974).

The region is in the temperate deciduous forest biome that developed following deglaciation about 10,000 years ago (Shelford 1963). Maple and beech were the predominant species, while other varieties included hemlock, chestnut, hickory, red oak, and cherry. The forest environment provided habitat for a wide range of animals, including white-tailed deer as the dominant large mammal, elk, mountain lion, black bear, rabbits, opossum, beaver, raccoon, and muskrat. Avian fauna included wild turkey, quail, owls, hawks, and ducks; aquatic animal resources were plentiful with freshwater gar, pike, catfish, bass, drum, and other fishes available in rivers and lakes (Noble 1988). The natural forest was impacted heavily through deforestation that took place during the Euro-American settlement period. According to Brose et al. (1981:17), “. . .the present environmental setting of the region would have provided a large number of seasonally available resources for prehistoric and historic exploitation [and] the subsistence resources in the site region appear to have been more than adequate to maintain the aboriginal population.”

### 3. CULTURE HISTORY

Several very detailed reports have been prepared on the prehistory and history of Cuyahoga Valley. A brief discussion is provided in the following section. For more detailed discussions readers are directed to Brose et al. (1981) and Finney (2002).

#### **Paleoindian Tradition**

The Paleoindian Tradition began when humans first settled in North America and extends to approximately 10,000 years ago. Human occupation of northeastern Ohio became possible once the ice sheets began retreating northward around 14,000 B.C. As the glacial front moved out, the region's pro-glacial lakes subsequently drained, and by about 12,000 B.C. the encroaching flora of the cool climate consisted of a mixed hardwood-conifer forest, which slowly changed to relatively modern flora by about 8000 B.C. In the Ohio Valley, the most acceptable evidence for human presence is from this transitional period between 12,000 and 10,000 B.C. ( Brose et al. 1981:107-108).

Paleoindian groups were highly mobile hunters of large game, such as mammoth and bison, and their adaptation strategies included short-term use of camps, small group size, use of high-quality raw materials, and sophisticated stone-working techniques. Plant resources would also have been utilized, but not emphasized in the diet (Neusius and Gross 2007:127-128). The material culture is characterized by the large, fluted, lanceolate projectile points attributed to the early Paleoindian stage (e.g., Clovis, Folsom), though Paleoindian assemblages include a variety of other stone tools such as graters, scrapers, knives, and biface blanks; and bone tools (Fagan 1995; Finney 2002; Neusius and Gross 2007). Several Early Paleoindian Tradition sequential fluted point types have been recognized in the Great Lakes region, which differ from the classic Clovis points found west on the Great Plains. These are recognized as representing distinct cultural complexes that include Gainey (9000-8600 B.C.), Parkhill (ca. 8600 B.C.), and Crowfield (post-8600 B.C.). The Great Lakes regional variant is the Gainey fluted point, described as having a Clovis-like morphology but made by a Folsom-like technique (Finney 2002:16 citing Stoltman 1993).

The Late Paleoindian period transition is thought to have begun around 8,800–8,400 B.C. with changes in projectile technology and an increasing reliance on Pleistocene bison as well as modern species (Lepper 1999). The material culture is marked by a dramatic increase in projectile point variation, which Finney (2002:16-17) concludes could be evidence that populations were exploiting additional species within smaller territories, reflecting a greater role of collecting and gathering in the subsistence pattern. Examples of diagnostic Late Paleoindian, generally referred to as the Plano Tradition, point types are Agate Basin, Plainview, Eden, Hell Gap, and Scottsbluff (Justice 1987).

Paleoindian sites in Ohio occur most commonly in elevated locations along major river valleys, at upland bogs and wetlands, kettle lakes, gravel knolls, lake and stream margins, and in wide swampy floodplain bottoms (Finney 2002). These sites are characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated fluted projectile points. An exception is

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the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County (33ME274) where Early Paleoindian campsites have been identified. A particularly noteworthy discovery was a series of post molds representing a structure (Brose 1994). Early Paleoindian points have been recovered in limited numbers as isolated surface finds from Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, and a small number of sites with Paleoindian components have been recorded within CUVA, but not near the current project area in Boston Village.

### Archaic Period

The Archaic period is marked by the onset of the Boreal climatic episode, as deciduous forests continued to spread north, replacing the conifer-hardwood forest and bringing about a more temperate climate (Hunt 1986: citing Wedlund 1978:278). This re-establishment of the eastern hardwood forest occurred in northeastern Ohio between about 8500 and 8000 B.C., and by 3000 B.C. essentially modern deciduous forest conditions were in-place (Finney 2002). Another significant change brought about during this period that would impact humans was the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna.

The Archaic Tradition in northeast Ohio is commonly considered in terms of three temporal subdivisions: the Early Archaic from 8000 to 6000 B.C., the Middle Archaic from 6000 to 4000 B.C., and the Late Archaic from 4000 to 1000 B.C. (Finney 2002:18). Prufer has suggested viewing the Archaic Tradition more as a continuum, "...a cultural unit between [ca.] 7500 and 1000 B.C., during which the archaeological assemblages exhibit no more than gradual changes in artifact styles" (Prufer 2001:187).

Early Archaic populations adjusted to the changing environment by developing an increasingly diversified hunting and gathering economy characterized by small, mobile bands exploiting a wider variety of animal and plant resources within smaller areas. Subsistence activities became more seasonally oriented and focused on well-exploited territories. This change in subsistence was closely related to population growth, settlement organization and mobility strategies, and as the period progressed, populations continued to grow and become more sedentary (Hunt 1986:7; Neusius and Gross 2007:520). Such trends continued into the Late Archaic, which also witnessed long distance trade, ceremonialism, including mound architecture, utilization of cultigens, and increased regional specialization (Brose et al. 1981; Fagan 1995; Finney 2002).

Archaic adaptive strategies correspond with a changing material cultural, from lanceolate spear points to smaller, more diversified notched and stemmed points, scrapers, knives, drills, and ovoid blades. Also present are woodworking and food preparation tools, such as axes, adzes, awls, celts, and grinding stones. The Middle Archaic is marked by the inclusion of ground and polished stone tools, and atlatl weights. Late Archaic stone tool assemblages are noted for the range of stylistic variations for functionally similar tool types, particularly illustrated by the diversity of projectile points (Brose et al. 1981).

Archaic manifestations are common for the region and numerous archeological sites with Archaic components have been recorded in Cuyahoga Valley (Finney 2002:

Table 3). Locally and regionally available cherts, including those that occur in glacial till, were heavily utilized for tool manufacture. Exotic materials were also used, though there is more evidence of this in the earlier phase. Two types of settlements seem to be represented in Cuyahoga Valley: large base camps on high ground along the rivers and major streams, and small hunting camps in upland settings. Prufer has reconsidered this archeological distinction and concluded that all open sites appear to represent small, uniform, and probably repeated occupation on suitable high ground near water (Prufer 2001:188-189). Archaic hilltop sites are often initially recognized from sparse lithic scatters with few, if any artifacts; whereupon more intensive investigations yield additional artifacts with the majority belonging to the Archaic (Prufer and Long 1986:11-12).

Most Archaic site components within CUVA occur in upland settings as isolated finds at later Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites, and most have been recorded in Cuyahoga County. Within a kilometer of the project area, the Clayton Stanford House site, 33SU105, is the nearest archeological site with an Archaic component. Site 33SU105 is situated on a 680' amsl terrace located 635 meters north-northeast of the Savacoal property. The site also includes Woodland and nineteenth-century components.

### Woodland Period

The Woodland Tradition is also commonly divided into sub-periods including: Early Woodland (1000-100 B.C.), Middle Woodland (100 B.C.-A.D. 450), and Late Woodland (A.D. 450-1000). These developments are followed by the Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1000-1600) adaptation that shares elements of Woodland and Mississippian Traditions. The distinctions accommodate observed changes in material culture and cultural manifestations. Woodland cultural traditions arose from a culmination of long-term adaptive and cultural trends that had emerged during the Archaic. Three major hallmarks of the Woodland period are pottery manufacture, deliberate cultivation of native plants, and interment under earthen mounds (Fagan 1995:397).

During the Early Woodland, Archaic trends in settlement and subsistence patterns continued as did general material culture elements. Notable additions include pottery, recognized as thick-walled and cordmarked, more finely worked bifacial tools, and new projectile point styles, including contracting-stemmed, square-stemmed, and side-notched varieties (Fagan 1995; Neusius and Gross 2007). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting, plant food collection, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture (Finney 2002:23). Sites in the region from this period occur on upland bluffs, floodplain terraces, and hilltops with a settlement pattern that appears to represent scattered, semi-permanent small villages that were occupied from late spring through fall by populations involved in a complex seasonal round of activities (Brose et al. 1981:133; Finney 2002:23). In CUVA, Early Woodland sites include possible villages, rockshelter camps, isolated caches on upland plateaus, and small artifact scatters that may represent temporary special function camps (Brose et al. 1981:133). Ceremonial sites consisting of small circular earthworks and burial mounds from this period have also been identified in the park (Hunt 1986:8).

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Nearly 20 sites with Early Woodland components have been identified in various settings throughout the park (Finney 2002: Table 3). One of the best known and well-documented is at Stanford Knoll, site 33SU138, where excavations yielded the oldest type of ceramics in Ohio (Bauermeister 2003; Lee 1986). This site is 800 meters north of the project area on a terrace that has an elevation of 660' amsl. In addition to the important Early Woodland deposit, the site is also recognized for significant Middle Woodland, early Late Woodland, and nineteenth-century deposits. Not far from Stanford Knoll, an Early Woodland pottery rimsherd was recovered from the Hines Hill site, 33SU417 (Bauermeister 2002). The pottery closely resembles Leimbach Thick from the Leimbach Mound and Village site, 33LU9, in Lorain County. Site 33LU9 is the type site for the Early Woodland Leimbach Phase of northern Ohio (Shane 1967), which is contemporaneous with the Adena phase of the Scioto tradition in southern Ohio (Finney 1997). Site 33SU417 is 500 meters south of 33SU138 and 300 meters north-northeast of the project area. It is situated on the second terrace above the Cuyahoga River on the east side of the river. It is within a formerly cultivated field on a level plateau with an elevation of 730' amsl.

Middle Woodland populations appear to have remained semi-sedentary, relying heavily on hunting and gathering, though settlements during this time may have been more nucleated and there is evidence that horticulture played an increasingly important role (Brose 1981:134). Pottery develops into distinctive wares with variable vessel shapes and decorative treatments, and a set of distinctive projectile point styles also emerges (Neusius and Gross 2007). The dominant manifestation in Ohio during this period was the Hopewell Culture, characterized by elaborate geometric earthworks associated with burial mounds and a diverse assemblage of exotic ceremonial artifacts. Such sites are most recognized further south in the Scioto River valley where Hopewell was defined, although the influence of Hopewell Culture extended across much of eastern North America (Finney 2002:24). The evidence for Hopewellian occupation in northern Ohio is more subtle, but certainly present, and several Hopewell sites have been recorded within CUVA. Middle Woodland diagnostic artifacts include projectile points, small prismatic blades, and pottery. Most sites occur within riverine environments and are characterized as generally small in size and associated with nearby mound locations (Volf 2000:35).

South of Boston Village and the project area, a focal point of Middle Woodland activity in the valley was in the Everett Village area, in Summit County (Finney 2002; Volf 2000). The Everett Knoll Complex, 33SU14, is the best known of these sites. This significant Middle Woodland site, listed on the NRHP (NR 77000157), is interpreted as representing a Hopewellian ceremonial locus (Brose 1974; Richner and Volf 2000). Archeological investigations at several houses in Everett Village have identified intact subsurface Middle Woodland features and deposits attributed to the Everett Knoll Complex, of which the best represented are the Szalay Site, 33SU434, and the Swan House Site, 33SU133. The closest Middle Woodland Site to the current project area is the previously discussed Stanford Knoll Site, 33SU138. The Middle Woodland component has features and intact deposits radiocarbon dated to A.D. 170 +/-60 (Beta-15012) and A.D. 300 +/-60 (Beta-15011) (Finney 2002:226).

The beginning of the Late Woodland corresponds with the end of the Hopewell phenomena, when the exchange systems and mortuary ceremonialism of the former period declined substantially. Subsistence continued to be based upon hunting and gathering, while plant domestication appears to be fully established and increasingly emphasized; settlement is more fixed, and population increases (Noble 1988:13). Groups continue to make and use mounds, but not like the large earthwork complexes of the Middle Woodland. The settlement pattern involves limited seasonal movements between major river valleys and smaller interior drainages (Finney 2002:26). It appears that smaller groups dispersed in the interior valley hunting camps during the cold seasons and larger groups occupied summer villages with a mixed economy in the river valleys (Brose et al. 1981:135). Late Woodland material culture shows subtle variations in projectile point styles and pottery attributes. Pottery vessels tend to be plain, sometimes cordmarked, thinner-walled with grit temper, and could withstand higher cooking temperatures. Formal stone tools of exotic materials are replaced by more expedient tools made from local glacially derived cherts. Slate and shale woodworking tools are also reported as are numerous notched and un-notched triangular projectile points that coincide with the widespread adaptation of the bow and arrow (Neusius and Gross 2007:533-534; Finney 2002). The local manifestation of the Late Woodland in the region is the Hale Phase (ca. A.D. 500-900), characterized by the predominance of grit-tempered Cuyahoga Cordmarked ceramics and lithic artifacts subjected to late stage heat treatment (Brose et al. 1981:141). Within the park, many Late Woodland sites are recorded at locations interpreted to be villages, campsites, hunting camps, as well as rockshelters and burial mounds (Brose et al. 1981: Table 17).

As previously discussed, there is evidence of an early Late Woodland occupation at the nearby Stanford Knoll, 33SU138. The associated artifact assemblage consists of two Raccoon Side-Notched points, bi-pitted stones, and chipped shale debitage (Finney 2002:226).

### **Late Prehistoric Period**

The Late Prehistoric period is marked by a continuation of the Late Woodland Tradition with significant changes in subsistence economies, as the previous hunter-gatherer or intensive collector strategies give way to lifeways that emphasize horticultural and agricultural activities (Hunt 1986:10; Finney 2002:27). Major trends from this period include: intensification of food production with corn agriculture; new technologies used in food production (e.g., shell-tempered pottery and bell-shaped storage pits); population growth; and distinct regional complexes. In northeastern Ohio the culture developed into a distinct cultural complex known as the Whittlesey Tradition. The Whittlesey Tradition has been divided into four phases, recently revised (see Finney 2002:29), based upon pottery and lithic tool analysis, including Riverview (A.D. 900-1250), Vaughn (A.D. 1250-1400), Tuttle Hill (A.D. 1400-1500), and South Park (A.D. 1550-1650) (Brose 1994:107).

The Riverview Phase is characterized by grit-tempered wares dominated by Fairport Plain ceramics (Noble 1988:14). Chert obtained from bedrock sources appears to have been used more than it was formerly (Finney 2002:30). The settlement-subsistence system was similar to that known for the Late Woodland Hale Phase, with

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groups utilizing seasonally based small villages and large campsites (Hunt 1986:10). More than 20 sites have been identified within CUVA that have Riverview Phase components, including the well known South Park site, 33SU8, located in the northern part of the park in Independence Township (Finney 2002: Table 3). Near the project area in Boston Village, the Hines Hill Conference Center, 33SU99, has a Riverview Phase component. This site is located on a prominent plateau northeast of Boston Village by 300 meters. It is on the landform adjacent to and above the Hines Hill site, 33SU417, to the northwest. Investigations revealed intact deposits including a pit feature with cordmarked sherds. Charcoal from the feature yielded an uncorrected radiocarbon date of A.D. 1060 +/-40 (Beta-96185). Additional artifacts attributed to the Whittlesey occupation include an anvil, a drill, and chert debitage (Richner 1998).

The Vaughn Phase marks the appearance of shell-tempered pottery in the region. They exhibit plain or smoothed treatments that largely replace the previous cordmarked varieties. During this phase there is a marked increase in the use of debitage for tools at villages (Finney 2002:31). The two types of occupations that occur are similar to those from earlier phases and include summer horticultural villages and winter hunting camps. The warm season villages were large and tended to be placed along secondary valleys and lake estuaries, a trend that indicates the emphasis on horticulture and also fishing activities (Finney 2002:30-31). Fourteen sites assigned to the Vaughn Phase have been recorded in CUVA, none of which are located within the immediate vicinity of Boston Village. Vaughn Village, site 33CU65, is a significant Whittlesey village site with components from the Vaughn and South Park phases that is listed on the NRHP (NR 87001902). It is located 2.8 kilometers north of Boston in Jaite Village. This site occupies a 650' amsl remnant terrace on the west side of the Cuyahoga River, parts of which were heavily impacted and/or destroyed during extensive topsoil stripping conducted commercially in the area from the 1950s through the 1970s. Fortunately, archeological investigations identified numerous cultural features preserved in an undisturbed primary context (Zalesky 1986).

During the Tuttle Hill Phase, the pottery is similar to the preceding phase, however the lithic assemblages exhibit much greater variability between winter campsites and summer villages (Noble 1988:19). A greater number of projectile points, mostly triangular, are present in both settings and quarried chert appears to be favored over locally available glacial materials in chipped-stone technology. A continuing trend from the previous phase that is specific to summer villages is the use of debitage as tools (Finney 2002:31). Ten sites with Tuttle Hill Phase components are recorded in the park, although none are located near the project area in Boston (Finney 2002:Table 3).

The South Park Phase is the terminal phase of the Whittlesey Tradition, and it lasted until the time of European contact around A.D. 1650. Sites from this period provide evidence for agricultural villages, typically palisaded and sometimes containing longhouses, that were occupied year-round, with smaller camps used during the spring and fall (Brose 1994). There is a decline in pottery variation and very few non-local pottery types are represented in the material cultural. There also appears to be an increase in the use of quarried Plum Run and Upper Mercer cherts, and triangular points continue to be the predominate point style (Finney 2002:32). It seems that the population was subjected to continued stress throughout this phase, and within CUVA

no European trade goods have been found as part of any Whittlesey artifact assemblage. There is no archeological evidence for any postcontact aboriginal occupation after the South Park Phase (Brose 1994; Hunt 1986:11). South Park components have been identified at 15 sites within CUVA, none of which are located near the project area (Finney 2002: Table 3).

## History

The following overview is merely a brief summary of the Historic period in the Cuyahoga Valley region. It focuses on some of the more significant changes that occurred during this 350 year period, with particular emphasis on the history of Boston Village. The summary follows Noble's (1988) temporal sequences with information drawn primarily from Brose et al. (1981), Finney (2002), Hunt (1986), Noble (1988), and Richner (1996; 1997); readers are referred to these reports for more detailed reviews.

The Colonial Period lasts from 1640 to 1796 when few Europeans visited northern Ohio or settled there. Cuyahoga Valley served primarily as a transportation route connection to the surrounding areas and it is not clear what Native groups inhabited the valley during this period. It seems likely that Iroquoian pressures from the East may have forced local aboriginal groups to vacate the entire southern shore of Lake Erie. French influences had reached this part of the country as exotic goods quickly replaced traditional material culture through trading middlemen, and while there were profound influences of French and British emigrants, they left little physical evidence within Cuyahoga (Noble 1988:15-16). Three eighteenth-century American Indian sites have been recorded within the park: Flood Fort, site 33CU60, Kurtz, site 33SU25, and Riverbank 1997-1, site 33SU431. Other sites from this period that are reported include: the Moravian Indian Village of Pilgerruh (1786-1787), Mingo Town (ca. 1743-1753), and two 1786 North West Company British trading posts. However, their precise locations have not been verified (Finney 2002).

The Pioneer Period took place from 1796 to 1824 with the early settlement of the area that occurred following the Revolutionary War. The settlement pattern in northern Ohio tended to be dispersed, inhabited both by unauthorized squatters and legal resident landowners, with families living in relative isolation from one another (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002:43; Noble 1988:16). The local economy was depressed during this period and very slow to develop. Because of the scattered settlements, isolation from eastern markets, and poorly developed transportation and communication systems, this period could be characterized as a frontier settlement (MWAC 2007). An important event of the period was the initiation of a canal plan in 1820. A few years later the route of the Ohio and Erie Canal was selected and construction north of the Portage Summit began (Finney 2002:44). According to local lore, it has been reported that unmarked graves of canal workers are present in several cemeteries within CUVA.

The Early Developmental Period begins in 1825 when construction started for the Cleveland to Akron segment of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Land speculation increased dramatically as people and money necessary for canal construction began to move into the region (Noble 1988:16). When this section of canal was completed in 1827, the Cuyahoga River Valley benefited substantially from this marked improvement

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in transportation and communication. The canal brought people and goods into the valley and served to focus settlement and the local economy began to diversify and improve. Towns were established in proximity to the transportation routes and the former situation of isolated families and subsistence farming gave way to interdependent communities and commercial farming (ibid.). The canal meant that local products could readily be transported out of the valley and exotic goods imported in. It is a period of commercial and social transformation that resulted in the development of a capitalist economy and a highly stratified social system (Hunt 1986:13).

The Late Developmental Period begins in 1861 with the onset of the American Civil War and ends in 1913 after the Ohio and Erie Canal is abandoned. The success of the canal began to diminish around 1840 and the introduction of railroad lines to the area in the 1850s contributed to the canal's decline by drawing business away from it. A devastating flood in 1913 caused the already weakened canal system to be abandoned. During this period the railroad and other transportation improvements contributed to the growth of many small crossroad settlements; the railroad also provided a direct connection between the coal fields of east-central Ohio and Cleveland's steel mills (Finney 2002:47). The state's population also rose, and Ohio was increasingly integrated into the national scene through telegraphic communication (Noble 1988:17).

The Urban-Industrial Period began in 1914 and continues today. Large-scale industrialism was developed in the valley to meet the needs created by the advent of World War I. Cleveland became an increasingly important Great Lakes port and was a major center for iron and steel, oil refining, chemicals, automobiles, and other products, and Akron's rubber manufacturers enjoyed great success as a result of the rising popularity of automobiles (Finney 2002:48; Noble 1988:18). This changed with the Great Depression. The effects to the region were similar to what the rest of the country was experiencing: slowed industrialism, a depressed economy, and high unemployment rates. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933 as a work relief program for young men from unemployed families. Their efforts are well recognized in Cuyahoga Valley. Since their projects helped build the highway, bridges, buildings, and recreation facility infrastructure within the area that would become CUVA (Finney 2002:49). World War II served to stimulate the economy by again creating industrial demands and the industries of Cleveland and Akron renewed high production levels. As a result, the Cuyahoga Valley was impacted by urban sprawl, industrial waste, interstate highways, and other intrusions (Noble 1988:18). In 1974 Congress created Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area as an urban unit of the National Park System, and in 2000 the recreation area became a national park. The 33,000 acre park and all of its resources, both cultural and natural, are now protected and preserved under the park's enabling legislation (Public Law 93-555).

## Boston Village

Early in Western Reserve settlement history Boston served as a boat landing for settlers who traversed the Cuyahoga River (Richner 1992). Boston was surveyed by Alfred Wolcott in 1806. He and Samuel Ewart were the first settlers of Boston, which was organized as a Township on January 15, 1811. Other early settlers in Boston were James Stanford, Abner Robinson, and Adam and William Vance (Bierce 1854:27). Boston

existed as a small pioneer town during the early settlement period, where residents lived in modest cabins, transportation and communication systems were poorly developed, and the community was small and isolated.

One of the first commercial endeavors at Boston occurred in 1821 when the Cuyahoga River was dammed for a saw and grist mill, which was constructed on the east side of the river and opened in 1826 by Captain Watrous Mather. The next major milestone was the completion of the Akron-Cleveland section of the Ohio and Erie canal in 1827. This directly benefitted the area by fostering the development of agriculture, mining, commerce and manufacturing, and also influenced local life and culture. Boston's Lock 32 and the associated canal boat turning basin known as "Stumpy Basin" became a focal point for settlement and commerce as was typical at canal locks (Quinn Evans Architects 1995). The Canal opened the Cuyahoga Valley to United States and European markets. Local products such as wheat, coal, flour, beef, and cheese, were shipped north on the canal, and general merchandise, salt, fish, and other goods were transported south (Richner 1992:6). The markedly improved transportation route increased traffic and visitation to Boston and in 1831 Capt. Mather built the "Commercial Hotel" on the south side of State Road (now Boston Mills Road) where the MD Garage is now located. In 1834 Mather had the village surveyed into lots and the following year the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company formed. Tax records from 1836 indicate the Boston General Store was present by then, although archeological investigations have provided evidence that supports an earlier construction date that could be contemporaneous with the 1825-1827 canal construction (Richner 1996, 1997).

More extensive development (stores, a boatyard, a brickyard, lumberyard, and other businesses) followed during the 1830s but by 1840 the success of the canal began to diminish. During the 1850s the occurrence of extensive regional rail development drew considerable business away from the canal and it fell into disrepair after the 1860s. The Valley Railway depot was constructed on the west side of the river in 1880. The railroad, which was built in 1873-1874 and 1878-1880, provided freight and passenger service between Cleveland and Akron and farmers in the valley used the railroad to send their produce and dairy products to the city (Finney 2002:47). With an essentially defunct canal system, Boston became a company town engaged in small-scale enterprises and between 1900 and 1923 the town experienced its greatest period of growth (Stefanik and Winstel 1991). In 1900 the Akron Bag Company built a plant on the west side of the river and in 1905 the Akron Bag Company Store was opened on the east side of the river and employed around 200 people. The population in Boston increased as Polish immigrants from Cleveland moved there to work in the mill and as a result company and private residences were constructed (ibid.). After the 1913 flooding event, the canal was abandoned, the dams were removed, and the local canal era formally ended. The company-town period of development lasted until 1923 when the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company closed. Many workers moved out of Boston and the village encountered the same conditions as the rest of the region during the Urban-Industrial Period.

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#### 4. PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED IN BOSTON VILLAGE

Fred Finney provides a very detailed synthesis on the history of archeological investigations throughout Cuyahoga Valley National Park in his overview and assessment report, to which readers are referred for additional information on all work accomplished in the park up until 2002 (Finney 2002:57-118). Several previous and rather extensive archeological investigations have been undertaken in Boston Village, though none included the project area at Savacoal. Results from those investigations contribute to interpreting site data at Savacoal and are discussed briefly in the following summary on the archeological investigations and sites recorded in Boston Village.

##### Boston Mills Bridge Replacement Survey, ASC Group 1995

A literature search for the proposed replacement of Boston Mills Bridge was completed in 1991 in advance of work to be undertaken by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) (Brose and Brose 1991). The investigators concluded that any prehistoric sites along the highway corridor would have been destroyed by the historic development of Boston Village, however, abundant historic archeological remains were expected (Finney 2002 citing Brose and Brose 1991). In 1995, ASC Group conducted a Phase I survey for the Boston Mills Bridge replacement project. The project corridor extended along Boston Mills Road from the existing bridge over the Cuyahoga River east to its intersection with Stanford Road. As a result, eight archeological sites related to the historic Boston Village were recorded; these are discussed individually in the following section.

##### Edson Gristmill and Sawmill Dam Ruins (33SU264) and Edson Gristmill and Sawmill Foundation and Retaining Wall (33SU265)

The Edson Gristmill and Sawmill Dam (33SUM-2013-4) was initially discussed in the literature search conducted by Brose and Brose (1991) for the ODOT Boston Mills Bridge Replacement project. Site 33SU264 consists of the structural ruins of this low dam across the Cuyahoga River on the north side of the Boston Mills Road Bridge. The mill is depicted in the 1856 map of Boston (Matthews and Taintor 1856). The dam was dynamited after the 1913 flood in an effort to lower the flood waters (ASC 1995). The site was verified by ASC Group during their associated survey in 1995 (Mustain et al. 1996). They concluded that the site possessed poor visibility and poor focus and therefore lacked integrity (Mustain et al. 1996:19). Site 33SU265 consists of an artifact assemblage associated with the subsurface remains of the Edson Gristmill and Sawmill (SUM-2014-4). According to the Ohio Historical Inventory Form (ASC 1995), "The mill was built sometime in the nineteenth century and was bought in 1892 or 1893 by the then-to-be incorporated Akron Stone Marble Company. There is no indication the venture was successful. The mill does not appear in an 1898 photo, but the wall does." The investigators did not find any evidence supporting the mill's use as a stone marble company, but did conclude from the artifact assemblage that site 33SU265 has good potential to yield additional data and should be considered significant (Mustain et al. 1996).

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### Site 33SU266

Site 33SU266 was identified on a triangular lot on the south side of Boston Mills Road bounded by Riverview Road to the west and Valley Railway to the east. The site is a very small historic scatter of three artifacts. ASC Group identified and recorded the site in 1995 during their Boston Bridge Replacement Survey. The site is associated with the Valley Railway Historic District, but investigators concluded that the site does not possess integrity and is not significant (Mustain et al. 1996:23).

### Site 33SU267

Site 33SU267 was initially identified by MWAC in 1993 (Richner 1997). It is situated in Boston on the south side of Boston Mills Road and west of the Boston Store. The site is a significant historic midden that was recorded along the road, extending from west to east, across Village Lots 63, 61, and 58 (Figure 3) (Richner 1997). The historic component is the result of mixed commercial buildings and neighboring households that were present on these lots (Finney 2002:240). Site 33SU267 components could be separated and redefined as a series of sites restricted to each individual property lot, which would assist with site interpretation and more specifically link archeological data to the historic record.

On lot 63, a structural foundation remnant and associated artifact midden with materials dated to ca. 1830 to ca. 1860 were recorded. This site is thought to represent a residence or inn/tavern (Richner 1997). The structure on lot 63 was no longer there by 1898. Lot 58 may have had a house by the late 1820s and there was a frame structure there by 1835, which is reported as a commercial establishment. That structure remained until at least 1913. On lot 61, the first known structure is an 1830s frame building that by 1895 was no longer present. According to the 1856 map (Matthews and Taintor 1856), the Boston Hotel stood at this location. The cultural resources on all of the lots are considered significant resources that are potentially eligible for the NRHP.

ASC Group conducted additional investigations in 1995 during the Bridge Replacement Survey, unaware of the previous 1993 investigations until after their work had concluded (Mustain et al. 1996). Their investigations revealed additional historic materials and findings consistent with those made by MWAC (Mustain et al. 1996:24-27). Subsequent investigations by ODOT archeologists in 1996 deduced that site deposits in the existing county road right-of-way were highly disturbed (Aument 1996).

### Wolschleger House/Jim Brown Store (33SU268)

MWAC completed the first inventory at this parcel (Tract 109-101) in 1991 in advance of the proposed removal of the non-historic Wolschleger House. The property is located on the north side of Boston Mills Road along the west side of the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath. Shovel testing revealed a late nineteenth-century artifact deposit

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN BOSTON

concentrated on the east side of the house that predated the modern structure (Noble 1991). The deposit correlates with the location of a nineteenth-century building depicted in the southeast corner of Boston Village Lot 59 on the 1856 and 1874 maps of Boston, which could represent the Jim Brown Store. Additional investigations were undertaken by ASC Group in 1995 as part of their survey for the Boston Mills Bridge Replacement. They identified additional nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts in an apparently stratified midden deposit; they also discovered much of the site had been disturbed (Mustain et al. 1996). Additional investigations have been recommended to verify the presence of any intact deposits from the early historic structure (Finney 2002).

### Boodey House (33SU269)

The Boodey House is located on Boston Village Lot 60 (Tract 109-99) on the north side of Boston Mills Road and it is west of and adjacent to where 33SU268 is located. The house is depicted on the 1856 and 1874 maps of Boston and is believed to date to the 1830s (Finney 2002). ASC Group discovered the associated archeological site during their 1995 Bridge Replacement Survey (Mustain et al. 1996). The site was recorded on the north side of the house in the back yard. The site contains buried artifacts from the early to mid-nineteenth century and is considered significant as it relates to the period of significance for Boston. MWAC conducted additional investigations in 2007 that focused on a narrow strip of land in the east yard between the house and the driveway. The investigations included shovel testing and the excavation of one 1-x-1-m test unit and were initiated in response to a proposed cistern installation. A mix of historic and modern materials was encountered and the area was found to have been subject to previous disturbance. The disturbance could be attributed to the former cistern installation, or with other undocumented structural and/or site improvement activities undertaken at the property. It was recommended that the site boundary be expanded to include the area, however, this small portion of the site is not considered significant because the artifacts occur in such a diminished depositional context that data are compromised (Bauermeister 2007).

### Boston Store (33SU270)

The Boston Store (HS-430) is one of only two extant pre-Civil War buildings on Boston Mills Road between the canal and the river bridge; the other being the Boodey House with a construction date of ca. 1830. It is situated on Village Lots 55 and 56 on the south side of Boston Mills Road and along the west side of the Ohio and Erie Canal. It is listed on the NRHP as part of both the Ohio and Erie Canal Historic District and the Boston Mills Historic District. Tax records from 1836 indicate the store was present by then, although archeological investigations have provided evidence that supports an earlier construction date that could be contemporaneous with the 1825-1827 canal construction (Richner 1996, 1997).

The grounds at the Boston Store were first investigated in 1985 by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History (CMNH). They conducted excavations around the perimeter of the structure in anticipation of future restoration activities. The project resulted in the identification of a significant archeological site (33SU270) associated

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with the store. Those findings were never reported, however, data from the CMNH investigations were later incorporated into subsequent analysis conducted and reported by MWAC (Richner 1996). In 1991, MWAC initiated their first year of excavations at site 33SU270 in support of proposed restoration activities. Significant historic deposits, including large numbers of domestic and architectural items, as well as numerous intact features, were recorded. Much of the site assemblage was found in primary depositional context and the site was considered to have excellent research potential, particularly regarding the occupants and proprietors of the Boston Store from 1836 through 1910 to 1920 (Richner 1996:53). Additional investigations were undertaken at 33SU270 and at seven of the surrounding Boston Village lots by MWAC in 1993. Additional aspects of the Boston Store site and nineteenth-century Boston Village were documented as a result (Richner 1997). MWAC's most recent project at the Boston Store was completed in 1995. These investigations focused on extensive testing around the sandstone foundation of the Boston Store and generated much data on historic porch construction and replacement activities. Abundant artifacts dating from 1820 to 1930 were also recovered, including extensive ceramic dish and pipe assemblages (Richner and Volf 2001). Also in 1995, NPS contracted for a Historic Structure Report on the Boston General Store (Quinn Evans Architects 1995).

The building has since been restored and is currently used as a Visitor Center for NPS. Preservation of significant historic resources was accomplished as a result of the extensive archeological investigations. Additional recommendations for site preservation include protecting the extant archeological deposits at 33SU270 (Richner 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2001).

## Cleveland Akron Paper Bag Company (33SU271)

Site 33SU271 is the archeological manifestation associated with the 1902-1932 Cleveland Akron Paper Bag Company (OHI site 33SUM-549-4). This industry was an important business enterprise that contributed to a local population boom as immigrant Polish workers moved from Cleveland to Boston to work there (Finney 2002). The site was identified through the literature search conducted for the Boston Bridge Replacement Survey (Brose and Brose 1991) and verified by ASC in 1995 during their corresponding investigations (Mustain et al. 1996). It is located on the north side of Boston Mills Road along the west side of the railroad tracks (Tracts 109-32/33). Most of the parcel was covered by a parking lot, which greatly limited excavations at that time, though all of the test units were positive for historic artifacts (ibid.). The following year, ASC Group conducted additional investigations at this location for the ODOT Riverview Road Realignment (Whitman et al. 1996). Deep testing was accomplished through mechanical excavation and revealed intact foundation remains thought to be from the Cleveland Akron Bag Company. In 2001, construction activities took place to the north for the Boston Mills Boarding Station and exposed a portion of a brick foundation. It is likely that the foundation is associated with the adjacent Cleveland Akron Bag Company site (Bauermeister 2001). The site is considered significant and retains high research potential.

## 33SU275 and 33SU276

Sites 33SU275 and 33SU276 were discovered by ASC Group in 1996 during the Riverview Road Realignment survey (Whitman et al. 1996). Site 33SU275 is located on the west side of the Valley Railway tracks, southeast of the current intersection of Riverview and Boston Mills Roads by approximately 60 meters. The historic component represents a residential site dating from ca. 1900 to 1963 (Whitman et al. 1996:53). The prehistoric component consists of a single chert flake of indeterminate age. The historic component was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP, while no further investigation was recommended for the minimal prehistoric component (*ibid.*). It should be noted that the site location provided by Finney (2002:247) for 33SU275 is incorrect. He indicates that the site is located immediately north-northeast of the intersection, when it is actually on the southeast side; the same is true regarding his location for site 33SU276. Site 33SU276 is located approximately 120 meters south-southeast of site 33SU275. It is a residential historic site dating from the mid to late 1800s and an industrial site with a later, but unknown date (Whitman et al. 1996:53). A cut sandstone foundation remnant was recorded in addition to associated buried historic materials. The site was considered to be significant, as it could contain information on the early settlement and economic development of Boston (*ibid.*).

## Broderick House (no site number)

The Broderick House is one of the early historic houses in Boston; it is located on the north side of Boston Mills Road to the east of Savacoal. Shovel testing by MWAC in 1992 at the Broderick House grounds revealed a significant historic component behind the house with artifacts from the 1830s to 1900 (Richner 1992a). The archeological site does not have a state site number.

## Conger House (33SU412)

MWAC conducted investigations at the Conger House property in 2004 in advance of anticipated future restoration projects. This property is located immediately north of the Savacoal House. Shovel testing revealed a scatter of modern and historic artifacts across the entire property with slightly higher concentrations noted in the backyard toward the east end of the lot. Four 1-x-1-m test units were excavated in the east yard and all of the test units yielded additional historic materials, including domestic, personal, and architectural items. Additionally, three of the test units yielded a small amount of prehistoric material, including debitage and pottery (Bauermeister 2005). The site is considered significant with portions that are potentially eligible for the NRHP. To date, no specific restoration plans have been proposed for the property.

## Nina Stanford House (33SU456)

Historic artifacts associated with the Nina Stanford House, also know as the Barnhart House, were uncovered during a utility line installation in 2006. The site, 33SU456, is located approximately 215 meters north of Savacoal on Tract 109-103. The property is included within the National Register Historic District Boundary, and the

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house (HS-493), built in 1835, is a contributing structure. No formal excavations have been undertaken at this property, which was only very recently acquired by the NPS. Site significance should be evaluated through archeological investigations.

## 5. GOALS AND METHODS

### Project Goals

#### 2001 Project Goals

The primary goal of the 2001 archeological project at the Savacoal Barn was to conduct an inventory of the portion of the grounds surrounding the barn. This work was initiated in response to proposed stabilization work on the barn. The project was accomplished utilizing the compliance-related Phase I inventory methods.

#### 2002 Project Goals

The three primary goals of the 2002 archeological project at the Savacoal House were: 1) conduct an inventory of all of the grounds adjacent to the extant house; 2) develop a preliminary evaluation of the condition, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey; and 3) provide data on the distribution of subsurface resources to park planners to assist them when generating site-specific plans so that any new developments or necessary upgrades could be positioned in a manner that would have the least impact on archeological resources. The work was initiated in advance of anticipated, but non-specific future rehabilitation and restoration actions necessary for adaptive reuse of the house. These goals were accomplished using a combination of Phase I inventory and Phase II evaluation methods.

#### 2007 Project Goals

The goal of the 2007 archeological investigations at the Savacoal House, site 33SU423, was to further evaluate site resources for potential significance and to ensure that proposed ground disturbing activities would not adversely impact significant site resources. This work was undertaken as a continuation of the Phase II evaluative testing efforts initiated in 2002 and in advance of proposed work at the property including, constructing a walkway, amending existing gravel parking spaces, and installing a cistern. This work was accomplished through Phase II evaluative testing.

### Methods

#### Phase I Inventory

The primary goal of Phase I inventory is to provide a description of the archaeological resources within the project area (OHPO 1994). A secondary goal is to gather sufficient data to make a preliminary assessment of any identified resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The methods of inventory employed at MWAC are based upon broad NPS standards defined in the NPS Cultural Resource Management Guidelines under Director's Order 28, and the more specific procedures predicated in the MWAC Field Guide. In some cases the MWAC methods may vary somewhat from precise state of Ohio guidelines, however, the methods employed at MWAC typically meet or exceed state guidelines. The Ohio Archaeological Guidelines advises consultants

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to excavate 50-cm tests at a 15-m interval. Shovel test inventories conducted by MWAC at CUVA utilize a very close interval (3-5 m) for smaller project areas and a slightly longer 10-m interval at larger project areas; the size of the test units is 30-x-30-cm. Upon encountering a positive shovel test at the 10-m interval, additional radial shovel tests are excavated at 5-m intervals until the extent of the artifact concentration is defined. The total soil volume excavated by the latter approach allows for examination of a greater quantity of sediments. This sampling strategy has proven particularly effective in identifying, and ultimately evaluating, sites that might otherwise have been missed by using a wider interval. Shovel testing was used to determine the presence or absence of archeological materials at the Savacoal property. This was the preferred method of survey since ground surface visibility was limited to between 0-5 percent.

Shovel tests were excavated in 3-5 m intervals around the perimeter of the barn and across the grounds of the house where excavation was feasible. Limiting factors were various site improvements including, concrete walkways and gravel parking areas, vegetation cover, and buried utilities. The 2001 shovel tests associated with the barn were labeled numerically in the order in which they were excavated (ST 1, ST 2, etc.). A grid system was established and utilized during the 2002 shovel test inventory of the residential grounds. The grid was oriented to magnetic north and based on a datum (100N/100E) set at the southeast corner of the house. The location of each shovel test was recorded according its position within the grid and also by a numeric designation to correspond with the order of excavation.

Shovel tests were excavated into sterile subsoil with changes in strata measured and recorded as depths below surface. The provenience and content were recorded using standard shovel test forms. All sediments removed from the tests were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to recover any artifacts. Photo documentation was completed and site maps were drawn showing the layout of the project areas and the locations of the shovel tests. The individual site maps for the 2001 and 2002 inventories were combined and are presented as a composite in this report (Figure 4). All materials were initially collected and bagged by individual shovel test. Materials that were then retained included all prehistoric artifacts and most all of the identifiable historic materials (e.g., ceramics, glass, hardware). Materials that were recorded but not retained include modern items (e.g., plastic and aluminum foil), brick fragments, coal, and cinder.

### Phase II Evaluative Testing

Phase II investigations are designed to sample the archeological resources identified during Phase I survey to make a determination of site significance, defined as eligibility of the site for listing in the NRHP (OHPO 1994). Evaluative testing was completed for the 2002 project through the excavation of formal 1-x-1-m test units located according to the distribution of positive shovel tests. Test units were labeled according to their position within the site grid. Each unit was excavated by hand in arbitrary 10-cm levels until sterile subsoil was reached. Discrete level forms were completed for each unit that provide a detailed description of unit content including soil type and color, and artifact counts. Artifacts were collected and bagged by individual unit and level. The collection strategy was the same employed during the Phase I inventory. Upon encountering a feature, a supplemental feature form was completed along with photo

documentation and a scaled plan map. Unit profile maps were completed for at least one wall of each unit once the final depth was reached. The evaluative testing in 2007 followed the same methods used in 2002, with excavations focused in the northeast portion of the yard.

### **Project Conditions**

Field conditions during all phases of the field investigations were good. The weather was typical for northeast Ohio in the summer. Temperatures were warm (80-90 degrees) with occasional brief rain showers. The Savacoal property is maintained by NPS as a vacant residential structure within the historic district of Boston Village. Boston Village receives a high volume of visitors since it is a major focus of interpretation at CUVA. The Boston Store serves as a Visitor Center with interpretive displays and programs. The towpath from the Ohio and Erie Canal is now utilized as a trail for pedestrians and bicyclists, many of whom stop in Boston. The Savacoal property is not a focus for any of the interpretive programs nor is it a destination for visitors. Routine maintenance at the property consists of mowing and ensuring no safety hazards are present.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

All items collected during the Phase I and Phase II investigations were taken to the MWAC laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska, where artifacts were washed, sorted, analyzed, cataloged, and curated. The artifacts were initially sorted by provenience and then into the primary categories of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Modern twentieth-century items were not included in the analysis except to note when they are evidence of disturbance. Each primary category was further divided into subcategories based on specific criteria developed for each category such as object, type, material, and color. Historic artifacts were then sorted into groups that reflect functionally similar activities. The artifact groups used include: structural, domestic, hardware, personal, and miscellaneous. Additional object attributes were recorded and are varied according to the utility of the information they were capable of yielding. The information was compiled in tables that are provided in the back of this report (Tables 1-10).

### **Storage**

The artifacts and associated documentary records from the projects at sites 33SU419 and 33SU423 are being stored at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska. Curation facilities at MWAC meet all NPS standards for housing collections and museum property as defined in the Midwest Archeological Center's Laboratory Manual (NPS 2002) and the Museum Handbook, Museum Records, Part II (NPS 1984). Collected materials are stored in accordance with the instructions on "Packaging and Storage of Collections, Handling of Archeological Collections, and Packaging Paper Archives and Photographs" (NPS 2002). Identifying information is recorded on acid free provenience cards and maintained with the artifacts. The collections have been cataloged in the ANCS+ and are stored in a facility that has controlled temperature and relative humidity. The collections were accessioned

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separately according to project year. The 2001, 2002, and 2007 collections were assigned corresponding MWAC accession numbers: 945, 1028, and 1188. All items related to the project remain the property of the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

## 6. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

### Savacoal Barn (33SU419)

#### Phase I Investigations (2001)

In 2001, eleven shovel tests were excavated on the grounds adjacent to the Savacoal Barn. Shovel tests were located approximately one meter out from and around the perimeter of the barn in close intervals. Shovel tests were excavated where ground penetration was possible and where previous ground disturbance was not apparent (Figure 4). Shovel testing was precluded along much of the south façade due to the presence of the gravel parking area and the road right-of-way. The area behind the barn's northern section was not subjected to testing due to obvious disturbance and an extant outbuilding. A gravel drive is also present along the west façade, although the gravel was sparse enough to allow excavation.

The typical soil profile revealed through shovel testing consists of a top layer of dark brown sandy loam extending to an average depth of 37 cm bs underlain by yellow-orange clay (Table 1). Evidence of previous disturbance was noted in all of the test units. The upper stratum in ST 1 contained a heavy amount of coal, and in STs 2-5 the upper 10-34 cm contained a large amount of gravel. The lower soils in all of the tests were mottled with clay inclusions. All of the shovel tests were positive for cultural materials, yielding a total of 196 objects (Table 2). An ephemeral prehistoric component is represented by two artifacts. One projectile point tip made of glacially derived pebble chert was recovered from ST 1 and one chert flake was found in ST 3. Both of the artifacts were found in mixed context with historic and modern (one piece of plastic in ST 3) materials.

The remainder of the artifacts relate to the historic component with the majority (n=113) attributed to domestic activities. The domestic artifact group includes: ceramics (whiteware, yellowware, redware, stoneware), curved glass (bottle fragments, chimney glass, milk glass), and bone (unidentified mammal and shell). Most of the artifacts are very fragmentary and lack temporally and functionally diagnostic landmarks.

Within the whiteware assemblage, six types of decorated wares are represented. Nine transfer-printed sherds were identified with color being the only discernable trait. Five sherds have blue transfer prints (ST 1, 4, 8) and four sherds have red transfer prints (ST 8, 10). Transfer-printed whiteware ceramics were manufactured over a long period of time, beginning before 1780 and continuing until the present day; however, the period of greatest popularity of this decorative technique is from about 1795 to 1860 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). Colored transfer prints (red, black, green, brown) provide a general temporal indicator. Around 1829, these color varieties were introduced to the transfer printing process and quickly became popular by 1830 (Larsen 1975). The red transfer-print wares date circa 1830-1860 (ibid.) and the blue transfer-print wares date circa 1790 to present (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). Four sherds with an annular design were recovered from ST 3 (n=2) and ST 9 (n=2). Annular designs were used to decorate pearlware, whiteware, and yellowware, and were produced from about 1790 to 1930 (MWAC n.d.). Hand-painted sherds were recovered from ST 1 (n=2) and ST 8 (n=2).

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Hand-painted designs are common throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and were often applied to cups and saucers (Richner 1992b). Hand-painted whiteware dates circa 1820 to present (Magid 1982). One piece of sponge-decorated ware and one edge-decorated sherd were recovered from ST 7. Sponged wares date circa 1840 to 1880 (Magid 1982) and blue edge decoration was used on whiteware from about 1830 to 1860 (Richner 1992b).

The only other temporally diagnostic artifacts are two pieces of solarized glass recovered from ST 8. Glass that is sun altered (amethyst in color) would have been produced between 1880 and 1915 (Munsey 1970). The fragmentary nature of the rest of the curved glass assemblage, including bottle fragments, did not allow for definitive identification of vessel type, number, or age. The rest of the historic component at 33SU419 consists of materials that are structural-related (n=63) including wire nails and flat glass, and corroded unidentified ferrous metal that is attributed to the hardware group (n=17).

Site 33SU419 was identified as a result of the Phase I investigations completed at the Savacoal Barn. The site is multicomponent with a small prehistoric assemblage and a more substantial historic assemblage that is attributed to residential activities from multiple occupations. Mid-nineteenth century artifacts include decorated whitewares and solarized glass. The rest of the historic assemblage consists of artifacts that date from the mid-nineteenth century through modern times. The majority (59 percent) of artifacts is typical domestic refuse. This material most likely was generated from the residential component located immediately west of the barn on the same lot and incorporated into the soils around the barn through various episodes of ground disturbance. The structural-related component (33 percent) is probably most representative of activities (construction, repair, maintenance) associated with the barn, but could also contain materials from the nearby residence. The same conclusion can be made about the corroded ferrous metal artifacts from the hardware group, which makes up the remaining eight percent of the historic component. All of the artifacts were recovered from the compromised context of previously disturbed soils and therefore lack depositional integrity.

### Savacoal House (33SU423)

#### Phase I Investigations (2002)

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated on the grounds adjacent to the Savacoal House in 2002. Shovel tests were placed within the established north-oriented grid. The south yard was avoided due to a buried gas line, a row of hedges, and the road right-of-way. The shovel tests were dug to depths ranging from 31 to 79 cm with an average depth of 59 cm bs. The typical soil profile revealed an upper layer of medium brown silty loam that ranged from 16 to 50 cm bs in depth underlain by yellowish-brown silty clay (Table 3). All but three (ST 7, 13, 15) of the tests contained a dense concentration of coal, cinders, and gravel within the upper stratum. In ST 7, a brick and sandstone concentration (Feature 1) was encountered at 26 cm bs, which was later identified as a former walkway. ST 13 lacked the coal and cinder layer and instead contained an obviously disturbed

stratum (22-42 cm bs) of brown loam mottled with yellow clay. ST 15 was unknowingly positioned within the previously disturbed utility trench for the gas line.

All of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material and yielded a combined total of 484 historic artifacts and 2 prehistoric artifacts (Tables 4-10). The prehistoric assemblage includes one chert projectile point and one possible groundstone object. The projectile point was recovered from ST 8 near the northeast corner of the house. It is a complete stemmed point similar to Gary contracting-stemmed points, which are diagnostic of the Early Woodland (Justice 1987:193). Both artifacts were found in mixed context with the latter historic materials and are not considered significant since they lack depositional integrity. Most of the historic artifacts are from the domestic group (n=282 or 58 percent) and the structural group (n=191 or 39 percent). Additional artifact groups represented include hardware (n=4), personal (n=6), and miscellaneous (1 cartridge case).

The majority of datable artifacts are decorated whitewares (Table 7). Ten sherds with blue transfer print were recovered from five of the shovel tests. Six of these sherds have the Sirius pattern that was produced from ca. 1839-1841 by maker James and Thomas Edwards (Williams 1978:164) (Figure 15g-h). All of these were recovered from ST 1. ST 8 yielded one Castle Scenery sherd (Figure 15j). This pattern was made by Jacob Furnival after 1845 (Williams 1978:22). STs 3, 4, and 5 each yielded one piece of blue transfer-print ware with an unidentifiable pattern (Figure 15l) that date to circa 1790 to present (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). A single piece with an indeterminate flow blue transfer-print pattern was discovered in ST 13. This decorative technique had two distinct periods of popularity. The first was in the mid-1800s and the second at the turn of the twentieth century (Richner 1992b:53). Mulberry transfer-print sherds were recovered from STs 4, 5, 8, and 15. The one sherd from ST 4 has an Anthony Shaw's Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern that was manufactured circa 1853 (Williams 1978:516). The other four mulberry transfer-print sherds and one red transfer-print sherd from ST 7 all date to 1830-1860 (Larsen 1975). Six annular-decorated whiteware sherds were recovered from STs 1, 3, and 11, which date to 1790-1930 (MWAC n.d.). One sponge-decorated sherd, dating to 1840-1880 (Magid 1982), one decal-decorated sherd (ca. 1860-present), and one piece of embossed whiteware were recovered from ST 6. Three hand-painted sherds were recovered; one from ST 1 and two from ST 4. Hand-painted wares date from 1820 to present (Magid 1982). Two pieces of edge-decorated pearlware were recovered from STs 1 (n=1) and 14 (n=1) and these date to 1780-1830 (Richner 1992b).

Additional ceramics identified in the assemblage include undecorated whiteware (n=46), yellowware (n=16), stoneware (n=5), redware (n=11), and porcelain (n=4). Recovered domestic glass includes 109 curved, 3 pressed (Figures 23a-b), and 3 milk glass fragments; and the recovered bone consists of 47 unidentified mammal bone fragments. This artifact assemblage primarily represents food-related household items, including food service whitewares. The range of dates represented by decorated wares also provides evidence of multiple historic occupations, including a mid-nineteenth century component that predates the construction date of the extant 1920 house.

Artifacts from the structural group are the next most common group in the artifact assemblage. Twelve of the 15 shovel tests yielded artifacts from this group,

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specifically nails and flat glass. Eight of the nails are cut nails and date to circa 1790s to 1890s (Gilleo et al. 1980); four are wire nails that date from circa 1890s to present, and 53 are corroded nail fragments that cannot be identified as either cut or wire. The flat glass is broken window glass, some of which could be attributed to windows from an earlier structure, but most is from the extant structure. Numerous windows were in damaged condition at the time of the investigations and glass was scattered about the property.

Personal artifacts include two buttons (1 plastic, 1 ceramic), three tobacco-pipe fragments (1 stem, 2 bowls) (Figure 24e), and one metal bead. Two fragments of unidentified corroded ferrous metal and two unidentified non-ferrous metal fragments comprise the entire hardware group of artifacts. One cartridge case fragment was also found.

Results from the shovel test inventory led to several conclusions about the Savacoal property. First, the soil profile revealed that the parcel has been subjected to variable levels of ground disturbance, including relatively recent (residential, utility installation, road right-of-way) activities and former household activities (gardening, refuse deposition). Second, residue from a coal burning furnace occurs across the property as a thick layer of coal and cinders interspersed with artifacts of varying age. The deposit would have been generated from occupants of the 1920 house when coal burning furnaces were used instead of former wood burning stoves, and therefore, any late-nineteenth century or earlier historic artifacts occurring within this deposit are redeposited. Third, artifacts predating the 1920 construction date of the extant house supports the map evidence for an earlier house that was present on the lot by at least 1856 (Figure 3). Last, domestic artifacts are the most numerous artifact class followed by structural artifacts with the former more concentrated in the north and east yards and the latter more concentrated in the west yard. All of but three (STs 5, 9, 13) of the tests contained artifacts from both the domestic and structural groups and of those that did, eight contained more domestic artifacts. The shovel tests that contained a greater amount of structural artifacts were concentrated along the west façade (STs 12, 14) and near the northwest (ST 10) and southwest (ST 15) corners. The majority of personal items (2 tobacco pipe fragments, 1 button) also was recovered from tests along the west façade, which is where the front porch is situated.

### Phase II Investigations (2002)

Phase II evaluative testing was undertaken immediately following the conclusion of the Phase I shovel test inventory. Three formal test units were established to further evaluate site resources for significance.

#### TUs 109.85-111N/94.5-95.5E & 109.85-111N/93.5-94.5E

The first unit, TU 109.85-111N/94.5-95.5E, was positioned in the north yard, adjacent to an existing concrete walkway that runs parallel to the north façade. The unit was slightly larger than a standard 1-x-1-meter unit to accommodate for the north orientation of the unit and the angle of the walkway. The test unit was later expanded one meter west (TU 109.85N-111N/93.5-94.5E), with each half of the expanded 1.15-x-2-

meter unit excavated and recorded as a discrete unit. The results were combined for reporting purposes.

The soil profile consists of a top layer (0-12 cm bs) of dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with heavy coal and cinder, followed by a layer (12-20 cm bs) of dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/4) silty sand, a layer (20-29 cm bs) of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay (12-20 cm bs), coal and cinders, and a layer (29-40 cm bs) of dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) silty clay mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) clay loam. Feature 1 was exposed in the south half of the unit at 26 cm bs and it expands across the entire floor of the east unit and approximately 60 cm into the western unit. The feature is an east-west line of bricks and paving stones that likely represents a former walkway (Figure 5).

Artifacts from this unit include those from the structural (n=161), domestic (n=168), hardware (n=15), and personal (n=10) groups (Tables 4, 6-10). Flat glass (n=109) is the major part of the structural assemblage, followed by corroded nail fragments (n=45), and wire nail fragments (n=6). Flat glass is particularly abundant (n=63) between 20-34 cm bs. Within the domestic group, whiteware is the most abundant artifact class (n=23) with sherds recovered from the upper 40-cm of the unit. Four of the sherds are decorated with blue transfer print (Figures 15c, k) and they were recovered between 20-34 cm bs. Two mulberry transfer-print sherds were found between 15-29 cm bs. One edge-decorated sherd was recovered from 29-40 cm bs. Other ceramic wares, including stoneware (n=14), redware (n=1), and porcelain (n=1) were also recovered throughout the entire 0-40 cms, along with curved glass (n=99). Additional domestic artifacts include pressed glass (n=4) (Figure 23d), milk glass (n=5), crown caps (n=2), and bone/shell (n=19). All of these items occur interspersed throughout the entire unit, although bone is absent from the upper 20 cm in the eastern half of the unit.

Ten personal items were identified from these test units. These include one pendant (Figure 24a) and three cloth scraps from 0-12 cm bs; three ceramic tobacco-pipe fragments (1 stem, 2 bowls) (Figure 24c) from 15-40 cm bs; one metal button from 12-20 cm bs and one porcelain button from 25-34 cm bs; and a plastic bead. The pipe stem fragment (Figure 24d) was impressed with "MONTREAL"/"HENDERSON" and is the product of the Montreal firm of James Henderson, which was in operation between 1847 to 1876 (Wilson 1971:18). Fifteen pieces of unidentified metal were recovered from the 25-34 cm bs level and include 12 corroded ferrous fragments and 3 non-ferrous metal fragments. In addition to the plastic bead, modern materials consist of one piece of melted plastic, and one bottle cap with a plastic lining; all of these were recovered between 25-34 cm bs. Their occurrence deep in the profile confirms the extensive mixing of the artifact-bearing zone at the site.

TUs 109-110N/97.5-98.5E & 109-110N/98.5-99.5E

TU 109-110N/97.5-98.5E was also positioned in the north yard but on the east side of the same concrete walkway. It was also expanded into a 1-x-2-meter unit with a 1-x-1-meter unit, TU 109-110N/98.5-99.5E, adjacent to the east. Their combined results are presented in the following summary. The soil profile consists of dark grayish-brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam with gravel from 0-9 cm bs, followed by the same brown sandy

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loam mottled with yellow clay (10YR5/6) from 9-20 cm bs, and very dark brown sandy clay loam from 20-40 cm bs with gravel noted from 30-40 cm bs. Coal and cinders were noted between 0-10 cm bs and fragmentary brick was noted throughout the soil profile. Feature 2 (Figure 6) was encountered in the west half of the western unit (TU 109-110/97.5-98.5E). It is a horizontal plane of sandstone block and bricks that is very likely a continuation of the walkway (F.1) that was encountered in TUs 109.85-111N/93.5-94.5E and 109-85.111N/94.5-95.5E. The soils surrounding the features were mottled with orange clay. Recovered artifacts include 567 from the domestic group, 387 from the structural group, 98 from the hardware group, and 32 from the personal group.

The ceramic assemblage in the domestic group includes 247 pieces of whiteware, 59 pieces of yellowware, 16 pieces of stoneware, 9 pieces of redware, and 6 pieces of porcelain. Whiteware sherds were present throughout the entire unit with 50 percent occurring between 20-30 cm bs. Thirteen fragments with unidentified blue transfer prints (Figures 15a, i) were recovered from 0-30 cm bs. Three sherds, all from 20-30 cm bs, bear the Marino pattern (Figure 15d). These wares were manufactured by G. Phillips, T. Phillips, and T. Godwin post 1834 (Williams 1978:327). One additional sherd from the same 20-30 cm level has the Corinth pattern (Figure 15e) that was manufactured post 1859 by James Edwards (Williams 1978:242). Thirty sherds with mulberry transfer print were recovered from between 0-30 cm bs, with most (n=22) occurring between 20-30 cm bs. Six of the sherds (Figures 16b-c) are decorated with Anthony Shaw's ca. 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern (Williams 1978:516). The rest of the patterns are unidentifiable but the sherds would have been produced between 1830 and 1860 (Larsen 1975). One piece of annular ware was recovered from 10-20 cm bs (Figure 21d) and another sherd with cabling decoration (Figure 18b) was found in the 20-30 cm bs layer. Annular ware was manufactured from 1790 to 1930 (MWAC n.d.). Two sponge-decorated sherds were recovered from 10-20 cm bs (Figure 19). Edge-decorated wares were recovered from 10-40 cm bs—one from 10-20, five from 20-30 (Figure 20), and two from 30-40. Nine hand-painted sherds were recovered from 0-40 cm bs, with most (n=7) from the top 10 cm layer. One of the hand-painted sherds has an earthen polychrome floral design (Figure 18a) that dates to ca. 1830-1860 (Price 1979); it was found between 20-30 cm bs. Forty-three yellowware sherds with Rockingham glaze were found between 10-40 cm bs. This decorative technique was used between 1840 and 1900 (Leibowitz 1985).

A total of 136 curved glass fragments was recovered from 0-40 cm bs. Most (n=52) were recovered between 10-20 cm bs (n=52) and the least (n=4) were recovered from 30-40 cm bs. Both the 10-20 cm bs and 20-30 cm bs levels (n=51) each contained 38 percent of the curved glass assemblage. Most of the glass is bottle glass, but the fragmentary condition of the artifacts prohibited much identification beyond general type and color. Additionally, 14 milk glass fragments were recovered between 0-40 cm bs and three pressed glass fragments and nine crown caps were recovered from 0-30 cm bs. Sixty-seven unidentified mammal bone fragments were found between 0-40 cm bs.

The structural artifact assemblage includes flat glass (n=199), corroded nail fragments (n=182), bolts (n=2), a washer, a screw, a rivet, and a hinge. The screw, rivet and hinge were recovered from 0-10 cm bs, which also had the greatest density of nails. Fifty-three percent of the flat glass was recovered from the 20-30 cm bs layer, with the remainder distributed throughout the rest of the unit.

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Hardware consists of unidentified ferrous metal (n=89), unidentified non-ferrous metal (n=3), metal lamp parts (n=4), and utilitarian porcelain fragments (n=2). The ferrous metal occurs throughout 0-30 cm bs and is most concentrated in the upper 0-10 cm bs. The non-ferrous metal and lamp parts were recovered from 20-30 cm bs and the porcelain from 10-30 cm bs.

Personal items include eight buttons (2 glass, 2 metal, 4 plastic), eight ceramic tobacco-pipe fragments (6 stem, 2 bowl), one clay marble, one porcelain doll hand (Figure 24b), seven porcelain fragments from a child's tea set, and seven zinc threaded closures (for squeeze tubes). The four plastic buttons and one metal button were recovered from 0-10 cm bs and the other metal button was recovered from 10-20 cm bs. The two glass buttons were recovered from 20-30 cm bs along with the clay marble. The doll hand and the tea set fragments were found between 10-20 cm bs and the zinc closures were found between 0-30 cm bs.

Four pieces of chert debitage were also found throughout the 0-40 cm bs unit. They occur in mixed context with the historic materials.

### TUs 99.5-100.5N/104-105E & 100.5-101.5N/104-105E

TU 99.5-100.5N/104-105E was positioned east from the southeast corner of the house. This unit was later expanded one meter to the north, with that unit labeled TU 100.5-101.5N/104-105E. The combined results from the two excavation units are provided in the following summary.

The soil profile consists of 0-20 cm bs of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam with pea gravel, coal, cinders, and brick fragments. From 20-40 cm bs the soil is a very dark brown (10YR2/2) loam with coal, cinder, and brick fragments and the loam is also mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) clay. By 40 cm bs, the underlying yellow-brown clay (B Horizon) is exposed. Two features were encountered at the base of the 40 cm unit (Figure 7). Feature 3A was identified in the northern half of the unit (TU100.5-101.5N/104-105E). It was observed in the floor as a circular dark stain measuring 37-cm in diameter. The feature was differentiated from the surrounding soils by its organically-rich and gravel-free matrix. The deposit continued from 40-69 cm bs and yielded one piece of flat glass and a small amount of coal. Feature 3B was identified in the floor of the southern half of the unit (TU 99.5-100.5N/104-105E). It was a circular stain with squared off corners that measured approximately 48-x-48-cm and was 15 cm deep. Artifacts recovered Feature 3B include a large ferrous spike, five corroded nails, eleven pieces of glass (5 curved, 6 flat), four undecorated whiteware sherds, one cup fragment with a blue transfer-print willow pattern (Figure 15f), and a paint chip. Both features are attributed to former residential components, such as a fence post, trellis, or hitching post. Upon their removal, they would have filled in either naturally and/or intentionally with refuse and soil.

Artifacts recovered from the combined unit, not including those from Feature 3B, are 868 domestic, 708 structural, 51 hardware, 26 personal, and 5 miscellaneous items (Tables 4, 6-10). The structural assemblage includes corroded nail fragments (n=247), flat glass (n=459), one bolt, and one hinge. The nails and flat glass were recovered

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throughout the 0-40 cm bs unit, with 41 percent of the nails and 52 percent of the flat glass in the 10-20 cm bs level. The bolt and hinge were both recovered from 10-20 cm bs.

Personal artifacts include ceramic tobacco-pipe fragments (13 bowls, 7 stems), glass buttons (n=4), one clothing fastener, and one eyelet. The pipe fragments were recovered across all levels of the unit, from 0-40 cm bs, with seven of the 20 found between 10-20 cm bs. The buttons were recovered from between 0-30 cm bs, and the clothing fastener and eyelet were found in the upper 0-10 cm bs level.

Domestic artifacts include numerous sherds of various wares including 254 whiteware, 27 yellowware, 1 earthenware, 12 stoneware, 13 redware, 8 porcelain, and 4 pearlware. The whiteware is very evenly distributed throughout the levels from 0-40 cm bs, with the most (n=70) recovered from 10-20 cm bs and the least amount (n=47) recovered from the upper 0-10 cm bs layer. Eight sherds with unidentified blue transfer-print patterns were recovered from 0-30 cm bs. Three sherds have an Aurora pattern (Figure 15c) with a manufacturing date of post 1851 by Beech Hancock and Co. (Williams 1978:97). They were recovered from 20-30 cm bs along with three flow blue sherds. Two sherds with red transfer print were found, one from 0-10 cm bs and one from 38-40 cm bs. Seven sherds with unidentified mulberry transfer print were recovered between 0-30 cm bs and one sherd bearing the "SHAW'S" maker's mark (Figure 16a) for Anthony Shaw's circa 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt patterned wares (Williams 1978:516), was recovered from the 0-10 cm bs level. The 30-40 cm bs level yielded two edge-decorated sherds and nine sponge-decorated sherds. Eight annular-decorated sherds (Figures 21b-c) were found between 0-40 cm bs and one piece of decalcomania-decorated ware (Figure 22) was found in the 10-20 cm bs layer. Decalcomania was a decoration technique that was developed circa 1860 but not produced in large numbers until about 1900 (MWAC n.d.). Two articulating whiteware sherds with a partial maker's mark (Figure 17) were recovered from two different levels within the unit—one from 10-20 cm bs and one from 30-40 cm bs. Five hand-painted sherds were recovered from between 0-40 cm bs; one from 10-20 cm bs and two from 30-40 cm bs have an earthen polychrome floral design (Figures 18c-e). One yellowware sherd with Rockingham glaze was recovered from 0-10 cm bs. The glass assemblage consists of 480 pieces of curved glass (broken bottle glass) (Figure 23c), 12 pressed glass, and 12 milk glass fragments. Seventy-six percent (367 pieces) of the curved glass was concentrated between 10-30 cm bs. Forty-five unidentified mammal bone fragments were recovered from throughout the unit.

Results from the Phase II investigations at the Savacoal property provide strong archeological evidence that the property served as a residence prior to the construction of the 1920 house. The artifact assemblage contains items dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth century that would most likely have been discarded prior to the construction of the extant house. Diagnostic artifacts include relatively early historic decorated ceramic wares, such as flow-blue transfer print, sponge decorated, edge decorated (on whiteware and pearlware), red, black, mulberry, and blue transfer prints, and Rockingham glaze; ceramic tobacco-pipe fragments; solarized glass; and cut nails. The overall assemblage is highly indicative of domestic rather than commercial activities. Most of the artifacts are associated with household activities, and more specifically, with food-related activities. Structural materials are the second most abundant artifacts at the site and this assemblage is dominated by

flat glass and nails. The amount of structural debris, including fragmentary brick present throughout much of the soil matrix, could represent materials from the former structure or structures. The brick was most likely generated from the demolition of said structure, which may or may not have been constructed of brick, but almost certainly would have had a brick chimney. The regular occurrence and density of brick fragments in the deposit indicates the grounds were extensively disturbed during construction subsequent to the demolition. The buried brick and stone (Features 1 and 2) exposed along the north side of the house appears to be a former walkway associated with an occupation of the extant 1920 house. This could have been made using bricks recycled from the earlier structure.

The formal excavations also provided information about the depositional integrity of site components. The deposit occurs as an unconsolidated sheet midden of artifacts ranging in date from the early 1800s to present; several prehistoric artifacts of indeterminate age were also recovered from the same deposit. The sheet midden in the north and east yard extends from 0-40 cm bs and is a homogenous blend of nineteenth-century and twentieth-century materials. Residue from a coal burning stove attributed to a post-1920s occupation and initially noted during the shovel tests investigations, occurs as a thick deposit across the entire parcel and is mixed throughout the deposit. The distribution of artifacts suggests a pattern of domestic refuse deposition where artifacts were discarded and then buried and mixed through the course of residential activities.

#### Phase II Investigations (2007)

Three formal 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated in 2007. The test units were positioned in the northeast yard and targeted an area where ground disturbance would be required for the installation of a proposed cistern (Figures 4 and 8). The soil profile for this part of the property consists of an upper layer of very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) clay loam with gravel, brick, coal and cinders that extends to between 20 and 35 cm bs, underlain by a 6-11 cm thick layer of the same clay loam but with less gravel and more charcoal flecking and coal, followed by the yellowish-brown (10YR3/4) silty clay B-horizon (Figures 11-12). The soil profile in TU 108-109N/105-106E (Figures 13-14) varied slightly from the other two units in that the top layer was about 10 cm shallower in this location and the B-horizon, correspondingly, was encountered by 31 cm bs compared to 40 cm bs. TU 110-111N/103-104E contained a particularly dense deposit of coal and cinders between 35-41 cm bs. Because the targeted area has the same overall stratigraphic profile, the results from the three excavation units were combined for analysis and are presented together in the following discussion.

A total of 1799 historic artifacts and 4 potentially prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the excavations (Tables 4-10). The prehistoric assemblage consists of one chert flake from 40-50 cm bs, two pieces of possible fire-cracked rock from 0-20 cm bs, and one piece of quartz from 10-20 cm bs. All of these materials were found in mixed context with the historic materials and lack depositional integrity. The historic assemblage consists of 1178 domestic artifacts, 420 structural artifacts, 177 hardware artifacts and 24 personal artifacts. Four non-historic miscellaneous items were also uncovered.

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Curved glass comprises the majority (37 percent) of the domestic group, with 435 pieces recovered from between 0-55 cm bs and most of those (n=178) from between 20-30 cm bs. Colorless, aqua, amber, and green glass fragments from broken bottles and jars are included. One solarized glass fragment dating to ca. 1880-1915 (Munsey 1970) was found in the southernmost unit between 20-30 cm bs. Overall, the curved glass assemblage consists of very fragmentary pieces with only a few discernable, yet unidentifiable, bottle finishes (n=7) and bases (n=7) recovered from between 10-40 cm bs. Additional domestic glass includes four pieces of pressed glass from 10-30 cm bs and two pieces of milk glass from 10-40 cm bs.

Whiteware is the second most abundant (26 percent) artifact class with 307 sherds. Whiteware was present throughout the entire deposit but most heavily concentrated (91 percent) between 10 and 40 cm bs. Similar to previous investigations, the decorated whitewares provide the majority of temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage. Twenty sherds with unidentified blue transfer print were recovered from 10-50 cm bs (Figures 25b-c, e-f). One Castle Scenery sherd (Figure 25a) manufactured by Jacob Furnival from 1845-1870 (Williams 1978:222) was recovered from the 10-20 cm bs level. A sherd bearing the name "Madras" (Figure 25d) was found in the 20-30 cm bs level. Six flow-blue sherds (Figure 28b) were recovered from 10-40 cm bs, four of which were between 20-40 cm bs. Thirty-five mulberry transfer-print sherds were recovered throughout 0-50 cm bs with 80 percent from 10-40 cm bs. All but one have the circa 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern (Figures 26a-d) manufactured by Anthony Shaw (Williams 1978:516); the other pattern was unidentifiable. Additional transfer-print decorated sherds include four with black transfer print from 0-30 cm bs; two with brown transfer print (Figure 28d) from 10-30 cm bs; and one with a black transfer print applied over brown glaze (Figure 28c) from 30-40 cm bs. All of these would have been manufactured between 1830 and 1860 (Larsen 1975) as would the six blue edge-decorated sherds recovered from between 0-40 cm bs. Two circa 1840-1860 sponge-decorated sherds (Magid 1982) are included, one from 0-10 cm bs and one from 30-40 cm bs. Seven annularware sherds (Figure 28a) were recovered, all between 10-40 cm bs. Two hand-painted sherds were recovered from 10-40 cm bs in the southernmost unit only. Additional decorated wares with less specific temporal ranges include: green (n=5), blue (n=1), and yellow (n=1) glazed wares recovered from 10-40 cm bs; two mold-decorated sherds from 10-30 cm bs; one decalcomania-decorated sherd (Figure 29) from 20-30 cm bs; and one gilded handle fragment also from 20-30 cm bs. Two sherds with unidentified partial maker's marks (Figure 27) were found between 30-40 cm bs.

The remainder of the ceramics from the domestic artifact group consists of 64 stoneware sherds (Figure 30a) from 0-50 cm bs; 40 terra cotta (flower pot) sherds from 0-40 cm bs; 20 yellowware sherds and eight porcelain sherds from 10-40 cm bs; and two redware sherds (Figure 30c) from the 20-30 cm bs level. Thirteen of the yellowware sherds are decorated with Rockingham glaze (Figure 30b) and date to 1840-1900 (Leibowitz 1985).

Bone makes up 25 percent of the domestic artifact class with 298 fragments. The bone (all animal), was derived from throughout the 0-50 cm bs deposit and is attributed to meat consumption. The final artifact type represented in the domestic group is the crown cap. Four were recovered from 10-20 cm bs.

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Structural artifacts include 221 cut nails, 77 wire nails, 120 pieces of flat glass, a screw and a rivet. The cut nails were recovered from 0-50 cm bs with the greatest concentration (94 percent) between 10-40 cm bs. Wire nails were found between 0-40 cm bs with most (92 percent) recovered from 10-30 cm bs. The flat glass was also recovered from throughout the deposit with the 20-30 cm bs level yielding the most (43 percent) when compared to the other levels. The screw and rivet were both from 10-20 cm bs.

Hardware consists of 170 pieces of unidentified ferrous metal (96 percent), 3 pieces of unidentified non-ferrous metal, 2 metal hooks, 1 fishing-line sinker, and 1 screen fragment. The ferrous metal is highly corroded and fragmentary. It occurs throughout the 0-50 cm deposit. All of the non-ferrous metal fragments were found between 0 and 40 cm bs. The screen fragment and one of the hooks were found between 10-20 cm bs and the fishing-line sinker and other hook were found in the 20-30 cm bs level.

Personal artifacts include nine buttons (4 porcelain, 2 glass, 1 plastic, 1 rubber, 1 copper) (Figure 32), ten clay tobacco-pipe fragments (5 stems, 5 bowls), three clothing implements (2 snaps, 1 fastener), one clay marble, and one mirror fragment. In the 0-10 cm bs level, one plastic button, one glass button, and one tobacco-pipe stem were recovered. From 10-20, the clay marble, three clothing implements, two porcelain buttons, and the glass and rubber buttons were recovered. The 20-30 cm bs level yielded one tobacco-pipe bowl and one porcelain button. The next level, 30-40 cm bs, yielded one mirror fragment, one porcelain button with metal, one copper button, three tobacco-pipe stems, and three tobacco-pipe bowls, one of which is painted black (Figure 31). One tobacco-pipe stem and one tobacco-pipe bowl were recovered from the final 40-50 cm bs.

Miscellaneous objects include one plastic rod from 0-10 cm bs, one piece of leather from 10-20 cm bs, one cartridge case from 20-30 cm bs, and one battery from 20-30 cm bs.

Results from the 2007 Phase II investigations are consistent with those from the 2002 fieldwork and support the interpretation that the site is residential in nature and associated with multiple occupations of two different structures. Of the 1799 historic artifacts in the 2007 assemblage, 65 percent are domestic, 23 percent are structural, 10 percent are hardware, and the remainder is comprised of personal and miscellaneous items. This artifact assemblage, like that from 2002, contains additional items dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth century that would most likely have been discarded prior to the construction of the 1920 house. Similarly, decorated whitewares provide the most information for dating the periods of manufacture for the artifacts. Decorative techniques diagnostic of the relatively early historic period include flow blue transfer print, sponge decoration, edge decoration (on whiteware only), and blue, black, brown, and mulberry transfer prints. Additional artifacts dating to this period are yellowware with Rockingham glaze, ceramic tobacco-pipe fragments, solarized glass, and cut nails.

The 2007 excavation results also support the findings from 2002 regarding the poor depositional integrity of site components and show specifically that the deposit

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in the targeted project area has been impacted from previous ground disturbance. The cultural deposit is part of an unconsolidated sheet midden containing artifacts from the relatively early 1800s to the present with a small number of prehistoric artifacts mixed in. The cultural deposit within the project area extends to between 31 and 40 cm bs, with the difference in total depth attributed to the fact that the southernmost test unit had 10 cm less of the upper stratum. The buried coal-burning stove residue, brick fragments, and gravel noted elsewhere on the property occur mixed throughout the deposit in this location as well. The presence of these post-1920 materials throughout the matrix are additional evidence for ground disturbance which has penetrated and subsequently mixed any temporally stratified, intact deposits that may have once been present.

## 7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Savacoal property is a residential parcel included within the Boston Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR 92001490) and it has two contributing structures: the Savacoal House, HS-486, and the Savacoal Barn, HS-487. Archeological investigations conducted in 2001, 2002, and 2007 confirmed that archeological resources are associated with the extant historic structures and also identified an historic component that predates the 1920 construction date of the extant house. A structure is depicted on an 1856 map of Boston (Matthews and Taintor 1856) in the same location as the Savacoal House, indicating that there was a different structure on the lot by 1856. While it is beyond the scope of this project, additional documentary research focusing on tax records, such as what was completed for the Boston Store (Quinn Evans Architects 1995; Richner 1996), would be useful in understanding the history of ownership and site chronology at the property.

Two sites were identified as a result of the archeological investigations at the Savacoal property. Site 33SU419 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site associated with the barn and site 33SU423 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site associated with the residential component on the west side of the lot. All of the artifacts recovered from site 33SU419 were found in grossly disturbed soils with no depositional integrity; as such, the site is not considered significant. The historic component at site 33SU423 is a potentially significant archeological site with artifacts dating to the 1827-1927 period of significance for which Boston Village is recognized. The archeological site is considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D because it has the potential to yield additional data about historic residential activities during and subsequent to the Canal era (1827-1913). Site deposits, however, have been seriously compromised and lack primary depositional integrity. They occur as a homogenous deposit of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts in soils that have been heavily impacted from ground disturbing activities attributed to the demolition of the earlier house, construction of the extant house, as well as typical residential activities spanning 150+ years. The ephemeral prehistoric component is not considered significant since all of the artifacts were found in mixed context with historic materials and therefore lack any depositional integrity.

The National Park Service has proposed the following actions on the grounds at the Savacoal property:

- 1) Installation of a cistern in the northeast yard;
- 2) Construction of an accessible walkway between the house and the barn; and
- 3) Improvement of gravel parking areas near the barn.

In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, archeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the projects and the results indicate that the proposed projects would not adversely impact any cultural resources eligible for the NRHP. Neither the walkway nor gravel parking improvements will require any ground disturbance. Both

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would occur within the same footprint as existing components, with supplemental material added only above existing grade. Further, investigations within these areas confirmed that the underlying soils are grossly disturbed. No additional archeological work is recommended in advance of these projects.

The proposed cistern installation would require ground disturbance to accomplish. The area of potential effect for the cistern installation would be confined to a small 3-x-4-meter area within the targeted project area as depicted (Figure 4, in red). Following the process of Section 106 of the NRHP for preserving significant resources, an area within the site boundary was identified where the cistern could be installed without having an adverse effect on the characteristics of the archeological site that would qualify it for the NRHP. Intensive archeological investigations were completed within the project area in the northeast yard that included the excavation of one shovel test and three formal 1-x-1-m test units. The investigations identified the same sheet midden of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts that occurs from 0-40 cm bs as a non-stratified deposit across most of the property. The deposit is not considered significant because it lacks vertical integrity and primary depositional context. Nonetheless, the excavations did produce a large sample of the sheet midden deposit that is highly representative of this site component. The artifacts in the sample, though derived from a mixed context, can still provide some information about the former residential occupations at this parcel. Any additional excavations within this area, however, are not warranted because any information to be gained from this deposit would be merely repetitive of data already collected. It is possible that historic features, such as privies, wells, and undisturbed trash middens, occur elsewhere on the property and those would provide additional unique data about the historic occupations. While the level of previous and rather extensive disturbance noted at this relatively small parcel may have already seriously impacted any such intact deposits, until verified, the remainder of the site not already subjected to evaluative testing should be treated as a significant resource with ground disturbance prohibited. No further archeological investigations are recommended in advance of the cistern installation provided the following measures are adhered to:

- 1) The cistern should be installed within the designated 2007 project area as depicted on the map (Figure 4, in red). The precise location for the cistern and connecting waterline to the house will be marked with flags at the direction of MWAC by a CUVA paraprofessional archeologist familiar with the site and knowledgeable of the archeological investigations;
- 2) Ground disturbance should be kept to an absolute minimum. Vehicular traffic should be restricted to the existing gravel drive and parking area whenever feasible. If heavy equipment access is required, plywood sheeting should be laid down on the surface as a protective barrier; and
- 3) The excavation for the cistern installation and connecting waterline should be monitored under the direction of a qualified archeologist in the unlikely event that a buried feature is exposed.

# SAVACOAL FIGURES

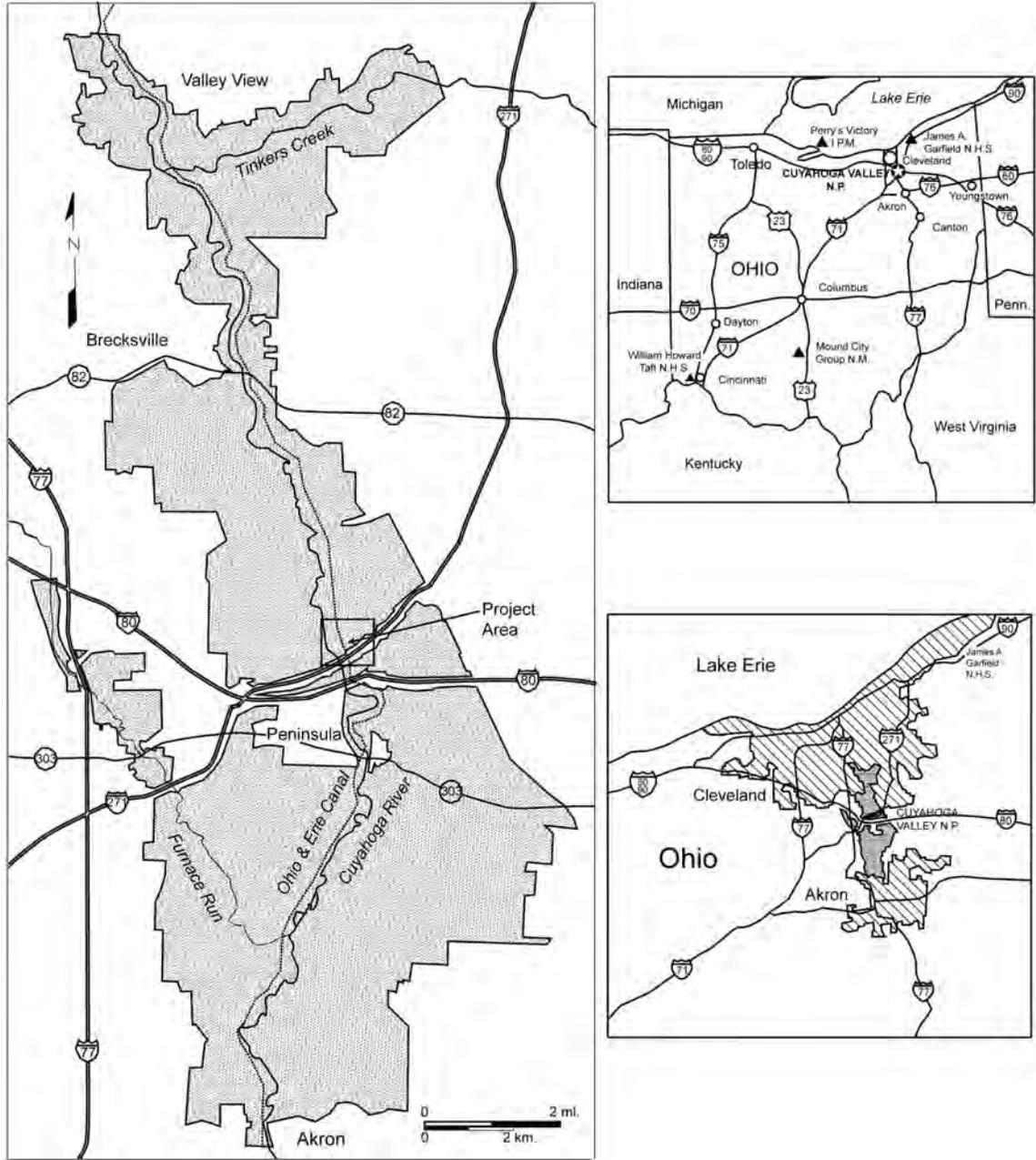


Figure 1. The project area.

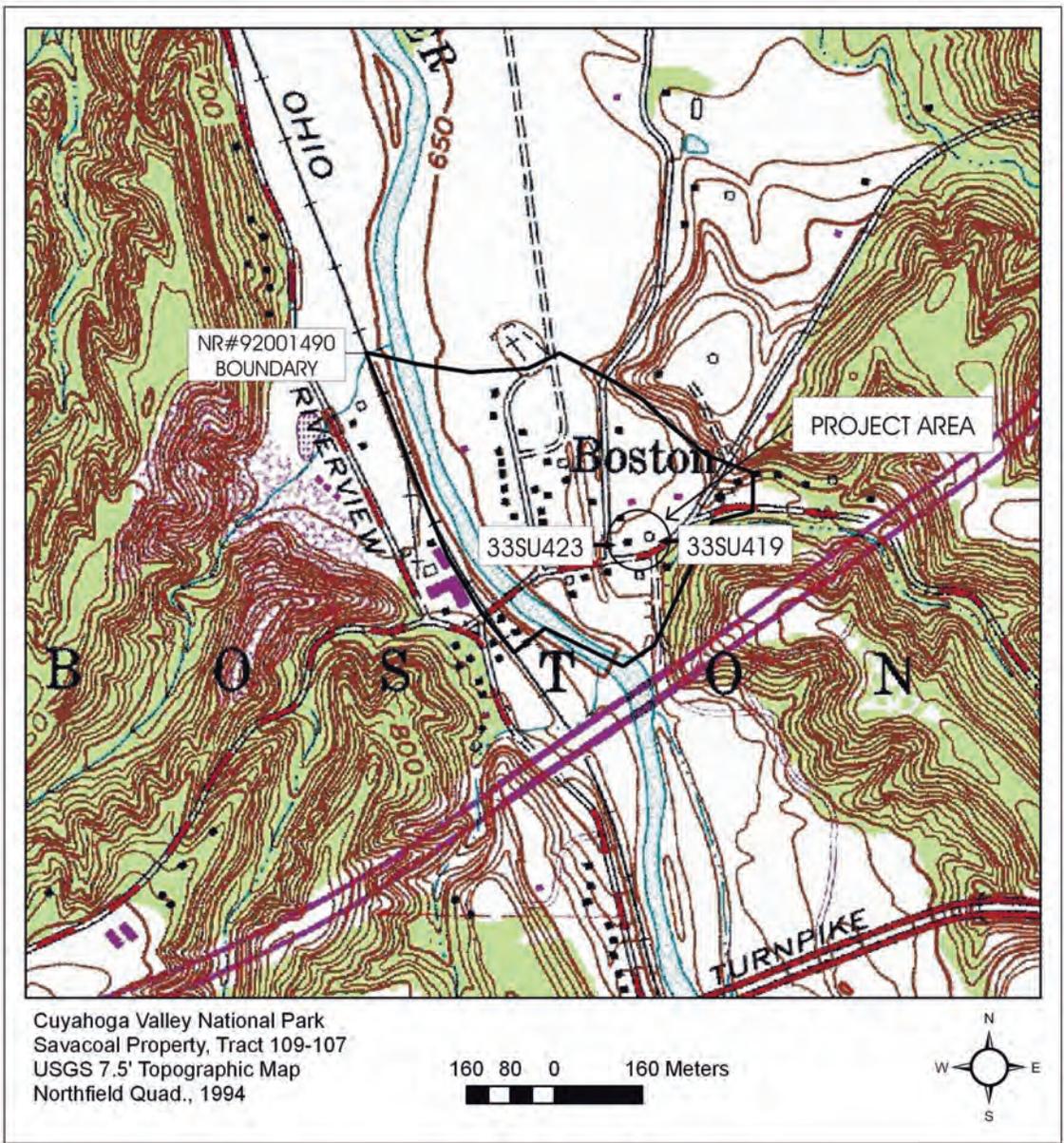


Figure 2. Portion of the 1994 Northfield USGS 7.5' topographic map showing the project area within Boston Village.

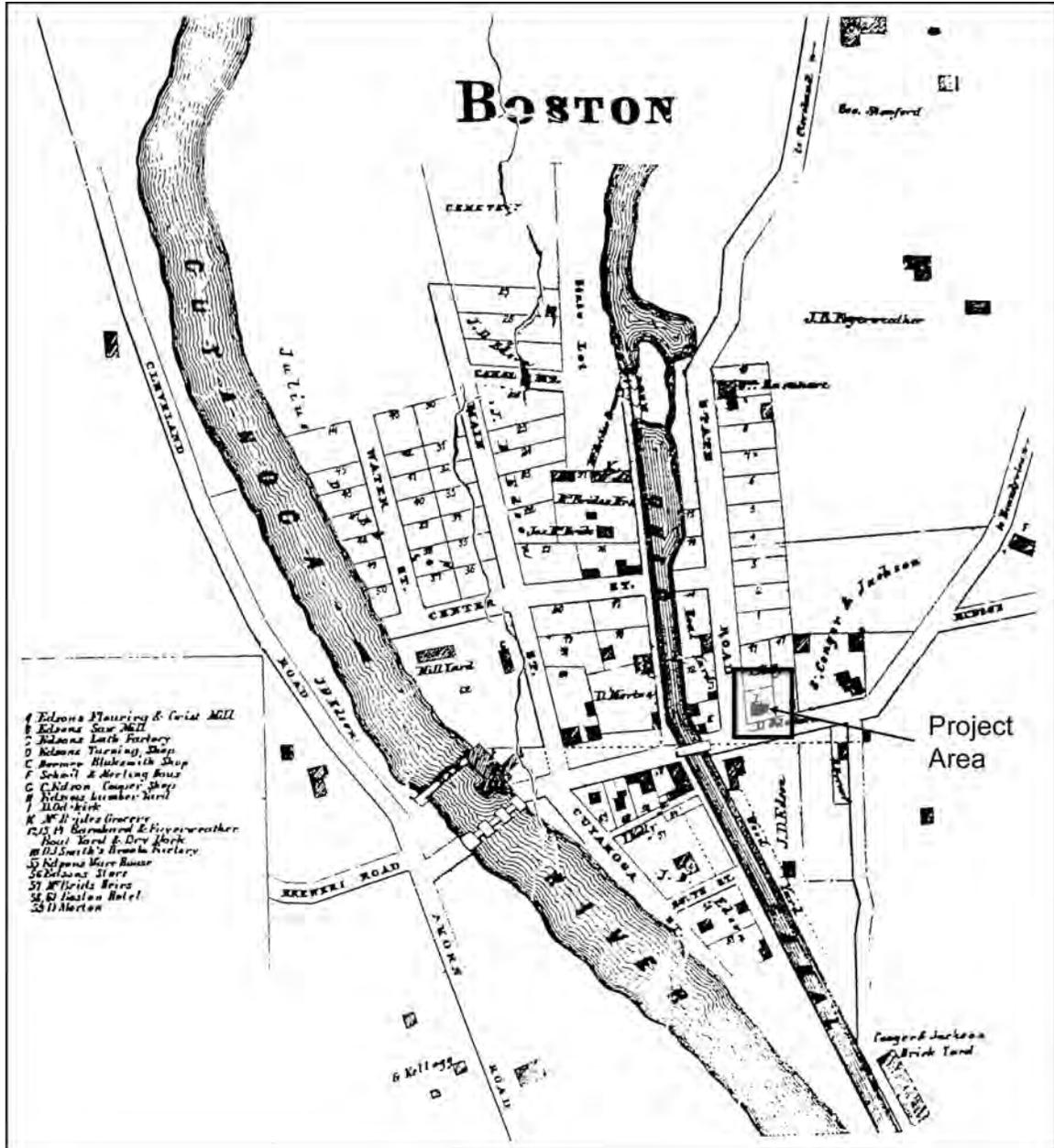


Figure 3. 1856 plat of Boston Village.

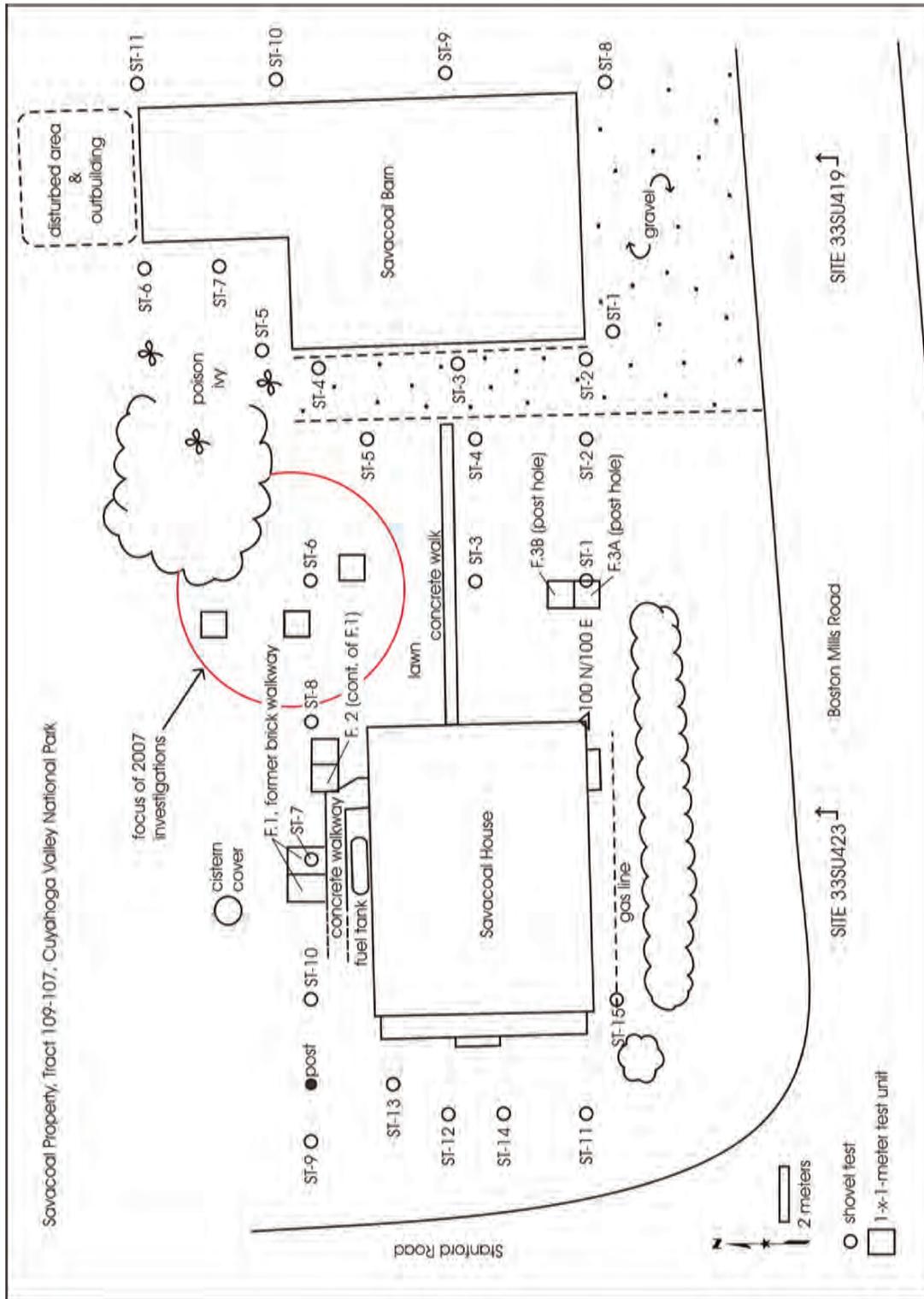


Figure 4. Site map of the Savacoal property showing the area covered by archeological investigations.

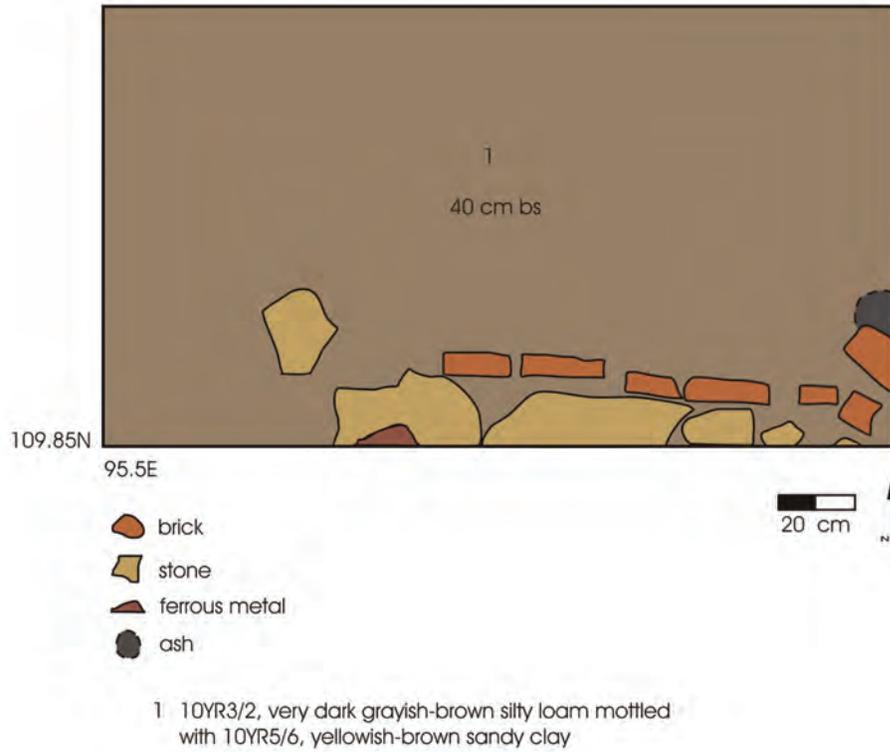


Figure 5. Plan view of Feature 1.

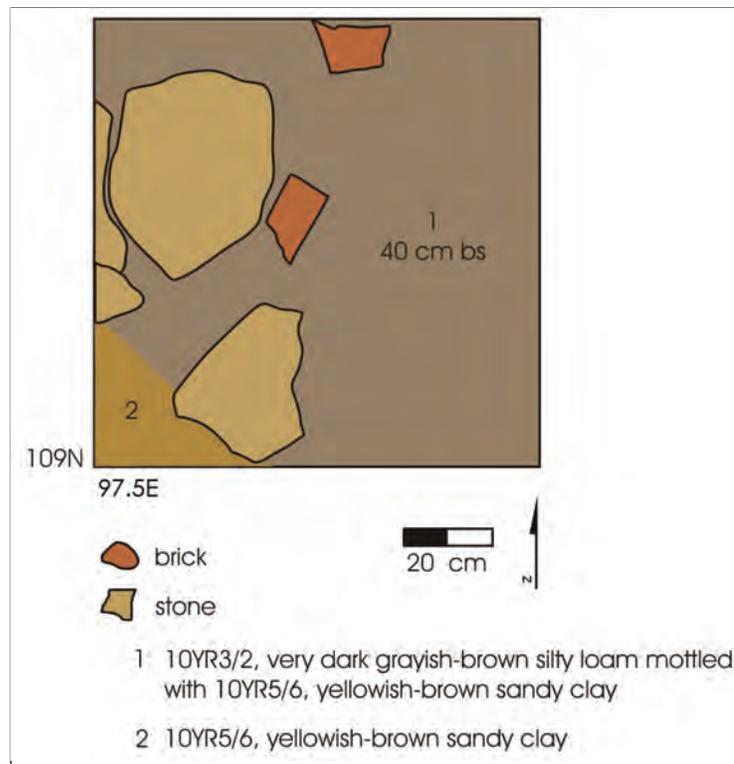


Figure 6. Plan view of Feature 2.

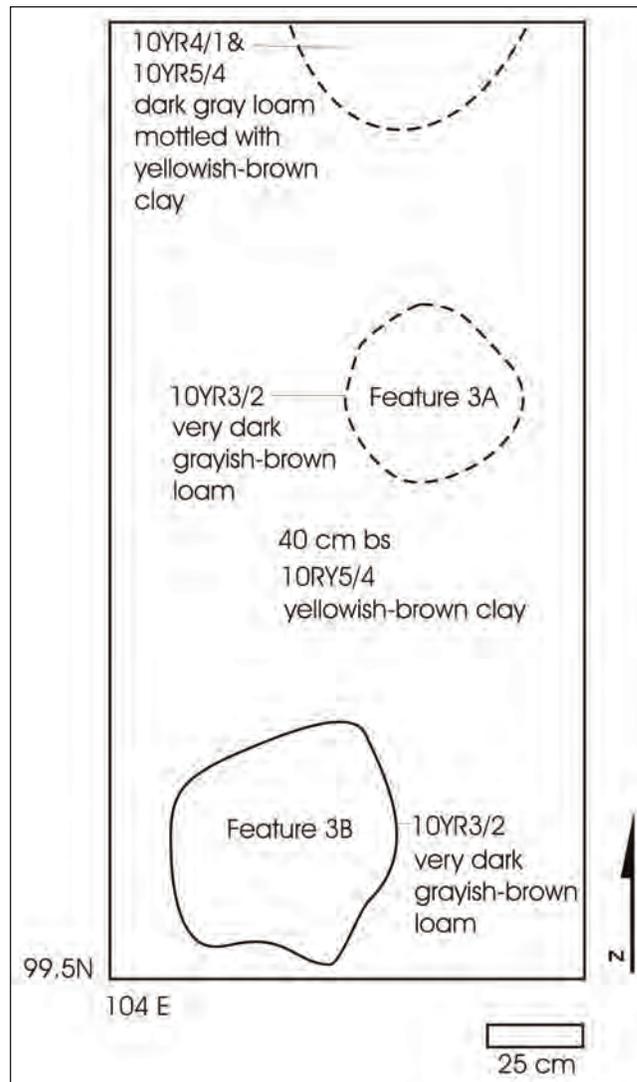


Figure 7. Plan view of Features 3A and 3B.



Figure 8. Areal image of Savacoal property showing proposed improvements.



Figure 9. Overview of project area targeted during 2007 investigations. View is southeast.



Figure 10. Project area targeted during 2007 investigations. View is northwest.

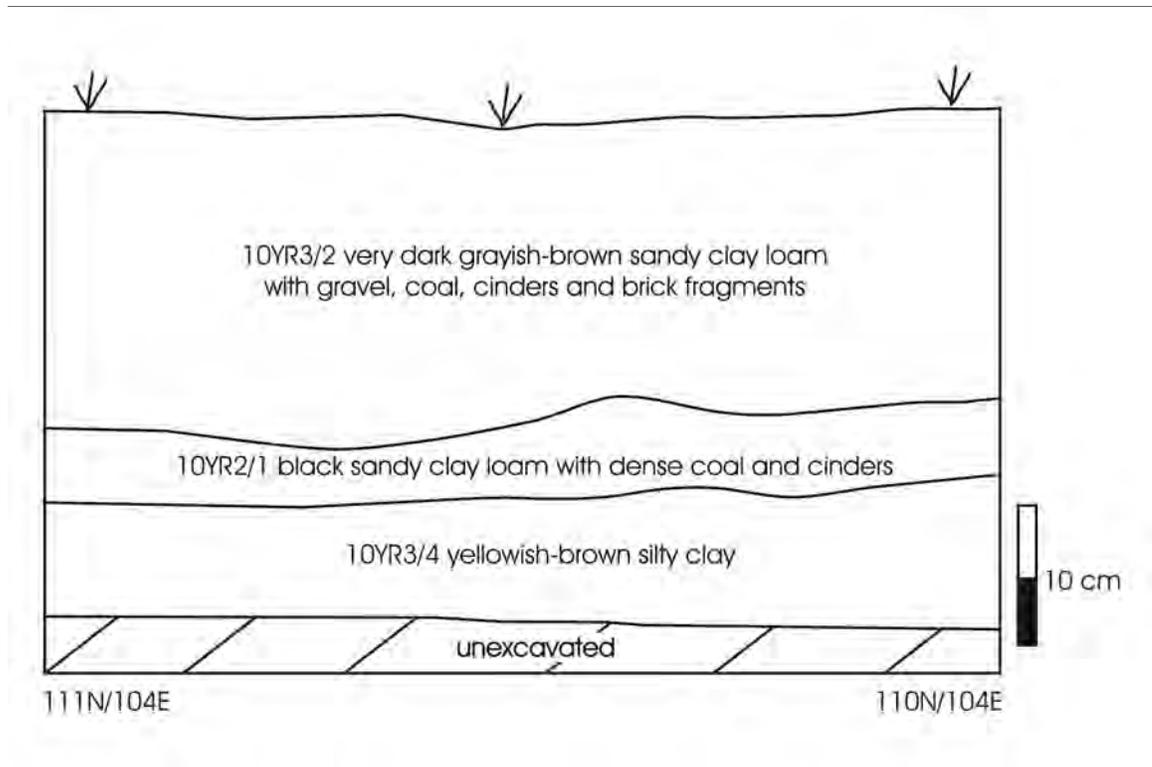


Figure 11. Profile, east wall, TU 110-111N, 103-104E.



Figure 12. Photo of east wall profile, TU 110-111N, 103-104E.

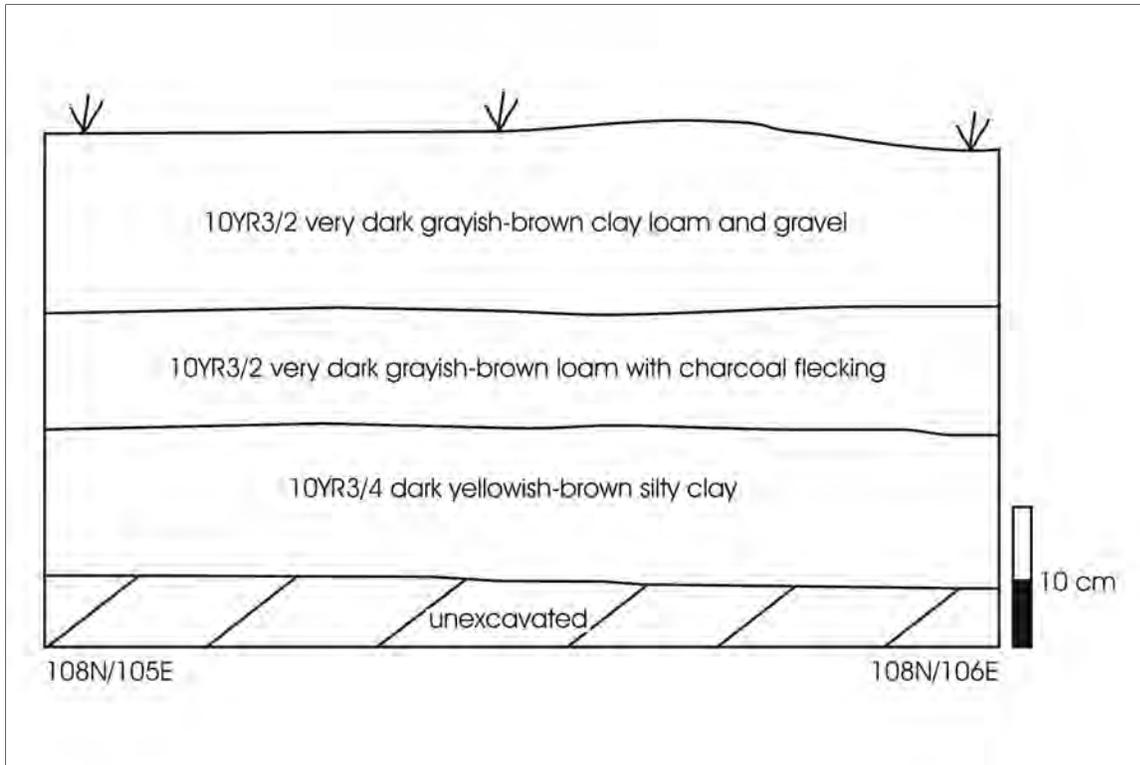


Figure 13. Profile, south wall, TU 108-109N, 105-106E.



Figure 14. Photo of south wall profile, TU 108-109N, 105-106E.

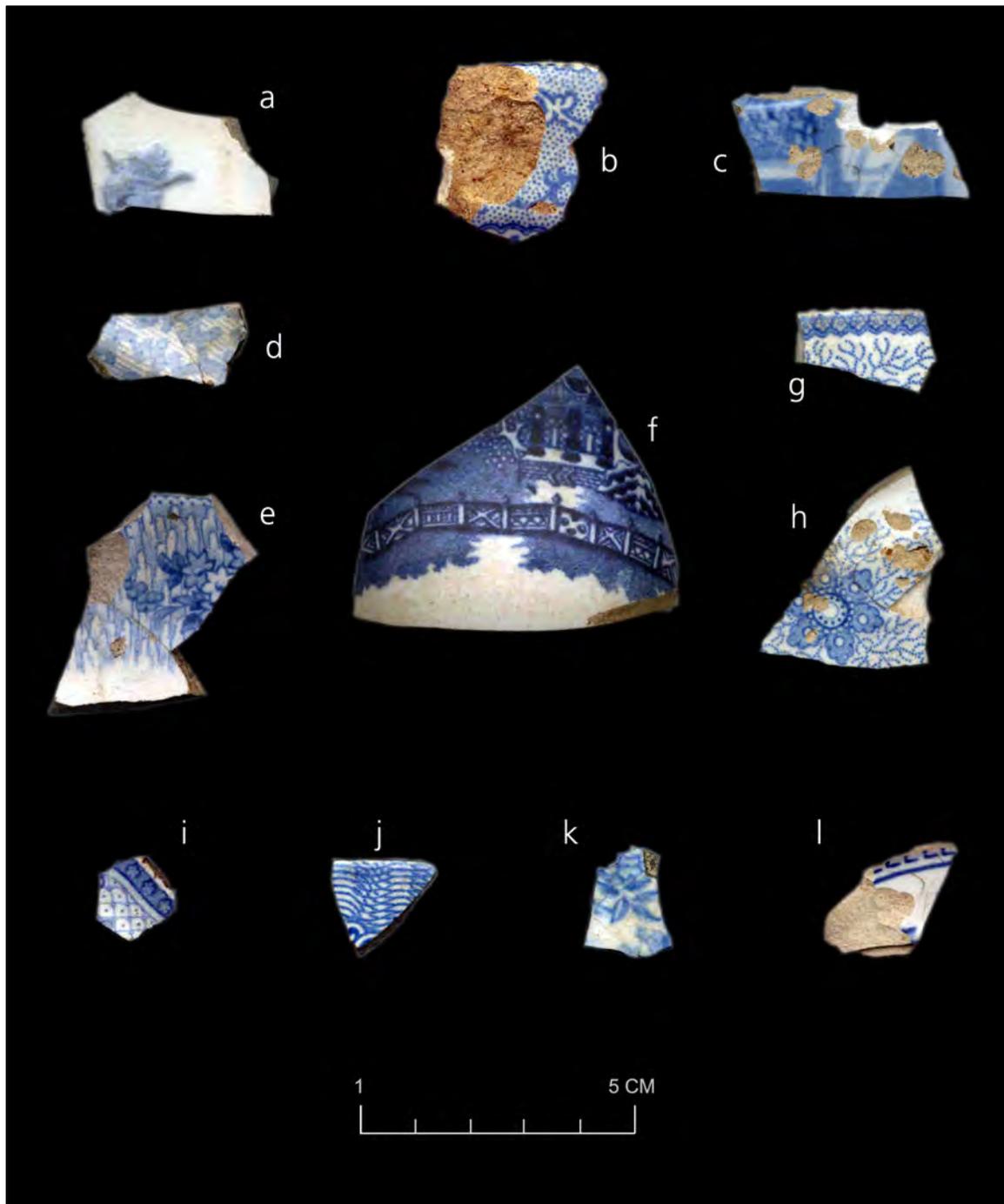
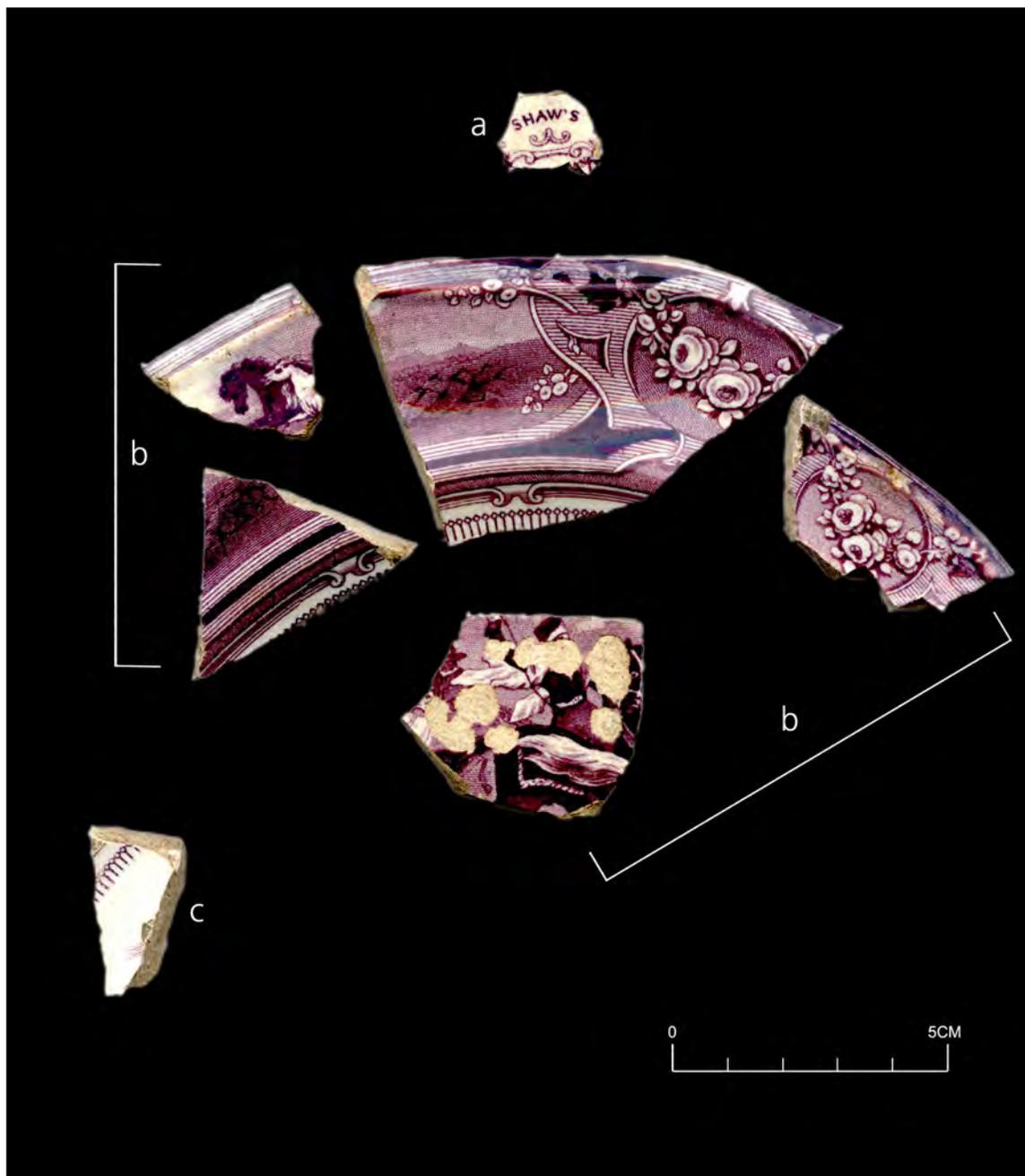


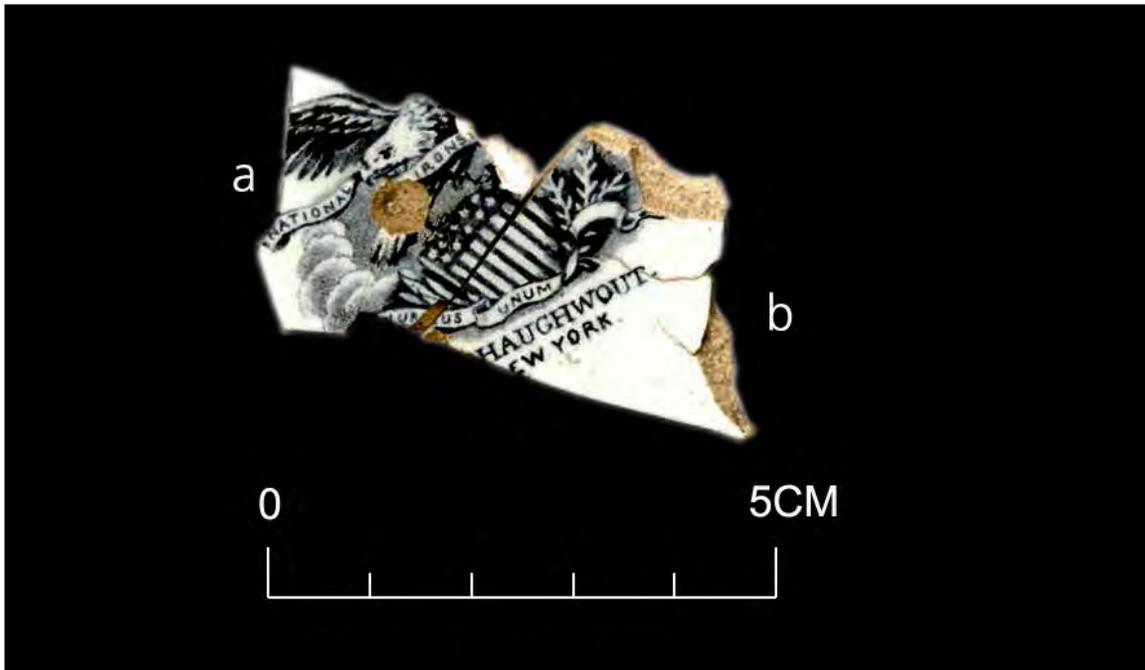
Figure 15. Whiteware sherds with blue transfer print.

Figure 15. (concluded)

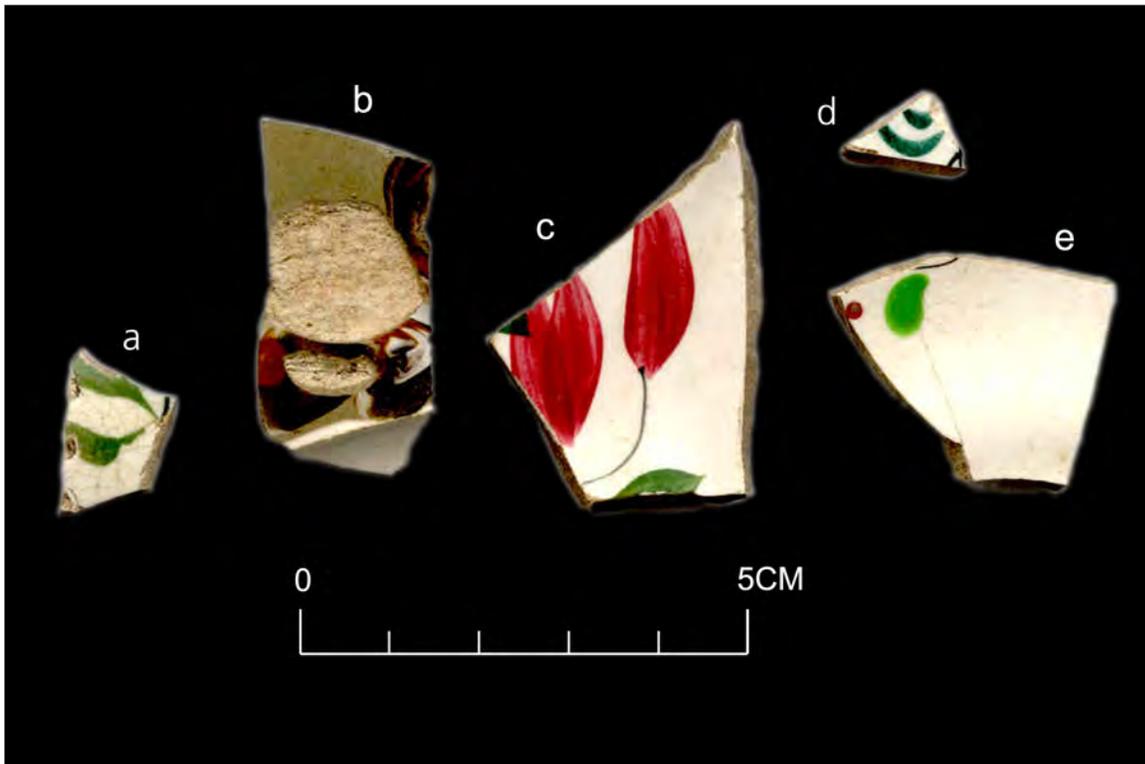
Object	ANCS no.	Pattern	Date Range and Reference	Provenience
a	22672	unidentified		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E 10-20 cm bs
b	22776	Aurora	post 1851, Williams 1978:97	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E 20-30 cm bs
c	22523	unidentified		TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E 25-34 cm bs
d-e	22695	Corinth	post 1859, Williams 1978:242	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E 20-30 cm bs
f	22720	Willow	post ca. 1810, Gaston 1990	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E 40-56 cm bs, F. 3B
g-h	22451	Sirius	ca. 1839-1841, Williams 1978:164	ST 100N/105E 0-51 cm bs
i	22703	unidentified		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E 30-40 cm bs
j	22448	Castle Scenery	post 1845, Williams 1978:222	ST 110N/100E 0-78 cm bs
k	22559	unidentified		TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E 20-29 cm bs
l	22500	unidentified		ST 108N/110E 0-79 cm bs



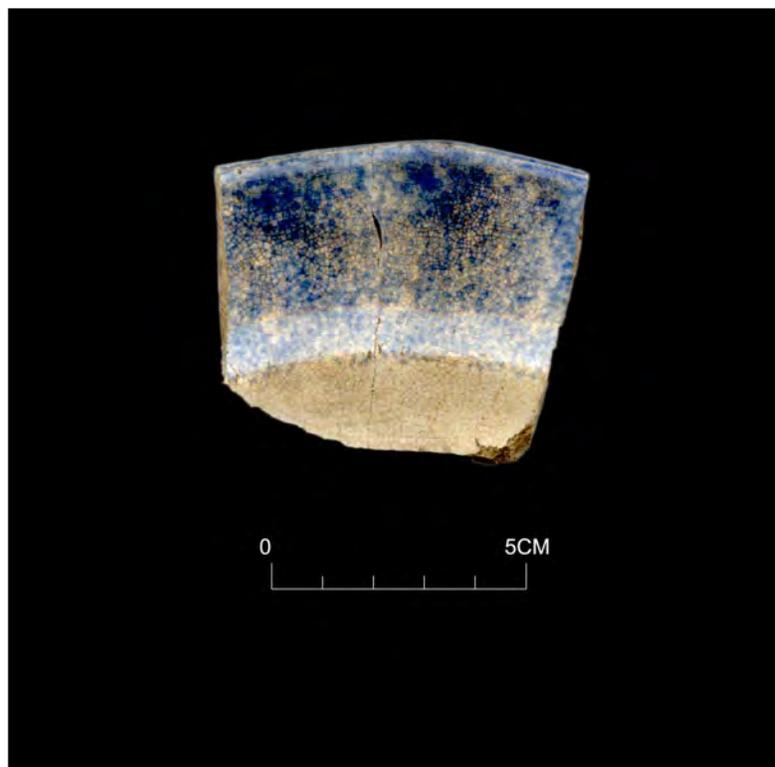
**Figure 16.** Whiteware sherds with mulberry transfer print: a) ANCS no. 22745, bearing “SHAW’S” maker’s mark, from TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 0-10 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 22627, ca. 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern (Williams 1978:516), from TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E, 20-30 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 22666, ca. 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern (ibid.), from TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E, 10-20 cm bs.



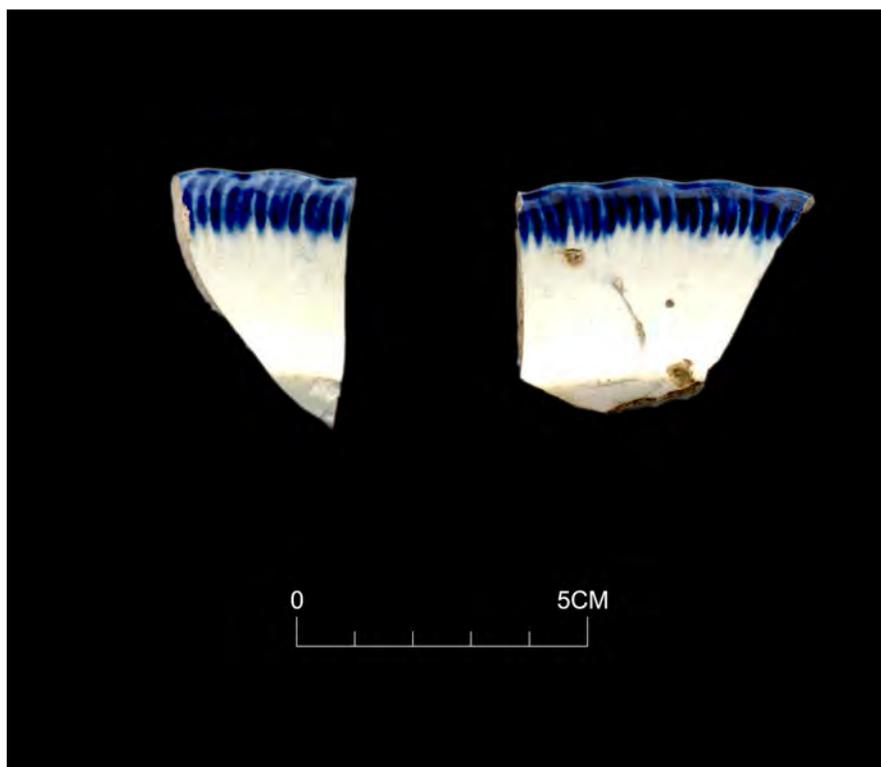
**Figure 17.** Whiteware sherds bearing maker's mark: a) ANCS no. 22819 from TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E, 10-20 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 22792 from TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 30-40 cm bs.



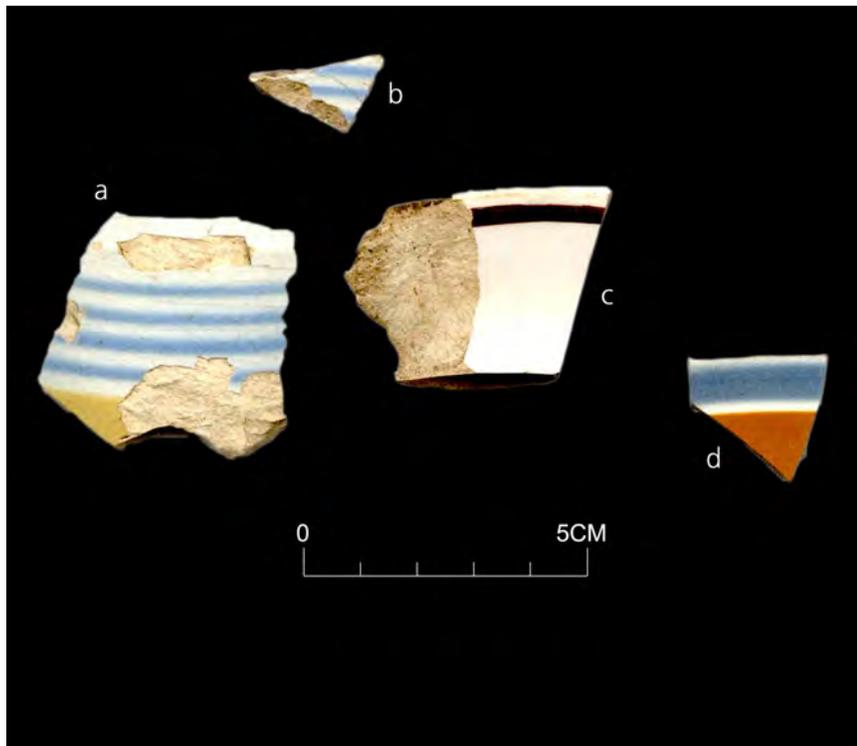
**Figure 18.** Hand-painted and annular whiteware sherds: a) ANCS no. 22620, ca. 1830-1860 earthen polychrome floral design (Price 1979) from TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E, 20-30 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 22622, annularware with cording decoration (Sussman 1997) from TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E, 20-30 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 22762, ca. 1830-1860 earthen polychrome floral design (ibid.) from 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 10-20 cm bs; d) ANCS no. 22794, ca. 1830-1860 earthen polychrome floral design (ibid.) from TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 30-40 cm bs.



**Figure 19.** Sponge-decorated whiteware sherd: ANCS no. 22663 from TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E, 10-20 cm bs.



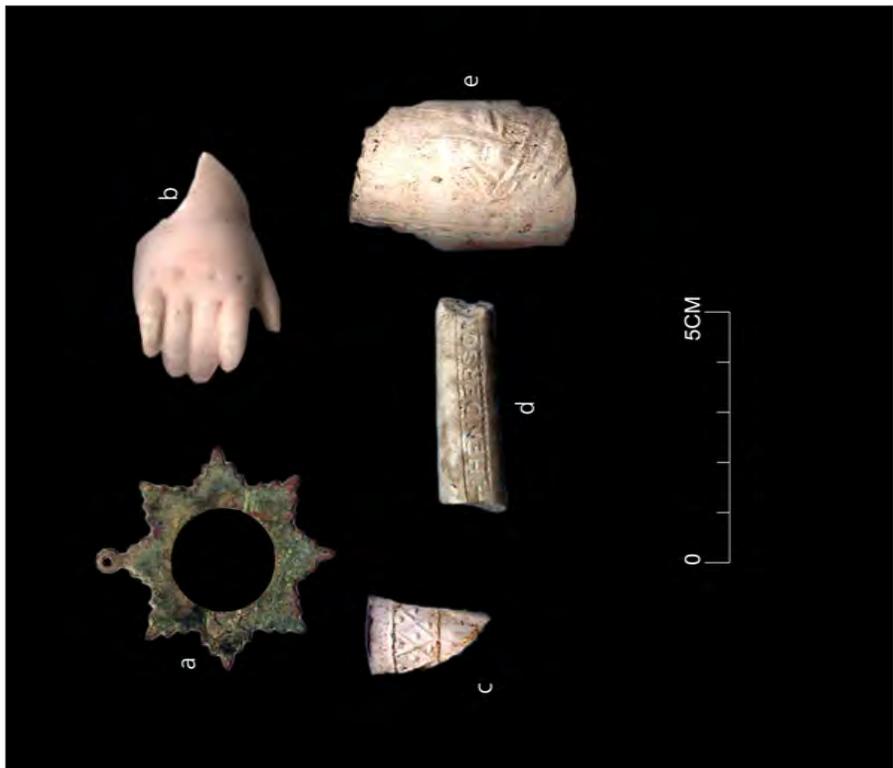
**Figure 20.** Blue edge-decorated whiteware: ANCS no. 22685 from TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E, 20-30 cm bs.



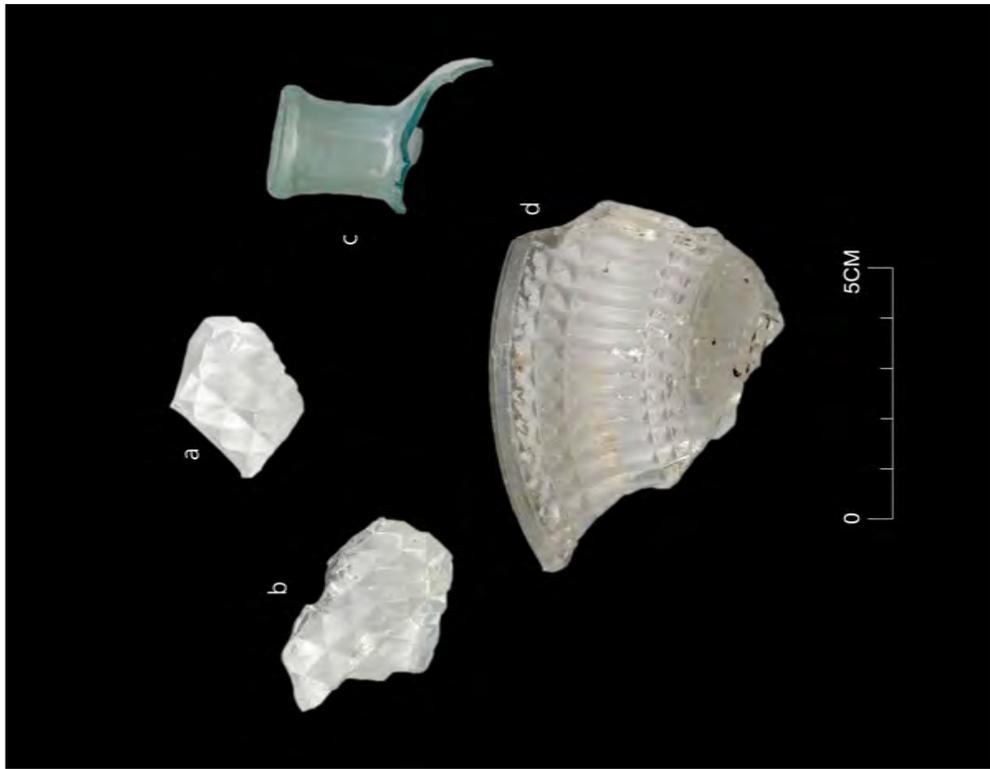
**Figure 21.** Annular-decorated whiteware: a) ANCS no. 22667 from TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E, 10-20 cm bs; b-c) ANCS no. 22732 from TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 0-10 cm bs; d) ANCS no. 22456 from ST 100N/105E, 0-51 cm bs.



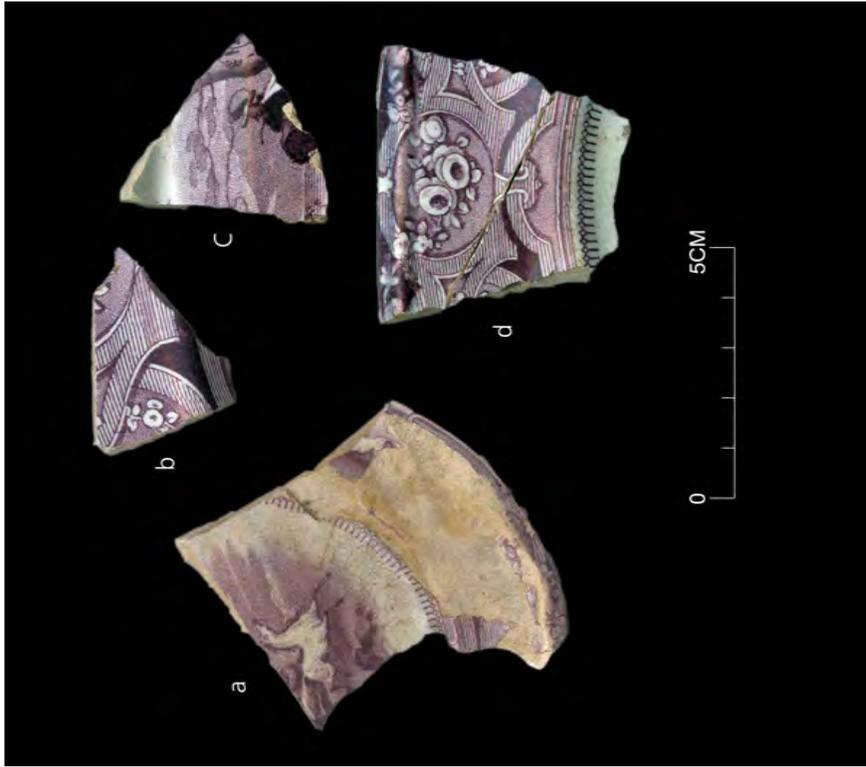
**Figure 22.** Decalcomania-decorated whiteware sherd: ANCS no. 22827 from TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E, 10-20 cm bs.



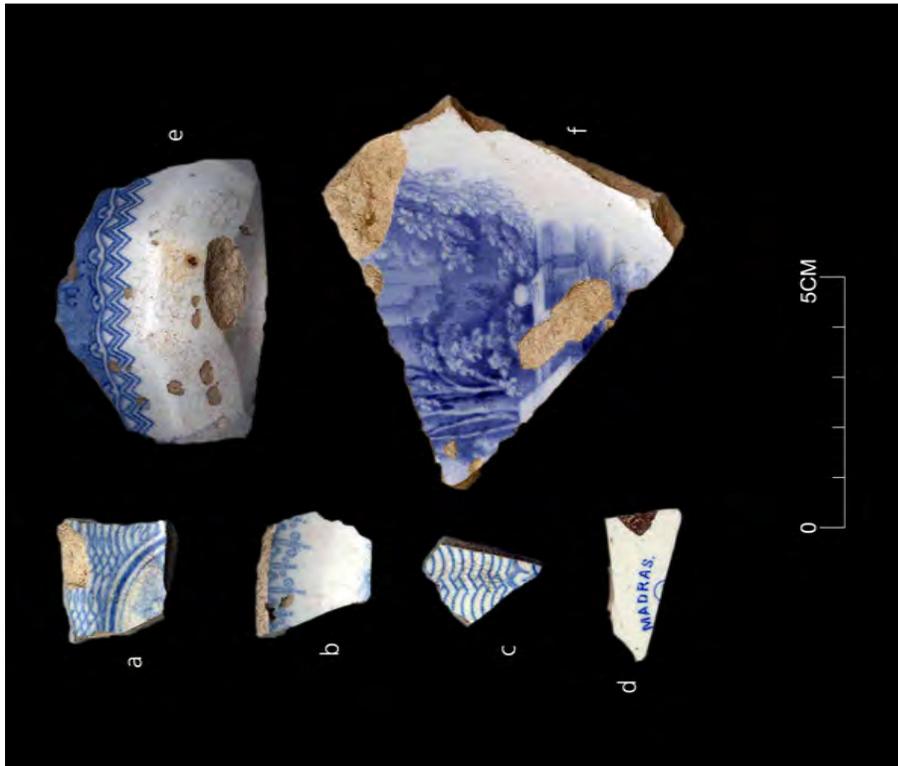
**Figure 24.** Personal objects: a) ANCS no. 22545, pendant from TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E, 0-12 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 22675, porcelain doll hand from TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E, 10-20 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 22539, tobacco-pipe bowl from TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E, 34-40 cm bs; d) ANCS no. 22634, tobacco-pipe stem from TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E, 20-30 cm bs; e) ANCS no. 22418, tobacco-pipe bowl from ST 99N/90E, 0-48 cm bs.



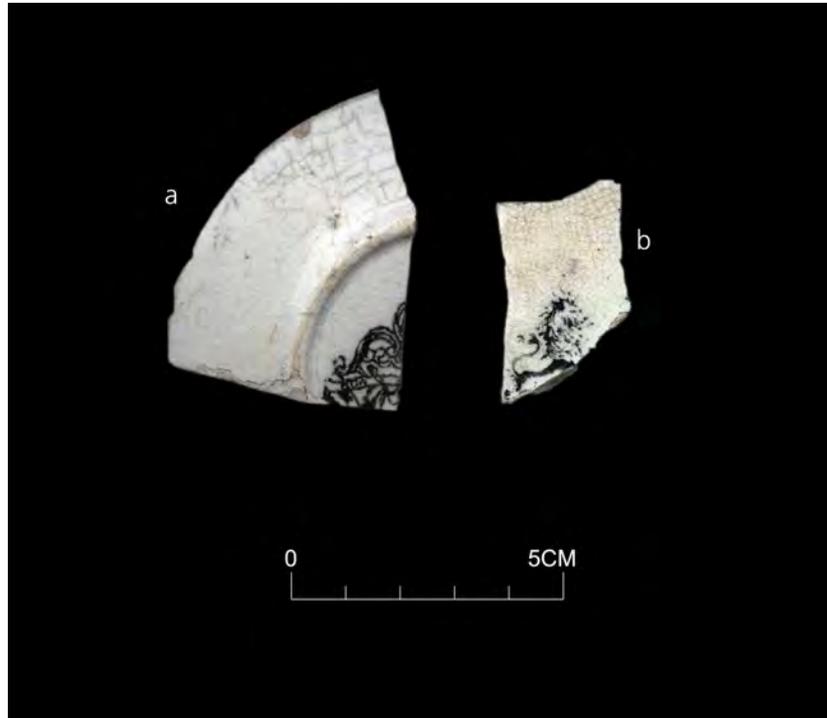
**Figure 23.** Glass objects: a-b) ANCS no. 22391, pressed glass from ST 110N/86E, 0-58 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 22779, bottle finish from TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, 20-30 cm bs; d) ANCS no. 22530, pressed glass from TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5 E, 25-34 cm bs.



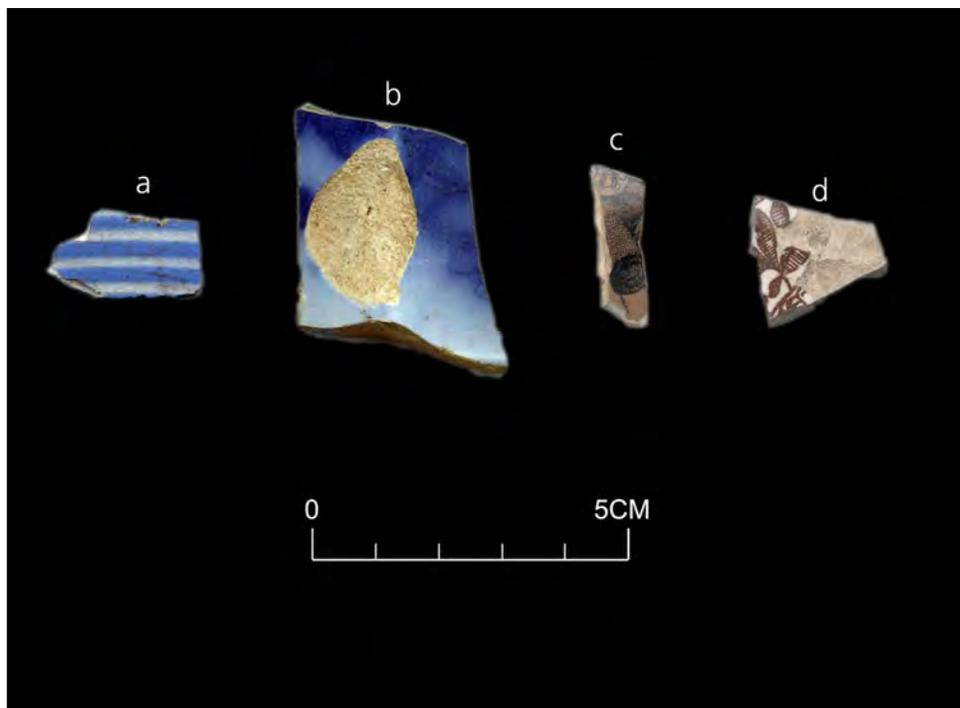
**Figure 26 .** Whiteware sherds with mulberry transfer print, ca. 1853 Peruvian Horse Hunt pattern (Williams 1978:516): a) ANCS no. 30080 from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 20-30 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 30161 from TU 113-114N, 103-104E, 10-20 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 30127 from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 40-50 cm bs; d) ANCS no 30021 from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 40-30 cm bs.



**Figure 25.** Whiteware sherds with blue transfer print: a) ANCS no. 29933, post 1845 Castle Scenery (Williams 1978:222), from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 10-20 cm bs; b-d) ANCS no. 30081, unidentified patterns, one bearing "MADRAS" maker's mark, from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 20-30 cm bs; e) ANCS no. 30003, unidentified pattern from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs; f) ANCS no. 29960, unidentified pattern from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs.



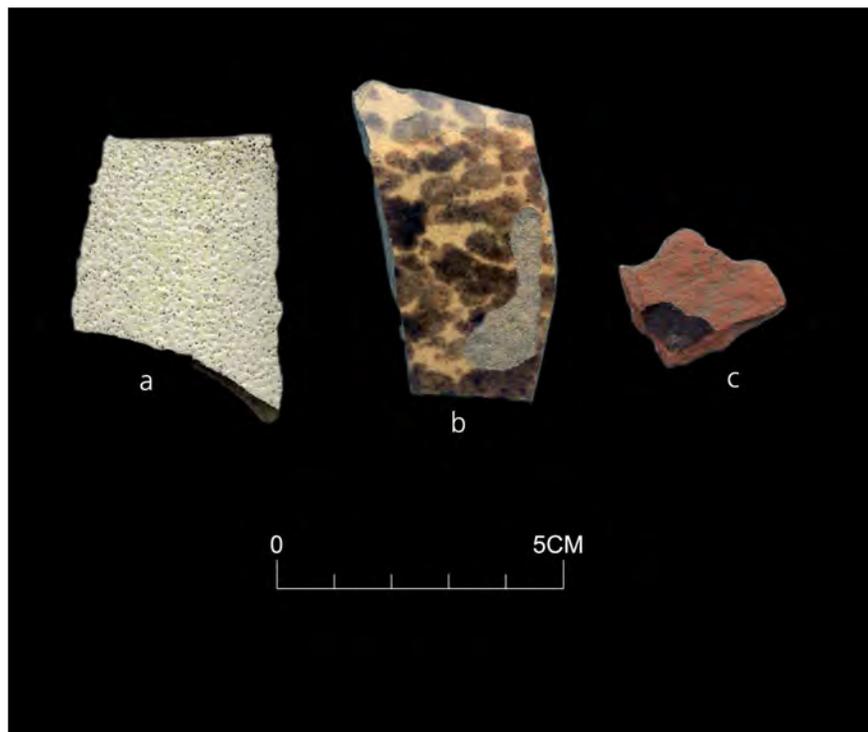
**Figure 27.** Whiteware sherds bearing partial maker's marks: a) ANCS no. 30115 from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 30-40 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 30005 from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs.



**Figure 28.** Decorated whiteware sherds: a) ANCS no. 30000, annular decoration from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs; b) flow blue transfer print from TU 113-114N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs; c) black transfer print and brown glaze from TU 113-114N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs; d) brown transfer print from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 20-30 cm bs.



**Figure 29.** Tureen fragment with decalcomania decoration: ANCS no. 30086 from TU 108-109N, 105-106E, 20-30 cm bs.



**Figure 30.** Ceramics: a) ANCS no. 29926, stoneware from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 20-30 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 29972, Rockingham glaze yellowware from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 20-30 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 30191, redware from TU 113-114N, 103-104E, 20-30 cm bs.



**Figure 31.** Tobacco-pipe bowl with black paint: ANCS no. 29993 from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs.



**Figure 32.** Buttons: a) ANCS no. 29931, glass button from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 10-20 cm bs; b) ANCS no. 29930, porcelain button from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 10-20 cm bs; c) ANCS no. 29938, rubber button from TU 110-111N, 103-104E, 10-20 cm bs; d) ANCS no. 300140, glass button from TU 113-112N, 103-104E, 0-10 cm bs; e) ANCS no. 30219, copper button from TU 113-114N, 103-104E, 30-40 cm bs.

SAVOCOAL

## SAVACOAL TABLES

Table 1. Savacoal Barn (33SU419) Shovel Test Inventory: Soil Content

TEST #	DEPTH (CM BS)	SOIL CONTENT
ST 1	0-37	Brown loamy soil with heavy coal
	37-55	Yellow-orange clay
ST 2	0-15	Dark brown sandy loam with heavy pea gravel
	15-34	Dark brown loam with gravel
	34-44	Yellow clay
ST 3	0-15	Dark brown loam with heavy gravel
	15-53	Dark brown loam
	53-60	Yellow-orange clay
ST 4	0-34	Dark brown loam with heavy gravel
	34-50	Yellow-orange clay
ST 5	0-10	Dark brown silty loam with gravel
	11-35	Dark brown loam
	35-52	Yellow clay
ST 6	0-36	Dark brown loam
	36-50	Yellow-orange clay
ST 7	0-28	Dark brown loam
	28-48	Yellow-orange mottled clay
ST 8	0-32	Dark brown loam
	32-46	Yellow-orange silty clay
ST 9	0-28	Dark brown loam
	30-41	Dark brown loam mottled with yellow clay
	41-50	Yellow clay
ST 10	0-37	Dark brown loam
	37-48	Yellow-orange silty clay
ST 11	0-48	Dark brown loam
	48-52	Yellow-orange clay

Table 2. Artifacts from the Savacoal Barn Phase I Investigations (33SU419).

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
2001	ST 1	0-55	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				2	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	10	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				2	flat glass	aqua		
			prehistoric	1	projectile point tip	glacial chert		
	ST 2	0-43	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	stoneware			
			structural	2	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				1	flat glass			
	ST 3	0-50	domestic	2	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				22	bone	unidentified mammal		
				8	shell			
			structural	2	flat glass			
			hardware	7	ferrous metal	unidentified, corroded		
				1	battery core	dry-cell battery carbon core		
			modern	1	plastic		post 1950s	
			prehistoric	1	debitage	chert		
	ST 4	0-50	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	milk glass			
				1	curved glass	colorless		

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	curved glass	aqua		
			hardware	4	ferrous metal	unidentified		
ST 5		0-50	domestic	5	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	curved glass	olive, bottle fragment		
				1	pressed glass			
				1	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	flat glass			
				17	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
ST 6		0-50	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
			structural	1	flat glass			
			hardware	3	ferrous metal	unidentified		
ST 7		0-48	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				1	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	curved glass	olive, bottle fragment		
				1	curved glass	colorless bottle finish		
				1	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	3	flat glass			
				8	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	3	ferrous metal	unidentified		
ST 8		0-46	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982

Table 2. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	whiteware	red transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	curved glass	colorless bottle fragment		
				2	curved glass	chimney glass		
				2	curved glass	sun altered	1880-1915	Munsey 1970
				1	curved glass	red		
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				2	flat glass			
ST 9		0-50	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	redware			
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	3	flat glass			
ST 10		0-48	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	red transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	2	nail	wire	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				4	flat glass			
ST 11		0-52	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated, burned		
				2	milk glass	jar lid inset fragments		
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
				2	shell			
			structural	2	flat glass			

Table 3. Savacoal House (33SU423) Shovel Test Inventory: Soil Content

COORDINATE	TEST #	DEPTH (CM BS)	SOIL CONTENT
100N/100E	ST 1	0-36	Medium brown silty loam with heavy coal and cinders
		36-51	Yellowish-brown mottled clay
100N/110E	ST 2	0-34	Medium brown silty loam
		34-50	Yellowish-brown silty clay
104N/105E	ST 3	0-41	Medium brown silty loam with heavy coal, brick fragments and gravel inclusions
		41-74	Yellowish-brown silty clay mottled with medium brown silty loam
		74-49	Yellowish-brown clay loam
104N/110E	ST 4	0-10	Medium brown loam
		10-16	Gravel layer with coal and cinders
		16-44	Brown clay loam mottled with yellow clay loam
108N/110E	ST 5	0-27	Medium brown silty loam with gravel, cinder, and brick fragments
		27-63	Medium brown silty loam mottled with yellowish-brown silty clay
		63-70	Yellowish-brown silty clay
110N/105E	ST 6	0-47	Medium brown silty loam with cinders, gravel and brick fragments
		47-62	Yellowish-brown silty clay
110N/100E	ST 7	0-26	Medium brown silty loam
		26-31	Brown loam, exposed brick feature (F.1)
110N/100E	ST 8	0-50	Dark brown loam with gravel and cinders
		50-78	Yellow-brown silty clay mottled with brown loam; sandier than other units
110N/85E	ST 9	0-12	Medium brown silty loam
		12-22	Coal and clinker layer
		22-48	Dark brown silty loam
		48-61	Yellowish-brown silty clay
110N/90E	ST 10	0-20	Medium brown silty loam with heavy coal and cinders
		20-44	Medium brown silty loam
		44-62	Yellowish-brown silty clay

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Table 3. Concluded.

COORDINATE	TEST #	DEPTH (CM BS)	SOIL CONTENT
100N/86E	ST 11	0-10	Medium brown silty loam with heavy coal and cinders
		10-37	Medium brown silty loam
		37-60	Yellowish-brown silty clay
105N/86E	ST 12	0-34	Dark brown silty loam with cinders, coal, gravel, and brick fragments
		34-58	Orange silty clay
107N/87E	ST 13	0-22	Dark brown silty loam
		22-42	Dark brown silty loam mottled with yellow clay
		42-61	Yellowish-brown silty clay
103N/86E	ST 14	0-35	Dark brown silty loam with cinders, gravel, and coal
		35-54	Yellowish-brown silty clay
99N/90E	ST 15	0-48	Dark brown silty loam; disturbed. Encountered buried gas line at 48 cm bs

Table 4. Artifacts from Phase I and II Investigations at the Savacoal Property (33SU423).

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
2002	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	domestic	6	whiteware	blue transfer print, Sirius pattern	1839-1841	Williams 1978
				4	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	1840-1900	1820-present	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	annular	1780-1840	MWAC n.d.
				1	pearlware	edge decorated	1780-1830	Richner 1992
				2	redware			
				2	yellowware	undecorated		
				12	curved glass	colorless		
				5	curved glass	aqua		
				1	melted curved glass	colorless		
				2	bone			
			structural	1	flat glass	colorless		
				3	flat glass	aqua		
				3	nail			
			hardware	1	non-ferrous metal			
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl fragment	floral design on mold seam		
	ST 2 (100N/110E)	0-50	domestic	1	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	1	nail			
				1	flat glass	colorless		
	ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	domestic	3	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				10	whiteware	undecorated		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				2	yellowware	brown slip, rim fragment		
				2	redware			
				4	curved glass	green		
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				12	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	3	flat glass	aqua		
			hardware	2	non-ferrous metal	unidentified fragment		
			prehistoric	1	groundstone ?			
	ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	domestic	2	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				2	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	redware			
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	amethyst	ca. 1880-1915	Toulouse 1971
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				1	bone, cut fragment	unidentified mammal		
			structural	1	flat glass	aqua		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
	ST 5 (108N/110E)	0-79	domestic	1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coys and Henrywood 1982
				5	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	redware			
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	milk glass			
	ST 6 (110N/105E)	0-62	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	embossed		
				1	whiteware	decal decorated	1860-present	MWAC n.d.
				1	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				2	stoneware			
				3	redware			
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	colorless		
				7	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	4	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				5	nail			
				4	flat glass	aqua		
	ST 7 (110N/95E)	0-31	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	red transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	curved glass	amber		
				5	curved glass	aqua		
				8	curved glass	colorless		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	porcelain			
			structural	5	nail			
				11	flat glass	aqua		
			personal	1	bead, metal			
	ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	domestic	15	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				2	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				3	whiteware	flow blue transfer print	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	green glaze		
				3	yellowware	annular	1820-1930	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				6	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				7	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	1	flat glass	colorless		
				14	flat glass	aqua		
				4	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				3	nail			
			prehistoric	1	projectile point			
	ST 9 (110N/85E)	0-61	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	curved glass			
	ST 10 (110N/90E)	0-62	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				4	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	1	flat glass	colorless		
				10	flat glass	aqua		
				4	nail			
			personal	1	button, ceramic			
	ST 11 (100N/86E)	0-60	domestic	1	whiteware	annular		
				1	whiteware	green glaze		
				17	curved glass	aqua		
				2	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	1	cut nail		ca. 1790-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				4	nail			
				4	flat glass	aqua		
	ST 12 (110N/86E)	0-58	domestic	1	porcelain	undecorated		
				2	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				3	pressed glass	colorless		
				8	curved glass	colorless		
				8	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	9	nail			
				31	flat glass	aqua		
			miscellaneous	1	cartridge case			
	ST 13 (107N/87E)	0-61	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	flow blue transfer print	1840-1860	Magid 1982

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	porcelain	decal decorated		
				2	milk glass			
				1	redware			
			personal	1	clay pipe stem			
	ST 14 (103N/86E)	0-54	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	pearlware	even edge scallop with bud design	1780-1840	Richner 1992
				2	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	jar rim	aqua		
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				5	curved glass	colorless		
				1	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	23	flat glass	aqua		
				3	cut nail		ca. 1790-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				19	nail			
			personal	1	button	plastic	post 1950s	
	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	domestic	1	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				3	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	redware			
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	embossed		
				1	curved glass	frosted		
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				1	bone	unidentified mammal		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			structural	3	flat glass	colorless		
				15	flat glass	aqua		
			hardware	1	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl	raised sailing ship decoration		
	TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	15-25	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	whiteware	undecorated handle fragment		
				1	porcelain	green glaze		
				1	stoneware			
				2	curved glass	green		
				3	curved glass	aqua		
				16	curved glass	colorless		
				9	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	12	flat glass	aqua		
				1	flat glass	colorless		
				6	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				7	nail			
			personal	1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
			modern	1	metal cap with plastic lining		post 1950s	
		25-34	domestic	5	whiteware	undecorated		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	undecorated handle fragment		
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				6	stoneware			
				2	milk glass			
				1	curved glass	blue		
				3	curved glass	aqua		
				1	pressed glass	colorless		
				1	glass	melted		
				28	curved glass	colorless		
				1	glass tumbler	fragment, colorless		
				2	crown cap fragment			
				1	bone			
			structural	30	flat glass	aqua		
				13	nail			
				1	metal screw			
			hardware	11	ferrous metal object	unidentified fragment		
				2	non-ferrous metal	unidentified fragment		
			personal	1	button, porcelain	fragment		
			modern	1	plastic, melted	post 1950s		
			modern	1	bead, plastic	post 1950s		
		34-40	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	redware			
				7	curved glass	colorless		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				4	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	8	flat glass	aqua		
				5	nail			
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
				1	clay pipe bowl	frag., raised design		
	TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	0-12	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	stoneware			
				3	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	5	flat glass	aqua		
				1	flat glass	colorless		
			personal	2	cloth/yarn			
				1	metal pendant			
		12-20	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				2	stoneware			
				1	milk glass			
				1	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	aqua		
			structural	1	flat glass	colorless		
				2	flat glass	aqua		
				5	nail			
			personal	1	button, metal			
		20-29	domestic	1	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				4	stoneware	undecorated		
				1	pressed glass	colorless		
				2	milk glass	burned jar lid inset		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				7	curved glass	aqua		
				11	curved glass	colorless		
				2	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	33	flat glass	aqua		
				14	nail			
			personal	1	cloth			
		29-40	domestic	1	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				10	curved glass	colorless		
				2	pressed glass	colorless		
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	16	flat glass	aqua		
				1	nail			
			hardware	1	ferrous metal	unidentified		
				1	non-ferrous metal	unidentified		
	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	domestic	1	whiteware	orange glaze		
				7	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				13	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware, handle	fragment, undecorated		
				5	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1890	Leibowitz 1985
				1	redware			
				1	pearlware		1780-1840	MWAC n.d.
				4	stoneware			
				4	crown cap fragment			
				1	curved glass, pressed	amber		
				1	curved glass	green		
				6	curved glass	aqua		
				13	curved glass	colorless		
				1	melted glass			
				5	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	14	flat glass	aqua		
				33	nail			
				37	brick			
				1	metal screw			
				1	metal hinge and nail			
			hardware	41	ferrous metal object	unidentified		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				5	zinc threaded closure			
			prehistoric	2	debitage			
		10-20	domestic	13	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				2	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				2	redware			
				1	stoneware			
				1	porcelain			
				1	curved glass	green		
				3	curved glass	amber		
				3	curved glass	aqua		
				21	curved glass	colorless		
				8	milk glass			
				2	iron cap fragment			
			structural	17	flat glass	aqua		
				15	nail			
			hardware	17	ferrous metal	unidentified		
		20-30	domestic	54	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	annular, cording decoration		
				1	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coys and Henrywood 1982
				17	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				12	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				2	porcelain			
				3	stoneware			
				1	redware			
				1	curved glass	yellow		
				13	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	amber		
				19	curved glass	aqua		
				2	pressed glass	colorless		
				13	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	58	flat glass	aqua		
				26	nail			
				1	bolt			
				1	washer			
			hardware	1	porcelain	utilitarian		
				9	ferrous metal object			
				4	metal lamp parts			
			personal	1	clay pipe fragment			
				1	clay pipe fragment	raised design		
				1	clay pipe fragment	"Henderson"/ Montreal"	1847-1876	Wilson 1971
				2	button, glass			
			prehistoric	1	debitage			
	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	0-10	domestic	13	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				3	stoneware			
				3	redware			
				2	milk glass			
				7	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				2	crown cap fragment			
				8	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	55	nail			
				16	brick			
				16	flat glass	aqua		
				1	rivet			
			hardware	7	ferrous metal object	unidentified		
			personal	1	button/snap			
				1	clay marble			
				1	zinc threaded closure			
			modern	4	buttons, plastic		post 1950s	
		10-20	domestic	26	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				5	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams, 1978:516
				1	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	embossed		
				7	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				1	curved glass	green		
				6	curved glass	aqua		
				17	curved glass	colorless		
				2	milk glass			
				8	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	28	flat glass			
				13	nail			
				1	bolt			
			hardware	1	porcelain	utilitarian		
				7	ferrous metal object	unidentified		
			personal	7	porcelain	child's tea set		
				1	porcelain doll hand	doll hand		
				1	button, metal			
		20-30	domestic	31	whiteware	undecorated		
				4	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				5	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print, Corinth	post 1859	Williams 1978:242

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print, Marino	post 1834	Williams 1978:327
				25	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				3	stoneware			
				2	redware			
				2	porcelain			
				2	curved glass	green		
				5	curved glass	aqua		
				9	curved glass	colorless		
				1	milk glass			
				24	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
				1	crown cap fragment			
			structural	48	flat glass	aqua		
				32	nail			
				25	brick			
			hardware	8	ferrous metal object	unidentified		
				3	non-ferrous metal			
			personal	1	zinc threaded closure			
				1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
				1	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
		30-40	domestic	25	whiteware	undecorated		
				5	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	whiteware	edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				6	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				1	porcelain			
				1	curved glass	green		
				1	curved glass	frosted purple		
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	milk glass			
				8	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	flat glass	colorless		
				16	flat glass	aqua		
				8	nail			
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
				2	clay pipe stem	fragment		
			prehistoric	1	debitage			
	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	F. 3B	domestic	4	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	aqua		
			structural	6	nail			
				6	flat glass			
		0-10	domestic	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				4	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				7	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	red transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, unid. maker's mark	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				12	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				1	porcelain			
				1	redware			
				2	milk glass			
				2	pressed glass	colorless		
				11	curved glass	aqua		
				43	curved glass	colorless		
				4	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	aqua, lettered		
				6	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	calcined bone			
			structural	2	flat glass	colorless		
				44	flat glass	aqua		
				37	nail			

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	washer			
			hardware	6	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
				1	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
				1	button	Goodyear patent		
				1	button, glass			
				1	shoe eyelet	copper		
		10-20	domestic	20	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				3	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	porcelain			
				1	stoneware			
				1	bone			
				1	milk glass			
				55	curved glass	colorless		
				19	curved glass	aqua		
			structural	9	flat glass	colorless		
				61	flat glass	aqua		
				39	nail			
			hardware	1	porcelain	utilitarian		
			personal	1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
			miscellaneous	1	shotgun shell base			
		20-30	domestic	27	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print, Aurora	post 1851	Williams 1978:97

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	flow blue transfer print	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				2	pearlware			
				3	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	bottle neck and finish			
				11	curved glass	aqua		
				38	curved glass	colorless		
				7	pressed glass	colorless		
				1	milk glass			
				1	calcined bone	unidentified mammal		
				11	bone			
			structural	31	nail			
				1	flat glass	colorless		
				25	flat glass	aqua		
		30-40	domestic	20	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				2	whiteware	edge decorated		
				2	pearlware			
				3	yellowware			
				1	yellowware	annular		
				1	earthenware			

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	porcelain			
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				7	curved glass	aqua		
				7	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	calcined bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	33	nail			
				6	flat glass	aqua		
			personal	2	clay pipe stem fragments			
		40-50	domestic	1	yellowware	annular	1830-1930	MWAC n.d.
	TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	0-10	domestic	18	whiteware	undecorated		
				4	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	porcelain	handle fragment		
				2	stoneware			
				20	curved glass	colorless		
				5	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	green		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				2	pressed glass	colorless		
				8	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	18	flat glass	aqua		
				19	nail			
			personal	1	eyelet			

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			modern	6	plastic			
		10-20	domestic	39	whiteware	undecorated		
				3	whiteware	black transfer print, partial maker's mark, unid.	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				4	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coys and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	gilded		
				1	whiteware	decal decorated	1860-present	MWAC n.d.
				5	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				12	redware			
				2	porcelain	gilded		
				7	stoneware			
				1	milk glass	jar lid liner		
				6	milk glass			
				1	pressed glass	colorless		
				111	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	amber		
				34	curved glass	aqua		
				4	glass, melted			
				9	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	170	flat glass			
				64	nail			
				9	brick			
				1	bolt			

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	hinge			
			hardware	18	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	non-ferrous metal	unidentified		
				6	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
				1	button, glass			
			miscellaneous	2	ammunition casing			
				1	.36 caliber pistol ball			
		20-30	domestic	1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				4	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				2	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				2	whiteware	flow blue transfer	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				24	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				2	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				2	porcelain			
				21	curved glass	aqua		
				71	curved glass	colorless		
				1	milk glass			
			structural	12	flat glass	colorless		
				106	flat glass	aqua		
				16	nail			
			hardware	23	ferrous metal	unidentified		
				2	non-ferrous metal			
			personal	1	button, glass			
				1	clay pipe stem	fragment		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				3	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
		30-40	domestic	26	whiteware	undecorated		
				2	whiteware	annular	1790-1930	MWAC glossary n.d.
				7	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				2	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware			
				6	curved glass	colorless		
				11	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	amber		
			structural	4	flat glass			
				8	nail			
			personal	2	clay pipe stem	fragment		
				2	clay pipe bowl	decorated fragment		
				1	clay pipe bowl	fragment		
		38-40	domestic	3	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	red transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				3	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	1	flat glass	aqua		
2007	TU 110-111N/ 103-104E	0-10	domestic	1	bone	burned		
				15	bone			
			structural	12	flat glass	colorless		
				2	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	1	non ferrous metal	unidentified		
			modern	1	aluminum foil			
				1	rod fragment, plastic		post 1950s	

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			personal	1	button, plastic			
		10-20	domestic	14	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print, Castle Scenery print	1845-1870	Williams 1978:222
				1	whiteware	blue annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	whiteware	green glazed		
				4	yellowware		1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				5	stoneware			
				13	terra cotta	flower pot fragments		
				1	porcelain	molded		
				1	lid liner fragment	milkglass		
				1	pressed glass	colorless		
				6	melted glass	fused: 2 green, 1 amber, 3 colorless		
				1	curved glass	colorless, embossed		
				2	curved glass	amber, 1 with patina		
				11	curved glass	aqua, 1 with patina		
				8	curved glass	colorless, 1 burned, 1 with patina		
				1	curved glass	aqua, embossed "V"		
				1	bottle base fragment	colorless		
				1	bottle finish fragment	colorless		
				1	crown cap	ferrous metal		
				1	bone	bird		
				19	bone	burned		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	bone, cut	unidentified mammal		
				1	bone	unid. large mammal long bone		
				30	bone	unidentified mammal		
				3	bone	unid. small mammal long bone		
				1	bone	metapodial, unid. mammal		
			structural	34	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				49	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				18	brick	1 red, 17 orange		
				1	screw	ferrous metal		
			hardware	1	screen fragment			
			personal	1	clay marble fragment			
				1	button, vulcanized rubber	Novelty Rubber Co. manufacture		
				1	button, glass			
				1	button, porcelain			
				2	clothing snap	ferrous metal, embossed with "MADE IN GERMANY"		
			prehistoric?	1	quartz			
		20-30	domestic	25	whiteware	undecorated, 1 burned		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				2	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978
				1	whiteware	blue annular	1790-1930	MWAC glossary n.d.
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	flow blue	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	blue glazed		
				1	whiteware	blue edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	green glazed		
				2	whiteware	gilded handle fragment		
				2	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				2	yellowware	brown slip	post 1830s	Leibowitz 1985
				1	yellowware	undecorated	1830-present	Leibowitz 1985
				1	porcelain			
				7	terra cotta	flower pot fragments		
				1	bottle neck fragment	colorless		
				1	panal bottle base fragment	amber		
				1	panal bottle fragment	aqua, with patina		
				1	bottle base fragment	blue		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	bottle finish fragment	aqua		
				2	curved glass	aqua, embossed		
				1	curved glass	colorless, embossed		
				1	curved glass	white		
				20	curved glass	colorless		
				19	curved glass	aqua, with patina		
				3	pressed glass	colorless		
				11	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
				2	tooth	unidentified mammal		
				2	bone	bird		
				1	bone	unid. large mammal long bone		
				1	bone	unid. mammal, unfused epiphysis		
				1	bone, cut	large unid. mammal bone		
				26	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	19	flat glass	colorless		
				11	brick	4 red, 7 orange		
				18	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				35	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1980s	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	33	ferrous metal	unidentified		
				1	hook	ferrous metal		
				1	ferrous metal	fused onto rock		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	sinker	lead		
			miscellaneous	1	shotgun shell	.22 gauge		
				1	band	ferrous metal		
		30-40	domestic	64	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	partial maker's mark		
				3	whiteware	blue annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				6	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978
				1	whiteware	green glazed		
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	black transfer print (probably a partial maker's mark)		
				4	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				10	stoneware			
				2	terra cotta			
				2	porcelain	annular and articulating	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	bottle lip fragment	aqua		
				3	curved glass	aqua		
				3	curved glass	aqua with patina		
				7	curved glass	amber		
				1	curved glass	green		
				22	curved glass	colorless		
				2	heat altered glass	colorless		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				5	heat altered glass	aqua		
				1	milk glass			
				4	tooth	includes 1 rodent jaw with teeth		
				22	bone	unidentified mammal		
				2	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
			structural	23	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				2	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				17	flat glass			
				48	brick	3 red, 45 orange		
			hardware	9	ferrous metal object	unidentified		
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl and partial stem	black painted		
				2	clay pipe stem	undecorated		
				1	clay pipe stem	molded fragment		
		40-50	domestic	6	whiteware	undecorated fragment		
				2	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, partial mark's mark or pattern name	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				4	stoneware			

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				1	curved glass	green		
				2	curved glass	amber		
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				9	curved glass	aqua, 2 heat altered		
				4	bone	unidentified mammal		
				2	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
			structural	5	flat glass	colorless		
				8	brick	orange		
				1	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	11	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl	undecorated		
				1	clay pipe stem	undecorated		
	TU 108-109N/ 105-106E	0-10	domestic	2	whiteware	undecorated		
				3	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt articulating rim sherds, burned	ca. 1853	Williams 1978
				1	stoneware	lead glaze		
				1	stoneware	brown slip		
				2	bone	unidentified mammal		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				3	bone, cut	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	flat glass	colorless	1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	2	wire nail			
			prehistoric	3	ferrous metal object	unidentified		
		10-20	domestic	1	fire-cracked rock			
				21	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	flow blue	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				3	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	brown transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	pink and green handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				6	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	stoneware	red-brown slip		
				10	stoneware			
				1	porcelain	undecorated		
				9	terra cotta	flower pot fragments		
				1	bottle lip fragment	aqua		
				1	bottle base fragment	aqua		
				30	curved glass	colorless		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	curved glass	colorless, melted		
				4	curved glass	amber		
				16	curved glass	aqua, 11 with patina		
				3	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				18	bone	unidentified mammal		
				15	bone, burned	unidentified mammal		
				1	jaw fragment with tooth	unidentified mammal		
				2	crown cap	ferrous metal		
			structural	21	flat glass	colorless		
				4	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				19	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				9	brick	orange		
			hardware	1	hook	ferrous metal		
				15	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	leather			
				1	button, porcelain	brown		
			prehistoric	1	fire-cracked rock			
		20-30	domestic	21	whiteware	undecorated		
				4	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print, "Madras"		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				4	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978
				1	whiteware	yellow glazed		
				1	whiteware	brown transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	molded		
				1	whiteware	blue edge-decorated, rim sherd	1780-1830	Richner 1992
				2	whiteware tureen fragment	1 undecorated, 1 green decal (rim sherd)		
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				14	stoneware			
				1	porcelain handle	gilded		
				5	terra cotta			
				1	bottle base fragment	blue		
				1	curved glass	blue		
				1	bottle base fragment	amber		
				1	bottle finish fragment	colorless		
				1	curved glass	purple-tinted, melted	ca. 1880-1915	Toulouse 1971
				2	curved glass	amber, with patina		
				37	curved glass	colorless		
				28	curved glass	aqua, 11 with patina		
				1	curved glass	yellow		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	curved glass	colorless, pressed		
				1	jar neck fragment	aqua, with threading		
				10	bone			
				3	bone, cut			
				4	bone, burned			
			structural	20	flat glass	colorless		
				4	brick	orange		
				2	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	1	cuprous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	clay pipe bowl	molded? fragment		
				1	button	porcelain, black		
		30-40	domestic	8	whiteware	undecorated		
				3	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	handpainted	1820-present	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				5	whiteware	mulberry transfer print; 1 foot rim (burned), Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	whiteware saucer	4" saucer fragment, partial maker's mark		
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				7	stoneware			
				6	curved glass	aqua with patina		
				2	curved glass	pressed, 1 rim sherd		
				11	curved glass	amber, 1 with patina		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				19	curved glass	colorless		
				10	bone	unidentified mammal		
				15	bone	burned		
				1	tooth	unidentified mammal		
			structural	6	flat glass			
				20	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	10	ferrous metal	unidentified		
				1	cuprous metal			
			personal	1	button	porcelain, black, and ferrous metal		
				1	clay pipe bowl	fragment, molded		
				1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
		40-50	domestic	2	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	curved glass	cobalt		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				2	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	colorless, pressed		
				3	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	tooth	unidentified mammal		
			hardware	6	ferrous metal	unidentified		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			prehistoric	1	debitage	chert		
		50-55	domestic	1	curved glass	amber		
	TU 113-114N/ 103-104E	0-10	domestic	6	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue edge-decorated rim sherd	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	sponge decorated	1840-1880	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				4	stoneware			
				1	terra cotta	flower pot rim		
				2	jar neck fragment	colorless, threaded		
				6	curved glass	white		
				1	curved glass	blue		
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				1	curved glass	green		
				9	curved glass	colorless		
				1	rim fragment (can)	ferrous metal		
				2	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	flat glass			
				7	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	16	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			personal	1	button, glass	colorless, trefoil shaped with center rhinestone		
				1	clay pipe stem	fragment		
		10-20	domestic	10	whiteware	undecorated, 1 burned		

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
				1	whiteware	molded rim sherd		
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	whiteware	black transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				4	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	porcelain	undecorated		
				1	terra cotta	flower pot fragments		
				22	curved glass	colorless		
				2	curved glass	aqua		
				2	curved glass	amber		
				1	bowl fragment	colorless glass rim and base with a chevron pattern		
				12	bone	unidentified mammal		
				1	rim fragment (can)	ferrous metal		
				1	iron cap			
			structural	1	brick	orange		
				3	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				20	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890	Gilleo et al. 1980
				31	ferrous metal	unidentified		
				1	rivet			
			personal	1	clothing implement			
			modern	1	aluminum foil		post 1950s	

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
		20-30	domestic	14	whiteware	undecorated		
				3	whiteware	mulberry transfer print, Peruvian Horse Hunt	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
				1	whiteware	blue annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				3	whiteware	flow blue	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				2	whiteware	green glazed		
				3	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	redware			
				5	stoneware			
				1	porcelain	undecorated		
				2	terra cotta	flower pot fragments		
				1	bottle finish	colorless		
				1	bottle finish	light green		
				1	bottle base	amber		
				30	curved glass	colorless		
				1	curved glass	aqua		
				2	curved glass	amber		
				7	curved glass	light green		
				8	heat altered glass			
				33	bone	unidentified mammal		
				3	bone, cut	unidentified mammal		
			structural	12	flat glass			
				2	brick	orange		
				28	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890s	Gilleo et al. 1980
				10	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			hardware	21	ferrous metal	unidentified		
			miscellaneous	1	battery			
			modern	1	screw cap and liner		post 1950s	
		30-40	domestic	8	whiteware	undecorated		
				1	whiteware	blue edge decorated	1830-1860	Richner 1992
				1	whiteware	flow blue	1840-1860	Magid 1982
				1	whiteware	blue transfer print	ca. 1790-present	Coysh and Henrywood 1982
				1	whiteware	blue annular	1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
				1	whiteware	black transfer print, brown glaze	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	whiteware	mulberry transfer print	1830-1860	Larsen 1975
				1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
				1	redware			
				2	stoneware	1 red-brown slip, 1 brown lead glaze		
				1	curved glass	amber		
				1	bottle finish	colorless		
				7	curved glass	colorless		
				5	curved glass	aqua		
				11	bone	unidentified mammal		
			structural	2	flat glass	colorless		
				1	brick	orange		
				2	wire nail		1890s-present	Gilleo et al. 1980
				13	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	13	ferrous metal	unidentified		

Table 4. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	Group	n	Object	Description	Date Range	Reference
			personal	1	mirror fragment			
				1	button	copper		
		40-50	domestic	1	curved glass	colorless		
			structural	2	flat glass	colorless		
				4	cut nail		ca. 1790s-1890	Gilleo et al. 1980
			hardware	1	ferrous metal	unidentified		

Table 5. Prehistoric Artifacts from 33SU423.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	projectile point	fire-cracked rock	debitage	quartz	groundstone (?)
2002	ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	-	-	-	-	1
	ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	1	-	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N/97.5-98.5E	0-10	-	-	2	-	-
		20-30	-	-	1	-	-
	TU 109-110N/98.5-99.5E	30-40	-	-	1	-	-
2007	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	10-20	-	-	-	1	-
		30-40	-	1	-	-	-
	TU 108-109N, 106-106E	0-10	-	1	-	-	-
		10-20	-	1	-	-	-
		40-50	-	-	1	-	-

Table 6. Domestic Artifacts from 33SU423.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	ww	yw	ew	sw	rw	pw	por	terra cotta	curved glass	pressed glass	milk glass	bone/shell	crown cap
2002	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	13	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	18	-	-	2	-
	ST 2 (100N/110E)	0-50	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
	ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	14	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	-
	ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
	ST 5 (108N/110E)	0-79	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
	ST 6 (110N/105E)	0-62	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-
	ST 7 (110N/95E)	0-31	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	3	-
	ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	23	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-
	ST 9 (110N/85E)	0-61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	ST 10 (110N/90E)	0-62	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-
	ST 11 (100N/86E)	0-60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
	ST 12 (110N/86E)	0-58	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	8	3	-	8	-
	ST 13 (107N/87E)	0-61	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
	ST 14 (103N/86E)	0-54	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
	TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	15-25	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	21	-	-	9	-
		25-34	9	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	34	1	2	1	2
		34-40	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-
	TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	0-12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
		12-20	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
		20-29	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	19	1	2	2	-
		29-40	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	3	-

Table 6. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	ww	yw	ew	sw	rw	pw	por	terra cotta	curved glass	pressed glass	milk glass	bone/shell	crown cap
	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	25	5	-	4	1	1	-	-	21	1	-	5	4
		10-20	14	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	28	-	8	-	2
		20-30	76	12	-	3	1	-	2	-	35	2	-	13	-
	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	0-10	14	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	8	-	2	8	2
		10-20	37	7	-	1	-	-	0	-	24	-	2	8	-
		20-30	48	25	-	3	2	-	2	-	16	-	1	25	1
		30-40	33	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	8	-
	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	Feature 3B	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
		0-10	29	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	59	2	2	7	-
		10-20	21	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	74	-	1	1	-
		20-30	34	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	50	7	1	12	-
		30-40	27	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	8	-	-	8	-
		40-50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	0-10	18	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	27	2	-	8	-
		10-20	49	5	-	7	12	-	2	-	151	1	7	9	-
		20-30	34	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	92	-	1	-	-
		30-40	35	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
		38-40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2007	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	0-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
		10-20	17	4	-	5	-	-	1	13	31	1	1	57	1

Table 6. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	ww	yw	ew	sw	rw	pw	por	terra cotta	curved glass	pressed glass	milk glass	bone/shell	crown cap
		20-30	38	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	49	3	-	44	-
		30-40	80	4	-	10	-	-	2	2	44	3	0	28	-
		40-50	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	6	-
	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	0-10	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	5	-
		10-20	35	1	-	11	-	-	1	9	57	-	-	34	2
		20-30	36	1	-	14	-	-	1	5	75	-	-	17	-
		30-40	19	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	26	-
		40-50	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-
		50-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	2	-
		10-20	18	-	-	--	-	-	1	1	27	-	-	12	1
		20-30	23	3	-	5	1	-	1	2	51	-	-	36	-
		30-40	14	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	11	-
		40-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

ww - whiteware  
yw - yellowware  
ew - earthenware  
sw - stoneware  
rw - redware  
pw - pearlware  
por - porcelain

Table 7. Decorated Ceramics from the Hopkins House (33SU423).

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
2002									
Whiteware	Transfer print, blue	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	6		Sirius	James and Thomas Edwards	c. 1839-1841	Williams 1978:164
		ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	1					
		ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	1					
		ST 5 (108N/110E)	0-79	1					
		ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	1		Castle Scenery	Jacob Furnival	post 1845	Williams 1978:222
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	1					
				1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	20-30	3		Aurora	Beech Hancock and Co.	post 1851	Williams 1978:97
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E, Feat. 3B	40-56	1	cup	Willow			
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	4					
			20-30	2					
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	20-30	3					
				1		Corinth	James Edwards	post 1859	Williams 1978:242

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
				3		Marino	G. Phillips, T. Phillips, T. Godwin	post 1834	Williams 1978:327
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	30-40	5					
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	2					
			20-30	2					
		TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	20-29	1					
		TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	25-34	3					
	Transfer print, mulberry	ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	1		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
		ST 5 (108N/110E)	0-79	1					
		ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	2					
		ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	1		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			0-10	1					
			20-30	1					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	1					
			20-30	4					

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	1					
			10-20	1					
			20-30	17					
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	5					
			10-20	1		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			20-30	5					
		TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	15-25	1		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
		TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	20-29	1					
	Transfer print, black	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	30-40	1					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	3					
			20-30	1					
	Transfer print, red	ST 7 (110N/95E)	0-31	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	1					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	38-40	1					

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
	Transfer print, flow blue	ST 13 (107N/87E)	0-61	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	20-30	1					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	20-30	2					
	Annular	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	2				1790-1930	MWAC n.d.
		ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	3					
		ST 11 (100N/86E)	0-60	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	3	hollow				
			10-20	1	hollow				
			20-30	2					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	30-40	2					
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	20-30	1	cording				
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	1					
		TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	12-20	1					
			20-29	1					
	Sponge decorated	ST 6 (110N/105E)	0-62	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	30-40	2	hollow				

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	30-40	7					
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	2	10 in. plate				
	Hand painted	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	1					
		ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	2					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	1					
			10-20	1					
			30-40	2		earthen poly-chrome floral		1830-1860	Price 1979
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	20-30	1					
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	7					
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	20-30	1		earthen poly-chrome floral		1830-1860	Price 1979
			30-40	1					
	Decal	ST 6 (110N/105E)	0-62	1					
		TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	1	10 in. plate				

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
	Edge decorated	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	1					
		TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	30-40	2					
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	20-30	1					
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	1					
			20-30	4	10 in. plate				
			30-40	2					
		TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	29-40	1					
	Glazed	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	1					
	Embossed	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	1					
Yellowware	Annular	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	30-40	1					
			40-50	1					
	Rockingham glazed	TU 99.5-100.5, 104-105E	0-10	1				1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
		TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	5				1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
		TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	10-20	7				1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
			20-30	25				1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985
			30-40	6				1840-1900	Leibowitz 1985

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
Pearlware	Edge decorated	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	1				1780-1840	Richner 1992
	Edge decorated	ST 14 (103N/86E)	0-54	1		Even edge scallop with bud design		1780-1840	Richner 1992
2007									
Whiteware	Transfer print, blue	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	10-20	1	rim	Castle Scenery	Jacob Furnival	1845-1870	Williams 1978:222
			20-30	3					
			30-40	3					
		TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1	rim				
			20-30	5		Madras (printed on 1 sherd)			
			30-40	3	rim (1)				
			40-50	1					
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	10-20	4					
			30-40	1					
	Transfer print, mulberry	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	0-10	3	rim	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
			10-20	6	rim (1)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			20-30	4	5 in. plate (1)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			30-40	5	foot rim (1)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			40-50	2	rim (1)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
		TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	2		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			30-40	6	rim (1)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			40-50	2	rim (1, 2 articulating)	Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	10-20	1		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			20-30	3		Peruvian Horse Hunt	Anthony Shaw	ca. 1853	Williams 1978:516
			30-40	1					

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
	Transfer print, black	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1	rim				
		TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	1	rim				
			30-40	1		partial registry mark			
				1			unid. maker's mark		
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	1					
			10-20	1					
	Transfer print, brown	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1					
			20-30	1					
	Black transfer print and brown glaze	TU 113-114N, 103-104E	30-40	1					
	Annular, blue	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	10-20	1					
			20-30	1					
			30-40	3					
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	20-30	1	rim				
			30-40	1					

Table 7. Continued.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
	Glazed, green	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	10-20	1					
			20-30	1					
			30-40	1					
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	20-30	2					
	Glazed, blue	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	1					
	Glazed, yellow	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	20-30	1					
	Flow blue	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1					
		TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	1	rim				
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	20-30	3					
			30-40	1					
	Edge decorated	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	20-30	1					
		TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	1	rim				
			30-40	1	rim				
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	1	rim				
			10-20	1					
			30-40	1					

Table 7. Concluded.

Year/Type	Decoration	Provenience	cmbs	n	Vessel Form	Pattern	Maker	Date of Operation	Reference
	Gilded	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	1	handle fragment				
	Decal	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	20-30	1	rim				
	Hand painted	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1					
			30-40	1					
	Sponge decorated	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	30-40	1					
			0-10	1					
	Molded	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	20-30	1					
			10-20	1	rim				
Yellowware	Rockingham glazed	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1				1840-1900	Leibowitz
			20-30	1					
			30-40	1	rim				
		TU 110-111N, 103-104E	20-30	2					
			30-40	4					
		TU 113-114N, 103-104E	20-30	3					
			30-40	1					

Table 8. Structural Artifacts from 33SU423.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	wire nails	cut nails	misc. nails	flat glass	bolt	screw	washer	rivet	hinge
2002	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 2 (100N/110E)	0-50	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 4 (104N/110E)	0-65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 6 (110N/105E)	0-62	4	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 7 (110N/95E)	0-31	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 8 (110N/100E)	0-78	-	4	3	15	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 10 (110N/90E)	0-62	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 11 (199N/86E)	0-60	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 12 (110N/86E)	0-58	-	-	9	31	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 14 (103N/86E)	0-54	-	3	19	23	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
2002	TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	15-25	6	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	-
		25-34	-	-	13	30	-	1	-	-	-
		34-40	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	0-12	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
		12-20	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
		20-29	-	-	14	33	-	-	-	-	-
		29-40	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	-	-	33	14	-	1	-	-	1
		10-20	-	-	15	17	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	-	-	26	58	1	-	1	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	0-10	-	-	55	16	-	-	-	1	-
		10-20	-	-	13	28	1	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Continued.

Year	Provenience	cmb	wire nails	cut nails	misc. nails	flat glass	bolt	screw	washer	rivet	hinge
		20-30	-	-	32	48	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	-	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	-	-	37	46	-	-	1	-	-
		10-20	-	-	39	70	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	-	-	31	26	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	-	-	33	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Feat.3B	40-56	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	0-10	-	-	19	18	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	-	-	64	170	1	-	-	-	1
		20-30	-	-	16	118	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
		38-40	-	-	247	459	-	-	-	-	-
2007	TU 108-109N, 105-106 E	0-10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	4	19	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	-	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	0-10	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	34	49	-	0	-	1	-	-	-
		20-30	18	35	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	2	23	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	0	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		20-30	10	28	-	12	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	wire nails	cut nails	misc. nails	flat glass	bolt	screw	washer	rivet	hinge
		30-40	2	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Personal Artifacts from 33SU423.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	button	clay pipe stem	clay pipe bowl	cloth/ yarn	pendant	marble	porcelain toy pieces	bead	clothing implement	mirror fragment	zinc threaded closure
2002	ST1 (100N/105E)		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 7 (110N/95E)	0-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	ST 10 (110N/90E)	0-62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 13 (107N/87E)	0-61	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 14 (103N/86E)	0-54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	15-25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		25-34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		34-40	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	0-12	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12-20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-29	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		20-30	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	0-10	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		10-20	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	0
		20-30	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		30-40	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 9. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	button	clay pipe stem	clay pipe bowl	cloth/ yarn	pendant	marble	porcelain toy pieces	bead	clothing implement	mirror fragment	zinc threaded closure
		10-20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	4	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2007	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	0-10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
		30-40	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	10-20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		30-40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

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Table 10. Hardware Artifacts from 33SU423.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	ferrous metal	non-ferrous metal	lamp parts	utilitarian porcelain	screen fragment	sinker	hook
2002	ST 1 (100N/105E)	0-51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 3 (104N/105E)	0-79	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	ST 15 (99N/90E)	0-48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	TU 109.85-111N, 93.5-94.5E	25-34	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109.85-111N, 94.5-95.5E	29-40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 97.5-98.5E	0-10	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	9	-	4	1	-	-	-
	TU 109-110N, 98.5-99.5E	0-10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
		20-30	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 99.5-100.5N, 104-105E	0-10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	TU 100.5-101.5N, 104-105E	10-20	18	1	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	47	3	-	1	-	-	-
2007	TU 110-111N, 103-104E	0-10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		20-30	34	0	-	-	-	1	1
		30-40	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 108-109N, 105-106E	0-10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	cmbs	ferrous metal	non-ferrous metal	lamp parts	utilitarian porcelain	screen fragment	sinker	hook
		10-20	15	-	-	-	-	-	1
		20-30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TU 113-114N, 103-104E	0-10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-20	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-30	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30-40	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
		40-50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



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SAVACOAL

**APPENDIX A: OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORMS**

SAVACOAL



Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
567 E. Hudson St.  
Columbus, OH 43211  
614/298-2000

Site No. 33-SU-0419

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

### A. Identification

1. Type of Form:  
New Form                       Revised Form                      Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Savacoal Barn Site**
5. Project Number:

### B. Location

1. UTM    Zone: **17**  
          Easting: **453150**  
          Northing: **4567940**
3. Township: **4N**                      Range: **11W**                      Not Applicable  
          Section:                      1/4 Section:
- Township Name: **Boston**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

### C. Ownership

1. Name: **National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley N.P.**  
Address: **15610 Vaughn Rd.**  
City, State, Zip: **Brecksville, Ohio 44141**  
Phone: **(440)-526-5256**
2. Tenant (if any):  
Address:  
City, State, Zip:  
Phone:
3. Ownership Status: **Federal Govt.**

### D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Prehistoric and Historic**

Site No. 33-  
Plotted SU-0419

**Prehistoric**

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

- Unassigned Prehistoric      Paleoindian
- Archaic:*      Unassigned      Early      Middle      Late
- Woodland:*      Unassigned      Early      Middle      Late
- LatePrehistoric      Protohistoric      Other:

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

- Diagnostic Artifacts      Diagnostic Features      Radiometric
- Unrecorded      Other: **non-diagnostic artifacts**

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Component(s) represented and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

<u>Cultural Component</u>	<u>Diagnostic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Description</u>
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7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>
Lithics	debitage	1			
Lithics	projectile point tip	1			

**Historic**

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

- a.      Pre-1795      b.      1796-1829      c.      1830-1849
- d.      1850-1879      e.      1880-1899      f.      1900-1929
- g.      1930-1949      h.      1950-1974      i.      1975-2000
- j.       Historic      k.      18th Century      l.       19th Century
- m.       20th Century      n.      Historic Aboriginal      o.      21st Century

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **3**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

- Diagnostic Artifacts       Diagnostic Architectural Remains
- Diagnostic Features      Documentary Evidence      Oral Tradition
- Other

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

**extant historic barn (construction date unknown) and artifacts recovered from shovel tests**

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>
Fuel/Energy	battery core	1			
Food Remains	bone	34			
Kitchen	curved glass	16			
Architectural	flat glass	22			
Kitchen	milk glass	3			
Architectural	nail	41			
Unknown	plastic	1			
Kitchen	pressed glass	1			
Kitchen	redware	1			
Food Remains	shell	10			
Kitchen	stoneware	1			
Unknown	unidentified ferrous metal	17			
Kitchen	whiteware	43			
Kitchen	yellowware	4			

**General**

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason(s) for not collecting.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

**E. Physical Description**

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Hamlet	<input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop		
Ceremonial:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Mound			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Effigy Mound	<input type="checkbox"/> Earth Mound	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone Mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Geometrical Earthwork	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop Enclosure	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Petroglyph/Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> Isolated Burial(s)	
Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

3. Historic Site Type:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Mortuary	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.

**extant house, barn, and outbuildings**

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:
- |                |                           |                                      |           |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| None Apparent  | Agriculture               | Historic Construction                | Water     |
| Transportation | Archaeological Excavation | Mining                               | Vandalism |
| Unrecorded     | Other                     | <b>grading, utility installation</b> |           |
7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction  
**grading for a road, landscaping, utility (electric) installation, construction of outbuildings**
8. Current Dominant Land Use:  
**Residential**
9. Land Use History  
**Residential**
10. Site Elevation: **201** Meters A.M.S.L.
11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**
12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Ground Moraine**
13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**
14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**
15. Soils  
Soil Association: **rough broken land**  
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville**
16. Down Slope Direction: **W**
17. Slope Gradient (percent): **6** % Unrecorded: **NO**
18. Drainage System:  
Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**  
Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**
19. Closest Water Source  
Name: **Cuyahoga River**  
Water Source Type: **Permanent Spring**
20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **100** (m from UTM point)
21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

**F. Reporting Information**

## 1. Investigation Type:

Reported	Examination of Collection	Surface Collection
Auger/Soil Corer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shovel Test(s)	Test Pit(s)
Deep Test(s)	PZ or Humus Removal	Test Trench(es)
Aerial Photograph	Mitigation/Block Excavation	Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
Remote Sensing		
Chemical Analysis		
Other:		

## 2. Surface Collection Strategy:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility: **0-10%**

## 5. Describe surface conditions.

**mowed turf, gravel**

6. Site Area (square meters): **150 sq. m**7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other taped**8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **YES**

## 9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Erin Dempsey**11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**12. Date of Form: **03/03/2008**13. Field Date: **07/03/2002**14. Time Spent at Site: **six days**15. Weather Conditions: **sunny, warm**

## 16. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s) of Local Informants

## 17. Artifact Repository(ies)

**Midwest Archeological Center Acc. 987**

## 18. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s), of Owners of Collections from Site (attach inventories of private collections).

## 21. National Register Status:

## 23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

The historic artifacts recovered at 33SU419 during the shovel test inventory came from highly disturbed soils. The projectile point was also found in disturbed soils that contained historic as well as modern materials. The site lacks integrity and does not meet any of the criteria that would make it eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

24. Special Status: Park

#### G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Finney, Fred	2002	Calumet, Canal, and Cuyahoga: An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Contract Completion Report No. 22. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.
USDA	1974	Soil Survey, Summit County, Ohio.
Bauermeister, Ann	2008	Archeological Investigations at the Savacoal Property in Boston Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Summit County, Ohio. Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

#### H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

#### I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

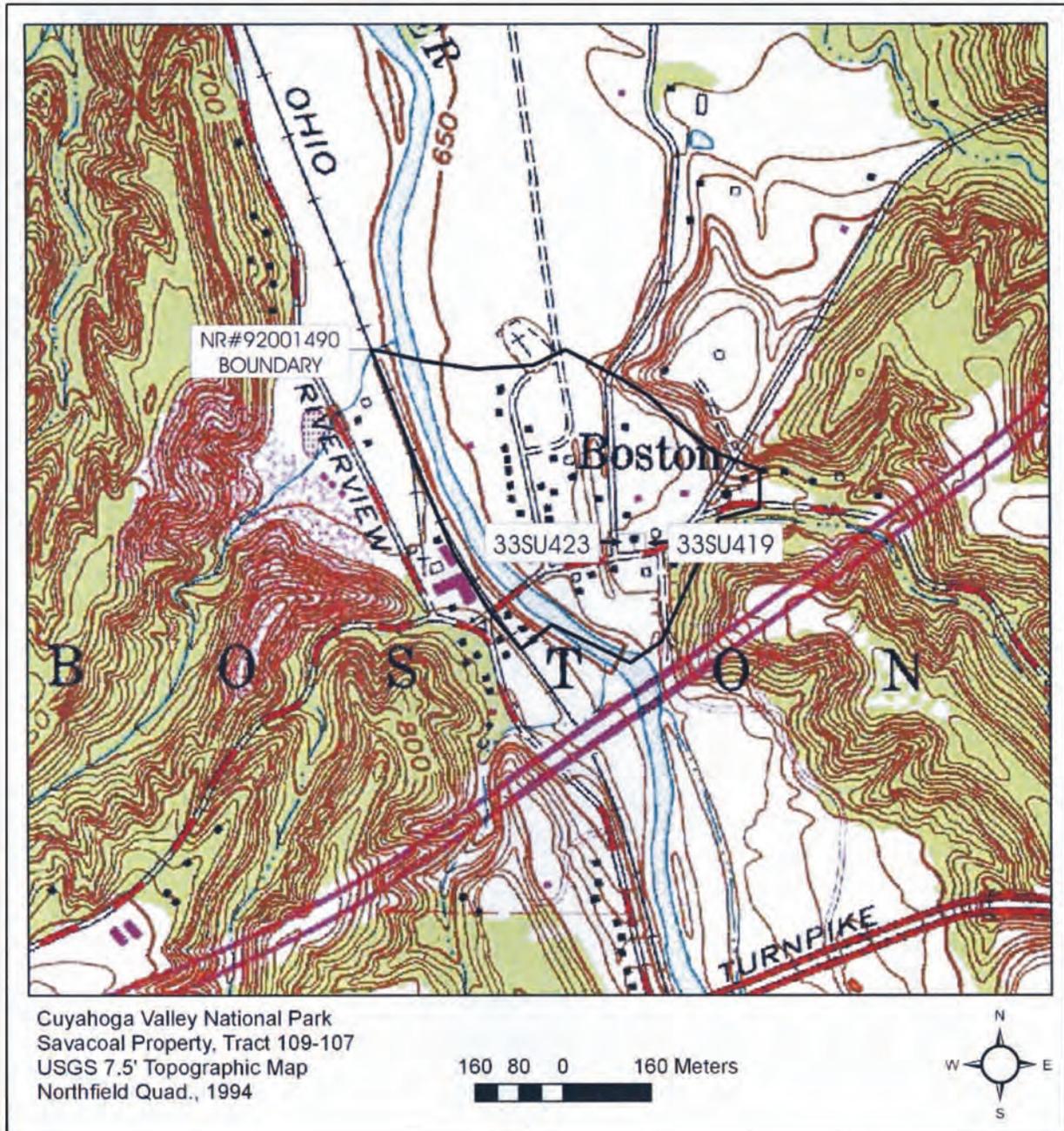
Site 33SU419 is an historic artifact scatter identified during a shovel test inventory conducted around the perimeter of the Savacoal barn, tract 109-107, in advance of repair and stabilization work. A small prehistoric assemblage comprised of two artifacts was also recovered from the site; these materials were found in mixed context with historic and modern materials. Grossly disturbed soils were encountered around the perimeter of the barn and no concentrations of artifacts or features were encountered. The artifacts recovered are associated with the barn and the Hopkins/Savacoal House (33SU423). The site is situated within the Boston Village Historic District (NR92001490) on the northeast side of the Boston Mills Road and Stanford Road intersection.

2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Savacoal Barn site, all within the village of Boston. They include 33SU267 (Site 5), 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), and 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts.

**K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a photocopied section of appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the photocopy of the quadrangle.





Ohio Historic Preservation Office  
567 E. Hudson St.  
Columbus, OH 43211  
614/298-2000

Site No. 33-SU-0423

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

### A. Identification

1. Type of Form:  
New Form                       Revised Form                      Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Hopkins House Site, a.k.a. Savacoal House Site**
5. Project Number:

### B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**  
Easting: **453270**  
Northing: **4567960**
3. Township: **4N**                      Range: **11W**                      Not Applicable  
Section:                      1/4 Section:
- Township Name: **Boston**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

### C. Ownership

1. Name: **National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley NP**  
Address: **15610 Vaughn Rd.**  
City, State, Zip: **Brecksville, Ohio 44141**  
Phone: **(440)-526-5256**
2. Tenant (if any):  
Address:  
City, State, Zip:  
Phone:
3. Ownership Status: **Federal Govt.**

### D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Prehistoric and Historic**

Site No. 33-  
Plotted SU-0423

**Prehistoric**

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric      Paleoindian

*Archaic:*      Unassigned      Early      Middle      Late

*Woodland:*      Unassigned      Early      Middle      Late

    LatePrehistoric      Protohistoric      Other:

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 1

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

    Diagnostic Artifacts      Diagnostic Features      Radiometric

    Unrecorded      Other: **non-diagnostic artifacts**

5 &amp; 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Component(s) represented and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

<u>Cultural Component</u>	<u>Diagnostic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Description</u>
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7 &amp; 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>
Lithics	debitage	5			
Lithics	fire-cracked rock	3			
Lithics	groundstone fragment	1			
Lithics	projectile point	1			
Lithics	quartz	1			

**Historic**9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

a.	Pre-1795	b.	1796-1829	c.	1830-1849
d.	1850-1879	e.	1880-1899	f.	1900-1929
g.	1930-1949	h.	1950-1974	i.	1975-2000
j.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	k.	18th Century	l.	19th Century
m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century	n.	Historic Aboriginal	o.	21st Century

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: 2

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts       Diagnostic Architectural Remains

    Diagnostic Features      Documentary Evidence      Oral Tradition

    Other

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

14 &amp; 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Count</u>
Weapons	ammo casing	7			
Misc. Hardware	battery	1			
Personal	bead	2			
Misc. Hardware	bolt	3			
Food Remains	bone/shell	476			
Architectural	brick	1			
Personal	button	25			
Unknown	chalk	4			
Personal	cloth/yarn	3			
Clothing	clothing implement	4			
Kitchen	crown cap	15			
Kitchen	curved glass	1268			
Architectural	cut nail	194			
Kitchen	earthenware	1			
Misc. Hardware	eyelet/grommet	2			
Architectural	flat glass	904			
Misc. Hardware	hinge	2			
Misc. Hardware	hook	1			
Misc. Hardware	lamp parts	4			
Unknown	leather	1			
Personal	marble	2			
Kitchen	milk glass	36			
Personal	mirror fragment	1			
Architectural	miscellaneous nail	474			
Kitchen	pearlware	9			
Personal	pendant	1			
Personal	pipe bowl	23			
Personal	pipe stem	20			
Weapons	pistol ball	1			
Kitchen	porcelain	34			
Personal	porcelain doll pieces	1			
Kitchen	pressed glass	26			
Kitchen	redware	37			
Misc. Hardware	rivet	2			
Unknown	rod fragment	1			
Misc. Hardware	screen fragment	1			
Misc. Hardware	screw	3			
Weapons	shotgun shell	2			
Misc. Hardware	sinker	1			
Kitchen	stoneware	111			
Kitchen	terra cotta	40			
Unknown	unidentified ferrous metal	288			
Unknown	unidentified non-ferrous n	45			
Misc. Hardware	utilitarian porcelain	1			
Misc. Hardware	washer	2			
Kitchen	whiteware	916			
Architectural	wire nail	87			
Kitchen	yellowware	123			
Kitchen	zinc bottle cap	9			

**General**

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason(s) for not collecting.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

**E. Physical Description**1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:  Camp      Village      Hamlet      Unspecified Habitation

Extractive:      Quarry      Workshop

Ceremonial:

Unspecified Mound

Effigy Mound

Earth Mound

Stone Mound

Geometrical Earthwork

Mound Group

Hilltop Enclosure

Petroglyph/Pictograph

Cemetery

Isolated Burial(s)

Other:

Unknown

Other

3. Historic Site Type:

 Residential      Commercial      Social      Government

Religious      Educational      Mortuary      Recreation

Subsistence      Industrial      Health Care      Military

Transportation      Unknown      Other:

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.

**extant 1920 house and recovered artifacts**5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent      Agriculture       Historic Construction      Water

Transportation      Archaeological Excavation      Mining      Vandalism

Unrecorded      Other

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

**residential activities, utility installation, road right-of-way**

8. Current Dominant Land Use:

**Residential**

9. Land Use History

**residential**10. Site Elevation: **201**      Meters A.M.S.L.11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Ground Moraine**

- 13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**
- 14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**
- 15. Soils
  - Soil Association: **Rough broken land**
  - Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville silt loam**
- 16. Down Slope Direction: **W**
- 17. Slope Gradient (percent): **6** % Unrecorded:
- 18. Drainage System:
  - Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
  - Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**
- 19. Closest Water Source
  - Name: **Cuyahoga River**
  - Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**
- 20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **175** (m from UTM point)
- 21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

**F. Reporting Information**

- 1. Investigation Type:
 

Reported	Examination of Collection	Surface Collection
Auger/Soil Corer	<b>X</b> Shovel Test(s)	<b>X</b> Test Pit(s)
Deep Test(s)	PZ or Humus Removal	Test Trench(es)
Aerial Photograph	Mitigation/Block Excavation	Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
Remote Sensing		
Chemical Analysis		
Other:		
- 2. Surface Collection Strategy:
 

<b>X</b> Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	
- 3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
- 4. Surface Visibility: **0-10%**
- 5. Describe surface conditions.  
**mowed turf**
- 6. Site Area (square meters): **375** sq. m
- 7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other site map**
- 8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**
- 9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: Erin Dempsey
11. Institution: NPS, Midwest Archeological Center
12. Date of Form: 03/03/2008
13. Field Date: 07/16/2007
14. Time Spent at Site: four days
15. Weather Conditions: sunny, warm
16. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s) of Local Informants
17. Artifact Repository(ies)  
Midwest Archeological Center Acc. 987 and 1188
18. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s), of Owners of Collections from Site (attach inventories of private collections).

21. National Register Status:

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

Site 33SU423 is considered potentially significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Archeological resources at this site could yield additional data and information about historic residential activities during and subsequent to the Canal era (1827-1913). Artifacts attributed to the occupations of the extant 1920 house as well as those that predate the house support map evidence for an earlier house that was present on the lot by at least 1856. The deposit occurs as an unconsolidated sheet midden of artifacts that range in date from the early 1800s to present. Because of the mixed and unstratified condition of the deposit, the historic component lacks integrity. A small amount of prehistoric material was also recovered during the inventory. All of these materials were recovered from disturbed soils around the house and were found in the same context as the historic materials. The prehistoric component lacks integrity and is not considered significant or eligible for the National Register.

24. Special Status: Park

#### G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Finney, Fred	2002	Calumet, Canal, and Cuyahoga: An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Contract Completion Report No. 22. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.
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USDA	1974	Soil Survey, Summit County, Ohio.
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Bauermeister, Ann	2008	Archeological Investigations at the Savacoal Property in Boston Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Summit County, Ohio. Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
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#### H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

## I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

The site is located on tract 109-107 in the town of Boston, northeast of the intersection of Stanford Road and Boston Mills Road and is part of the Boston Village Historic District (NR92001490). It is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site with the latter attributed to multiple occupations spanning from 1856-1950. Artifacts from the historic component date to the 1827-1927 period of significance for which Boston Village is recognized. Although site deposits lack depositional integrity, the site does have potential to yield additional information about historic residential activities both during and subsequent to the Canal era (1827-1913). Archeological investigations at this site took place to identify any archeological resources and evaluate their significance. Fieldwork in 2002 found that artifacts occur across much of the property with slightly higher concentrations on the north and east sides of the house. A rectilinear brick and sandstone feature thought to be a former walkway, was exposed on the north side of the house. Two additional features were encountered in the east yard; both are described as dark, circular stains full of organic soil and a few historic artifacts that appear to be post holes. The parcel has been subjected to variable levels of ground disturbance, including relatively recent (residential, utility installation, road right-of-way) activities and former household activities (gardening, refuse deposition). In 2007, three test units were excavated in advance of a proposed cistern installation. Artifacts occurred in the top 50 cm of soil, showing no stratification. Shovel tests excavated near the parking area revealed grossly disturbed soils.

2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 33SU423 is located in the historic town of Boston about 70 m east of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Numerous residences and businesses associated with the canal were located in Boston within what is now the Boston Village Historic District (NR 92001490). Archeological sites within this district include the McBride Brewery and Grocery (33SU110), a historic midden (33SU267), the Jim Brown Store/Wolschleger House (33SU268), the Nina Stanford House (33SU456), and the Boston Company Store (33SU270).

**K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a photocopied section of appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the photocopy of the quadrangle.

