ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HISTORIC FRAZEE-HYNTON HOUSE, CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

by

Vergil E. Noble

Midwest Archeological Center
Technical Report No. 20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

1992

ABSTRACT

During the early spring of 1988 plans were in the works to install a new ground water drainage system about the historic Frazee-Hynton House within Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. That National Register property, which is reputed to be the second oldest extant brick residence in the region, was subject to preliminary archeological testing in 1984. Those investigations demonstrated the existence of dense cultural deposits at the site. Therefore, it was necessary to perform additional excavations in advance of the proposed ground disturbance.

The archeological team collected nineteen excavation units in addition to the three units excavated in 1984. Each drainage line unit laid out in 1988 straddled the proposed path of that system. The majority of units, however, fell to the rear of the house, where cultural materials were most concentrated. Additional investigations were carried out in the kitchen crawlspace and against the kitchen foundation.

Excavations at the Frazee-Hynton House resulted in the recovery of a large artifact assemblage representing the entire range of historic occupation. In addition, the investigations produced evidence of a prehistoric component at the site. Several historic features, including a stone foundation and an apparent privy vault, also were discovered.

Based upon preliminary evaluation of the archeological findings, recommendations for slight shifts in the drainage system alignment were made to planners. When the development plan was implemented in the fall of 1988 archeologists monitored all trenching operations. Collections and records generated at that time are incorporated into this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Several individuals contributed to the successful completion of the research reported here. Among those most prominent at the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area were Civil Engineer Rob Bobel and Karen Parsons of the Technical Assistance and Professional Services division. Supervisory Park Ranger Rory Robinson was helpful in providing certain information on the history of the Frazee-Hynton House. Bill Myers and Woody Howitt also deserve recognition for their cooperation while we monitored their excavation of the drainage trenches. Superintendent John P. Debo, Jr., took a keen interest in the progress of our fieldwork, making sure that his staff and facilities were at our disposal.

At the Midwest Archeological Center, Mark Lynott and Jeffrey Richner deserve thanks for coordinating administrative matters on the project. Preliminary laboratory analysis of the artifact collections was performed by Anastasia Steffen and Forest Frost, whereas the artifact inventory tables were compiled by Brigitte McGinn and Frost. Carrol Moxham composed the AutoCAD maps; Mary Johnson created the line drawings and pasted up the figures; Ken Gobber edited the initial draft manuscript; and Marie Johnson and Nancy Sikora processed the text. Judy Pace supervised production of the final report. In addition, I owe thanks to Robert Nickel and James Bennett for restoring several scrambled computer files, thus sparing me the trial of writing sections of this report a second time.

The Frazee-Hynton House field crew—Laura Johnson, Forest Frost, and Anastasia Steffen—merit my appreciation for their hard work at the site. In addition, Carol Croxford, who previously had written an interesting and useful history of the structure, generously volunteered a day of her time to assist us in the field.

In spite of capricious weather and often recalcitrant earth, the excavation team managed to exceed our expectations for site coverage in the all too brief field season. Were it not for their concerted efforts much less archeological data would have been salvaged from the development zones.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract i

Acknowledgments ii

Table of Contents iii

List of Tables iv

List of Figures v

Introduction 1

Description of the Site 3

Location and Appearance 3
Geology and Soils 5

Historical Background 7

Regional History 7
Frazee-Hynton House 9

Archeological Research 13

Previous Investigations 13
Current Investigations 14
Field Methods 14
Exterior Excavations 16
North Lawn 16
Test Unit 2 17
Test Unit 4 17
Test Unit 5 18
Test Unit 8 19
Test Unit 22 20
South Lawn 22
Test Unit 1 22
Test Unit 6 24
Test Unit 10 25
Test Unit 13 26
Test Unit 15 27
East (Rear) Lawn 28

Block Excavation 28
Test Unit 3 29
Test Unit 9 30
Test Unit 12 31
Test Unit 17 32
Test Unit 19 34
Test Unit 20 35
Test Unit 21 36
Interior Excavations 37
Construction Monitoring Phase 38

Conclusion 41

References Cited 45

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 2 49
2. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 4 50
3. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 5 51
4. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 8 52
5. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 22 54
6. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 1 56
7. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 6 57
8. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 10 58
9. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 13 59
10. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 15 60
11. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 7 61
12. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 11 62
13. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 14 64
14. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 16 65
15. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 18 67
16. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 3 68
17. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 9 69
18. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 12 70
19. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 17 71
20. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 19 73
21. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 20 74
22. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 21 76
23. Artifact Inventory, Crawlspace Park Staff Collections 77
24. Artifact Inventory, Crawlspace Controlled Excavations 79

25. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (I) 81
26. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (II) 82
27. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (III) 83

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area 84
2. Location of the Frazee-Hynton House 85
3. Contour Map of Project Area 85
4. View from the Ohio and Erie Canal 86
5. West (Front) Elevation of the Frazee-Hynton House 86
6. West and South Elevations of the Frazee-Hynton House 87
7. East (Rear) Elevation of the Frazee-Hynton House 87
8. Plan of the Frazee-Hynton House 88
9. Modern Garage 88
10. Archeological Base Map 89
11. Selected Artifacts and Maker's Marks 90
12. Test Unit 22, Level 4 91
13. Test Unit 22, West Profile 91
14. Test Unit 6, North Profile 92
15. Test Unit 10, Level 2 92
16. Test Unit 10, Kitchen Foundation 93
17. Test Unit 15, Level 2 93
18. Block Excavation Plan Drawing 94
19. Foundation Feature in Relation to House 95
20. Overview of Foundation Feature 95
21. Profile of Foundation Feature 96
22. Test Unit 9, North and West Profiles 96
23. Test Unit 17, Level 3 97
24. Test Unit 19, Level 2 97
25. Test Unit 21, Level 4 98
26. Test Unit 21, Rock Feature 98
27. Kitchen Crawlspace Plan 99
28. Interior Foundation of Kitchen 99
29. Crawlspace Excavations in Progress 100
30. Monitoring Phase Plan 100

INTRODUCTION

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (CUVA), located between the cities of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, was created under the authority of Public Law 93-555 in 1974 (Figure 1). At that time the National Park Service assumed stewardship over approximately 30,000 acres of essentially rural land separating the two metropolitan areas. The Recreation Area, however, is not entirely controlled or owned by the federal government. Although some land has been acquired by the National Park Service, much of the acreage is in private hands. State and municipal holdings (e.g., several Cleveland metropolitan parks) also lie within the Recreation Area's boundaries.

As part of its general management plan, the National Park Service is now in the process of restoring numerous federally owned historic structures within the Cuyahoga Valley. Among those buildings currently under adaptive restoration is the historic Frazee-Hynton House (CUVA HS-401), which is believed to be the second oldest brick residence still standing in the lower Cuyahoga Valley. Eventually, the building likely will be used as a visitor contact station that may contain exhibits summarizing the history of this region.

A critical aspect of the Frazee-Hynton House restoration is improvement of ground water drainage about the structure. Observation over the past few years had shown that downslope wash from the bluffs behind the house tends to run up against the building. The water-saturated soils, in turn, play havoc with the stone foundation, causing it to leak, settle, and crack over the course of time. Therefore, in order to help stabilize the structure, an interceptor drain was proposed for the back and side yards. The system would employ a perforated pipe bedded in gravels to pick up ground water and convey it away from the house. Furthermore, solid downspout leaders from the building's eaves would be buried in the same trenches.

During the summer of 1984, preliminary archeological testing at the Frazee-Hynton House showed that the site contained dense deposits of cultural materials. This was especially true of the back yard, where the excavation of three 1-m-x-1-m test units recovered abundant artifacts. It also was evident from those excavations that the remains of a known frame addition that had been razed a decade earlier were not entirely obliterated by that demolition. Accordingly, there was little doubt that the house, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, had potentially significant archeological resources associated with it.

In view of the ground disturbance that would be part of the drainage development, as well as the demonstrated presence of cultural resources around the structure, additional archeological investigations were in order. Since there seemed no possibility of avoiding the associated archeological deposits entirely, it was determined that mitigation of the adverse effects of construction would take the form of data recovery through excavation. Therefore, controlled excavations were implemented in areas of direct construction impact in order to gather a large sample of archeological data from the site.

A team of three archeological technicians from the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), under direction of the author, began work at the Frazee-Hynton House on May 9, 1988. During the next four weeks, excavators completed 19 test units on the property. In addition, the archeologists investigated a crawlspace beneath the kitchen floor and examined the foundation of that same ell attached to the rear of the house. Those efforts amassed a great deal of cultural data bearing upon the entire known range of historic occupation at the site. In addition, a small sample of aboriginal lithic material was recovered, suggesting the presence of a prehistoric component.

Several months later, in September of 1988, MWAC archeologists on assignment elsewhere in the Recreation Area were available to monitor excavation of the drainage line trenches. Data collected under the author's direction during that procedure are incorporated as part of this report.

The present report summarizes all archeological research performed at the Frazee-Hynton site to date, including the preliminary testing of 1984. Brief chapters on the environment and history of the site provide background that places the excavations in their proper interpretive context. In addition, each test unit is described, and artifact assemblages are summarized by unit and level in tabular format.

In view of the fact that recommendations for modification of the drainage alignment were conveyed to planners immediately upon completion of the fieldwork, it is pointless to repeat them here. Moreover, actual installation of the drainage system was completed long ago while MWAC archeologists were present. Therefore, the final chapter of this report concludes only with remarks concerning the potential for future research at this and similar archeological sites in the Cuyahoga Valley.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Location and Appearance

The Frazee-Hynton House is located toward the northern end of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (Figure 1) in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. More precisely, the site lies in Independence Township (T 6N, R 12W) about 200 m north of the Cuyahoga-Summit county line (Sagamore Road). When it was occupied as a private residence the official street address of this property was 7733 Canal Road, Valley View, Ohio.

The site location is approximately 400 m due east of the Cuyahoga River (Figure 2). It is on the first terrace of the valley on the 650 ft contour (198 m amsl); the relatively level bench is approximately 14 m above the floodplain (Figure 3). That position also overlooks the course of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which passes in front of the house at a distance of 50 m (Figure 4). The extant house and that section of the canal are essentially contemporaneous, both having been built circa 1826.

The most obvious feature of the Frazee-Hynton site is its domicile, which is believed to be the second oldest brick structure in the lower Cuyahoga Valley (the Jonathan Hale Farm house being older by a few years). The house is executed in the late Federal vernacular style, according to its National Register description, with its west elevation providing the front entry. In general appearance and internal form, however, the Frazee-Hynton is more similar to the "Georgian double-pile" houses illustrated by cultural geographer Allen G. Noble (1984:Figs. 10-2 and 10-3).

According to Professor Noble (1984:102-104), Georgian architecture (so-named in reference to the reigns of George I, George II, and George III) spread out of New England through New York and finally along the south shore of Lake Erie into the Midwest in the late eighteenth century. Classical concepts of harmony, balance, and bilateral symmetry typified its form and influenced both the vernacular and academic styles of the period.

The double-pile house type, which is the dominant form of Georgian architecture, derives its name from the arrangement of floor plan.

> Rooms and hallways on the second floor have exactly the same size and position as those on the main floor. Hence, an upstairs room plus a downstairs room can be conceived of as a "pile." The four rooms on each floor were separated by a central passageway creating two double piles. [Noble 1984:103]

The central hallway of Georgian houses necessitated a change in chimney positioning from that typical of earlier New England houses. Rather than a single chimney, centrally located, Georgian houses typically have their chimneys placed in both gable ends. Not only

did such an arrangement provide for more efficient heating, it also conformed to the overall symmetry of the structure.

The front part of the house is a two-story, end-gabled structure with a five-bay facade (Figures 5-6). Unlike the typical double-pile house, however, the upper and lower floors of the Frazee-Hynton House are not divided into four rooms each. Rather, one large room falls on either side of the central hall on both floors.

At the south end of the Frazee-Hynton House, a single-storied ell addition is attached to the east (rear) elevation. That room, which may have been built several years after the main house, apparently served as a kitchen (Figure 7). A full basement, having both interior and exterior access, lies below the main house. Only an earthen crawlspace is under the floor of the kitchen ell.

A relatively recent frame addition was removed from the rear of the house in the mid-1970s as a preliminary step in restoration of the Frazee-Hynton House. The precise configuration of that former addition, however, is somewhat in doubt. Current planning maps show the addition as having been limited to the open space directly north of the kitchen ell, thus making it approximately equal in size with the ell (Figure 8). Excavations in 1984 confirmed the presence of dense archeological deposits in that area; however, the 1988 investigations revealed equally concentrated deposits east of the kitchen ell. Those more recent excavations, described subsequently in this report, suggest that a major structural element of the house once extended across the entire rear. It is possible, however, that those remains represent an earlier addition or an altogether separate structure that was razed at some unknown date. There is even a remote possibility that the foundation was associated with the original Frazee cabin, which naturally predates the Federal style house.

The Frazee-Hynton House, which has been assigned Historic Structure Number 401 (HS-401) in the CUVA List of Classified Structures, was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on May 4, 1976. The building also possesses an Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number (Cuy-453-16). Further, the site has been designated 33-Cu-341 in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory.

The house is approached from Canal Road by way of a narrow service drive that climbs the terrace slope at the south property line. The drive, which is surfaced with compacted cinders, curves north around the rear of the domicile and terminates at a small garage made of concrete blocks (Figure 9). The garage appears to be relatively modern in age, perhaps World War II vintage or later, but the precise date of its construction is not known. Two stone-lined cisterns and a well are present behind the house. In addition, a low retaining wall built of stone supports the terrace bank in front of the house. It is apparent from the ground surface contours, as well as the soil profiles exposed in our excavations, that the natural river terrace slope was leveled and extended somewhat by filling behind this retaining wall (Figure 3).

Based upon the distribution of obvious features, such as those described above, site size is estimated at 1,200 sq m (12,000 sq ft). It is possible, of course, that the distribution of archeological materials extends beyond those apparent limits, and certainly the actual property boundaries are more encompassing. Nevertheless, the primary historic occupation of the site, in terms of intensive use, no doubt lies within that general circumscribed area.

It should be noted that most of the archeological materials at this site are concentrated behind the house. This is no surprise, given what is generally known about refuse disposal practices in the nineteenth century. Further, a frame addition once stood alongside the kitchen ell, and much debris from that razed structure survives in the ground.

In addition to the Frazee-Hynton House, a second residence stood very close to this property until quite recently (Figure 3). That frame structure, demolished only a few years ago, was located slightly more than 18 m (60 ft) south of the Frazee-Hynton House. It is quite possible, then, that the construction of that later house disturbed earlier deposits related to the Frazee-Hynton occupation. It is also possible that refuse deposited well away from the Frazee-Hynton House could be from either occupation. There does not seem to be any chance, however, that materials derived from immediately behind the Frazee-Hynton House could represent mixed deposits of that kind.

Geology and Soils

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is situated at the western edge of the Appalachian Plateau in a glaciated region of the state. Bedrock beneath the plateau is composed of sandstone and shale, which are overlain with glacial drift of varying thickness. Contours of the current ground surface essentially mirror the bedrock contour that lies below, though weathering has smoothed the landscape to a more rolling configuration (Brose 1981:4-7).

During each of the Pleistocene glacial stages, ice sheets covered this entire area. Advances and retreats of the glacial ice produced the many morainic systems and other glacial landforms that are present today. With the close of the Wisconsinan stage some 14,000 years ago, northeastern Ohio began to develop its present appearance. Geological forces that formerly had been affected by each recurrence of the glaciers now could proceed to create the modern landscape without the additional influences of fluctuating ice masses.

The channel in which the Cuyahoga River today finds itself resulted from progressive downcutting of the Wabash End Moraine, enabling the stream to flow in a northward direction and empty into Lake Erie. The river valley north of Akron is primarily made up of proglacial lacustrine sediments, though the floodplain itself is mostly alluvial deposits laid down since the end of the Ice Age. The Frazee-Hynton site is located approximately at the interface of two physiographic environments: lake plain and glaciated uplands.

Soils within the project area have been identified as Geeburg-Mentor silt loams, bearing a 25-70 percent slope (Musgrave and Holloran 1980:Map Sheet 49). Those typically deep soils are associated with beach ridges, outwash terraces, and lake plains. The soils form in clayey and silty lacustrine sediments and are generally found on dissected parts of stream terraces. Mentor soil is well drained, whereas Geeburg soil is only moderately well drained. The two soil series, however, are considered so intricately mixed that their small areas preclude effective separation of the soils for mapping purposes (Musgrave and Holloran 1980:24).

According to a recent county soil survey (Musgrave and Holloran 1980:24), the typical Geeburg soil exhibits a surface layer of dark grayish brown, friable silt loam that measures 2.5 cm (1 in) thick. Subsurface soil consists of brown and yellowish brown, friable silt loam about 10 cm (4 in) in thickness. That is underlain by a 61-cm (24-in) subsoil that varies in character. The upper part is a yellowish brown, friable silt loam; the middle is dark yellowish brown, mottled, firm silty clay loam; and the lower part is composed of dark brown, mottled, firm silty clay. The substratum comprises dark brown and grayish brown, mottled, firm silty clays to a depth of 152.5 cm (60 in).

Mentor soil, on the other hand, typically has a 10 cm (4 in) surface layer of very dark grayish brown, friable silt loam (Musgrave and Holloran 1980:24). Its subsurface is a brown, friable silt loam that averages 7.5 cm (3 in) thick. The subsoil is more homogeneous than that of the Geeburg series and measures approximately 73.5 cm (29 in). That zone is dark yellowish brown, friable and firm silt loam and silty clay loam, the lower 7.5 cm (3 in) of which are mottled. A substratum extending to a depth of 152.5 cm (60 in) consists of yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown, mottled, friable and firm silt loam.

Permeability of the Geeburg soil is very slow, whereas it is moderate in Mentor soil. Runoff is rapid in both cases. This fact, in combination with the steep slopes typical of Geeburg-Mentor soil associations, provides a prescription for severe erosion when vegetation is removed. In fact, most slopes are unstable and subject to slippage, owing to lateral movement of water through the soils (Musgrave and Holloran 1980:25).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In order to place the Frazee-Hynton House in its proper historical context, it is appropriate to review the general chronology of its surroundings. As is evident from years of previous archeological research, the Cuyahoga Valley has a long and diverse prehistory (cf. Brose 1981). The prehistoric culture sequence, however, has been adequately summarized elsewhere (Brose 1981; Noble 1988). Further, it has little real pertinence to the archeological data reported here, though some aboriginal materials were recovered at the site. Accordingly, the prehistoric culture history of this general area will not be presented again.

The Historic period in this region also spans a relatively long duration, commencing in the seventeenth century. This, too, has been retold numerous times in various sources and need not be dwelt upon in this report. It is essential, however, to present the broad outlines of that history with special reference to the Frazee-Hynton House.

The summary presented in the remainder of this chapter is drawn from several secondary sources that should be cited at the outset. Among the more detailed works are two National Park Service planning documents that focus on the canal and other historic resources within the Recreation Area (Scrattish 1985; Unrau and Scrattish 1984). Several reports on previous archeological projects also discuss the Historic period in the valley at some length (e.g., Brose 1981; Hunt 1986; Noble 1988). Furthermore, the recent publication of Jack Gieck's (1988) *Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era, 1825-1913*, with its abundant illustrations, offers an important added perspective on the subject matter.

Each of the references cited above was drawn upon in assembling the summary that follows. Most important, however, is Croxford's (1986) research paper on the Frazee-Hynton House. Had it not been for her diligent archival work on the structure, the information presented here would have been much poorer.

Regional History

The Cuyahoga River was known to the earliest European peoples who plied the waters of Lake Erie. Relatively few colonials visited what is now northern Ohio, however, and fewer still settled in this part of the North American wilderness. Indeed, it is possible that the entire southern shore of Lake Erie was vacant during the Early Historic period, lacking even native villages. Some have argued that Iroquoian pressures from the East forced local populations to move out of this region during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Eventually, both French and British traders established temporary outposts along the lakeshore, but no permanent settlements existed for miles east or west of the Cuyahoga River outlet. It was not until very late in the eighteenth century that Euro-Americans attempted establishment of a village in the valley. That distinction belongs to a group of

Moravians headed by David Zeisberger and John Heckwelder. Having abandoned their settlement in southeastern Michigan, they moved back to the Ohio Country from which they were earlier driven. There they founded the village of Pilgerruh ("Pilgrim's Rest") in the summer of 1786. That Cuyahoga Valley community, however, was no more successful than their brief flirtation with settlement in Michigan. Amid scarce food resources and threats of American military encroachment the Moravians opted to move again, leaving the valley in April, 1787. Thus, Pilgerruh, the location of which is still veiled in obscurity, existed less than one year.

American pioneers began more lasting settlement of the Old Northwest shortly after resolution of the Revolutionary War. People had been drifting into parts of the Ohio Country since before the Revolution, but with establishment of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, they came to the region in ever increasing numbers. In northeastern Ohio, the Connecticut Land Company regulated settlement in the Connecticut Western Reserve. That company granted land titles to shareholders, distributing them by lottery into the early decades of the nineteenth century. The many who crossed the Alleghenies without such title, or who settled lands not assigned by the Company, came to be known as "squatters," a term that in our time still denotes one who occupies land without right or title. It was during this period that the land on which the Frazee-Hynton House stands was first occupied by immigrant American settlers from the East.

Growth was slow but steady in the new state of Ohio until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal system, which began in 1825, did much to change that condition. Land speculation and contracting of the work greatly bolstered the local economy even before construction began in earnest. Later, with completion of the 38-mile segment from Akron to Cleveland in 1827, the canal established linkages with eastern population centers and Ohio's former wilderness interior. Ohio agricultural products and other commodities, such as coal, found ready markets in the East, and a wide variety of manufactured goods could finally be imported into the state at relatively low cost. Moreover, the improved transportation system enabled the influx of people to grow exponentially, while it changed the dominant settlement pattern from one that was randomly dispersed across the Western Reserve to one that was clustered along the canal corridors.

Without doubt, the Ohio and Erie Canal was the single most important factor in the early development of Ohio, but its usefulness was surpassed in many respects by the railroad. By the time of the American Civil War, tracks already were being laid in many parts of the state, and after resolution of that conflict railroads became the dominant mode of transportation in the country. The ascendancy of railroads started a long period of collapse for canal systems throughout the eastern United States, and the Ohio experience was no different.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the Ohio and Erie Canal was in financial difficulty. Shipping tonnage had decreased markedly in the face of more dependable rail

transportation, and by that time maintenance costs on the now aged system were getting out of hand. Further, a new development in transportation—the automobile—appeared on the scene during the early decades of the twentieth century, altering forever the traditional ways in which people and cargo moved across the countryside.

When the devastating Flood of 1913 wreaked havoc on riverine areas throughout Ohio, the area between Akron and Cleveland was not spared. To the contrary, both cities suffered greatly, and the swift floodwaters destroyed major sections of the Ohio and Erie Canal. With revenues low and repair costs prohibitively high, operations on the canal came to an abrupt end after years of decline and neglect. By then it was little more than an anachronism, long since eclipsed in utility and no longer worth the investment in maintenance dollars.

The rest of the story, of course, is one of expanding industrialization and urbanization. As a consequence of the burgeoning rubber industry in Akron, as well as the economically strategic position of Cleveland on the lake, the lower Cuyahoga Valley quickly became one of the major metropolitan areas in the Midwest. Slowed somewhat by the Great Depression, urban growth in this region has been considerable since the end of World War II. Indeed, for that very reason, the federal government established Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in order to preserve portions of the natural and cultural landscape between those two great cities.

Frazee-Hynton House

The history of the Frazee-Hynton House can be said to begin with the July 4, 1805, treaty that removed Indian populations from the Connecticut Western Reserve. That action effectively opened the region to white settlement, which before then had been held in check by fears of attack. Of course, lands had been acquired by speculators since the Western Reserve was established, but few had actually made the journey west to settle them.

The Connecticut Western Reserve comprised nearly 3,000,000 acres, purchased by a consortium of 49 investors for $1,200,000 or $0.40 an acre. Not all investors contributed equally to the purchase, however, and several pooled their funds to buy a single share. Thus, in the original transaction only 34 shares were sold for the entire land area.

One landholder in the Connecticut Western Reserve was Elijah Boardman, who along with two others had purchased a share for the sum of $60,000. Together, the three men became shareholders in the Connecticut Land Company, intending to subdivide parts of their roughly 150,000-acre holdings into smaller parcels for resale to settlers. Other tracts held in proportion to their individual investments would be retained for their own use or personal distribution.

One 640-acre parcel granted to Boardman fell in Township 6, Range 12, Tract 5, an area that came to be known as Independence. The parcel was surveyed by a Nathan Redfield on Saturday, September 6, 1797, and found to be of good quality. In 1806, after the treaty vacating Indian claims in the Western Reserve had been signed, Boardman appears to have recruited Stephen and Mehitable Frazee as tenants for his land holdings in Independence Township.

It is not entirely clear whether the Frazees immediately made the long journey to the Ohio Country. Indeed, some researchers place their arrival in the Cuyahoga Valley as late as 1809. Nevertheless, it is probable that the young couple settled on Boardman's land reasonably soon after being recruited, building a small cabin on the property.

Boardman may have counted on the prospect of the Frazees eventually purchasing the land they settled. As Croxford (1986:8) correctly points out, however, the mere fact that the land was occupied and somewhat improved would have made it more attractive to other prospective buyers. Therefore, the Frazees were providing an important service to Boardman in working the land, even if they did not elect to buy at a later date.

Some years later, the Frazees did indeed purchase the land they had settled as tenants. According to Cuyahoga County deed records, they bought shares 1, 2, and 4 of Lot 5, Township 6, Range 12, on July 12, 1816. The purchase price for 434 acres was $1,873.06, or approximately $4.32 per acre.

By that time the region about them had changed considerably from the way it was upon their first arrival. Cuyahoga County had been carved out of the all-inclusive Trumbull County in 1807, and its Commissioners established Independence Township as a formal entity in 1814. Moreover, the city of Cleveland had grown remarkably in a short while, and the township where the Frazees resided now contained many other settlers. They were no longer alone in the wilderness.

Those changes were spurred by improvements in transportation linkages throughout the region, especially new roads. The Frazees lived near the paths of several roads, including one that ran north and south approximately 100 ft east of their cabin. Later, as those roads became more traveled, a regular stage route connected the towns of Newburgh and Hudson in 1820. Probably that stage used the road that passed behind the Frazee property. Because their cabin stood approximately midway between the terminal points of Newburgh and Hudson, it has been speculated that the Frazees may have set themselves up as innkeepers to serve weary travelers. There is no hard documentary evidence, however, supporting such an inference.

The most compelling circumstantial evidence comes from the fact that, in 1825, Stephen Frazee began construction of a new and much finer residence, the structure that still stands today. There is no indication in the historical record that Frazee was a man of means, though his wife was a direct descendent of Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor

Bradford. Therefore, it may be that supplementary income acquired through innkeeping enabled the family (which by then numbered nine) to enjoy more commodious surroundings. Further, if one accepts the notion that the Frazees were innkeepers, it is logical that they would need more space to accommodate increasing numbers of passers-by.

Another factor, of course, was construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which was occurring simultaneously and within sight of the Frazee homestead (indeed, it crossed part of their lands, an intrusion for which the Frazees received token compensation from the Canal Commission). Again, if one presumes that the Frazees were innkeepers, the prospect of even more travelers passing their place would have provided sufficient inspiration for a grander structure overlooking the canal. It is also possible, however, that the Frazees were simply concerned with giving the appearance of prosperity—regardless of their actual economic status. After all, they were pioneers of the growing community and enjoyed some measure of prominence as a consequence of that seniority.

Construction work on the two-story brick building was completed in 1826, though the kitchen ell was not added to the rear until several years later—perhaps 1834 or 1835. That addition gave the structure its current configuration. Other additions were made to the house over the years, it should be noted, but those have now been removed.

Several months after the death of Mehitable in 1860, Stephen Frazee sold his land and improvements to John Hynton for the consideration of $3,500. That price was nearly double what Frazee had paid Boardman 44 years earlier, but would have represented very little real profit in view of inflation and the money invested in building the fine house and other improvements that now stood on their property.

The house and grounds passed to Hynton's heirs upon his death in 1894. Some years later, in 1915, Mary Vancucek bought the house and 32 acres of land. She subsequently sold the house and the surrounding four and one-third acres to Forest and Agnes Foote in 1924. The Footes turned out to be the last family to reside in the Frazee-Hynton House, living there into the 1970s. Forest Foote died in 1972, and Agnes put the place up for sale four years later.

In order to prevent destruction of the house and subdivision of the land by developers, the Trust for Public Land bought the property in 1977. After holding the property for a year, the Trust sold it to the Ohio Conservation Foundation, which began a restoration of the structure. Owing to other circumstances, however, the Foundation never completed that initiative.

Those new developments stemmed from the concurrent establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Created in 1974, a major mission of the Recreation Area was—and continues to be—historic preservation. It was natural, therefore, that the National Park Service should take a keen interest in the Frazee-Hynton House. Realizing its potential for adaptive reuse, the federal government sought congressional

approval to alter the park boundaries and acquire the property. Now, some ten years later, restoration of the structure for interpretive purposes is in the works.

That, then, is a broad history and land tenure of the Frazee-Hynton House. Although it gives only the most cursory glance at the subject, one significant point should be apparent: there is great continuity in the occupation of this site. During its first 100-year period of settlement, only two families sequentially occupied the property (the Frazees, circa 1806-1860, and the Hyntons, 1861-1915). Furthermore, throughout most of the structure's twentieth-century existence, only one family—the Footes—resided there. Accordingly, archeological deposits at the site have great potential to enlighten our understanding of changing homestead adaptations over time. If discrete deposits representing the different occupations can be sorted out of the archeological record, interesting comparisons of the assemblages will be made possible.

It is also fortuitous that the two initial family occupation periods almost precisely mirror the rise and fall of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Completion of the initial Akron-Cleveland segment, of course, was contemporary with Stephen Frazee's construction of the extant domicile. The canal reached its height of importance at about the time of the Civil War, which is when the Hyntons bought the property. After that time, the canal went into a long period of decline as railroads were on the increase. The Flood of 1913 brought an end to operations on the canal between Akron and Cleveland, just two years before purchase of the house and land by Mary Vancucek. Therefore, it may be possible to examine the effects of evolving canal commerce on the local population as it is reflected, for example, in the presence or absence of exotic goods at the site.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Previous Investigations

Prior to 1988, only preliminary investigations had been carried out at the Frazee-Hynton site. Brose (1981:185), for example, indicates that a surface collection was taken from the site as part of his 1979 inventory of cultural resources within the Recreation Area. No description of the artifact assemblage is included as part of the summary report on those investigations, though several potential thematic areas for future research at the site are noted.

In 1984, while assigned to excavations at the so-called Locktender's House (now adaptively restored as the Canal Visitor's Center) some 3 km north, a crew of MWAC archeologists spent one day examining the Frazee-Hynton site. Under the direction of Archeologist Jeffrey Richner, the team excavated three 1-m-x-1-m test units behind the house. Those 1984 investigations were part of the early planning for the drainage development ultimately realized in 1988. As such, they sought to determine whether potentially significant archeological remains were present in areas where trenching for installation of the proposed drainage system was likely.

The 1984 excavations found that cultural resources indeed were present about the Frazee-Hynton House. In fact, artifacts were found to occur in high densities at the rear of the domicile, some in association with structural features. Further, the sample of materials exhibited a broad temporal range, indicating that some deposits might date from very early occupation periods at the site. It also was apparent from their investigations that the site is stratified to a degree and exhibits excellent preservation. In addition, several features related to the historic structure were encountered. It was argued from those data that the archeological deposits at the Frazee-Hynton House are both substantial and potentially significant (Richner 1984).

It should be noted that extensive archeological investigations have been carried out at roughly contemporaneous sites elsewhere in the Cuyahoga Valley. Excavations at the historic Everett Village (Hunt 1986), the Locktender's House (Richner 1992), and Stanford Farm (Lee 1983; Rossillon 1984), among others, have yielded data that can be compared with archeological information recovered from the Frazee-Hynton House. Furthermore, recent surveys conducted along the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath resulted in the discovery of several previously unknown archeological sites that are roughly contemporary with Frazee-Hynton (Noble 1988, 1989, 1992). In combination, the information derived from that suite of archeological sites potentially will provide a more comprehensive portrayal of past lifeways in this region.

Current Investigations

The 1988 archeological excavations at the Frazee-Hynton House stemmed from a need to mitigate the adverse effects of a proposed development project. That development, which would involve considerable backhoe trenching for installation of a new drainage system, required ground disturbance through an area known to contain cultural materials in high density. Since it was not possible to redesign the system in a way that would avoid impacting the archeological deposits, those charged with project review proposed a data recovery phase prior to any construction.

Project plans and diagrams showed that approximately 70 lineal meters (230 ft) of trench would be excavated within a 15-m (50-ft) radius of the Frazee-Hynton House (Figure 10). The system has basically a U-shaped configuration with its outlets (the points of the "U") situated on the downslope (west) side of the house near Canal Road; several spur lines connect corner downspouts with the main drainage channel. In order to accommodate placement of the drainage lines, the excavated trenches would require a maximum depth of slightly more than 1 m (3.5 ft); the proposed width was 0.5 m (1.5 ft). Calculating from those dimensions, it was clear that some 35 cu m (1,200 cu ft) of earth would be removed by backhoe in the immediate vicinity of the historic structure.

In addition to the proposed drainage system, restoration planners intended to remove earth from the kitchen crawlspace in order to improve ventilation beneath that room. Plans called for the excavation of enough earth to establish a level surface approximately 45 cm (18 in) below the existing kitchen floor joists. The amount of earth that had to be removed varied, of course, throughout the 32-sq-m (342-sq-ft) area enclosed by the stone foundation. In some spots, however, perhaps 0.3 m (1 ft) of soil required excavation.

Planners also were interested in examining the condition of foundation walls supporting the kitchen ell. In so doing, they sought to determine whether underpinning would be necessary to stabilize the structure. Accordingly, the archeological team excavated several test units against both interior and exterior wall sections to expose their surfaces.

In the remainder of this chapter the methods and results of the Frazee-Hynton site excavations will be summarized in full. Included in this discussion will be finds deriving from the 1984 preliminary testing, as well as data collected during actual installation of the drainage system months after the initial 1988 field investigations.

Field Methods

The methods employed in excavating the Frazee-Hynton site were those routinely used by all MWAC field crews. The standard excavation unit was a 1-m-x-1-m square. Excavators used hand tools (shovels and mason's trowels) to remove arbitrary 10-cm levels progressively until soils devoid of cultural materials were reached. In some instances, where natural or cultural strata could be recognized, the routine arbitrary scheme was abandoned.

[Excavators in 1984 also employed both arbitrary and stratigraphic levels in their site testing.] In cases where the ground surface sloped markedly, the field personnel would establish an arbitrary first level floor relative to ground surface at the southwest corner stake.

Levels are identified in numerical sequence from top to bottom with depth references given in centimeters below surface (cmbs); vertical control was maintained relative to ground surface at the unit's southwest corner. At the basal level of each unit a soil auger was taken to check for cultural strata that might be buried deeper in the soil column.

Artifacts collected from each level, or discrete area within a level, were bagged according to their depositional proveniences for subsequent laboratory analysis; a quarter-inch mesh screen was used to recover materials from the excavated soils. The floor of each level was photographed with color transparency and black-and-white print film, and plan drawings were made. Representative profiles of the excavation units were recorded in the same manner.

Of equal importance with the method of excavation was the location and number of units selected for excavation. Since the purpose of our investigations was to gather a representative sample of the cultural materials present, it was essential that coverage of the development zone be sufficient to achieve that end. Accordingly, an excavation grid was established for the site, and the proposed drainage alignment superimposed over it diagrammatically. Units that were found to straddle the alignment were eligible for excavation; all others were eliminated from consideration.

A conscious attempt was made to collect units in all segments of the drainage alignment, though not necessarily in equal proportions. Indeed, equal coverage of the entire alignment would not have produced a sample of materials representative of the entire assemblage, since it was already known that materials were concentrated at the rear of the house. For this reason, more units were selected for excavation immediately behind the house, in contrast to the side yards.

A specific number of units to be excavated was not predetermined, though it was hoped that at least 25 percent of the development zone could be investigated. As it turned out, nearly 35 percent of the drainage alignment was examined within the area immediately surrounding the house. Most of the units, however, were clustered at the rear, where better than 55 percent of the alignment was collected. Fewer units were excavated in the north and south yards, amounting to about 25 percent of those two trench segments.

Although those figures may seem somewhat excessive for purposes of obtaining a reliable statistical sample, it should be kept in mind that they are percentages of the development zone only, not the site as a whole. If one considers that the main occupation

area of the Frazee-Hynton site is estimated at 1,200 sq m, the 22 excavation units outside the structure represent slightly less than two percent of the total site.

Exterior Excavations

During 1988, the MWAC archeological team excavated 19 test units on the Frazee-Hynton property, all but two of which were 1-m-x-1-m squares. The exceptions were a 0.5-m-x-0.5-m unit located against the east foundation wall of the kitchen ell and a 1-m-x-0.5-m unit located at the proposed intersection of a downspout leader and the main drainage trench. Our 1988 efforts brought the total number of units excavated at the site to 22, three having been collected in 1984 by Richner.

The excavation grid established for the site makes its point of origin at the southeast corner of the kitchen ell (Figure 10). From that point, grid base lines were surveyed square with the house in order to maintain consistency with the 1984 archeological base map. Consequently, the Frazee-Hynton excavation grid is oriented 28 degrees west of magnetic north. All units excavated in 1988 lie on that grid and are identified using a coordinate system relating to distance from the 0/0 point; cardinal directions used throughout this report refer to Grid North. Each unit has a primary identifier determined by the metric coordinates at the unit's southwest corner stake (e.g., 5N/4E). For the sake of simplicity, an alternate identifier was assigned to each unit based on the numerical order in which they were excavated (e.g., Test Unit [TU] 14). Test Units 1-3, excavated in 1984, do not conform precisely with the grid system used in 1988.

Each unit excavated on the Frazee-Hynton property pursuant to the drainage project will be described below in proportion to its information value. Some units were virtually sterile, and consequently, they will be dealt with in a rather cursory fashion. Others, especially at the rear of the house, revealed interesting cultural deposits that merit extensive discussion. Some of those units, however, are better described as blocks or sets, rather than as individual entities.

The archeological test units will be taken up according to their general location. That is, they will be considered for purposes of description in respect to three major areas, namely, the south lawn, north lawn, and east lawn. The east lawn, located at the rear of the residential structure, contains by far the most complex archeological remains. That area will be considered last in this descriptive series.

North Lawn. The north lawn of the Frazee-Hynton House contains a total of five test units, four of which were excavated during the 1988 investigations (Figure 10). Those units essentially lie between the historic structure and the more modern garage in an area of relatively low archeological density. One of the units, however, provided evidence highly suggestive of a privy vault.

Test Unit 2 (12.8N/3.6W). This was one of three test units excavated in 1984 under the direction of Jeffrey Richner. At that time, planning for the drainage system was in its most formative stages, and the purpose of that preliminary testing was to determine whether potentially significant cultural resources might be affected by the proposed development.

TU 2 was excavated in close proximity to the supposed former location of a frame addition to the house, which was razed shortly after the property came into federal hands. In fact, the unit was placed within 0.5 m of a rectangular stone slab that apparently served as a doorway step (Figure 10).

Two arbitrary 20-cm excavation levels were taken out of TU 2 before culturally sterile soils appeared. Almost all of the cultural materials, however, derived from Level 1 (0-20 cmbs), which exhibited a matrix of brown silty loam containing gravel and small stones. Artifacts included a glass button, several historic ceramic and bottle sherds, brick rubble, wire and cut nails, animal bone, and a white clay smoking-pipe fragment (Table 1). The pipe fragment, a partial fluted bowl with a large spur, is particularly noteworthy.

The only materials yielded by Level 2 (21-38 cmbs) were two brick fragments. That essentially sterile soil layer was recorded as a yellowish clayey sand with high gravel content. No cultural features were observed in either level during excavation of TU 2. Further, a shovel test was excavated to a depth of 77 cmbs from the floor of Level 2, encountering no additional soil changes.

The relatively low incidence of artifacts and the total absence of cultural features at this location is not surprising. Given the proximity of this unit to the razed addition—and even to the main house—one would not predict cultural materials to occur here in any great concentration.

Test Unit 4 (16N/3W). This unit, along with TU 5, was begun on the first day of field investigations at Frazee-Hynton in 1988. It is located on essentially level ground, slightly less than 4 m from the cut stone step that once led into the former frame addition (Figure 10).

As with TU 2, this excavation manifested only meager archeological evidence. Like that earlier test unit, TU 4 ceased to yield cultural materials before reaching a depth of 40 cmbs (Table 2). The first two 10-cm levels contained general historic debris consisting of bottle and window glass, ceramics, nails, brick rubble, and animal bone; nothing particularly remarkable was encountered, and many items appeared modern. Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) yielded only a handful of nails and a ceramic drain tile sherd, all of which derived from the southwest corner of the unit.

No artifacts whatsoever were recovered in the fourth level, at which point the unit was declared sterile. At that level the entire unit floor consisted of a dark yellowish brown, sandy clay containing abundant gravels. An auger hole excavated in the northwest quadrant

of the unit to a depth of 75 cmbs revealed no change in the soil column that would indicate the presence of a buried occupation zone.

Test Unit 5 (15N/6W). Only 2 m separates this unit from TU 4, which lies slightly north and east. TU 5, however, rather than straddling the main drainage line, straddles the proposed line of a downspout leader designed to convey rainwater from the eaves to the main channel. The unit is located only 3 m from the northeast corner of the structure and approximately 2 m from the outside cellar hatchway (Figure 10).

Excavation of TU 5 immediately revealed that the soils at this location were not homogeneous. That is, at least two distinct soil zones were apparent through the upper three levels. Artifacts from each zone were collected separately (Table 3).

Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) contained a mixture of historic and modern artifacts, few of which can be considered diagnostic of a discrete time range. One sherd of solarized bottle glass (Munsey 1970:55) is typical of the turn of the century (circa 1880-1916), and a penny is dated 1920. The coin, however, could have been deposited at the site any time after its mint date.

In Levels 2 (10-20 cmbs) and 3 (20-30 cmbs) almost the entire south half of the unit was littered with brick rubble and rocks. It seems likely that this debris derives from demolition of the former frame addition. It could also be, however, that the materials were deposited here during construction of the main house; artifacts found in association with the rubble are not revealing on this point.

Level 2 yielded the greatest number of artifacts in the unit, but they were no more informative than the mixed assemblage of Level 1. The presence of slip-decorated stoneware and cut nails is consistent with nineteenth-century contexts, whereas wire nails and other materials are clearly of the current century. In Level 3, numbers fall off dramatically, and fewer diagnostics are identifiable. A single sherd of blue shell-edge whiteware is certainly of nineteenth-century origin. Further, a chert flake suggests a prehistoric component at the site. The deposits at this depth, however, are as heterogeneous as those in the upper disturbed zones.

The predominant soil matrix in TU 5 was a mottled medium brown, sandy, clayey loam. Midway through Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), the general matrix became a more homogeneous yellow and took on a gritty texture. At the same time, it became apparent that a small deposit of the former soil type was retained in the extreme northeast corner of the unit. That isolated pocket also was the only part of the unit still yielding artifacts.

Continued excavation of the northeast corner fill at last explained the character of this soil anomaly at a depth of 65 cmbs. At that point, the distinctive curvature of a clay drainage tile was barely visible against the north wall profile of the unit. It could not be determined when that east-west trending line was installed, though it appeared to be a

rather old drainage system abandoned in place. It is obvious from this evidence that ground water problems are nothing new at the Frazee-Hynton House.

Test Unit 8 (13N/2E). TU 8 is located between the historic Frazee-Hynton House and its modern concrete block garage (Figure 10). The ground surface here slopes sharply downward from east to west (approximately 10-15 cm vertical difference across one meter of horizontal distance), owing to proximity with the ramped driveway leading into the garage from the south. In fact, removal of the sod zone revealed that a deposit of mixed gravels representing the driveway edge runs along the east profile line and extends approximately 25 cm into the unit. Since vertical control of all excavations was maintained at the southwest corner of the unit, which was the lowest ground surface point in this particular instance, the first level floor was established at 0 cmbs.

It was apparent almost immediately that TU 8 had a much higher density of cultural debris (Table 4) in it than had been the case with either TU 4 or TU 5. This fact probably is owed to the unit's relative position, which is more to the rear of the property. The area in which the unit lies is far more likely to have been a place for various home maintenance activities.

Although Level 1 (to 0 cmbs) had almost no artifacts in its matrix, it did contain a single flake of chert. This bit of debitage, along with three other flakes collected subsequently in the unit, is consistent with the conclusion that this river terrace possesses a prehistoric occupation in addition to the historic.

Level 2 (0-10 cmbs) yielded better than half of the materials given up by TU 8. Most of those artifacts were bottle glass sherds and nails. Twenty-five of the sherds appeared to exhibit the distinctive amethyst color of solarized glass (Munsey 1970:55), suggesting that they date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (circa 1880) up to the onset of World War I (circa 1916). The nails, however, were so badly corroded that their method of manufacture (whether cut or wire) could not be ascertained.

One other item recovered from Level 2 is particularly noteworthy. The plated metal implement bears a stamped legend that reads "PAT FEB 27 17/BAXTER MFG CO/BOSTON" on one surface (Figure 11C). A search of U. S. Patent Office records for February 27, 1917, reveals that Patent Number 1,217,264 was granted to Frank L. Baxter of Boston, who had filed his request for a patent on June 15, 1912. The invention is identified as a "toothpick," though today one would probably refer to it as a dental floss holder. It is described as follows in the patent records:

> As a new article of manufacture, a toothpick comprising a shank of approximately uniform dimension throughout its length, an arm projecting from the edge of the shank adjacent one end and disposed at an angle other than a right angle with respect to the shank, the shank being extended beyond said arm and reduced in thickness, the extension being projected laterally to

> form a second arm in parallelism with the first mentioned arm, the respective ends of the arms being formed to receive and support a thread, and thread gripping means carried by the shank at the juncture of the shank and first mentioned arm, said thread gripping means being arranged wholly within the outline plane of the surface of the shank, whereby to avoid projection. [U. S. Government Printing Office 1917:1105]

Obviously, this unusual item could have been deposited at the site only after the year 1917, the date of its patent. It is impossible to determine, however, the precise date of deposition at the Frazee-Hynton site.

Excavation of Level 3 (10-20 cmbs) revealed a dense concentration of brick rubble embedded in a brown loam throughout the southwest half of the unit. More than 80 brick fragments were removed in the process, and at 20 cmbs the level floor was littered with the construction material. Few artifacts were found in direct association with the bricks, though coal and cinders were prevalent among the rubble. The single item that could be firmly dated in the level was a whiteware ceramic sherd bearing the partial mark of Alfred Meakin's Royal Ironstone. That mark was used by the Staffordshire pottery after 1897 (Godden 1964:425).

Below that "pavement" of brick rubble, the soils generally consisted of a brown sandy clay. Clay and gravel content in the soil matrix increased dramatically, however, just short of the base of Level 4 at approximately 28 cmbs. Although artifacts were sparse below the brick layer, two diagnostic ceramics sherds ("cord-and-tassel" edge-decorated pearlware) suggest those deposits date from early in the historic occupation period, certainly before the Civil War.

The base of that level appeared to be sterile, and excavation of the unit halted. An auger hole placed in the southeast corner confirmed that no cultural deposits were present to a depth of 52 cmbs. Accordingly, the unit was abandoned and backfilled.

Interpretation of the brick rubble concentrated in this area is difficult. Possibly the materials derive from demolition of the frame addition that once extended from the rear of the main structure. Perhaps the bricks represent a chimney fall from that former room.

Test Unit 22 (15N/0). As well as being the last unit excavated in the north lawn, this was the last unit excavated at the Frazee-Hynton site in 1988. It is located at a point where the drainage line makes its most radical turn to the west, leading downslope toward its northern outlet. That point lies nearer to the modern garage than any other unit excavated at the site. It is also the farthest from the main house of the north lawn test units (Figure 10).

Like TU 8, this unit is located in an area where the ground surface slopes considerably. Accordingly, the first level removed established a floor even with the ground

surface at the southwest corner stake. All subsequent arbitrary levels fell at regular 10-cm intervals.

Materials derived from this test unit were fairly unremarkable (Table 5). TU 22, however, did reveal one of the more interesting cultural features discovered archeologically at the site. That feature, an apparent privy vault, was partially exposed along the north profile of the unit; the remainder of the feature fell outside the unit. Virtually all of the artifacts recovered after Level 3 (10-20 cmbs) derive from the distinctive dark fill of this feature.

No items that could be considered to have interpretive power were encountered in either Level 1 (to 0 cmbs) or Level 2 (0-10 cmbs). In fact, only five objects were recovered from the first level excavated. More materials were present in Level 2, though almost half were unidentifiable corroded nails.

At the base of Level 3, a zone of brown sandy loam could be observed across the entire north half of the unit. That loosely compacted organic fill stood in sharp contrast to the yellowish brown, clayey loam that typified the remainder of the unit floor. The interface between the zones was clear and formed an almost perfectly straight line running east-west through the midpoint of the unit. A small amount of ash and charcoal lay in concentration against the north profile.

As excavations progressed through Level 4 (20-30 cmbs), the line of fill became more constricted, migrating closer to the north profile. In addition, the fill no longer extended across the entire unit floor. Instead, a corner approximating 90 degrees became apparent in the eastern extremes of the unit; some 20 cm from the east profile wall the fill turned to meet the north profile at approximately 10 cm from the corner stake (Figure 12). Without question, all artifacts now were coming out of the organic fill; however, they were not diagnostic of any narrow time frame. A concentration of ash and charcoal could still be observed against most of the north profile.

The feature continued to maintain this general configuration through the next two levels (to 50 cmbs), though it became increasingly irregular. Artifacts became fewer in number, with solarized bottle glass sherds being the only items that were roughly datable. Almost certainly from bottles manufactured between 1880 and 1916 (Munsey 1970:55), the sherds could have been incorporated into the archeological record much more recently.

In the interest of expediency, excavators removed 20 cm of fill as Level 7 (50-70 cmbs), since the field season was fast coming to a close. In that level, the feature fill migrated further toward the north profile until only a small strip of fill could be observed against the profile in the unit floor. The fill also became increasingly lighter in color and more mottled in appearance. In cross section, the feature shows the distinctive characteristics of a privy, tapering somewhat with greater depth (Figure 13). Solarized glass and cut nails were the only diagnostic artifacts recovered from Level 7 of TU 22.

Artifacts recovered from the privy fill suggest that the feature dates from sometime in the late nineteenth century. Further, it probably saw use into the present century. Despite the fact that the Frazee-Hynton House never had indoor plumbing, it is apparent that this particular privy was abandoned long before the terminal occupation date. Indeed, it seems logical to assume that use of the privy was discontinued at least by the time construction began on the concrete block garage. The two outbuilding locations seem too close together for them to have been contemporary structures.

It should be obvious that the archeological team did not excavate the entire privy deposit, since only an edge of the feature was present within the test unit. Moreover, there was no compelling reason to expand the test unit farther north in pursuit of the privy, since the feature could be readily avoided during construction and would not be disturbed. Excavations were sufficient, however, to identify the feature and tentatively interpret its age.

Privies, of course, are generally considered significant archeological features on historic sites, because of the wealth of artifacts normally contained in their fill. Sampling of this feature indicates that the Frazee-Hynton privy is typical in that regard. Therefore, the archeological team marked its location and recommended a slight shift of the drainage alignment in order to prevent further disturbance of the feature.

South Lawn. Five test units also occur in the south lawn of the Frazee-Hynton House (Figure 10). As in the north lawn, one of the five units excavated here dates from the summer of 1984, when Richner conducted preliminary testing at the site. Furthermore, one of the units lay against the kitchen foundation, placed there specifically to determine whether underpinning of that room might be necessary for proper stabilization.

Test Unit 1 (5.1S/2.8E). This was the first test unit opened under Richner's direction during the 1984 preliminary investigations at Frazee-Hynton. Located approximately 5 m from the structure's southeast corner, the unit lies near the compacted cinder driveway that loops around the south side of the building (Figure 10).

Numerous artifacts were recovered from the unit, though most have little analytical power for interpreting the deposits (Table 6). Level 1 (0-24 cmbs) contained mostly modern debris, though a few items (e.g., a milkglass storage jar lid liner fragment) could easily date from the latter part of the nineteenth century. Level 2 (24-37 cmbs), however, yielded a much larger proportion of artifacts that can be attributed to the last century. Among those with temporal significance are: a sherd of "bud" type, scalloped, blue shell-edge whiteware, popular during the period circa 1840-1850 (Cleland 1983:30); four sherds of painted polychrome pearlware, generally associated with period circa 1800-1840 (Cleland 1983:31); and a plain whiteware sherd bearing the apparent partial mark of J. & G. Meakin, used after circa 1890 (Godden 1964:427).

Level 3 (37-50 cmbs) similarly contained several sherds of nineteenth-century ceramics. Most remarkable, however, was a 28-mm-diameter gilt brass commemorative coin or game counter dated 1852 (Figure 11E). The obverse bears a hirsute bust, turned three-quarters left, and the legend "LOUIS KOSSUTH / THE WASHINGTON OF HUNGARY" around it with the date below. The reverse, which is inverted with respect to the obverse, bears the legend "THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY TO HIM THAT WILLETH" encircling an American eagle and the words "UNITED STATES" immediately above it. A suspension hole is crudely drilled through the piece to the right of the bust.

Louis (Lajos) Kossuth (1802-1894) was a nineteenth-century Hungarian freedom fighter, patriot, and statesman. In 1841, he took on a leadership role in the struggle for Hungarian nationalism, and in 1848 he was proclaimed president of the Committee for National Defence of Hungary. The next year, in 1849, the Hungarian Diet proclaimed independence, and Kossuth became governor-president of the new state. Kossuth visited the United States in 1851-1852 to seek assistance in his cause after collapse of the revolt against Austrian domination. It was to commemorate this visit that the counter was issued (Deak 1979; Komlos 1973; Rulau and Fuld 1972:28-29).

This particular Louis Kossuth counter is one of 10 major varieties known. Rulau and Fuld (1972:28) describe a virtually identical piece as Kos-8 in their catalog of game counters. Further, they list it as being relatively rare (20 to 74 specimens known). Those authorities do not report this variety as being gilt, however, nor do they mention a suspension hole, though other varieties are described with such characteristics. For example, two varieties (Kos-2 and Kos-3) are claimed to have been issued "with and without" a suspension hole, and both are gilt brass. Accordingly, the Frazee-Hynton House specimen possibly could be considered a new subvariety of the Louis Kossuth counter.

Why such a commemorative should appear at the Frazee-Hynton House is not known. No recorded resident of the site is known to have been of Hungarian extraction. Therefore, it may be that the Frazees (or the Hyntons, since they acquired the property only a few years later, in 1860) were admirers of the "Hungarian Washington" and obtained the counter as a keepsake. It is also possible, of course, that a visitor to the house lost the counter while passing through the area. Such an interpretation would fit well with the popular belief that the house was used as an inn or way station along the Hudson-Newburgh Road.

The final excavation layer, Level 4 (50-60 cmbs), gave up only a few artifacts and animal remains. Among them, however, was a single sherd of "bud" type, scalloped, green shell-edge whiteware. That variety of ceramic, like the blue shell-edge sherd derived from Level 2, is believed to indicate a date of circa 1840-1850 (Cleland 1983:30).

No cultural features were present at this location; however, the soil stratification was revealing. According to a profile drawing of the unit's south wall, a dark brown humus lay buried approximately 60 cmbs under several different layers of fill. Thus, a formerly lower

ground surface is indicated for this section of the river terrace embankment. Probably the surface sloped too much toward the river and needed to be leveled somewhat before construction of the house could begin. Support for that interpretation is provided by observations made possible by several additional test units excavated in 1988. Further evidence to that point is provided by the prevailing surface contours about the house today, as well as the presence of a stone retaining wall in front of the structure.

Test Unit 6 (3S/1E). This excavation unit is sited over the proposed path of a downspout leader that would connect the structure's southeast corner and the main drainage trench. The unit is located almost exactly 2 m southeast of the house, approximately midway between the kitchen ell's corner and Test Unit 1 (Figure 10).

The first three levels excavated out of TU 6 revealed little of any consequence, though artifacts were abundant throughout the test unit (Table 7). In fact, the highest artifact yield for TU 6 was associated with Level 2 (10-20 cmbs), and the second highest with Level 3 (20-30 cmbs). Some of the materials recovered were quite remarkable, especially the ceramics derived from Level 3 and Level 4 (30-40 cmbs). Among the wares present were sherds identified as Flow Blue earthenware, blue shell-edge pearlware, and hand-painted pearlware, some of which could date at least to the Civil War era and perhaps as early as 1840 (Lofstrom, Tordoff, and George 1982:9).

In Level 4 numerous brick fragments occurred in the fill, suggesting the purposeful disposal of construction debris. Up to that point, fill largely consisted of brown loamy soils containing large amounts of pea gravel; patches of clay occurred infrequently. Now, however, clay content in the soil increased proportionately with greater depth through the level. At the floor of Level 4, clay dominated the soil matrix.

Among the brick rubble were large amounts of animal bone, as well as several sherds of various nineteenth-century ceramics. Two white clay pipestem fragments also occurred in that level. Level 4, however, was the last level in TU 6 to yield artifacts of any kind. Below that point soils were culturally sterile.

In the course of excavating Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), the clay layer terminated. The bottom of that dense yellowish brown fill sloped gently downward from west to east. Below the clay was a dark brown organic soil that had every appearance of being a former humus layer. By 50 cmbs, that stratum graded into a lighter brown clay loam in all areas of the unit floor save the southwest corner. No artifacts were collected from this level.

The stratification of soils in TU 6 is much more readily given to interpretation when viewed in profile. The north wall of the unit, in particular, shows the manner in which purposeful fill is configured over what appears to be natural soil deposition (Figure 14). It seems virtually certain that the layer of yellowish brown clay was laid down to level the natural ground surface—probably prior to construction of the Frazee-Hynton House. The other soil zones above that represent the introduction of additional fill, probably in order

to bring the landscaped river terrace bench to a consistent and adequate height for the building project.

Test Unit 10 (1S/1W). This test unit was placed against the kitchen ell foundation expressly to inspect that structural element (Figure 10). Located at the extreme east end of the south elevation, TU 10 sought evidence of the foundation's present condition in order to help determine whether underpinning of the foundation would be necessary as part of the restoration project. This point also was a proposed location for one of the downspout leaders. Therefore, excavation of a test unit at this particular corner of the house served two purposes.

The ground surface of TU 10 sloped downward away from the foundation, owing to the accumulation of earth against the building. Therefore, the first level excavated established a floor at 0 cmbs relative to the southwest corner of the unit. In effect, some 10-13 cm of soil had to be removed from the northern part of the unit, much of which appeared to be the product of recent deposition. Few artifacts were recovered in the course of excavating the level, all of which appear modern (Table 8).

Level 2 (0-10 cmbs) gave up quite a few artifacts and animal remains, totalling 132 specimens. Some of the materials appear modern; however, several diagnostics are clearly late nineteenth-century specimens. Among those are three lamp chimney sherds and a crushed lamp burner. Three sherds of glass from a vessel bearing the trademark "SINGER MANFG CO." (Figure 11B) probably represent a turn-of-the-century sewing machine oil bottle. The mark, which features a shuttle with crossed needles, was first used in 1865 (Morgan 1987:161).

At the floor of Level 2, several brickbats and large stones were scattered about the unit (Figure 15). No distinct pattern, however, could be discerned. In addition, a horseshoe lay flat on the unit floor, approximately 80 cm from the foundation wall and 15 cm from the east unit profile.

Level 3 (10-20 cmbs) continued this pattern, yielding a mixture of modern and older artifacts; only a single sherd of brown-and-white annular whiteware and a white clay pipestem could be attributed to the nineteenth century with any confidence. Further, brick rubble became more numerous, as did the occurrence of large stones. Some of those bricks and stones may represent incidental debris from construction of the house. Exposure of the foundation revealed that its limestone sill sits atop a wall of irregular stones that appear to have been laid without mortar, at least when examined from the exterior.

From that point on, it was apparent that most of the unit was culturally sterile. Therefore, excavations continued only in the area immediately adjacent to the foundation wall. Those efforts sought to expose the base of the foundation for examination. As a result, there was no need to maintain vertical control through the use of arbitrary levels.

The foundation wall appeared to terminate at approximately one meter below grade (Figure 16). Only four courses of stone were evident from the sill to the base of the foundation. The shallowness of the support is not surprising, since the kitchen has only a crawlspace beneath it. The rather slight depth, however, does much to explain the apparent instability of this later addition to the structure. It also increases the likelihood that underpinning of the foundation will be necessary to bolster this part of the house.

Test Unit 13 (10S/2E). This unit lies farther from the Frazee-Hynton House than any other unit excavated in 1984 or 1988. It is located approximately 9 m from the structure's southeast corner on a straight line (Figure 10). That point is practically in the middle of the compacted cinder driveway near the edge of the boundary line employed when the property was last held in private ownership.

Removal of the first level from TU 13 was extremely difficult, owing to the dense layer of driveway cinders embedded in a dark brown soil matrix. That deposit was thinner here than elsewhere along the driveway, ending within a few centimeters of the ground surface. Below that layer, the soils lightened in color somewhat, becoming a medium brown, silty sand containing gravels; large angular rocks are present in good number. Patches of a reddish soil and yellow clay also occurred throughout the unit. Most of the artifacts recovered from Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) appear to be either late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century materials; some modern debris is also present in the form of wire nails and bottle glass (Table 9). In relative terms, however, the artifact recovery rate at this location is rather slight.

Large rocks continued to inhibit progress through Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) of TU 13. Indeed, they were so prevalent that little actual soil was present among them. Those that occurred along the unit walls were left in place, greatly reducing the amount of floor space that could be excavated. Accordingly, it should not be found remarkable that even fewer artifacts were recovered from this level. Moreover, the collected materials were rather pedestrian.

The pattern of increasing numbers of large rocks and fewer artifacts continued to be in force through the next two levels excavated. In fact, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) was virtually devoid of any cultural materials, having only two cut nails and a small piece of mollusk shell. Subsequent levels, however, continued to yield small numbers of artifacts, and excavation proceeded. The only item among them worthy of remark is a retouched chert flake found in Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), which lends further evidence of a prehistoric component at the Frazee-Hynton site.

In all, seven levels were removed from TU 13, to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs. The only appreciable difference in the soil matrix with increasing depth was a progressive lightening of the color and higher proportions of clay in the mix. Two 20-cm-deep auger holes, started at the base of Level 7 (60-70 cmbs), revealed no change in the deposits that would indicate a buried occupation zone.

Test Unit 15 (5S/4E). TU 15, the last excavation unit placed in the south lawn, is located almost alongside 1984's Test Unit 1, separated by a distance of only 20 cm (Figure 10). It also lies directly in the path of the cinder driveway, precisely where it turns and heads straight for the concrete block garage.

As a consequence of that location, the first level in TU 15 was extremely difficult to excavate. Compaction of the cinders was so hard that progress through the fill was slow even with a pick-mattock. In view of that problem, and the fact that the deposit was homogeneous, the entire cinder layer was removed as Level 1 (the lowest point of which was 13 cmbs). Artifacts were few, numbering only 13, and mostly of recent vintage, if they were identifiable at all (Table 10).

Level 2 was taken from the base of the gravel driveway deposit to 20 cmbs. Two distinct soil zones then became clear in the unit floor. The eastern half of the unit contained a yellowish brown, sandy loam containing a few gravels, whereas the western half consisted of a light brown, sandy loam with greater gravel content (Figure 17). The western deposit also exhibited much less resistance to excavation.

Excavators collected the two soil zones separately in Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) and each level thereafter as long as the zones remained distinguishable; only the dark soil zone, however, continued to yield artifacts. Though their appearances changed subtly with increasing depth, contrast between the two areas became even more sharp. In fact, the line separating them at the floor of Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) was so clear and straight that it was tempting to interpret the eastern zone as backfill from Test Unit 1. At that point, the eastern sector consisted of a dark sandy loam, loosely compacted. The western zone by that time was a yellowish brown clay containing small amounts of gravel.

For the darker fill to represent the edge of TU 1, it would have required at least a 60-cm plotting error for that unit, inasmuch as the line connected the north and south profiles of TU 15 approximately 40 cm from the east wall. Further, it would have meant that artifact collection rate in the 1984 excavations was extremely poor, since artifacts were abundant in the eastern sector. In other words, the excavators would have had to miss quite a few artifacts, incorporating them with the backfill upon completion of the test unit.

Indeed, the dark fill zone continued to yield cultural materials after the western zone fell sterile, including a small chert flake in Level 4. Accordingly, it must be assumed that the eastern deposits in TU 15 do not represent backfill from the 1984 excavations. Rather, they may signify a refuse pit or other cultural feature resulting from site occupation.

Ceramics found in the fill tend to derive from early in the historic occupation period. Scalloped blue shell-edge tablewares, such as the pearlware specimen represented by a sherd in Level 3, enjoyed widespread popularity circa 1820-1850 (Cleland 1983:31). Painted polychrome wares and annular banded ceramics, such as those found in Level 4, are also rather early types, both dating in the American Midwest from about 1830-1860 (Price

1979:21; Lofstrom 1976:27; Lofstrom, Tordoff, and George 1982:10). It is possible, therefore, that the deposits might date from the Civil War era or the years immediately following.

The dark fill bottomed out midway through Level 6 (50-60 cmbs) at approximately 55 cmbs. The base of the feature proved to be essentially flat. It is not clear, however, what function the pit may have served.

East (Rear) Lawn. The east lawn of the Frazee-Hynton House is that which lies directly behind the structure. Based upon results of the 1984 preliminary investigations, as well as knowledge of common patterns of historic site occupation, it was reasonable to assume that the most substantial archeological deposits would be located there. For that reason, excavations at the rear of the structure would need to be more intensive than elsewhere in the project area.

Nine 1-m-x-1-m tests units were excavated in the east yard in addition to the single unit of those same dimensions completed under the direction of Jeffrey Richner in 1984. In 1988, the MWAC archeological team also excavated a 1-m-x-0.5-m unit along the drainage alignment and a 0.5-m-x-0.5-m unit against the kitchen ell's east foundation. The 1988 test units tend to cluster about the general area where a proposed downspout leader would intersect the main drainage trench (Figure 10).

Several contiguous units form a block excavation directly at the point of intersection for those two lines. Those units were opened over an extended period and therefore do not have sequential numerical designators relative to each other. There is a certain homogeneity among them, however, so it is appropriate to consider them as a group. The other units will be taken up in numerical order, as was the case for the north and south lawn excavations.

It should be noted again that excavations at the rear of the house strongly suggest that either the demolished frame addition was more extensive than indicated on current planning maps or an unknown structural member formerly stood here. Dense concentrations of cultural materials, suggesting an interior context, occur in areas previously thought to be outside the addition. It may be, however, that those deposits represent an aspect of the house that was razed at some earlier date—perhaps before construction of the frame addition that was removed in the 1970s.

Block Excavation. This block excavation, which comprises five distinct test units, lies directly east of the Frazee-Hynton House (Figure 10). It is situated over the point where a downspout leader from the house would intersect the main drainage line. The five units are: TU 7 (7N/4E), TU 11 (6N/4E), TU 14 (5N/4E), TU 16 (5.5N/3E), and TU 18 (5N/5E); artifact frequency data for the block are summarized by excavation unit (Tables 11-15). All units were 1-m-x-1-m squares, save TU 18. That sole exception was a 1-m-x-0.5-m unit necessary to provide sufficient coverage of the drainage trench.

The block of test units lies directly in the path of the gravel driveway. Accordingly, the uppermost 15 cm of its soil column consisted of a compacted sandy fill containing abundant pea gravels. That part of the column, however, was not homogenous. Rather, the soil matrix became much darker at approximately 10 cmbs, where a clear and definite interface could be observed. Beneath the gravel fill, a mottled sandy clay occurred; rocks and large pebbles were prevalent throughout that soil layer.

It was in that zone of sandy clay, at approximately 20 cmbs, that an alignment of large stones first became evident along the 4E grid line. Indeed, the grid line and the rock alignment—which is doubtless a foundation—are in almost exact correspondence. By chance, the grid line nearly bisects the foundation (Figures 18-21).

Continued excavation on either side of the north-south trending foundation revealed that the stones were laid up without benefit of mortar. Further, there was no regular pattern in their configuration. Although the stones were basically rectangular in shape, they were not neatly dressed by a mason prior to being laid.

To the east of the stone foundation—presumably the exterior side—artifacts occurred in relatively large numbers. Much of the material appears to represent the early twentieth century, though some artifacts obviously date to the late nineteenth century. In fact, one sherd of pearlware recovered from Level 6 of TU 11 bears the impressed mark "A. Stevenson" (Figure 11G). That Staffordshire potter, who specialized in the production of earthenwares, operated in Cobridge from circa 1816 to 1830 (Godden 1964:596). None of the diagnostic items, however, is in clear association with the foundation. Therefore, they do not lend assistance in the interpretation of that feature.

Only one excavation unit of the block lies entirely on the west, or interior, side of the foundation. That unit is TU 16, which also straddles a proposed downspout line that would run from the kitchen ell to connect with the main drainage trench. Abundant artifacts occurred throughout the upper levels of this particular unit, though they diminished in frequency after Level 4 (30-40 cmbs). Construction debris also was present, including part of a board running perpendicular to the foundation. That board, which appeared to measure 1 in x 8 in, also continued into TU 9, a meter farther west (the original length could not be determined, owing to its fragmentary condition). Although its function was unclear, the board may have served as a floor stringer for a room enclosed by the stone foundation.

Test Unit 3 (9.8N/0). TU 3 was the last unit excavated by Richner during his preliminary testing in 1984. It is located approximately 6 m east of the back door to the main house and 4 m north of the kitchen ell (Figure 10). The unit is believed to lie within an area formerly enclosed or covered by the demolished frame addition.

At the base of Level 2 (20 cmbs) excavators encountered a "pavement" of slate. The 1-m square, of course, did not expose much of that rock surface. Therefore, it was

impossible to determine its function with any confidence. Richner (1984) speculated at the time, however, that the pavement might represent a walkway, a patio, or perhaps flooring for the frame addition. He also noted the presence of numerous artifacts dating from the mid-nineteenth century among the materials recovered (Table 16).

Among the more interesting diagnostic artifacts were several ceramic varieties. In Level 2, for instance, there occurred nine sherds of polychrome painted pearlware, of the sort commonly called "Gaudy Dutch," a sherd of blue sponge-decorated whiteware (possibly pearlware), and a sherd of blue transfer-printed pearlware. Level 3, furthermore, contained 14 sherds of the distinctive Old Blue transfer-printed pearlware representing a single bowl. Like painted wares, the Old Blue style of decoration enjoyed popularity during the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Cleland 1983:36).

Materials yielded in subsequent levels, for the most part, are unremarkable. In all, five levels were excavated in the unit to a maximum depth of 40 cmbs. Lower levels, however, focused only on the north half of the one-meter square.

Test Unit 9 (5.5N/1E). This unit lies midway between the northeast corner of the kitchen ell and the large block excavation previously described (Figure 10). It straddles the line of a proposed downspout leader that would connect to the main drainage trench some 5 m from the house.

Excavation of TU 9 revealed a rather complex sequence of depositional strata in comparison with other units examined during the 1988 field season. Immediately beneath the sod layer was a lens of dense yellow clay, which was underlain by a medium brown, sandy, clayey silt. That, in turn, covered another layer of yellow clay. The floor of Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) showed a concentration of rock, broken concrete, and bricks in the western third of the unit. Artifacts generally seemed to be relatively modern in age, including window glass and wire nails, though two cut nails also were present (Table 17). Brick rubble, slag, charcoal, and animal remains were prevalent throughout the level.

Beneath the second clay layer, which contained much the same sort of artifacts, a medium brown, sandy, clayey silt again occurred. This continued into Level 3 (20-30 cmbs), where it was found to overlie a compacted yellowish brown deposit of the same soils. The lower, lighter colored matrix, however, contained a dense concentration of gravels. Those deposits contained abundant artifacts typical of the middle part of the nineteenth century. Ceramics, such as scalloped edgewares, painted, and annular wares (Cleland 1983:31; Lofstrom, Tordoff, and George 1982:10), white clay pipestems, terra-cotta stub-stemmed pipe fragments, and embossed storage jar sherds all are generally indicative of the decades immediately prior to the Civil War. More modern items, such as wire nails, were also present, however, indicating that they are either mixed deposits or the product of long-term accumulation.

The floor of Level 3 was littered with numerous artifacts and animal remains. In addition, a large wooden beam or board lay flat with its long axis oriented east-west, or perpendicular with the east elevation of the kitchen ell. Two dowels could be observed in the wood, suggesting that it was part of a larger construction. The use of dowels rather than nails also tends to suggest an early date for the structural element.

Beyond that point, artifacts occurred less frequently in the unit, though animal remains were still present in good numbers. The incidence of decomposing brick rubble, however, increased dramatically, with a concentration of such materials at the unit's northeast corner in Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) and its southwest corner in Level 5 (40-50 cmbs). The fact that the bricks were badly degraded indicates that they were low-fired, soft-paste specimens typical of the early nineteenth century.

By Level 6 (50-60 cmbs) the only cultural materials observed in TU 9 were small brick fragments that were not collected. The soil matrix at that level consisted of a mottled light brown and yellowish brown, sandy clay. It became more homogeneous through Level 7 (60-70 cmbs), at which point cultural materials were no longer present. Only a small, marble-sized, spherical stone and a single chert flake were recovered from high in the Level 7 stratum.

The north and west unit profiles clearly show the complexity of soil deposition in TU 9 (Figure 22). The best interpretation that can be drawn from those observations is that a room of the house once covered this patch of ground. In light of the evidence of a stone foundation in the block excavation a meter farther east, this seems the most logical conclusion. The wooden beam or board in TU 9, therefore, may represent a floor joist or similar structural element. Furthermore, the complicated upper strata of the soil column probably reflect haphazard demolition and filling activities.

Test Unit 12 (3N/0). This atypical unit (0.5 m x 0.5 m) is located against the east foundation of the kitchen ell, approximately midway along that elevation (Figure 10). The unit was placed at this location expressly to examine a small section of the foundation in order to assess its present condition.

Excavation of the unit, however, proved to be a rather fruitless exercise, as a dense concentration of brick rubble and stone inhibited progress through the soils. Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) contained a light brown, mottled, clayey silt, which yielded no artifacts. Against the foundation a parallel line of small rocks extended 15-20 cm into the unit. It did not appear, however, that they were integral parts of the structure.

The sterile upper zone terminated approximately 5 cm into Level 2 (10-20 cmbs). At that point a dark brown, gravelly loam extended across the entire unit floor. Artifacts did occur in that zone, but they were limited to a mere sherd of window glass, one bottle glass sherd, and a freshwater mollusk shell (Table 18). Rocks were abundant in the level, however, and coal cinders were mixed throughout.

Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) exhibited even more randomly distributed rocks, as well as large coal lumps and brickbats. Those were contained in a matrix of light brown silt that took up the western two-thirds of the unit; a yellow silty clay occurred in the eastern third. Unlike the upper levels, the matrix containing the construction rubble now yielded a good number of artifacts. Among the materials collected from Level 3 were window and bottle glass, two ink bottle fragments, two possible cut nails, and several pieces of iron hardware, including a harness buckle. Animal bone also was present.

Much more interesting cultural material came out of Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), including two varieties of decorated nineteenth-century ceramics (painted blue shell-edge and brown transfer-printed wares), a white clay pipestem, panel bottle fragments, and eggshell fragments (not collected). The rubble-filled soil matrix became much more compacted in this level, making excavation rather difficult.

Although the bottom of the foundation lay far below Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), that was the last level excavated in TU 12. At that point, brick rubble and rocks became so dense in the unit floor that excavation could not proceed any further. To do so would have required expansion of the excavation to remove the layer of heavy debris. Restoration planners decided that enough of the foundation had been exposed to evaluate its condition, so it was unnecessary to continue excavation beyond that point.

Aside from exposing a part of the kitchen foundation, TU 12 gave further evidence that an additional room must have been located east of the ell. The concentration of construction debris, coupled with the large number of artifacts this close to the building, strongly suggests the demolition of an addition formerly attached to the rear of the house.

Test Unit 17 (1N/4.5E). This unit is the southernmost of those excavated at the rear of the Frazee-Hynton House in 1988. It lies approximately 5 m from the southwest corner of the kitchen ell (Figure 10). The test unit is also located 3 m south of the block excavation previously described, completely within the path of the driveway leading to the concrete block garage.

In the interest of expediency the entire layer of driveway fill was removed as Level 1, terminating at a depth of approximately 15 cmbs. The compacted organic soil matrix, which contained abundant pea gravel, held a good deal of modern debris (Table 19). Among the artifacts collected from the fill were cut and wire nails, crown closure bottle caps, and wire.

Beneath the driveway fill, the archeological context gave every indication of representing a midden deposit. The concentration of artifacts at that level was dense and included such diverse items as nails, bottle and window glass, stoneware and porcelain ceramics, a horseshoe, crown closure bottle caps, and fabric, as well as animal and plant remains. The dark brown sandy loam of Level 2 (15-20 cmbs) possessed a high organic

content. It also exhibited patches of reddish soil, owing to the frequency of corroded ferrous objects throughout the level.

The excavation of Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) revealed two discrete areas of artifact concentration (Figure 23). The larger of the two areas covered most of the western half, midway through the level. The basin-shaped, organic deposit diminished in size in the course of excavation, trending toward the west profile wall. The loosely compacted, dark, sandy loam was littered with artifacts, including various plain and decorated ceramics, bottle glass, lamp chimney sherds, a shoe sole, and numerous other objects. In addition, many animal bones were present in the pit fill. A somewhat darker zone of soil within the deposit was present in the northwest corner of the unit.

Among the ceramics collected in this level were decal decorated sherds dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Cleland 1983:37-38), unscalloped blue shell-edge whiteware typical of the second half of the nineteenth century (Cleland 1983:31), and a plain whiteware bearing the partial transfer-printed mark (Figure 11F) of Cockson and Chetwynd (or Cockson Chetwynd & Co.). That Cobridge firm was in operation during the period 1867-1875 (Godden 1964:159).

The other area of interest appeared in the southeast corner of the unit at Level 3 (Figure 23). That concentration of ash and charcoal proved to be quite thin, sloping downward from east to west. It contained abundant bottle glass, iron scrap and nails, leather, and lamp chimney fragments, as well as a buckle.

In Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), the ash and charcoal concentration against the south profile terminated, whereas the dark sandy loam deposit in the western part of the unit continued. The latter, however, was now approximately half as large as it was when first observed in Level 3, having diminished in size with increasing depth. Most of the artifacts recovered from TU 17 derived from that deposit, but neither assemblage was interpretable.

The general soil matrix at Level 4 consisted of a medium brown, sandy loam with abundant gravels; no gravels occurred in the darker deposit against the west profile. In addition, a yellowish brown clay with gravels appeared as a narrow strip paralleling the east profile. Since that is on the upslope side of the unit, it is not surprising that a subsoil stratum should be first exposed along the east profile.

Excavation of the next level revealed significant changes in the soil matrix configuration. At the floor of Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), the yellowish brown clay with gravels was dominant, taking up the eastern three-quarters of the unit. The apparent refuse pit along the west profile, however, was still present. Its edge paralleled the west profile at a distance of approximately 25 cm. By this point, however, the brown sandy loam contained only a few nails. The clay subsoil, in contrast, contained no cultural materials at all.

Only 8 cm into the next level, the dark sandy loam feature terminated at 58 cmbs. The unit floor of TU 17 then consisted of the sterile, yellowish brown clay with gravels. No artifacts were recovered from the final few centimeters of feature fill. An auger hole enabled inspection of the soil stratification to a depth of 63 cmbs; the test revealed no evidence of a buried cultural horizon.

Examination of the south profile shows the pitch of sloping strata, as well as the refuse pit's basic configuration. Artifacts collected from that feature suggest that it was used for disposal around the turn of the century and perhaps a bit earlier. It is likely, however, that the fill was deposited in a single episode. No microstrata that would suggest sequential deposition over a period of time could be observed in the profile.

Test Unit 19 (11N/5E). This excavation is the northernmost of those units placed directly behind the Frazee-Hynton House in 1988. It is separated from TU 3 by a distance of 2 m and lies midway between TU 8 and TU 21 (Figure 10). TU 19 is approximately 5 m from the closest point on the standing structure. If the demolished frame addition were still present, however, the unit certainly would lie much nearer to the building.

Test Unit 19 also lies at the edge of the gravel driveway leading to the modern concrete block garage. Accordingly, the upper reaches of that unit contained a dense deposit of compacted gravels in humic soils. The ground surface at this location also sloped markedly from east to west. Therefore, the first level removed from the unit established an arbitrary floor on a plane with the ground surface at the southwest corner stake. Very few materials were collected in the process (Table 20).

Gravels continued to be present in Level 2 (0-10 cmbs), terminating midway through that level. Window glass and numerous wire nails were among the modern debris recovered from this fill layer. Beneath the driveway, however, artifacts representing earlier deposition episodes were present in good number. Furthermore, several bricks still mortared together in common bond and a section of limestone coping lay in the southwest corner. The configuration and attitude of those materials suggest a fallen wall (Figure 24).

The apparent wall segment was left in place while excavations continued in the rest of the unit floor. The general soil matrix proved to be a brown sandy loam containing both rocks and gravels. Through the next few levels, the unit yielded numerous artifacts, including ceramics, pipestems, cut nails, and glass, as well as abundant animal remains. Two marked ceramic sherds found in Level 3 (10-20 cmbs), and one in Level 4 (20-30 cmbs), derive from a blue transfer-printed ware bearing the "Siam" pattern and mark (Figure 11A) of the English potter Joseph Clementson's Phoenix Works in Shelton, Hanley. Siam was first registered in 1850 and remained popular for many years thereafter (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:338). The mark of "J. CLEMENTSON" occurs on ceramics manufactured during the period circa 1839-1864 (Godden 1964:150; Williams 1978:160). It seems likely, then, that this particular specimen was produced between the years 1850 and 1864. [At

least one other Siam sherd from the same plate, since it articulates, was found in Level 2 of Test Unit 21.]

By the floor of Level 4 (20-30 cmbs), however, patches of a culturally sterile, yellowish clay loam began to appear. The entire unit floor took on that character by 35 cmbs. Nevertheless, several pearlware sherds, a piece of Flow Blue ceramic, and two white clay pipestem fragments were recovered from the level, indicating relatively early deposition. Lofstrom, Tordoff, and George (1982:9) note that Flow Blue was introduced in the 1840s and dropped out of favor by the 1860s. A single piece of chert, perhaps a flake, is the only item recovered from Level 4 that suggests a prehistoric component.

Level 5 (30-40 cmbs) proved to be sterile. Further, an auger hole taken from its floor to a depth of 63 cmbs revealed no evidence of a buried soil horizon that might indicate another occupation zone. Accordingly, work on TU 19 was discontinued.

Test Unit 20 (3N/4.5E). This test unit lies between TU 17 and the five-unit block excavation, having a meter of separation both north and south. Situated approximately at the center of the gravel driveway, the unit is also 5 m from the east elevation of the kitchen ell (Figure 10).

As with TU 17, the upper layer of compacted gravels was removed as Level 1 of TU 20. The bottom of the driveway fill in this case, however, was much shallower (7 cmbs). Artifacts were present in the fill, though most of them were rather recent in age (Table 21).

Immediately below the gravel layer was a zone of black cinders, slag, and coal fragments. That zone gave way to a mottled brown sandy silt. Gravels were present in both of those layers, though not to the degree that was true of the first level. A considerable amount of historic debris was contained in those strata, which were excavated as discrete units within Level 2 (7-24 cmbs). Few of the items recovered, however, appeared to be temporally diagnostic, and those that could be dated with some precision were of the twentieth century.

Continued excavation of TU 20 resulted in copious amounts of artifacts being collected. In Level 3 (24-30 cmbs), numerous pieces of bottle and window glass, corroded nails, and other materials were present along with numerous animal bones, some of which show signs of butchering. The floor of Level 3 primarily consisted of a gray, sandy clay with gravels mixed with a medium brown silt.

At Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), culturally sterile deposits were beginning to appear along the eastern edge of the unit. A strip of yellow sandy gravel extended 20-30 cm into the unit from that profile wall. Owing to the fact that bedding of the soil strata in this part of the site slopes downward from east to west, most of the unit still contained a medium brown

silt loam. Artifacts continued to be plentiful in that organic zone, especially nineteenth-century ceramics.

In Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), the organic deposit further diminished in size. Several nineteenth-century ceramic sherds were present in that matrix, including eight blue shell-edge sherds from a single plate, as well as nails and bottle glass. The level also yielded a scrap of cloth and part of a delicate medicine vial. Level 5, however, was the last in TU 20 to produce cultural materials. The unit henceforth consisted of culturally sterile sand and gravels.

Test Unit 21 (9N/3.5E): Situated midway between the five-unit block excavation and TU 19 to the north, TU 21 was shifted 0.5 m off the regular interval grid (Figure 10). This owes to the fact that the proposed drainage line would angle slightly west at this location, forming a curve. As with the other units in this general area, TU 21 also fell within the path of the gravel and cinder driveway leading to the modern garage.

Level 1 (0-23 cmbs) was excavated to the base of the driveway fill. Artifacts in that layer were numerous, but unremarkable (Table 22). Most appeared modern in age, though a few items, such as a clay marble and a partial milkglass lid liner from a storage jar, could represent late nineteenth-century debris.

The second level, which primarily consisted of a dark brown sandy loam, yielded nearly double the number of artifacts, many of which certainly are nineteenth-century products. One section of an aqua panel bottle was embossed with letters that would have read "GENUINE ESSENCE" if the legend were complete (Figure 11D). A similar bottle is reported by Fike (1987:117), though he does not offer any information on the specimen other than its dimensions and general appearance. Since such products were popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, however, it seems likely that the bottle would date from that period. A single sherd of the Joseph Clementson "Siam" pattern transfer print (circa 1850-1864) also was recovered from Level 2 (23-33 cmbs), as was a fragmented stub-stem terra cotta smoking-pipe.

At the base of Level 2, a patch of dense clay appeared in the northeast corner of the unit. The deposit, which stretched diagonally from the midpoint of the north profile to the midpoint of the east profile, appeared to be devoid of cultural materials. The deposit persisted through the next several levels; however, its size diminished somewhat with greater depth.

Level 3 (33-43 cmbs) yielded barely a tenth of the artifacts held by Level 2. Excavations, however, revealed an interesting concentration of stone, brick, and general construction debris in the southwest quarter of the unit. It could not be determined at that point whether the anomaly had any significant artifact associations.

The next level proved more informative on that question (Figure 25). In Level 4 (43-53 cmbs), all of the materials recovered seemed to derive from within the rock and brick concentration. The items were few, however, being limited to a sherd of yellowware and one of whiteware. Ten bone fragments, six of which exhibited butchering marks, also were found, but may derive from a single bone.

The concentration in Level 5 took on a circular form; outside diameter of the circle was approximately 50 cm. The center of the circle was a clean silty clay that did not contain any rock or brick. The feature's appearance, therefore, was consistent with a rock-lined pit. There was no indication, however, of the charring that might be expected if the feature were a fire pit.

This continued to be the case as excavation proceeded within the rock concentration to a depth of 85 cmbs, at which point the pit terminated (Figure 26). The dark central fill was found to contain two deer teeth, three cut nails, and what appeared to be parts of a leather shoe. These provide little insight into what the feature might represent. The fact that no modern materials were found in the fill, however, suggests that the rock concentration was of somewhat greater age and minimally disturbed.

Interior Excavations

Restoration plans for the Frazee-Hynton House also called for removal of earth from its kitchen crawlspace in order to improve ventilation beneath the flooring. Therefore, it was necessary to sample the soils under the kitchen floor before they were removed, and four small test units were excavated (Figure 27). In addition to the exploration for whatever archeological resources might be present, the interior excavations also served a purpose in providing information on current conditions of the kitchen foundation at several locations (Figure 28).

Upon our arrival at the project area, the kitchen flooring already had been removed by Recreation Area maintenance workers; only the floor joists remained. Supervisory Park Ranger Rory Robinson, a paraprofessional archeologist at Cuyahoga Valley, had examined the dirt subfloor shortly after removal of the decking. At that time, he collected a few artifacts that lay on the surface of the crawlspace. Those materials are summarized under the column heading "1988" in Table 23.

No discrete period of the available field time was set aside specifically for work in the kitchen crawlspace. Rather, it seemed most reasonable to defer work in that area until such times when outdoor activities could not be undertaken. Thus, in the event of rain, the crew was able to redirect efforts from outdoor excavation to testing of the interior subfloor (Figure 29).

When work first began inside the Frazee-Hynton House, it quickly became evident that much of the dirt floor in the crawl-space was fill. The soils excavated in the four test

units, however, were by no means culturally sterile. To the contrary, they contained numerous artifacts, ranging in age from mid-nineteenth-century items, such as mocha decorated ceramics, to modern materials, such as two coins bearing recent mint dates. Owing to the range of materials found in direct association with one another, it was clear that the fill beneath the kitchen floor was highly disturbed and the assemblage mixed (Table 24).

As expected, the soils also were extremely dry, having been denied moisture since construction of the ell addition. Accordingly, it was impossible to discern any differences in soil color, texture, or condition that might offer clues of interpretive significance. All interior deposits appeared essentially the same—powder dry and dusty. The absence of any distinct features or apparent artifact patternings, therefore, suggested that there was little need to be concerned about specific proveniences in the crawlspace.

The artifacts taken from the Frazee-Hynton House kitchen crawlspace have only limited interpretive value. Since no context can be established for the items, other than "beneath the kitchen floor," even the diagnostic materials cannot be used to date cultural features or help determine functions of discrete areas. They might, however, provide further evidence concerning economic status and other general qualitative matters when taken into consideration with other data derived from the site.

For that reason, Recreation Area workers involved with postfield removal of the crawlspace fill also made a collection of artifacts encountered in the process. Those materials, which are summarized under the column heading "1989" in Table 23, exhibit a broad diversity. Not only are the specimens indicative of considerable time depth, again ranging from the Civil War era to recent years, but they also comprise a great diversity of types. All, however, are consistent with a domestic context of utilization.

Construction Monitoring Phase

Late in the summer of 1988, the author and two other members of the Frazee-Hynton excavation crew returned to Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area to conduct archeological investigations on sections of the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath (Noble 1989). Coincidentally, on September 1-2, 1988, local maintenance personnel were to install the Frazee-Hynton drainage system. Therefore, it was possible for the MWAC crew to monitor operations in lieu of the paraprofessional archeologist originally assigned to that task.

Two purposes were served by monitoring the drainage installation. First, the archeological team was able to direct the backhoe operator away from certain areas that were identified in March as being archeologically sensitive. Second, the team closely observed all excavations in order to detect and record the incidence of additional cultural resources before they could be obliterated by the backhoe.

Of primary concern in the former case were the locations of the stone foundation remnant and the presumed privy vault. The path of the drainage line, as designed, would have brought the trenches in perilously close proximity with those features. In fact, both probably would have been partially destroyed if their locations had not been delineated during the archeological testing/data recovery phase. It was possible to shift the drainage alignment slightly in order to avoid disturbing those known features without affecting the ability of the system to function properly.

Observation of the trench excavation was also productive, though little new information was gathered in the process of trenching. Most of the alignment, by design, passed through areas where archeological deposition was relatively slight or where controlled excavations already had been performed. As a result, there were only a few instances where prudence demanded suspension of operations while the archeologists examined trench profiles and other exposed surfaces.

Most of the materials collected as a consequence of the monitoring routine, not surprisingly, derived from the area immediately behind the main structure. Better than 50 percent of the alignment in that area was excavated in the spring, but approximately five discontinuous lineal meters of proposed trench had not been collected (Figure 10). Artifacts brought up in confined areas by the backhoe were retrieved for incorporation with the site assemblage collected systematically earlier that year (Tables 25-27).

Excavation of the main drainage trench and its connectors also provided an opportunity for the archeological team to examine additional elements of the foundation remnant that parallels the alignment. Although disturbance of the feature was kept to a minimum, thanks to locational information gathered in the spring, trenching did expose the foundation over a greater distance. The field archeologists were also able to plot the location of what appeared to be a nearby brick walkway (Figure 30).

Although the monitoring efforts did not turn up anything of startling importance, that fact only underscores the value of the preliminary testing. Information gathered in the spring of the year was useful for steering the backhoe away from areas that were believed to hold potentially significant archeological deposits. Construction monitoring was an additional precaution against disturbing substantial archeological remains. Thanks to the earlier testing phase, the probability of such an event during construction was relatively slight.

CONCLUSION

Excavations at the historic Frazee-Hynton house in 1988 were prompted by a proposed development at the site, which has since been implemented. An interceptor drain was needed in order to reduce groundwater problems that have plagued the structure for many years. Further, in order to make that new drainage system effective for stabilization of the structure, it was necessary to design its location in an area where archeological deposits were already known to exist. Accordingly, the investigations reported here were undertaken expressly to mitigate the adverse effects of construction on the cultural resource base.

It was clear at the outset, however, that the actual construction impacts would be rather limited. Although a backhoe would be used for installation of the drainage system, the required trench would be not more than a meter deep, nor half a meter wide. Further, much of it would pass through areas where the probability of encountering archeological deposits was relatively low. As a result, excavation efforts focused primarily on the area immediately to the rear of the structure, where remains were known to be concentrated.

As noted in the description of excavations, the percentage of the development zone investigated was quite high. In fact, archeological testing in the back yard exceeded 50 percent of the area that would be disturbed by installation of the drainage system. The entire testing program, however, obtained information on a very small portion of the total site—less than two percent. Further, most of the data was derived from points in close proximity to the house (indeed, some units were located within a part of the structure that had been demolished). Therefore, the archeological data set, though representative of deposits located within the development zone, is probably not representative of the Frazee-Hynton site as a whole.

Moreover, it is apparent that many of the deposits excavated are mixed. The association of temporally disparate diagnostic artifacts in close proximity provides a measure of the degree to which the grounds already have been disturbed. Given the apparent amount of construction and demolition that has occurred about the site throughout its history, this observation must come as no great surprise. Nevertheless, it must also come as no great disappointment, for such disturbances were part of the structure's evolution through time and are important by-products of historical processes in themselves.

In addition, the archeological investigations revealed the presence of several cultural features, including a remnant building foundation and a privy. Of course, constraints placed upon the testing program by the scope of the construction project precluded thorough examination of those features. Accordingly, their full potential to contribute information on occupation of the Frazee-Hynton site will not be realized until there exists a compelling reason to excavate those features completely.

A similar statement can be made concerning the entire data set from Frazee-Hynton. The interpretive utility of the 22 test units excavated outside the structure in 1984 and 1988

is extremely limited at present. The data points are few and often far between, offering but a narrow view of the archeological site. Only with the analysis of evidence derived from more widespread data recovery will it be possible to place the existing information in its proper context.

One could not reasonably expect grand conclusions on the past condition to emerge from archeological investigations such as those reported here. One might just as well expect to comprehend a novel by reading only a few sentences on each page. Nevertheless, though the individual sentences in a book may not be fully understood on their own, they do make sense when they are read in the context of others about them.

Conversely, one's understanding of a novel will doubtless be diminished in relation to the number of passages excised from its text. In a like way, an archeological site cannot be understood fully if critical parts of it are destroyed. It is essential, therefore, that steps be taken to preserve as much of the archeological context as possible prior to the implementation of ground-disturbing developments.

That, of course, is the rationale supporting historic preservation law and National Park Service policy relating to cultural resources management. It is also the reason for undertaking the archeological investigations at Frazee-Hynton. Although the site's integrity was violated to some extent with a backhoe, much of the data was preserved before construction began through controlled excavation and appropriate documentation of the development zone. In isolation, those data may not possess obvious meaning. Nevertheless, future investigations at the site may yet provide a framework sufficient for their comprehension. Only then will it be possible to assess the significance of data preserved as a consequence of the 1988 archeological project.

Although no determination of the site's research significance can be made at this time, it should be clear that the Frazee-Hynton site has great potential to contribute meaningfully to our understanding of the past. This, in part, owes to the fact that other comparable sites exist in the Cuyahoga Valley, some of which already have been excavated. These, and other sites in the Midwest, can provide broader contexts in which the Frazee-Hynton data may be interpreted.

Among the general areas of inquiry that might yet be addressed with data from the Frazee-Hynton House are those concerning changing adaptations from the opening decades of the nineteenth century through modern times. Similarities and differences in material culture that obtain between this site and others in the region can be highly informative. For example, the effects of the Ohio and Erie Canal, as well as subsequent developments in transportation, can be measured in terms of exotic commodity flow. The presence or absence of certain products in deposits representing different periods at Frazee-Hynton and other sites may be indicative of their availability. Conclusions might also be drawn from the same data concerning the socio-economic status of site occupants here and elsewhere over time.

By virtue of its listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the local historical significance of the Frazee-Hynton House already has been acknowledged. That determination, however, was made on the basis of the structure's architectural qualities and its association with certain personages important in the early settlement history of the area. Archeological matters were not considered as part of that nomination.

It is apparent now that archeological deposits are directly associated with the standing structure, and further, that they may contribute an additional dimension to its significance. Although it is not yet clear to what extent the site may be able to yield information important to our understanding of historical processes, the limited areas tested in 1984 and 1988 demonstrate the survival of intact cultural features and dense concentrations of historic debris. Site integrity is not pristine, to be sure, but there is no indication that disturbances are so severe as to obliterate all comprehension of the deposits.

Accordingly, it is essential that managers recognize the need to maintain vigilance over the cultural resources associated with the Frazee-Hynton House. The drainage system development that prompted the investigations reported here, of course, was installed within months of the 1988 testing program. It is likely, however, that additional ground-disturbing activities will ensue in conjunction with restoration of the structure and preparation of the grounds for visitor use. Any such undertakings should be reviewed early in the planning stages to determine what needs must be met for continued compliance with all federal historic preservation statutes and National Park Service policies.

REFERENCES CITED

Brose, David S.
1981 Archaeological Investigations in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit and Cuyahoga Counties, Ohio. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Cleland, Charles E.
1983 *A Computer Compatible System for the Categorization, Enumeration and Retrieval of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Archaeological Material Culture, Part II, Manual for Identification and Classification.* Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.

Coysh, A. W., and R. K. Henrywood
1982 *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery, 1780-1880.* Baron Publishers, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

Croxford, Carol
1986 The Stephen Frazee House. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Deak, Istvan
1979 *The Lawful Revolution: Louis Kossuth and the Hungarians, 1848-1849.* Columbia University Press, New York.

Fike Richard E.
1987 *The Bottle Book.* Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City.

Gieck, Jack
1988 *A Photo Album of Ohio's Canal Era, 1825-1913.* The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks.* Bonanza Books, New York.

Hunt, William J., Jr.
1986 *An Assessment of Archeological Resources Associated with Several Structures in Historic Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio.* National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Reports. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Komlos, John H.
1973 *Louis Kossuth in America, 1851-1852.* East European Institute, Buffalo, New York.

Lee, Alfred M.
1983 Test Excavations at the Stanford House: A Preliminary Report. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Lofstrom, Edward
1976 An Analysis of Temporal Change in a 19th-Century Ceramic Assemblage from Fort Snelling, Minnesota. *Minnesota Archaeologist* 35(1):16-47.

Lofstrom, Ted, Jeffrey P. Tordoff, and Douglas C. George
1982 A Seriation of Historic Earthenwares in the Midwest, 1780-1870. *Minnesota Archaeologist* 41(1):3-29.

Morgan, Hal
1987 *Symbols of America.* Penguin Books, New York.

Munsey, Cecil
1970 *The Illustrated Guide to Collecting Bottles.* Hawthorn Books, New York.

Musgrave, D. K., and D. M. Holloran
1980 *Soil Survey of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.* USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C.

Noble, Allen G.
1984 *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape,* Volume 1. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

Noble, Vergil E.
1988 *Report of an Archeological Survey along the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit County, Ohio.* National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Reports. Lincoln, Nebraska.

1989 *Further Archeological Investigations along the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit County, Ohio.* National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Reports. Lincoln, Nebraska.

1992 *Final Report on a Phased Archeological Survey along the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath in Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Summit and Cuyahoga Counties, Ohio.* Technical Report No. 13. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Price, Cynthia
1979 *19th Century Ceramics in the Eastern Ozark Border Region.* Center for Archaeological Research, Southwestern Missouri State University, Monograph No. 1. Springfield.

Richner, Jeffrey
1984 Archeological test excavations at the Frazee House, CUVA. Memorandum on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1992 *Archeological Excavation at Site 33-Cu-314: A Mid-Nineteenth Century Structure on the Ohio and Erie Canal.* Technical Report No. 14. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Rossillon, Mitzi
1984 *Archeology of the Stanford House.* National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Reports. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Rulau, Russell, and George J. Fuld
1972 American Game Counters. *TAMS Journal* 12(6), Part II. Token and Medal Society, Racine, Wisconsin.

Scrattish, Nick
1985 *Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area/Ohio.* National Park Service Historic Resource Study No. NPS D-21. Denver Service Center, Denver.

U. S. Government Printing Office
1917 *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office*, January-June. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Unrau, Harlan, and Nick Scrattish
1984 *Ohio and Erie Canal, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area/Ohio.* National Park Service Historic Structure Report No. NPS 2216. Denver Service Center, Denver.

Williams, Petra
1978 *Staffordshire Romantic Transfer Patterns.* Fountain House East, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Table 1. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 2.

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Window glass, clear	6	-	6
Bottle glass, clear	15	-	15
Bottle glass, amber or brown	3	-	3
Bottle glass, cobalt blue	1	-	1
Button, pressed glass	1	-	1
Nail, wire	6	-	6
Nail, cut	14	-	14
Nail, unidentified	38	-	38
Crown cap fragment	4	-	4
Cuprous rivet	1	-	1
Whiteware, plain	15	-	15
Whiteware, annular/relief molded	1	-	1
Pearlware (?)	1	-	1
Brick fragment	38	2	40
Flake, chert	5	-	5
Bone, mammal	13	-	13
Pipe bowl, white clay	2	-	2
Total	164	2	166

Table 2. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 4.

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Whiteware, plain	3	1	-	4
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	5	-	5
Window glass, clear	-	1	-	1
Window glass, aqua	6	20	-	26
Bottle glass, clear	3	12	-	15
Bottle glass, aqua	-	5	-	5
Bottle glass, dk. green	-	1	-	1
Bottle glass, brown	2	-	-	2
Plastic button	4	-	-	4
Bone, mammal	5	9	-	14
Tooth, mammal	-	1	-	1
Bone, bird	1	-	-	1
Stoneware drain tile	-	7	1	8
Slate	-	1	-	1
Brick, partial	1	-	-	1
Nail, cut	-	3	2	5
Nail, wire	10	18	3	31
Nail, unidentified	4	17	-	21
Iron ring	1	-	-	1
Iron staple	1	-	-	1
Cuprous wire	1	-	-	1
Composite collar button	-	2	-	2
Zinc jar lid fragment	-	2	-	2
Total	42	105	6	153

Table 3. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 5.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4a	4b	5	Total
Stoneware drainage tile	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Whiteware, blue shell edge	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, green transfer print	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Yellowware	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Earthenware, red	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	1	7	2	-	-	-	10
Window glass, aqua	2	87	5	1	1	2	98
Window glass, brown	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Window glass, cobalt	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, dk. green	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Bottle glass, amber	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Bottle glass, amythest	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Bottle glass, clear	6	25	4	-	-	-	35
Bottle glass, aqua	-	22	3	-	1	-	26
Glass, melted	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass bead	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	4	12	8	-	-	-	24
Tooth, mammal	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Bone, bird	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Shell	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brass fitting	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Lead bottle seal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Copper penny (1920)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	1	9	3	-	-	-	13
Nail, wire	4	18	3	-	-	-	25
Nail, unidentified	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Crown cap fragment	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Iron strap	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron bolt	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sheet iron	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Metal wheel or cog	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron nut & bolt	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Flake, chert	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total	37	216	37	2	3	2	297

Level 4a: general area
Level 4b: from dark stain in NE corner

Table 4. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 8.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Whiteware, painted	-	2	-	-	2
Whiteware, polychrome	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, dk. blue transfer print	-	-	2	-	2
Whiteware, scalloped	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	2	16	2	20
Earthenware, red	-	3	1	-	4
Porcelain	-	1	-	-	1
Pearlware	-	-	-	2	2
Ceramic insulator	-	1	-	-	1
Stoneware drainage tile	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, amber	1	-	3	-	4
Bottle glass, aqua	-	25	14	1	40
Bottle glass, clear	-	20	5	-	25
Bottle glass, green	-	-	1	-	1
Milkglass	-	-	1	-	1
Window glass, aqua	-	1	4	-	5
Glass, burned	-	-	3	-	3
Lamp chimney glass	-	1	-	-	1
Shell	-	-	2	-	2
Plastic	-	2	-	-	2
Leather	-	1	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	12	11	5	28
Tooth, mammal	-	-	1	-	1
Metal, tin-plate	-	1	-	-	1
Iron grommet	-	3	-	-	3
Sheet iron	-	3	-	-	3
Iron bar	-	2	-	-	2
Iron ring	-	1	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	-	1	-	3	4
Nut & bolt assembly	-	1	-	-	1
Iron bolt	-	1	-	-	1
Cuprous wire	-	1	-	-	1
Iron scrap	-	2	-	-	2
Nail, cut	-	-	-	2	2
Nail, wire	1	-	-	-	1

Table 4. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Nail, unidentified	-	32	17	5	54
Metal, machine part	-	-	1	-	1
Metal, chain link	-	2	-	-	2
Tar paper	1	-	-	-	1
Flake, chert	1	-	1	2	4
Total	5	121	85	22	233

Table 5. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 22.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Window glass, clear	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	7
Window glass, aqua	-	13	7	-	1	1	-	22
Tumbler glass, clear	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Bottle glass, aqua	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	1	9	15	2	2	4	13	46
Bottle glass, solarized	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	7
Bottle glass, amber	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Melted glass	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glass marble	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass button	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hard rubber button	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Metal button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	-	5	-	-	1	-	3	9
Nail, wire	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	8
Nail, unidentified	-	41	73	21	1	-	2	138
Iron band	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cuprous wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Metal, unidentified	-	9	11	12	12	-	-	44
Crown cap fragment	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	10
Fabric sample	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Porcelain, decal dec.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ironstone	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Stoneware, grey	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Earthenware, blue glaze	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, polychrome	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	9	7	1	1	2	-	20
Whiteware, mold relief	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	14	-	5	1	3	3	26
Bone, butchered mammal	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	8
Bone, bird	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bone pipestem	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Shell	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Hairpin, tortoise shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table 5. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Asbestos	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Slate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cinder	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mortar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	5	115	140	56	27	22	27	392

Note: Levels 5, 6, and 7 represent the north 1/2 of the unit.

Table 6. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 1.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Stone	-	-	-	1	1
Charcoal	2	-	-	-	2
Cinder	1	-	-	-	1
Coal	1	1	-	-	2
Brick fragment	3	1	8	19	31
Shell, mollusk	3	1	4	3	11
Bone/Tooth, mammal	-	9	8	9	26
Cartridge casing, .22 cal.	1	-	-	-	1
Redware, unglazed	1	-	-	-	1
Redware, brown slip	-	-	2	-	2
Stoneware, Albany slip	1	-	-	1	2
Stoneware, salt glaze	-	1	-	-	1
Stoneware, slip decorated	-	1	-	-	1
Earthenware, cream-colored	-	-	2	-	2
Whiteware, plain	-	-	2	2	4
Whiteware, blue shell edge	-	1	-	-	1
Whiteware, green shell edge	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, polychrome painted	-	4	2	-	6
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, brown transfer print	-	-	-	1	1
Pearlware, undecorated	-	6	1	-	7
Porcelain	-	1	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	1	-	-	-	1
Coin, commemorative (Kossuth)	-	-	1	-	1
Ferrous Wire, 2-strand	1	-	-	-	1
Iron hardware, unidentified	1	3	-	-	4
Wing latch, iron	-	-	1	-	1
Nail, wire	12	3	-	-	15
Nail, cut	2	20	6	-	28
Staple, iron	-	-	1	-	1
Window glass, clear	2	7	13	-	22
Pressed glass, clear	-	2	-	-	2
Milkglass jar base	1	-	-	-	1
Milkglass lid liner	1	1	-	-	2
Bottle glass, clear	4	8	-	-	12
Bottle glass, green	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle glass, solarized	-	6	-	-	6
Pipebowl frag., white clay	-	1	-	-	1
Total	38	78	51	38	205

Table 7. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 6.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Whiteware, plain	1	4	2	-	7
Whiteware, painted	-	-	3	1	4
Whiteware, blue edge	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, cranberry transfer print	-	-	1	4	5
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	3	3
Whiteware, brown/white	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, polychrome	-	-	-	2	2
Redware	-	-	1	1	2
Pearlware (?)	-	-	6	4	10
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	2	1	-	3
Stoneware, mustard glaze	-	3	-	-	3
Porcelain	-	1	-	-	1
Glass, burned	1	-	-	-	1
Glass, thermometer	2	-	-	-	2
Window glass, aqua	-	10	13	-	23
Bottle glass, solarized	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	-	1	-	-	1
Bone, bird	1	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	6	6	19	31
Tooth, mammal	-	-	-	1	1
Shell	1	3	-	-	4
Brick, whole	-	-	-	1	1
Brick, partial	4	-	-	-	4
Nail, cut	-	11	2	-	13
Nail, wire	-	14	1	-	15
Nail, unidentified	-	12	13	-	25
Metal, unidentified	-	5	2	-	7
Iron staple	-	2	-	-	2
Iron washer	-	2	-	-	2
Spike, wire	-	-	-	1	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	1	2	3
Total	10	77	54	39	180

Table 8. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 10.

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Whiteware, brown & white	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, mold dec.	-	3	-	3
Porcelain	-	1	-	1
Coarse earthenware, cream	-	1	-	1
Bottle glass, amber	1	7	-	8
Bottle glass, clear	1	15	2	18
Bottle glass, aqua	-	8	2	10
Glass, blue molded	-	-	1	1
Window glass, aqua	-	20	2	22
Glass, corrugated	-	1	-	1
Nail, cut	-	2	1	3
Nail, wire	-	4	-	4
Nail, unidentified	1	22	3	26
Bone, mammal	-	28	-	28
Bone, bird	-	1	-	1
Shell	-	2	-	2
Mortar	-	10	-	10
Slag	-	2	-	2
Brick	-	2	1	3
Iron screw	-	1	-	1
Iron horseshoe	-	1	-	1
Brass lamp burner	-	1	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	1	1
Shotgun shell case	-	-	1	1
Aluminum cap	-	-	1	1
Total	3	132	16	151

Table 9. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 13.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Earthenware, brown slip	2	1	-	-	-	3
Whiteware	2	1	-	3	-	6
Milkglass lid liner	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	3	12	-	-	-	15
Bottle glass, green	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, brown	-	4	-	-	-	4
Shell	16	5	1	-	-	22
Nail, cut	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nail, wire	2	-	-	-	-	2
Nail, unidentified	-	-	-	-	5	5
Retouched flake, chert	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	26	25	3	4	5	63

Table 10. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 15.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Porcelain, polychrome	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yellowware	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, blue shell-edge	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whiteware, polychrome	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Milkglass bottle frag	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Window glass, clear	1	2	1	10	3	1	18
Bottle glass, clear	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pressed glass, clear	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	7	1	-	-	-	8
Bone, butchered mam	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Tooth, mammal	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Brass grommet	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	5	11	-	8	-	-	24
Nail, wire	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Nail, unidentified	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Iron ring	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Flake, chert	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	13	27	13	21	5	1	80

Table 11. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 7.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Whiteware, plain	1	5	5	2	-	13
Whiteware, painted	-	-	-	1	1	2
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, lt. blue transfer print	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, blue cast	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware	-	-	-	1	-	1
Yellowware	-	-	1	-	-	1
Earthenware, red	1	-	-	-	-	1
Earthenware, yellow glaze	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pipebowl, white clay	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glass stopper, clear	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pressed glass, clear	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, cobalt	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, aqua	1	-	8	2	-	11
Bottle glass, clear	-	-	-	5	-	5
Window glass, clear	-	1	15	-	-	16
Window glass, aqua	-	-	-	3	-	3
Glass button	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shell button	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	2	1	10	12	19	44
Bone, butchered mammal	5	-	5	2	1	13
Bone, bird	-	-	2	-	-	2
Tooth, mammal	-	-	5	5	3	13
Hairpin, hard rubber	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	2	12	-	58	-	72
Nail, wire	8	19	-	13	-	40
Nail, unidentified	-	6	159	12	25	202
Metal, unidentified	4	-	-	-	-	4
Iron screw	1	2	-	-	-	3
Iron staple	-	1	1	-	-	2
Bracelet charm (horn)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sheet iron	-	-	8	-	-	8
Cuprous wire	-	-	1	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	-	-	3	-	-	3
Flat shovel blade	-	-	1	-	-	1
Iron bolt	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	29	50	228	116	52	475

Table 12. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 11.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Bottle glass, amber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	7
Bottle glass, aqua	-	-	-	10	1	2	-	1	14
Bottle glass, green	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Window glass, aqua	-	-	1	15	-	4	-	1	21
Window glass, clear	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mirror glass	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Glass doll eye	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	3	-	-	3	45	5	23	79
Bone, butchered mam	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	6	16
Bone, bird	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tooth	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Shell	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shell button	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	-	3	-	16	6	35	2	-	62
Nail, wire	4	39	16	65	27	33	4	-	188
Nail, unidentified	-	4	-	16	2	10	-	15	47
Iron staple	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sheet iron	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Iron screw	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Iron tack	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron cotter pin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Iron washer	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Iron pulley loop	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron hook	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron bar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron rod	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Camshaft rod (?)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scrap iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cartridge case, .22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cuprous wire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cuprous clasp	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lead shot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	7
Whiteware, green decal, molded	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whiteware, shell-edge	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Yellowware	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10

Table 12. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Pearlware	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Earthenware, Albany slip	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ironstone, plain	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Porcelain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clay marble	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cinder	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peach pit	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Wood	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	13	70	26	147	52	158	15	49	530

Table 13. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 14.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Iron washer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Nail, wire	1	17	23	-	-	-	-	3	-	44
Nail, unidentified	-	-	4	58	79	54	-	-	-	195
Railroad spike	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Sheet iron	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Cuprous wire	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Crown cap fragment	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Iron scrap	-	-	3	-	2	9	-	-	-	14
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	5	11	15	1	2	-	-	-	34
Yellowware	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	-	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	13
Whiteware, gilt dec.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Clay marble	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bone, mammal	-	1	3	1	6	10	-	-	1	22
Bone, butchered mam.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tooth	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Shell	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, solar	-	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	10
Bottle glass, clear	-	-	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	13
Window glass, lt. green	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Window glass, aqua	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	11
Glass button	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Milkglass lid liner	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
Glass, melted amber	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hard rubber button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Copper slug	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pencil lead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Shoe heel, leather	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	2	31	77	96	114	88	0	7	2	417

Table 14. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 16.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Porcelain insulator	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Porcelain	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, polychrome	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	1	-	1	2	-	-	4
Earthenware, annular	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Earthenware, red	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneware	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, brown slip	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, black and brown slip	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leather	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Synthetic	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bottle glass, cobalt	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, brown	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	6	1	53	-	-	-	60
Bottle glass, aqua	-	1	-	6	-	-	7
Glass insulator, solar	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Window glass, clear	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Window glass, aqua	-	2	13	2	-	-	17
Window glass, brown	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass, melted	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Glass, unidentified	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Glass, blue	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Milkglass lid liner	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	7	1	8	10	9	-	35
Bone, butchered mam	9	-	1	-	-	-	10
Tooth	2	1	-	10	-	-	13
Shell	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pencil w/ ferrule	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cartridge, .22 short	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric cable connector	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tire valve stem	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nail, cut	9	7	71	9	-	2	98
Nail, wire	55	27	99	19	-	-	200
Nail, undidentified	4	3	23	5	-	-	35
Iron wrench	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron chisel	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron bolt	-	-	1	3	-	-	4

Table 14. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Unidentifed fitting	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron staple	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Crown cap fragment	2	6	8	-	-	-	16
Iron loop	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron bar	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Iron bar ring	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron screw	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Iron scrap	1	-	3	4	-	-	8
Iron pin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
White metal buckle	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cuprous wire	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Flake, chert	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Molded lead object	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	125	52	314	71	11	2	575

Table 15. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 18.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Porcelain insulator	1	-	-	-	-	1
Porcelain figurine frag.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	3	1	-	-	-	4
Coarse redware, ungl	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, green	-	3	-	-	-	3
Bottle glass, solarized	-	2	2	-	-	4
Bottle glass, clear	8	2	1	-	-	11
Window glass, clear	1	5	1	-	2	9
Milkglass button	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	1	5	1	-	-	7
Bone, butchered mammal	1	1	-	-	-	2
Tooth	1	1	2	-	1	5
Shell	3	-	-	-	-	3
Nail, wire	54	59	-	1	-	114
Nail, cut	5	6	-	-	-	11
Nail, unidentified	-	3	16	-	1	20
Iron bolt	-	3	3	-	-	6
Iron scrap	3	1	1	-	-	5
Iron nut/bolt assembly	-	1	-	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	-	4	-	-	-	4
Iron screw	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron strap	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron wire	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clay marble	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cloth/fabric	-	1	-	-	-	1
Biface, chert	-	-	1	-	-	1
Flake, chert	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	85	101	29	2	4	221

Table 16. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 3.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Button, milkglass	1	-	-	-	1
Window glass, clear	3	24	1	14	42
Bottle glass, clear	8	-	-	-	8
Stoneware, salt-glazed	1	-	-	-	1
Bone/Tooth, mammal	14	46	26	49	135
Scale, fish	-	-	-	28	28
Shell	-	7	-	-	7
Porcelain	1	-	-	-	1
Pearlware	1	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, Old Blue	-	-	-	14	14
Pearlware, polychrome	9	-	-	-	9
Whiteware, plain	4	30	2	2	38
Whiteware, mold decorated	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	1	1	-	-	2
Whiteware, brown transfer print	-	2	-	1	3
Whiteware, blue sponge dec.	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, blue glazed	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, luster decorated	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, painted	-	-	-	6	6
Pipebowl frag, white clay	-	-	3	-	3
Pipestem, white clay	3	-	-	-	3
Pipestem, white clay, fluted	2	-	-	-	2
Nail, wire	8	-	-	-	8
Nail, cut	4	-	-	-	4
Nail, unidentified	7	13	-	-	20
Button, brass	1	-	-	-	1
Brick fragment	10	1	-	4	15
Mortar, lime	2	-	-	-	2
Cinder	1	-	-	-	1
Coal	2	-	-	-	2
Chert	1	-	-	-	1
Total	88	124	32	118	362

Table 17. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 9.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Whiteware, plain	-	3	40	12	-	-	-	55
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, painted	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Stoneware, Bristol slip	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, plain	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Pearlware, painted	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, annular	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, blue transfer print	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneware drain tile	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Window glass, aqua	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Window glass, clear	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	16
Bottle glass, aqua	-	1	31	-	-	-	-	32
Bottle glass, very dark	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, clear	-	7	44	-	-	-	-	51
Milkglass lid liner	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mirror glass	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glass button	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Shell button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Cinder/clinker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone button	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	1	-	34	7	-	-	-	42
Bone, butchered mammal	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Bone, bird	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Tooth, mammal	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Shell	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Crown cap fragment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron wire	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
Iron hardware	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Nail, cut	2	1	27	1	-	-	-	31
Nail, wire	4	8	33	-	1	-	-	46
Nail, unidentified	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20

Table 17. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Lead, flat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Electrical tape	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Board w/ dowels	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spherical stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Flake, chert	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	19	26	286	29	2	0	2	364

Table 18. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 12.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Bottle glass, clear	-	1	4	5	10
Window glass, clear	-	1	15	5	21
Ink bottle fragment	-	-	2	-	2
Shell	-	1	-	-	1
Bone, bird	-	-	1	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	-	1	5	6
Bone, butchered mammal	-	-	-	1	1
Iron buckle	-	-	1	-	1
Nail, unidentified	-	-	2	-	2
Iron hardware	-	-	1	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, brown transfer print	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, plain	-	-	-	1	1
Iron plumbing plate	-	-	-	1	1
Total	0	3	27	21	51

Table 19. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 17.

Description	Level 1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	5	Total
Window glass, clear	-	25	26	-	-	-	-	-	51
Window glass, aqua	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, aqua	-	2	14	1	1	1	-	-	19
Bottle glass, green	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, clear	-	5	15	1	1	-	-	-	22
Bottle glass, brown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lamp chimney, clear	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Milkglass lid liner	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glass bead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	2	6	8	2	-	5	-	-	23
Bone, butchered mam.	1	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	8
Tooth	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Brick	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shell	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron button	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron washer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron hardware	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Iron wire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, wrought	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	11
Nail, wire	19	-	-	-	4	-	12	-	35
Nail, unidentified	-	63	104	6	5	7	2	3	190
Iron spike	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron bolt	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Iron staple	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sheet metal (can?)	-	1	64	-	6	3	8	-	82
Crown cap fragment	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cuprous buckle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Metal, unidentified	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneware, Albany	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	10
Whiteware, painted	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, decal	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, molded	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, edge dec.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, brown transfer print	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whiteware, plain	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	16
Porcelain	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
Redware, unglazed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pipebowl, white clay	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 19. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	5	Total
Rubber, unident.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chert shatter	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather shoe frag.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	35	123	259	47	28	16	23	4	525

3a: General 3b: West Edge 3c: SE corner
4a: General 4b: NW corner below stain

Table 20. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 19.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	Total
Window glass, clear	3	6	3	2	14
Bottle glass, blue	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	-	7	6	1	14
Bottle glass, green	-	1	1	1	3
Bone, mammal	1	5	25	27	58
Bone, butchered mammal	1	4	3	-	8
Bone, bird	-	3	-	3	6
Bone, unidentified	-	4	-	28	32
Tooth	-	-	3	3	6
Shell	-	1	-	-	1
Nail, cut	1	3	10	44	58
Nail, wire	2	63	21	-	86
Nail, unidentified	-	-	10	-	10
Iron staple	-	-	1	-	1
Iron scrap	-	5	-	-	5
Iron grating	-	5	-	-	5
Iron ring	-	1	1	-	2
Iron, unidentified	-	-	1	-	1
Iron washer	-	1	-	-	1
Cuprous wire	-	-	1	-	1
Cuprous eyelet	-	-	-	1	1
Stoneware, grey	-	1	-	-	1
Stoneware, Albany	-	1	-	1	2
Whiteware, plain	-	5	11	7	23
Whiteware, red transfer print	-	1	1	-	2
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	2	2
Whiteware, thin blue line dec.	-	-	-	2	2
Whiteware, flow blue	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, brown dec.	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, embossed dot pattern	-	-	-	1	1
Redware, unglazed	-	-	9	3	12
Pearlware, plain	-	-	-	3	3
Pearlware, polychrome	-	-	1	-	1
Pearlware, blue transfer print	-	-	2	1	3
Earthenware, lead glaze	1	-	-	-	1
Pipebowl, white clay	-	-	1	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	-	-	-	2	2
Chert	1	-	-	1	2
Plastic shelf paper	1	-	-	-	1
Total	11	118	111	135	375

Table 21. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 20.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4a	4b	5a	5b	Total
Window glass, aqua	1	1	40	4	-	-	-	46
Window glass, clear	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Window glass, amber	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, clear	2	1	40	15	1	1	1	61
Bottle glass, aqua	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Bottle glass, green	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	9
Bottle glass, dk. blue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, lt. blue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Melted glass	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Glass button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	-	3	12	5	-	-	-	20
Bone, butchered mammal	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Tooth	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	8
Shell	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Peach pit	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Nutshell	-	1	8	-	-	3	-	12
Bark	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clinker	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron staple	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sheet iron	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	8
Iron nut	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron wire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Iron snap hook	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nail, cut	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	6
Nail, wire	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	44
Nail, unidentified	-	16	135	94	-	18	1	264
Iron rod	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cuprous pencil ferrule	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cuprous pipe fitting	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metal, unidentified	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Porcelain	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Stoneware, Albany slip	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Stoneware, brown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stoneware, grey	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Table 21. Concluded.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4a	4b	5a	5b	Total
Yellowware	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Redware, unglazed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Aluminum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fossil chrinoid	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rubber jar gasket	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Lithic shatter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cloth sample	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	10	85	263	142	2	53	2	557

4a: General 4b: East section
5a: General 5b: East section

Table 22. Artifact Inventory, Test Unit 21.

Description	Level 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Whiteware, plain	1	9	1	1	-	12
Whiteware, luster dec	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	1	2	1	-	-	4
Whiteware, painted	1	3	3	-	-	7
Whiteware, mold relief	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whiteware, annular	-	3	-	-	-	3
Whiteware, blue shell-edge, scalloped	-	1	-	-	-	1
Yellowware	-	6	2	1	-	9
Redware, unglazed	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clay marble	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stub-stem pipe	-	1	-	-	-	1
Milkglass lid liner	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	9	4	-	-	-	13
Bottle glass, green	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bottle glass, amber	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, aqua	-	9	1	-	-	10
Window glass, clear	-	-	3	-	-	3
Window glass, aqua	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bone, mammal	12	17	1	4	-	34
Bone, butchered mammal	4	5	-	6	-	15
Bone, bird	1	2	-	-	-	3
Tooth	-	-	1	-	2	3
Braided cord	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tire valve stem	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cuprous sheet	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron sheet	2	-	-	-	-	2
Nail, cut	20	-	1	-	3	24
Nail, wire	66	-	6	-	-	72
Nail, unidentified	2	142	-	-	-	144
Iron tack	-	1	-	-	-	1
Iron screw	5	-	-	-	-	5
Iron cotter pin	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron wire	3	2	-	-	-	5
Metal, unidentified	2	3	1	-	-	6
Leather	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	137	215	22	12	7	393

Table 23. Artifact Inventory, Crawl Space Park Staff Collection.

Description	1988	1989	Total
Stoneware, Albany slip	1	1	2
Yellowware	-	2	2
Whiteware, blue transfer print	-	1	1
Whiteware, brown transfer print	-	1	1
Whiteware, red transfer print	3	6	9
Whiteware, flow blue	-	1	1
Whiteware, plain	-	7	7
Whiteware, blue shell edge	-	3	3
Whiteware, dendritic mocha	-	2	2
Whiteware, blue annular banded	-	2	2
Porcelain, plain	-	11	11
Porcelain, wheel	-	1	1
Pearlware, plain	-	1	1
Pearlware, polychrome	-	1	1
Window glass, blue	-	1	1
Window glass	-	6	6
Bottle glass, blue	1	-	1
Bottle glass, clear	1	3	4
Bottle glass, unidentified	-	5	5
Glass, embossed	-	2	2
Pitcher handle, glass	-	1	1
Vial, medicine	-	1	1
Lamp chimney fragment	-	5	5
Milkglass bowl fragment	-	1	1
Bone	4	16	20
Rib, butchered	-	1	1
Shell	-	2	2
Shoe leather	-	2	2
Spectacle stem	-	1	1
Comb, fine tooth	-	1	1
Knife handle	-	1	1
Spoon	-	1	1
Fork	-	1	1
Button, milkglass	-	2	2
Pipestem, white clay	-	1	1
Brick	1	-	1
Wedge	-	1	1
Iron loop	-	1	1
Iron spike	-	1	1
Nail, wire	-	1	1
Nail, wrought	-	4	4

Table 23. Concluded.

Description	1988	1989	Total
Rod, wrought	-	1	1
Rod, tie	-	1	1
Staple, square	-	1	1
Bolt, threaded	-	1	1
Jar lid, zinc w/ milkglass liner	-	1	1
Lamp burner	-	1	1
Ring, hafting	-	1	1
Strip, white metal	-	1	1
Key, can	-	1	1
Buckle, harness	-	1	1
Snap, harness	-	1	1
Hinge, ornamental	-	1	1
Total	11	114	125

Table 24. Artifact Inventory, Crawl Space Controlled Excavation.

Description	Unit 1A	3A	4B	6B	Total
Stoneware, Albany slip	2	-	-	-	2
Stoneware, salt glaze	-	1	-	-	1
Earthenware, door knob	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, blue glaze	-	2	-	-	2
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, swirled mocha	1	-	1	-	2
Whiteware, cranberry transfer	3	1	-	1	5
Whiteware, brown transfer	2	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, blue floral trans.	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, painted	1	6	-	-	7
Whiteware, blue transfer	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, plain	10	5	2	-	17
Whiteware, cup, plain	1	-	-	-	1
Pearlware, plain	-	2	-	1	3
Pearlware, lt. blue transfer	-	2	-	-	2
Yellowware, plain	-	1	3	1	5
Yellowware, annular	-	-	1	-	1
Ironstone, plain	-	1	-	-	1
Porcelain, plain	-	-	2	-	2
Window glass, clear	41	14	20	3	78
Bottle glass, clear	22	6	2	1	31
Bottle glass, brown	12	-	-	-	12
Bottle glass, blue	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, green	1	-	-	-	1
Milkglass, lid liner	1	-	-	-	1
Lamp chimney fragment	-	10	1	-	11
Marble, clay	1	-	-	-	1
Marble, glass	-	1	-	-	1
Pencil, lead	-	-	3	-	3
Button, shell	-	1	1	1	3
Button, leather	-	1	-	-	1
Button, bone	-	-	1	-	1
Button, milkglass	-	-	1	1	2
Button, metal	-	-	1	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	2	2	1	3	8
Pipebowl, white clay	-	2	1	1	4
Coin, U.S. quarter	1	-	-	-	1
Coin, Canadian dime	1	-	-	-	1
Mortar	8	-	-	3	11
Plaster	2	-	-	-	2

Table 24. Concluded.

Description	Unit 1A	3A	4B	6B	Total
Drywall	7	-	-	-	7
Fabric	-	-	3	1	4
Leather, fragment	1	-	2	2	5
Gasket, rubber	-	-	-	2	2
Tube, bakelite	2	-	-	-	2
Toothpick, plastic	1	-	-	-	1
Plastic	1	-	-	-	1
Matchstick	-	-	5	1	6
Bone/Tooth, mammal	33	23	50	36	142
Bone, bird	7	7	13	-	27
Bone, fish	-	1	1	1	3
Shell	1	7	-	1	9
Eggshell, sample	1	1	1	-	3
Fossil	-	-	-	1	1
Bolt	-	1	1	-	2
Nail, cut	29	51	15	14	109
Nail, wire	44	14	20	12	90
Nail, unidentified	-	-	2	-	2
Crown cap fragment	3	1	1	2	7
Washer	-	-	1	-	1
Staple	1	-	1	-	2
Buckle fragment	-	-	1	-	1
Disk, metal	-	-	1	-	1
Gear, watch	-	-	1	-	1
Screw, round head	1	-	-	-	1
Sheet metal	3	33	-	-	36
Fitting, cast	1	-	-	-	1
Wedge, splitting	-	1	-	-	1
Latch plate	-	1	-	-	1
Fork	-	1	-	-	1
Spoon	-	-	-	1	1
Strap, ferrous	-	-	-	2	2
Strap, cupric	-	-	-	6	6
Solder fragment	-	-	-	1	1
Seal, bottle	-	1	-	-	1
Weight, fishing	-	1	-	-	1
Box, oval	-	1	-	-	1
Bar, non-ferrous metal	-	1	-	-	1
Total	252	204	161	99	716

Table 25. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (I).

Description	Area 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Porcelain	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Insulator, porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, plain	6	-	2	5	5	6	24
Whiteware, molded	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Whiteware, painted	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, blue transfer	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whiteware, polychrome decal	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Whiteware, painted	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Earthenware, lead glaze (?)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stoneware, Albany slip	1	-	2	1	2	1	7
Stoneware, salt glaze	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Bottle glass, brown	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Bottle glass, clear	5	-	5	2	-	4	16
Bottle, brown	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Milkglass	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Tumbler, clear	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Window glass, clear	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Shell	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Spike, iron	-	-	2	-	-	3	5
Nail, unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fitting, brass	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	19	2	14	18	9	25	87

Table 26. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (II).

Description	Area 7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Porcelain, plain	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Insulator, porcelain	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Stoneware	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
Pearlware, blue shell-edge	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware, flow blue	44	-	-	-	-	-	44
Whiteware, painted	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, edge decorated	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whiteware, scalloped	-	-	-	4	4	-	8
Whiteware, decal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whiteware, blue transfer	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Whiteware, brown transfer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whiteware, annular	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Whiteware, plain	20	2	2	-	5	8	37
Yellowware, plain	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Window glass, clear/aqua	5	-	-	-	2	1	8
Glass, clear & aqua	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
Glass, blue	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Milkglass lid liner	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Jar, clear	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bottle glass, clear	51	-	-	3	-	2	56
Bottle glass, green	5	-	1	-	-	-	6
Bottle glass, brown	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Button, glass	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pipestem, white clay	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whetstone	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bakelite, unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plastic, unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone, mammal	9	-	-	-	-	1	10
Tooth, mammal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone disk	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shell	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nail, cut	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Nail, wire	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Screw, flathead	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crown cap fragment	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Snap hook	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bar, metal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bar, metal w/ screws	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ring, metal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scythe handle attachment	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pick, head	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rod, metal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 26. Concluded.

Description	Area 7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Metal, undetermined	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drawer label holder, brass	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gutter hanger	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Belt buckle, non-ferrous	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	220	4	7	7	13	24	275

Table 27. Artifact Inventory, Monitoring Phase (III).

Description	Area 13	14	15	16	Total
Whiteware, plain	4	1	-	-	5
Whiteware, annular	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, gilt rim	-	-	1	-	1
Whiteware, painted	1	-	-	-	1
Creamware	-	4	-	-	4
Stoneware	3	-	-	-	3
Redware, unglazed	-	-	1	-	1
Window glass, clear/aqua	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle glass, clear & aqua	1	4	3	-	8
Bottle glass, green	-	6	-	-	6
Nail, wrought	-	1	-	-	1
Chert	-	-	-	1	1
Total	10	16	6	1	33

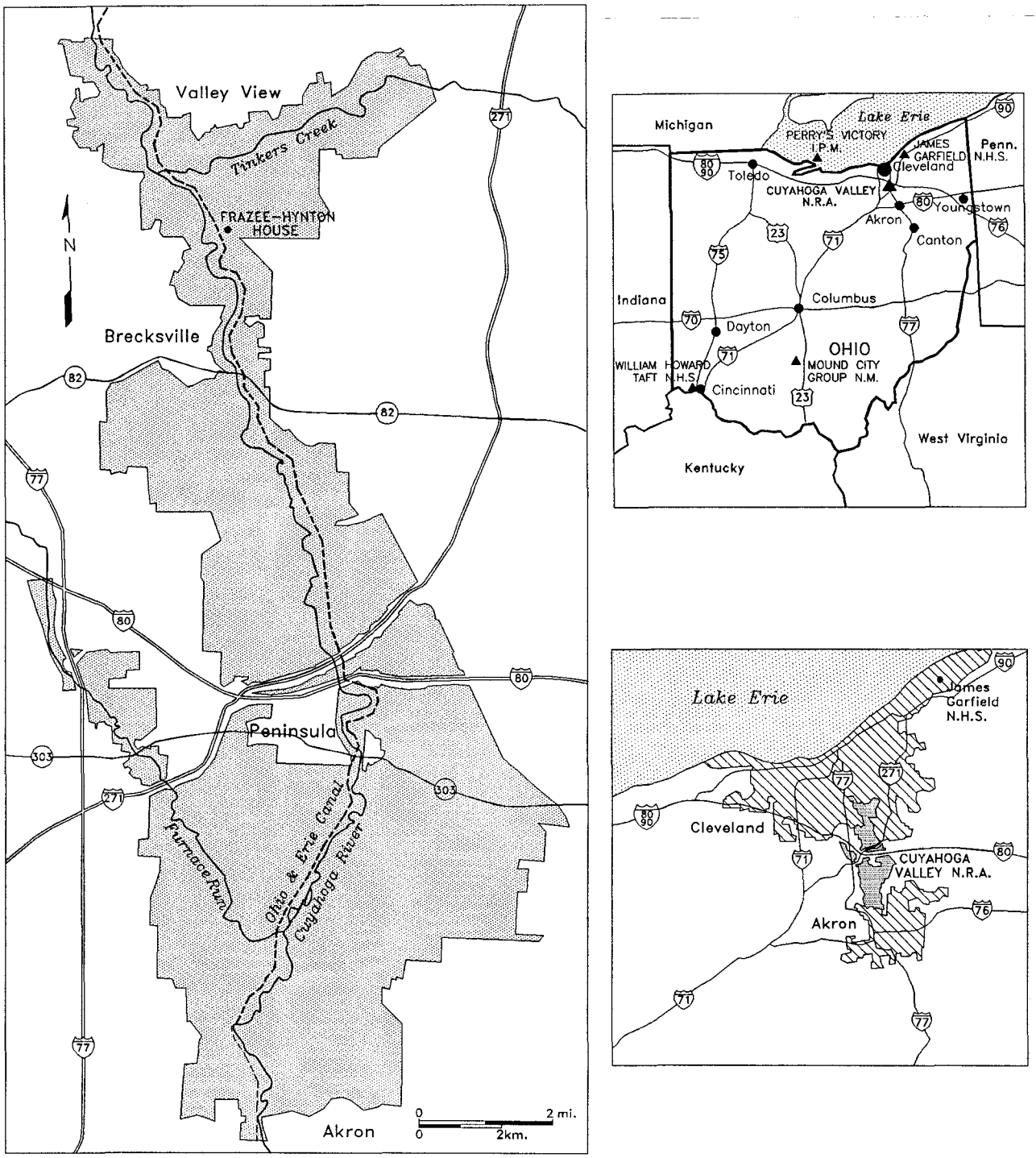

Figure 1. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

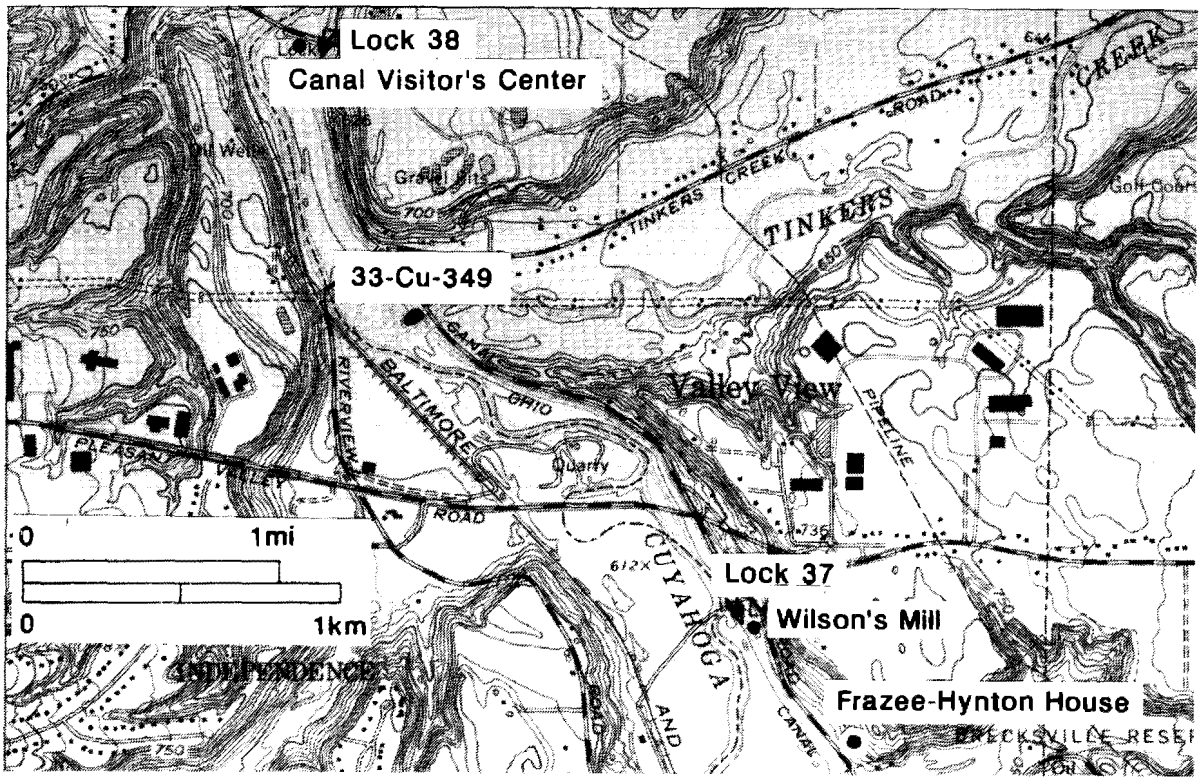

Figure 2. Location of the Frazee-Hynton House.

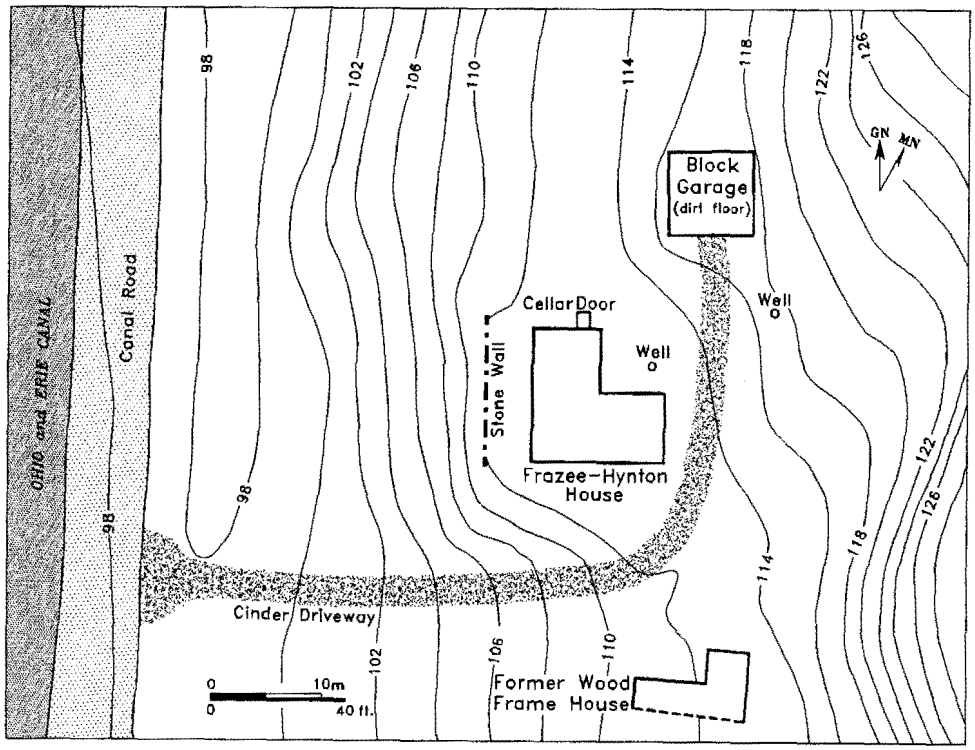

Figure 3. Contour map of project area.

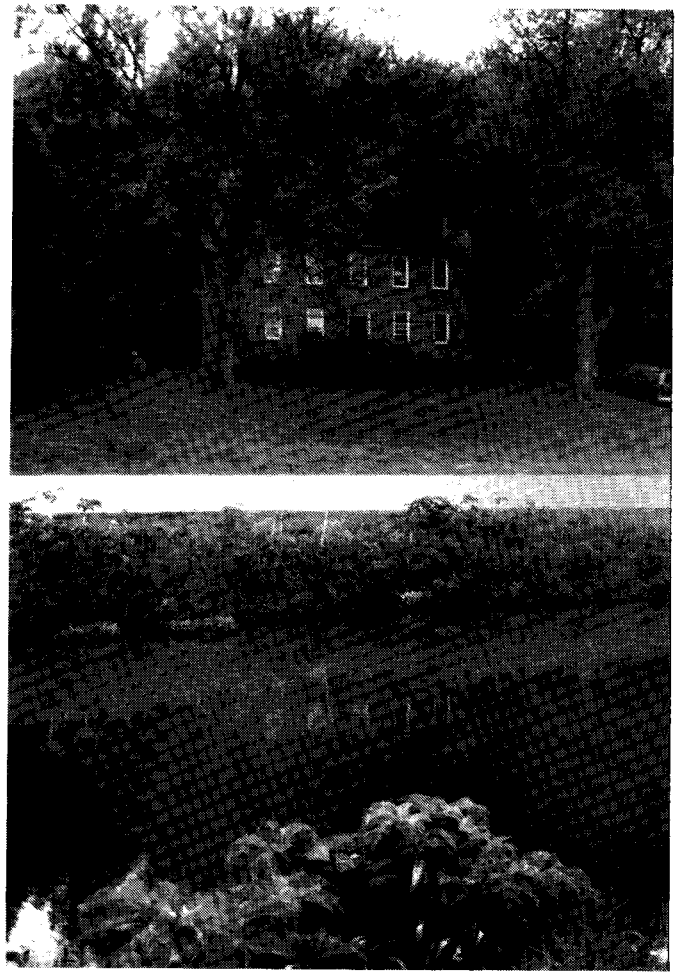

Figure 4. View from the Ohio and Erie Canal.

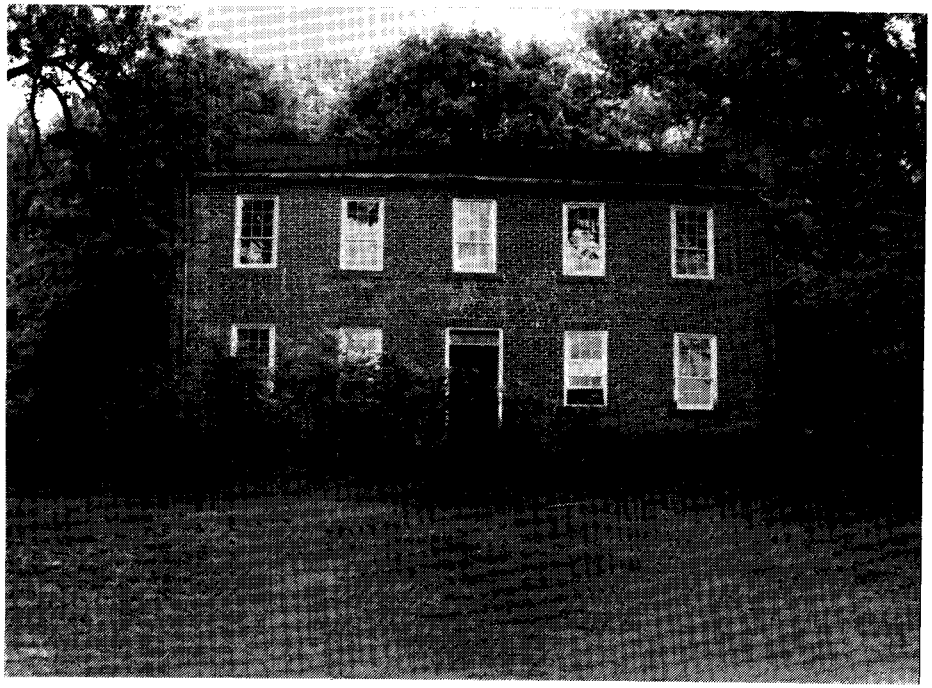

Figure 5. West (front) elevation of the Frazee-Hynton House.

Figure 6. West and south elevations of the Frazee-Hynton House.

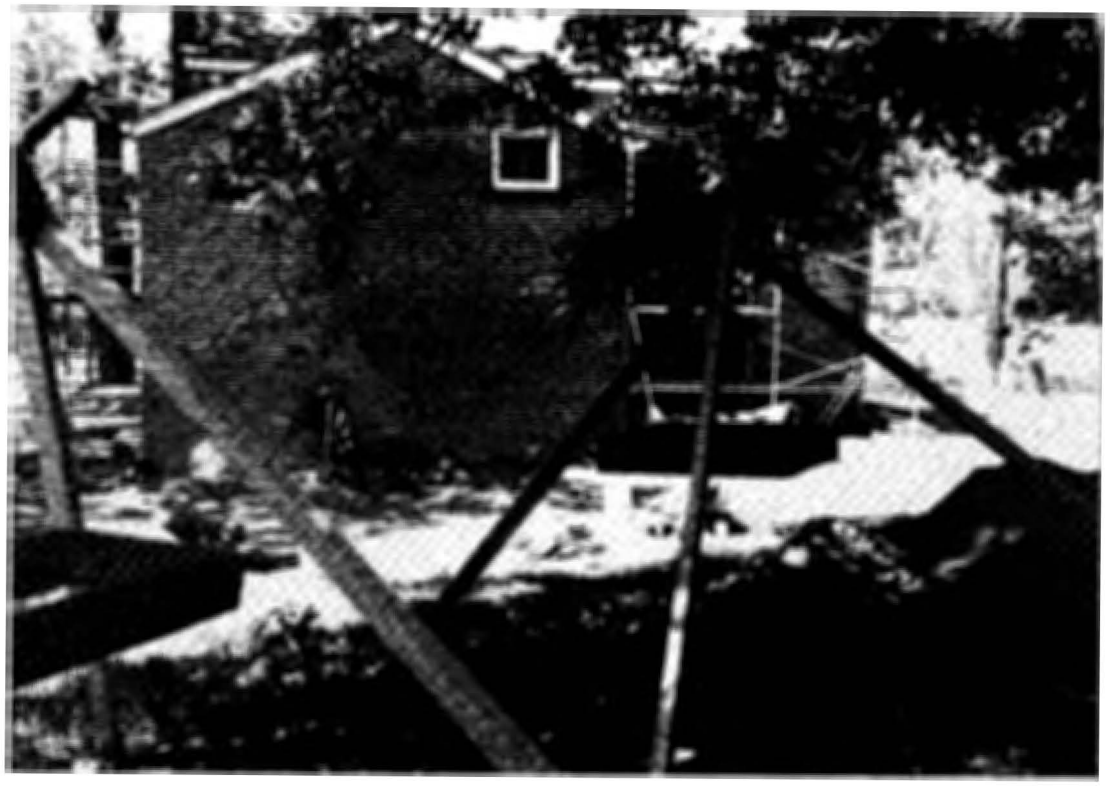

Figure 7. East (rear) elevation of the Frazee-Hynton House.

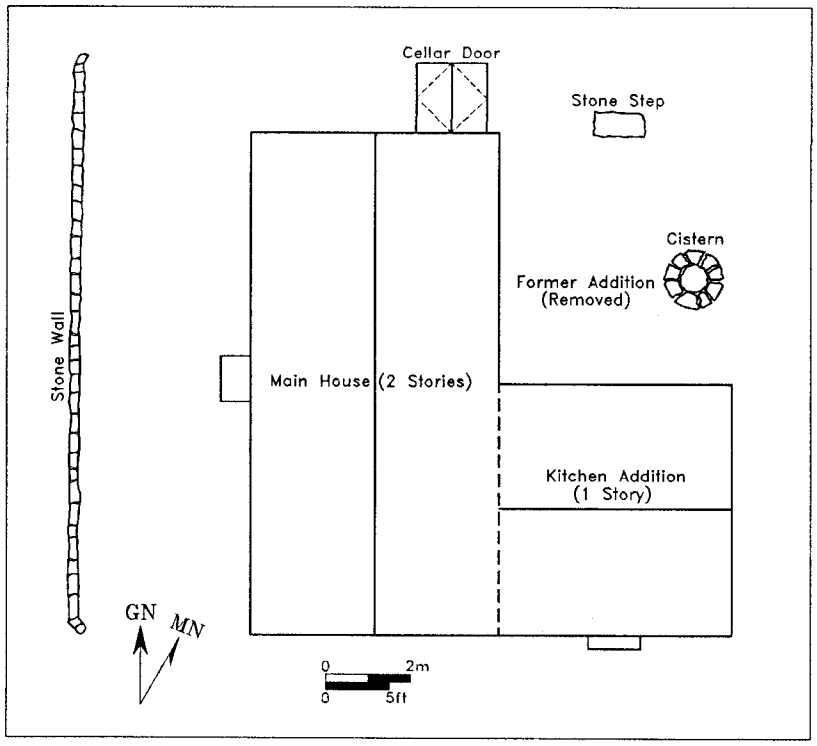

Figure 8. Plan of the Frazee-Hynton House.

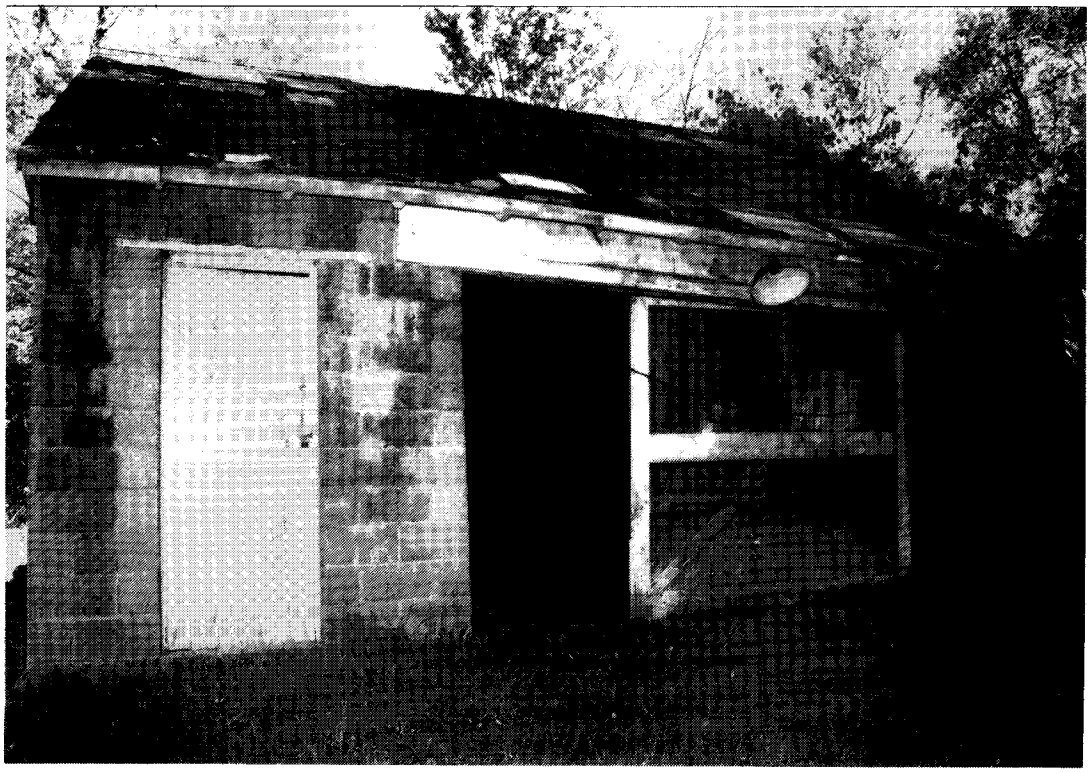

Figure 9. Modern garage.

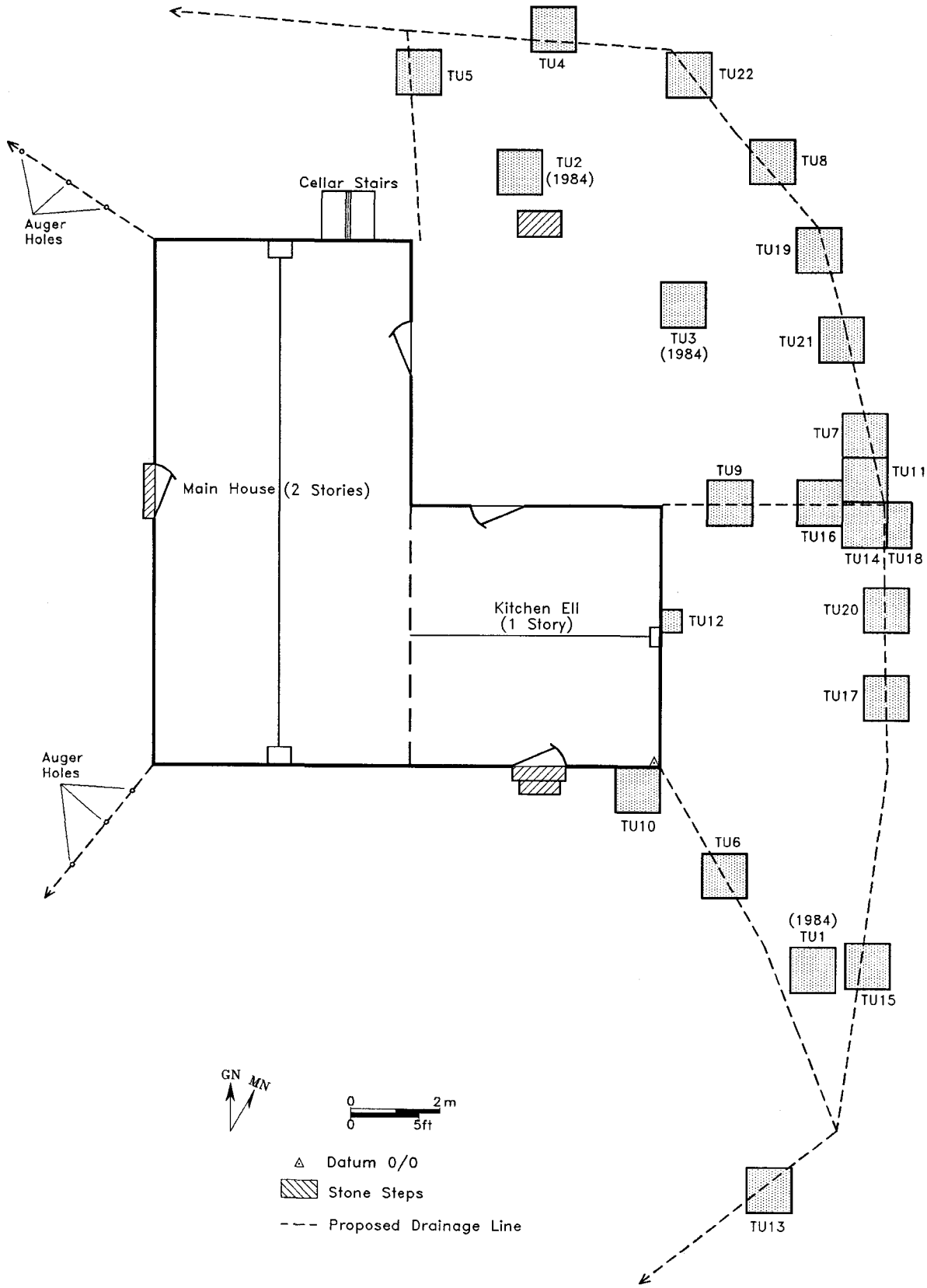

Figure 10. Archeological base map.

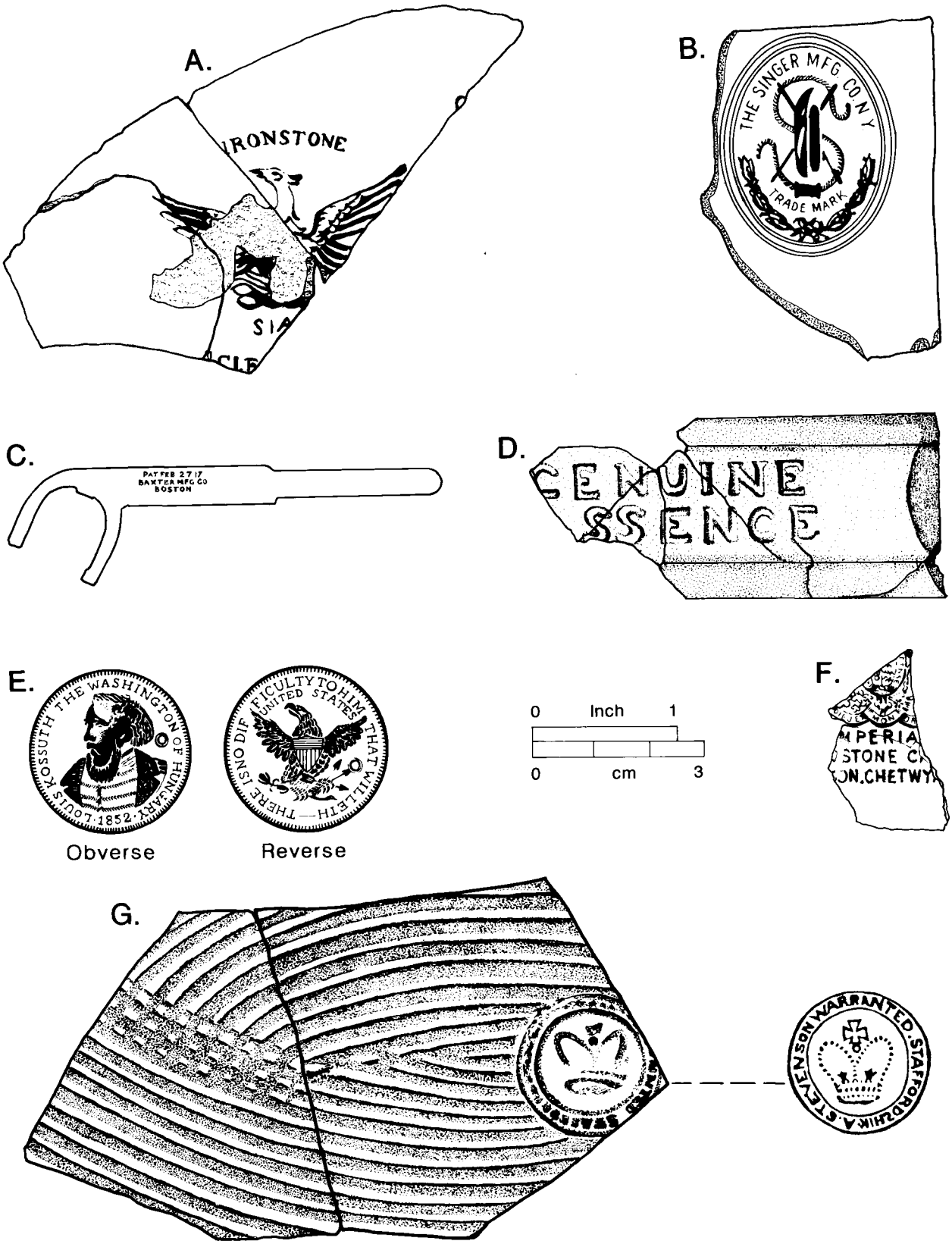

Figure 11. Selected artifacts and maker's marks.

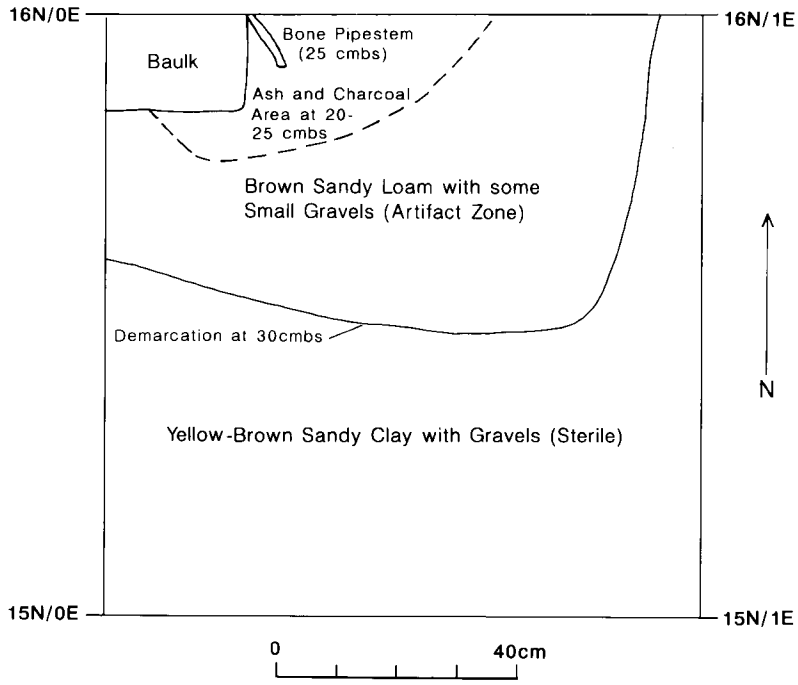

Figure 12. Test Unit 22, Level 4.

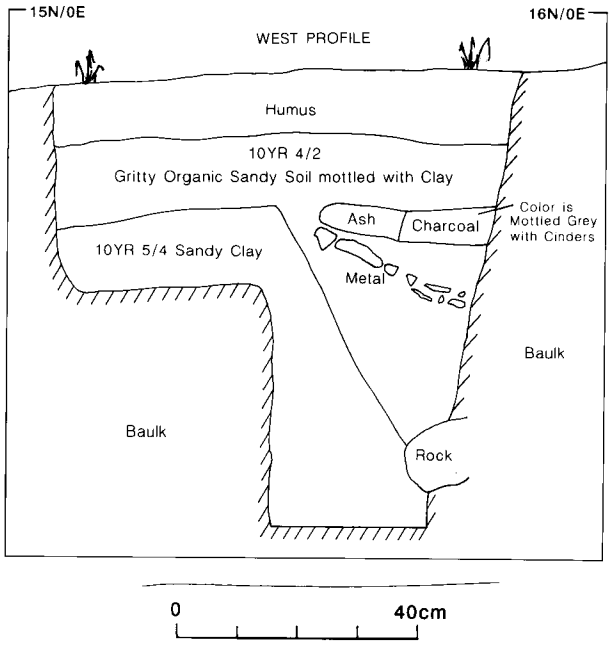

Figure 13. Test Unit 22, West Profile.

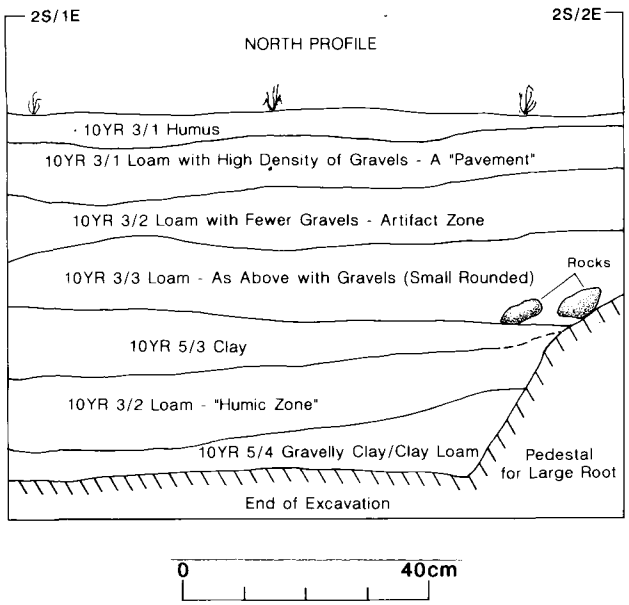

Figure 14. Test Unit 6, North Profile.

Figure 15. Test Unit 10, Level 2.

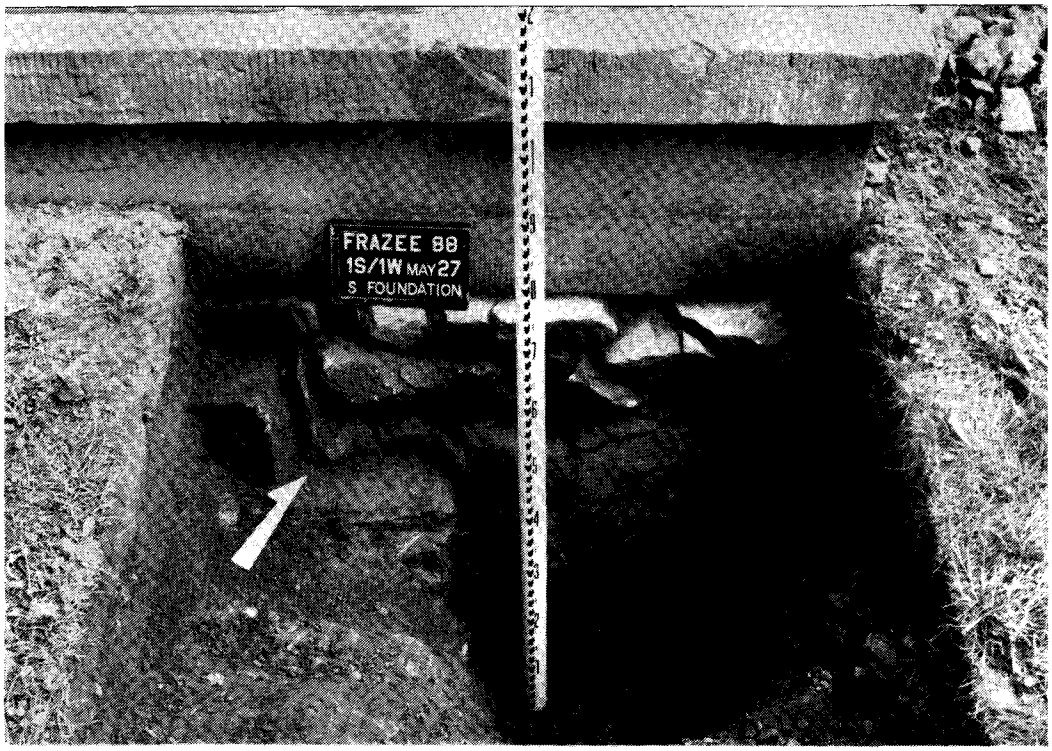

Figure 16. Test Unit 10, kitchen foundation.

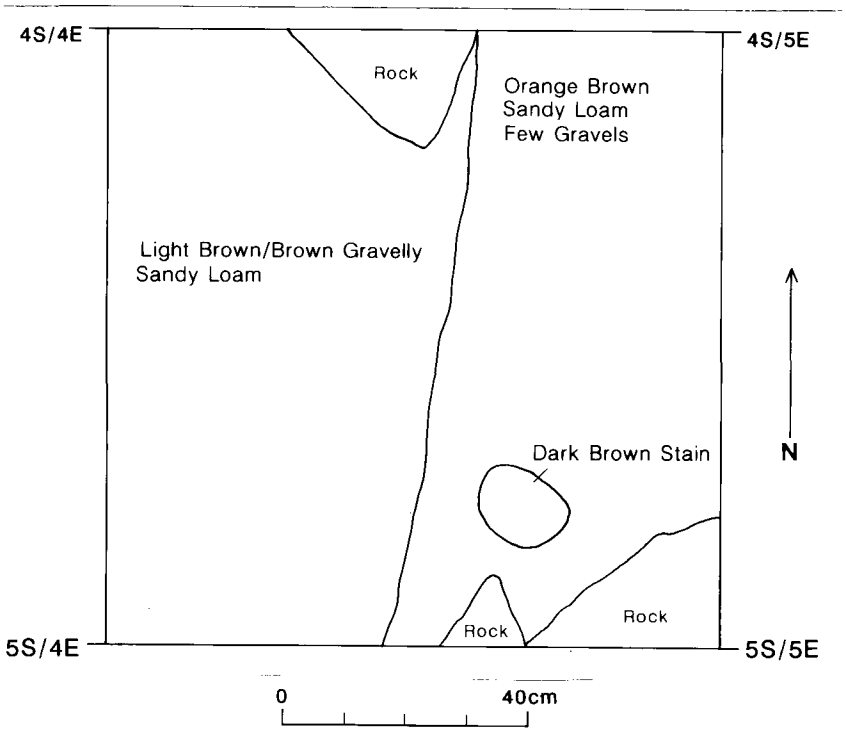

Figure 17. Test Unit 15, Level 2.

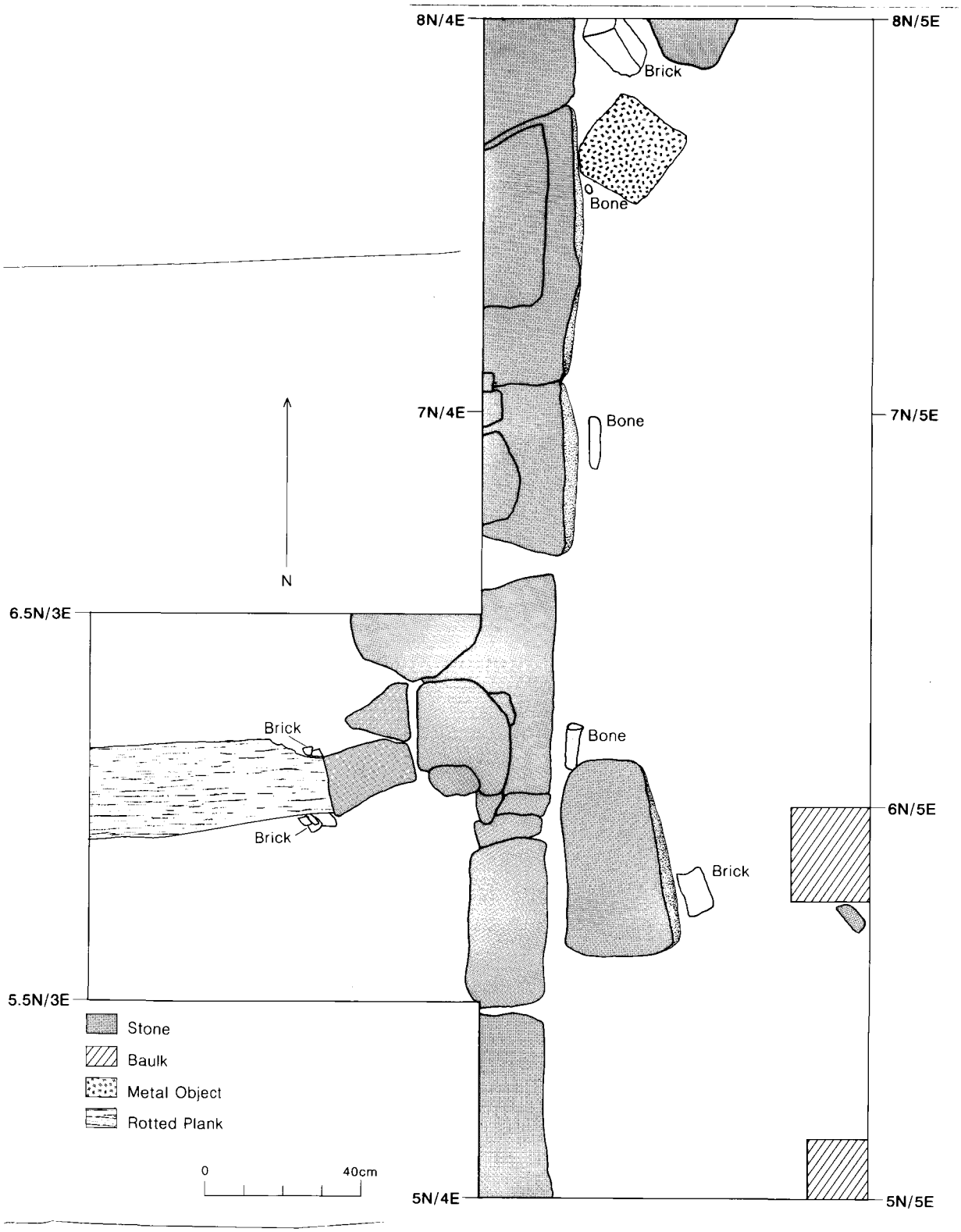

Figure 18. Block excavation plan drawing.

Figure 19. Foundation feature in relation to house.

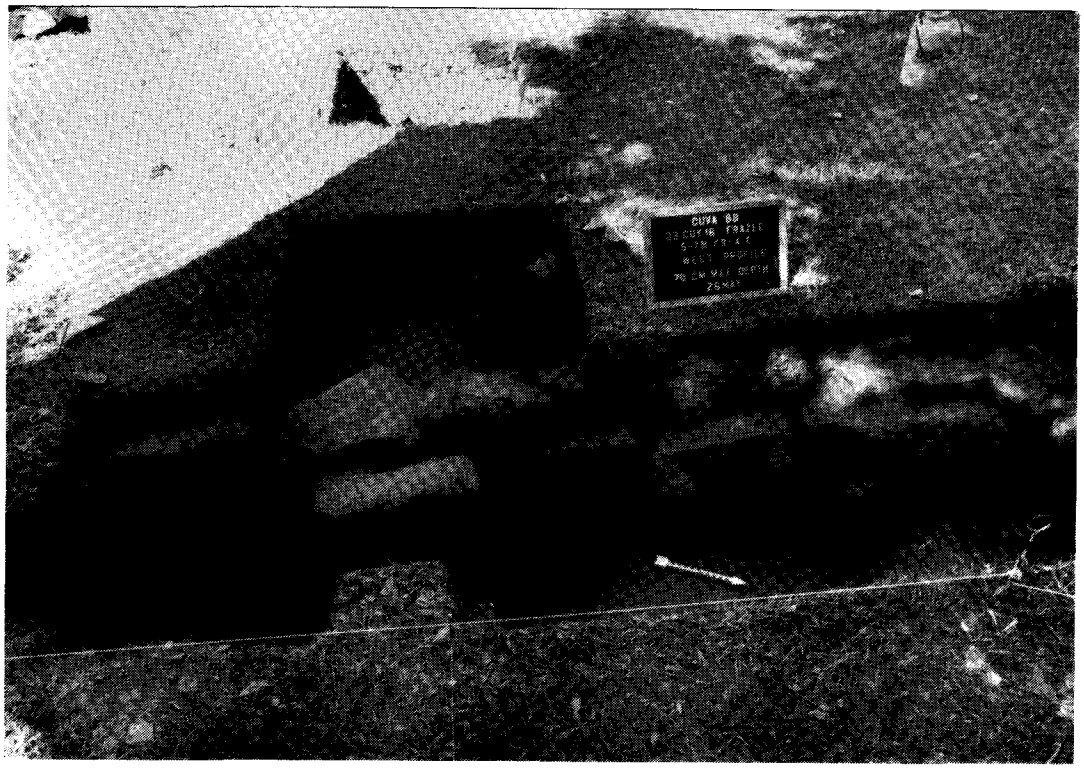

Figure 20. Overview of foundation feature.

Figure 21. Profile of foundation feature.

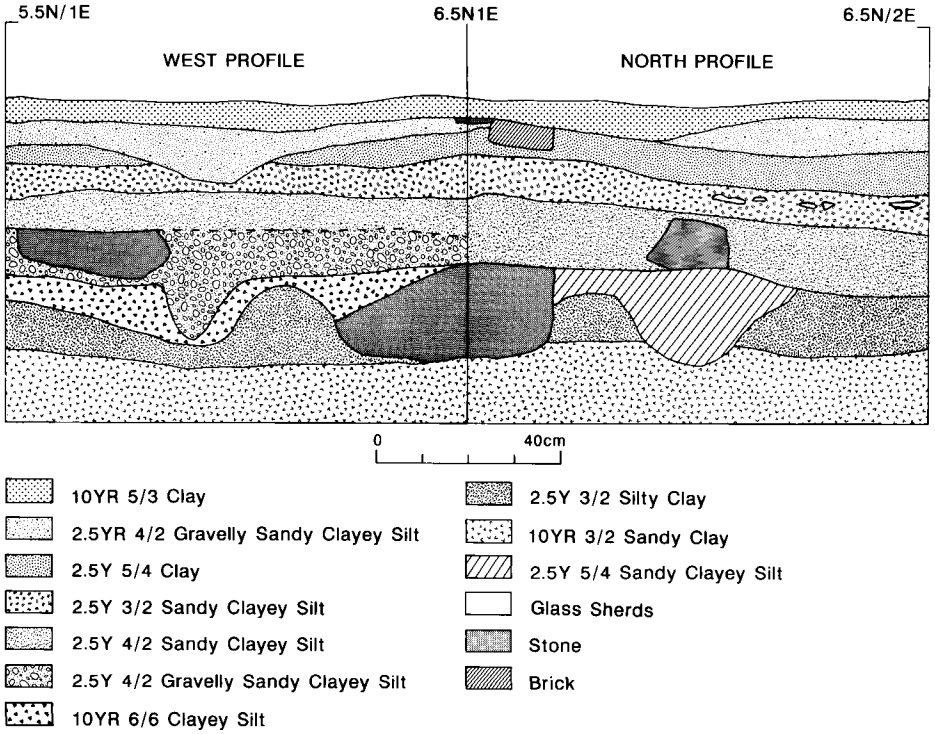

Figure 22. Test Unit 9, North and West Profiles.

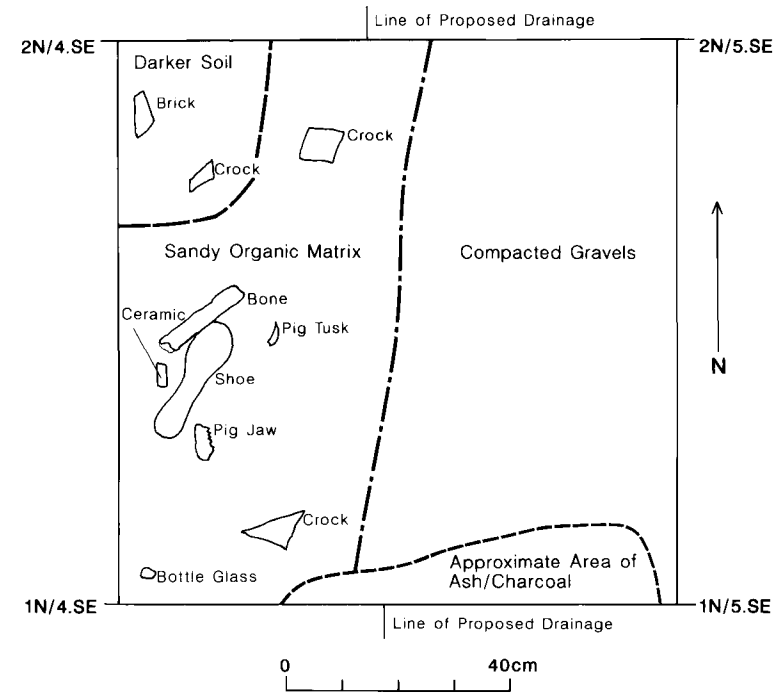

Figure 23. Test Unit 17, Level 3.

Figure 24. Test Unit 19, Level 3.

Figure 25. Test Unit 21, Level 4.

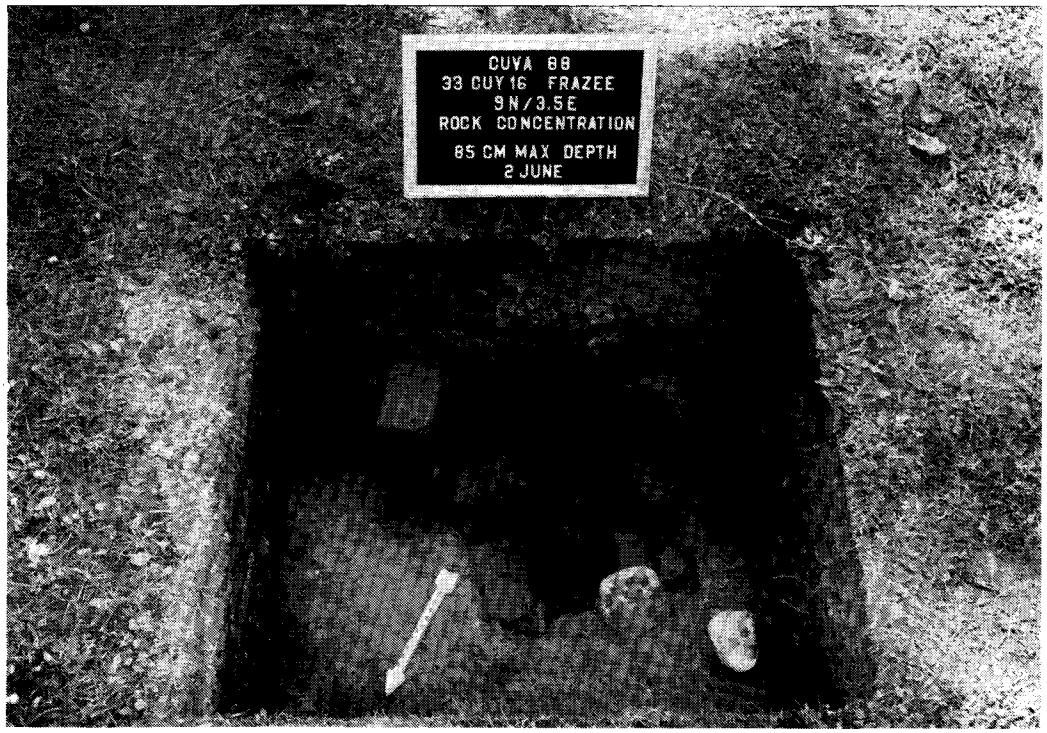

Figure 26. Test Unit 21, rock feature.

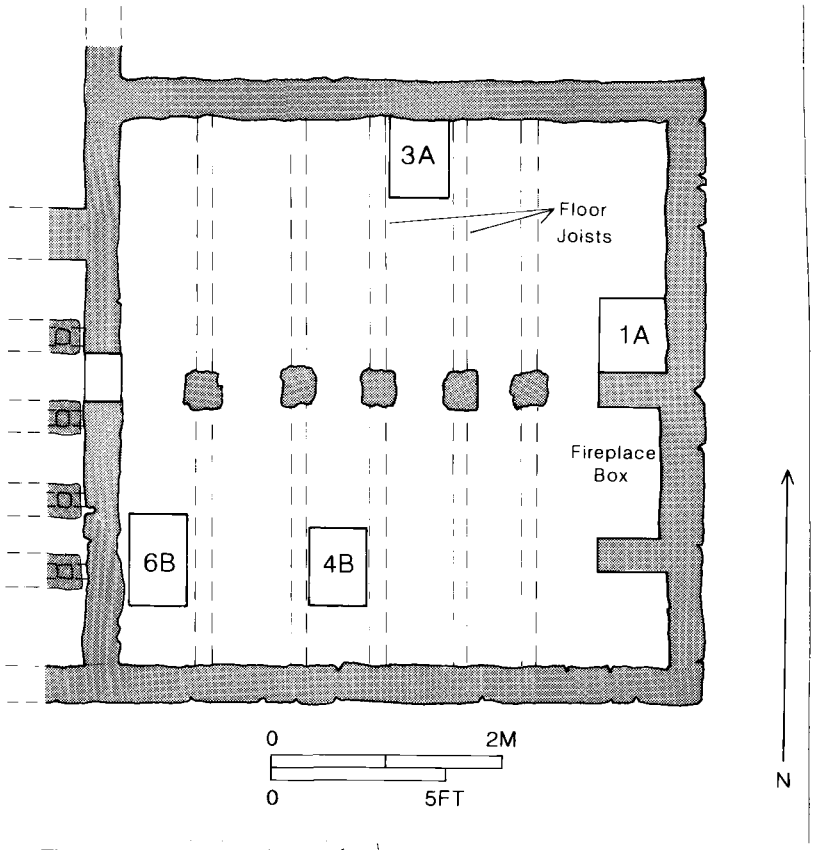

Figure 27. Kitchen crawlspace plan.

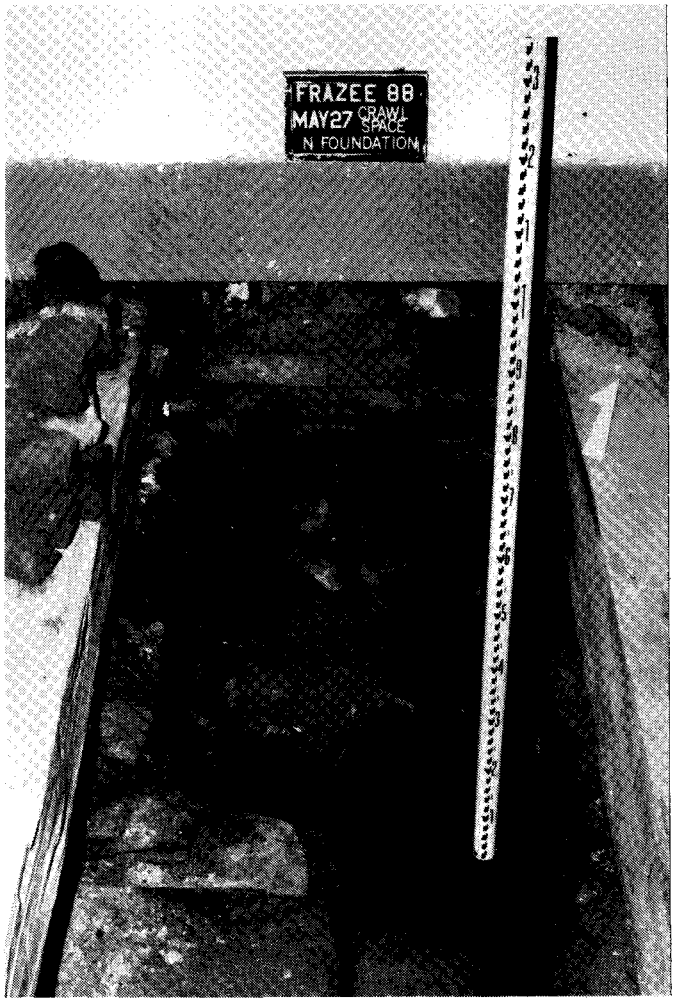

Figure 28. Interior foundation of kitchen.

Figure 29. Crawlspace excavations in progress.

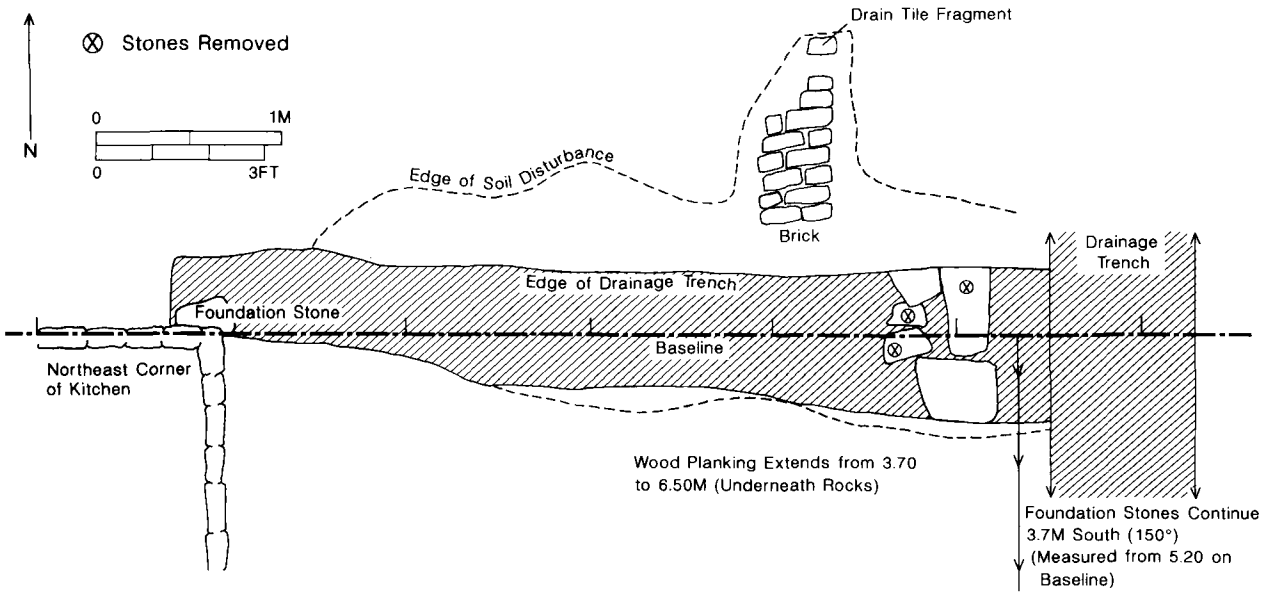

Figure 30. Monitoring plase plan.

REPORT CERTIFICATION

I certify that "Archeological Investigations At The Historic Frazee-Hynton House, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Cuyahoga County, Ohio" by Vergil E. Noble.

has been reviewed against the criteria contained in 43 CFR Part 7 (a)(1) and upon recommendation of the Regional Archeologist has been classified as available.

Regional Director

10/20/92
Date

Classification Key Words:

"Available"--Making the report available to the public meets the criteria of 43 CFR 7.18(a)(1).

"Available (deletions)"--Making the report available with selected information on site locations and/or site characteristics deleted meets the criteria of 43 CFR 7.18 (a)(1). A list of pages, maps, paragraphs, etc. that must be deleted for each report in this category is attached.

"Not Available"--Making the report available does not meet the criteria of 43 CFR (a)(1).