MWAC
Midwest Archeological Center

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AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF EIGHT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE BOSTON AREA, BOSTON TOWNSHIP, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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

Available

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

ABSTRACT

This report documents the planning process for identifying and protecting archeological resources within and near Boston Village in Cuyahoga Valley National Park with regard to a proposed sewer system to be developed to serve several historic structures around the community. It also describes the components, content, and content of eight archeological sites that occur on the properties to be served by the new sewer system. The sewer system would be unified via connection to a single treatment facility that would replace numerous leach fields, holding tanks, and associated sewer components that currently serve the structures individually. As a result of intensive planning efforts, the new system has been designed to avoid any adverse impacts to the archeological sites that occur on the properties. The components for the new system, consisting of force main lines, gravity sewer lines, pump stations, holding tanks, and a bio-treatment wetland system, would all be placed within disturbed road rights-of-way, other areas grossly disturbed by various historic and modern activities, and/or in areas devoid of significant archeological resources. The report summarizes how the planning for site avoidance was accomplished and presents clear evidence in support of the National Park Service's (NPS) finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the project.

Boston Village is a small, historic community that is located in Summit County, Ohio, within the boundary of Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Boston is between the Cuyahoga River and Ohio and Erie Canal, with the core of the community situated along Boston Mills and Stanford Roads. Beginning in 1979 and continuing through 2009, the park has sponsored archeological investigations of numerous properties in and around Boston. This work was conducted to provide baseline data for identifying the distribution and significance of the archeological deposits across the entire grounds of the NPS-owned properties. Those studies contributed important and extensive data for project planning efforts in Boston, including the current sewer project. Additional work specifically targeted to understanding the relationship of archeological resources and the proposed sewer system occurred in 2008 and 2009. The combined resulting data were used throughout the planning process so that the Boston Sewer Project could be designed to avoid any adverse effects to the sites that occur on the properties to be served. Some of the recorded archeological resources are directly associated with activities that occurred at historic structures at Boston. Others are unrelated to the buildings and predate the historic community by several thousand years. This report synthesizes the archeological findings at each of the properties to be served by the new sewer system and documents how the archeological data were used to design a system that would avoid all adverse impacts to those sites.

Although significant prehistoric and historic archeological deposits occur on several of the historic properties in and around Boston, none would be adversely impacted by the proposed project. Instead, the project would help to preserve the sites by ending the cycle of sequential installation of septic tanks and leach fields through time as the old systems became obsolete. Project planners, working closely with NPS archeologists, were able to place all ground disturbing components of the project within previously grossly disturbed areas, or areas devoid of significant archeological resources. Accordingly, the report offers data that support the NPS's finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the project. The report also recommends a series of measures to

protect the sites adjacent to the direct impact zone from inadvertent damage during the sewer development project.

Archeological collections and associated archives for the numerous NPS-sponsored field projects and sites discussed in this report are held at the NPS's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) under accessions MWAC 72, 123, 172, 349, 350A, 350B, 350C, 351, 391, 394, 496, 526, 527, 565, 603, 698, 703, 724, 751, 804, 911, 945, 987, 1028, 1061, 1144, 1188, 1221, 1237, and 1293.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It would be impossible to complete a Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) report based upon field and laboratory work spanning 27 years without the assistance of numerous individuals at Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) and MWAC. Jeff and I have attempted to list everyone who worked with us on our numerous projects in Boston, but may have inadvertently omitted a name or two. If so, we apologize. The brief mention of the numerous individuals here does not adequately document the contributions that each of them made to the field and laboratory projects reported here and, ultimately, to the preservation of significant archeological resources in Boston Village.

The 1984 MWAC team under the direction of MWAC Archeologist Jeff Richner consisted of former MWAC Archeologist Mitzi Rossillon assisted by Richner's uncle, the late Herb Richner, and Jeff's father, Jerry Richner.

The 1991 MWAC team under the direction of Archeologist Richner consisted of Archeological Technicians Tim Meade, Julie Schablitsky, Michael Stanley, and Rebecca Wallace. Recently retired MWAC Archeologist Dr. William Hunt's team, also working in CUVA in 1991, assisted Richner's team. They are Karen Archey, Lisa King, Ryan Wachter, Keith Richter, and Cherryl Busuttil. MWAC volunteers Keith Peterson from the 1991 Cleveland Museum of Natural History Fieldschool and Paul Jacobs, a visitor from England, also assisted the team. Tim Meade returned to CUVA with Richner in 1992.

Richner's 1993 field crews included Archeologist Rose Pennington and Archeological Technicians Todd Ahlman, Todd Butler, and Keith Richter for the spring session and Archeological Technicians Gerrit Saylor, Kay Adams, Tim Meade, Chris Blount, and Karen Archey for the summer session.

Richner's 1994 crew included Archeologist Rose Pennington and Archeological Technicians Bob Caverzagie, Keith Richter, and Tim Porter.

The 1995 team under Richner's direction consisted of Archeological Technicians Chris Brown, Tim Porter, Lisa Stanley, and William Volf. They were joined by a large group of international volunteers from Volunteers for Peace, including coordinator Amy Bernthal and volunteers Christina Farreras, Ann Kristin Kjorum, Emelia Pollano, Marie Louise Laffineur, Adel Ortiz Lizzaraga, Clas-Steffen Feuchtiner, Julien Lamire, Dominik Wobner, Raphael Dumas, and Tobias Wengert.

The 1998 team under Richner's direction consisted of Archeological Technicians Lisa Stanley, Olivia Little, William Volf, Harold Roeker, Linda Plock and Phil Wanyerka. They were assisted by international volunteers from Volunteers for Peace Joost Gisquiere, Pavel Frankl, Martin Bikar, Ethel Metz, Vincent Leger, Samantha Margles, Peter Gast, and Claudia Zawadsky.

Richner's 2000 field team consisted of Archeologists William Volf, Ann Bauermeister and Archeological Technicians Jerry Androy, Naomi Rintoul, and Phil

Wanyerka. They were again assisted by a team from Volunteers for Peace including coordinator Gary Jameson and volunteers Tigran Muradyan, Emma Coldwell, Christina Medved, Dana Brozova, Tom Johnson, Lee ChiWhan, Debbie de Kleyne, Osli Ozgen and Ji-Hyan Lee. Other volunteers included Gary Akers, Jerry Richner, Monika Zsigmond, Becky Silvis, and Amy Judd.

Archeologist Ann Bauermeister's 2001 crew included Archeological Technicians Gary Akers, Robert James, Scott Brannan, Ricci Soto, and Monika Zsigmond. Gary, Robert, and Monika returned to CUVA with Ann in 2002 and were joined by Western Michigan Interns Danielle Nordbrock and Richard Steward.

In 2003, Bauermeister's team consisted of Archeological Technicians Gary Akers, Mike Hammons, Danielle Nordbrock, Monika Zsigmond, and Intern Ben Perry. Mike and Monika returned in 2004 to join Ann and Archeological Technicians John Gapp and Scott Lockhorn.

The 2006 field team under Bauermeister's direction consisted of MWAC Archeological Technicians Erin Dempsey, John Gapp, Mike Hammons, Arlo McKee, and Jennifer Lahowetz. Her 2007 team consisted of Archeological Technicians Amanda Landon and Ben Perry, along with volunteers Marcus Schulenburg and Jennifer Williams.

In 2008, Archeologist Bauermeister directed Archeological Technicians Jessica Cerny, Erin Dempsey, and Albert LeBeau. Bauermeister's 2009 team included Archeological Technicians Melissa Baier, Karen Steinauer, and Bill Altizer.

Several of the Archeological Technicians listed above assisted in a wide variety of laboratory tasks including processing, analyzing, and cataloging the collections and developing lists of materials recovered each year. Archeological Technician Dustin Gonzales developed the tables for the report. Special thanks go to Allan Weber, with assistance from Jeff Larson, who formatted the report, produced its figures, and prepared it for printing.

Numerous CUVA staff also assisted us in many ways. Most notable among them are former Superintendent John Debo, former Management Assistant Barb Pollarine, former Chief of the Technical and Professional Services Division Dave Humphrey, former Historians Jeff Winstel and Sam Tamburro, former Volunteer Coordinator Sharon Judson, Management Assistant Dennis Hamm, Chief of Resource Management Lisa Petit, Ranger Pam Machuga, Facilities Operations Specialist Dee Strickland, Landscape Architect Darlene Kelbach, Landscape Architect Kim Norley, Historical Architect Paulette Cossel, and Civil Engineer Janet Popielski. Janet's planning efforts for the sewer project design are particularly commendable.

We thank each of you and everyone else who assisted us at CUVA and MWAC in developing the data that are reported here.

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the relationship of archeological resources that occur within Boston Village, Summit County, Ohio with a sewer system proposed for development there in 2010. Boston, a small historic community with its primary development roots in the middle 1820s, is located within Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA), a National Park Service (NPS) unit that forms a 22-mile-long green corridor along the Cuyahoga River between the metropolitan areas of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio (Figure 1). Boston is a short distance north of the crossing of the Ohio Turnpike (U.S. 80) and Highway 271 over the Cuyahoga River. It is a good example of communities that developed along the river when that corridor was important as a source of water power and as an informal transportation route. In the Boston area, the park spans the river's floodplain, a series of stair-step-like riverine and ancient lake terraces, and the steep upland slopes that bound the river valley. Boston is situated on a series of riverine terraces and flat raised benches, the primary one of which forms a broad, flat expanse adjacent to, and elevated only a few feet above, the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River. The core of the community lies along Boston Mills and Stanford Roads, east of Riverview Road and the Cuyahoga River. Smaller, flat benches at higher elevations occur just to the east of the community's core, and those areas quickly give way to steep upland slopes. The community's historic structures are confined to the lower-most two or three benches above the active floodplain and are clustered linearly along Boston Mills and Stanford Road that intersect those topographic features.

Since the NPS began acquiring the individual parcels in this historic community in the 1970s, the park has stabilized and adaptively restored a few historic structures dating from the 1820s era to the first decade or two of the twentieth century. Most of the primary buildings were family residences, although three commercial structures, the most notable of which is the Boston General Store, are also included. Two large barns, one adaptively restored for a meeting space, and a few small outbuildings complete the historic structure inventory. These structures now stand adaptively restored and function as a visitor center and community meeting place, residences, and offices. The grounds around the structures are maintained primarily in mowed turf, along with a few native white pines, black walnut, and other trees, many of which are mature. A mixed hardwood forest occurs in the floodplains, creek and river corridors, and on the upland slopes.

Each of the primary historic structures in Boston is known by the name(s) of its historic owners, although in some instances the names applied to the houses and commercial buildings have changed during the park's ownership and management of them. All of the historic structures, including the outbuildings, are also tracked by numbers assigned through the NPS's List of Classified Structures. Archeological sites on the parcels are recorded via State of Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms and associated trinomial site designations. The structures are not included in the archeological site designations, which instead refer to subsurface archeological features and deposits located around, or in rare instances, under, the structures. Archeological deposits occur at all of the properties to be served by Boston's proposed new sewer system (Table 1). These sites are often multi-component, and include Euro-American components that result from occupation and use of the structures as well as pre-contact Native American

components that are unrelated to the structures and predate them by several centuries or millennia. For ease in record keeping, the archeological sites' boundaries are usually considered to be contiguous with the historic property parcel on which they occur, even though the actual distribution of features and artifact scatters or middens may be more restricted in area than the property boundaries. In a few cases, site numbers span multiple historic lots and include archeological deposits from multiple, unique historic sites (e.g., 33SU267). Despite the use of property boundaries to basically define the sites, the sites are not completely continuous across any of the individual parcels, but instead may include grossly disturbed/destroyed areas as well as areas originally devoid of any archeological resources. These factors will be considered on a case by case basis for each parcel in a later section of the report where the sites are described and defined relative to the configuration of the proposed sewer project. The presence of these disturbed or non-site zones within and between the numerous sites allowed planners to work with Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) archeologists to design a project that would avoid all adverse impacts to archeological resources.

This report provides detailed data regarding the archeological resources in Boston in support of the park's finding of "No Adverse Effect" under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

The report consists of several related chapters. This INTRODUCTION provides a basic summary of the report's purpose and content. The PROJECT BACKGROUND chapter summarizes the project's environmental and cultural setting including: the topography and geomorphology of Boston, the local prehistoric sequence, a summary of sites in the Boston vicinity, the Euro-American history of Boston beginning with the pre-Ohio and Erie Canal era and ending with the National Park era, and the history of archeological investigations in Boston. The primary goal of this chapter is to develop data for placing the archeological sites considered later in the report in relevant environmental and cultural perspective.

The PROJECT METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN chapter outlines the research strategies and field and laboratory methods for the multiple projects documented in the report. The PROPOSED SEWER SYSTEM chapter defines the scope and components of the proposed wastewater collection system. This section also describes the planning process used to avoid adverse impacts to significant sites that occur in the general project area, along with the character of ground-disturbing actions expected to accompany the project. Emphasis is placed upon how the project planners worked with the available archeological data to reduce the scope of ground disturbance to the most minimal amount feasible. They also placed the project components, which consist primarily of linear sewer lines and short connectors to each property to be served, along with a small number of lift/pumping stations, in previously disturbed areas. Park and URS Group, Inc. project planners worked closely with the authors of this report to develop an innovative design that completely avoids adverse impacts to the archeological sites in Boston.

The chapter titled HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED BOSTON SEWER PROJECT summarizes the name, location, history of investigation, content, context, and significance of each of the archeological resources that occur on the grounds of the historic properties to be served by the new sewer system. Details on site stratigraphy, features, artifact scatters and/or middens, chronology, depositional integrity, and disturbance factors are presented for each of those sites. Wherever possible this data presentation relies on tabular summaries and synthetic discussions, rather than lengthy verbal descriptions. A specific finding of effect for the sewer project is also made for each archeological site considered in the report. An important point raised there and in other report chapters is that no undisturbed, significant archeological deposits occur directly within the construction prisms proposed for the sewer project.

The final chapter of the report, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS, reiterates the basic project findings detailed in earlier chapters and provides a suite of recommendations for protecting intact archeological resources that are in some cases present adjacent to the proposed sewer project installation prisms. The application of these recommendations would ensure that sites are not inadvertently damaged during construction by activities occurring outside the direct impact zone.

The REFERENCES CITED section lists the sources referenced in the text. APPENDIX 1 includes Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms that were revised or newly developed for sites discussed in this report. APPENDIX 2 is the Degraded Site Reclamation Form for Government Tract 118-79.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Environmental Setting

Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) is located in the northeast corner of Ohio, forming a green corridor between the cities of Akron and Cleveland. The park covers 33,000 acres of a glacially sculpted landscape along the banks of the Cuyahoga River in an area that is characterized by the active river floodplain, flat riverine and lacustrine terraces flanking the floodplain at various elevations, steep and gentle valley walls, tributaries and their ravines, and upland plateaus.

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

The major valley fill within CUVA consists of deposits from two pro-glacial lakes that occupied portions of the valley. Cuyahoga Lake was formed circa 13,000 B.P. from the Wabash Moraine and covered the area north of Akron to the southern border of Cuyahoga County. Later and further north, Lake Independence was formed by the Defiance Moraine around 11,800 B.P. As the glaciers retreated from the Cuyahoga Valley, subsequent drainage of the lakes and down-cutting of the Wabash moraine created a gradient that permitted the northeasterly flow of the Cuyahoga River into Lake Erie. During the latter glacial developments, the Cuyahoga River cut through overlain deposits and into the underlying bedrock. Today the elevation of the floodplain near the project area is 650 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Terraces in the park are the elevated, abandoned floodplain segments of the Cuyahoga River, its tributary streams (Finney 2002), and perhaps some of the remnants of glacial Lake Cuyahoga and Lake Independence.

The upland soils in the park consist of poorly draining clayey loam while the floodplain and terrace soils are highly fertile, well-drained sandy silt loams. The floodplain soils developed intermittently over the past 12,000 years and have always been considered prime agricultural land (Brose et al. 1981).

The middle Cuyahoga Valley has a mild continental interior climate with warm, humid summers and cold winters; a climate that has been relatively unchanged since the end of the Little Ice Age that spanned circa A.D. 1350 to 1850 (Fagan 2000). Northwesterly to westerly winds blowing off of Lake Erie affect temperatures in the project area by lowering them in the summer and raising them in winter. Located within the Lake Erie snow belt, the area can be covered in snow between 60 and 80 days annually. The mean minimum temperature in January is 19 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean maximum temperature in July is 83 degrees. There is an average of 180-200

frost-free days, which is adequate for most crops on most soils, and 36 inches of annual precipitation (USDA 1974).

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

The core of Boston is situated on a flat, wide riverine terrace at an elevation of about 665 ft amsl. Very limited floodplain areas flank the Cuyahoga River in the center of Boston, with riverine terraces approaching close to the river on the east and west. Further north, on the north edge and beyond the small community, more typical floodplains occur on both sides of the river. The uplands rise quickly to the west of Boston, and higher terraces and/or uplands are present to the east as well. The Clayton Stanford House and associated archeological site 33SU105 and the Hines Hill Conference Center and its associated site 33SU99 are positioned on higher benches at 700 and 749 ft amsl, respectively. Not surprisingly, all of the soil associations for sites in the Boston area are formed on level, or nearly level, landforms with slopes of less than 6%. Most are on 0-2% slopes. This is because the sites are all situated on flat benches, including the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River (e.g., 33SU35 and 33SU106), flat riverine terraces flanking the river (e.g., 33SU268, 33SU269, 33SU270, 33SU138, and several others), or on higher benches (e.g., 33SU99 and 33SU105) that may represent older riverine terraces or glacial outwash benches. The soils on the primary terrace in Boston are classified as Fitchville silt loam (USDA 1974:77; Map 5). The Fitchville soils are deep and are formed on terraces and glacial lake beds throughout Summit County. When cultivated, it consists of about 10 inches of dark grayish-brown silt loam over a (dark) yellowish-brown, silty clay loam B horizon. The Fitchville silt loam in the immediate project area is coded as FcA, a Fitchville silt loam that formed on slopes of less than 2%.

The floodplain areas at the north edge of Boston and beyond are characterized by two soil series. These are the Chagrin and Holly series (USDA 1974:68-69;Map 5). These soils are both classified as silt loams, but the Holly silt loam (coded as Hy) of the project area is poorly drained while the Chagrin silt loams (Ck and Cm) are well drained. Given this primary difference, it is not surprising that the known sites in the floodplain north of Boston all occur on the better drained Chagrin series soils. This soil formed on nearly level landforms and is deep and well drained.

Three of the sites considered in this report occur on flat benches that are elevated above the primary flat terrace that forms the core of Boston. Site 33SU99, situated on a flat bench located between Boston Mills and Stanford Roads, is dominated by Chili loam, a soil that formed primarily on outwash terraces (USDA 1974:69). This loam is relatively well drained. Site 33SU417, located a short distance north of 33SU99 on a slightly lower, but much sandier, bench, occurs on the Conotton Series gravelly sandy loam. This well drained soil formed on outwash gravel and sand of Wisconsin age. Finally, site 33SU105 at the historic Clayton Stanford House exhibits the Caneadea site loam series (CcB), a somewhat poorly drained silt loam that quickly grades to a silty clay and then to a silty clay loam. This soil typically formed on undulating terraces (USDA 1974:65), which is a good description of the setting at site 33SU105.

Culture History

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

Paleoindian Tradition

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

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

The Late Paleoindian period transition is thought to have begun around 8,800 – 8,400 B.C. with changes in projectile technology and an increasing reliance

on Pleistocene bison as well as modern species (Lepper 1999). The material culture is marked by a dramatic increase in projectile point variation that Finney (2002:16-17) concludes could be evidence that populations were exploiting additional species within smaller territories, reflecting a greater role of collecting and gathering in the subsistence pattern. Examples of diagnostic Late Paleoindian, generally referred to as the Plano Tradition, point types are Agate Basin, Plainview, Eden, Hell Gap, and Scottsbluff (Justice 1987).

Paleoindian sites in Ohio occur most commonly in elevated locations along major river valleys, at upland bogs and wetlands, kettle lakes, gravel knolls, lake and stream margins, and in wide swampy floodplain bottoms (Finney 2002). These sites are characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated fluted projectile points. An exception is the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County (33ME274) where Early Paleoindian campsites have been identified. A particularly noteworthy discovery was a series of post molds representing a structure (Brose 1994a). Early Paleoindian points have been recovered in limited numbers as isolated surface finds from Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, and a small number of sites with Paleoindian components have been recorded within CUVA, none of which is located near the current Boston project area.

Archaic Tradition

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

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

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

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

Archaic manifestations are common in the region and numerous archeological sites with Archaic components have been recorded in Cuyahoga Valley (Finney 2002: Table 3). Locally and regionally available cherts, including those that occur in glacial till, were heavily utilized for tool manufacture. Exotic materials were also used, though there is more evidence of this use in the earlier phase. Two types of settlements seem to be represented in Cuyahoga Valley: large base camps on high ground along the rivers and major streams, and small hunting camps in upland settings. Prufer (2001:188-189) has reconsidered this archeological distinction and concluded that all open sites appear to represent small, uniform, and probably repeated occupation on suitable high ground near water. Archaic hilltop sites are often initially recognized from sparse lithic scatters with few diagnostic artifacts. More intensive investigations often yield additional artifacts with the majority of Archaic age (Prufer and Long 1986:11-12).

Most Archaic site components within CUVA occur in upland settings as isolated finds at later Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites, and most have been recorded in Cuyahoga County.

Woodland Tradition

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

During the Early Woodland, Archaic trends in settlement and subsistence patterns continued as did general material culture elements. Notable additions include pottery, recognized as thick-walled and cordmarked; more finely worked bifacial tools; and new projectile point styles, including contracting-stemmed, square-stemmed, and side-notched varieties (Fagan 1995; Neusius and Gross 2007). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting, plant food collection, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture (Finney 2002:23). Sites from this period occur on upland bluffs, floodplain terraces, and hilltops with a settlement pattern that appears to represent scattered, semi-permanent small villages that were occupied from late spring through fall by

populations involved in a complex seasonal round of activities (Brose et al. 1981:133; Finney 2002:23). In CUVA, Early Woodland sites include possible villages, rockshelter camps, isolated caches on upland plateaus, and small artifact scatters that may represent temporary special function camps (Brose et al. 1981:133). Ceremonial sites consisting of small circular earthworks and burial mounds from this period have also been identified in the park (Hunt 1986:8).

Nearly 20 sites with Early Woodland components have been identified in various settings throughout the park. One of the best known and well-documented is at Stanford Knoll, site 33SU138, where excavations yielded the oldest type of aboriginal pottery in Ohio (Lee 1986a). This site is within the current project area and will be discussed further in a later section of the report. Similar, thick Early Woodland sherds were recovered in small numbers from another site within the current project area, 33SU417 (Bauermeister 2002a). That site is south of Stanford Knoll on a higher, sandy bench that appears to be an outwash terrace of Wisconsin age.

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

When Ohio Hopewell is discussed, focus is typically placed on southern Ohio, particularly the Scioto Valley, where numerous large earthwork sites are well known and extensively studied. While this emphasis on southern Ohio is to be expected given the impressive character and long history of investigation of the sites, there was also a Hopewellian presence in the Cuyahoga Valley in northeastern Ohio that has been known, albeit poorly, for many years (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002). Evidence for Hopewell sites in the Cuyahoga Valley is available from antiquarian studies of the middle-nineteenth century that focus primarily on mounds and earthworks (e.g., Bierce 1854; Whittlesey 1871), from university or museum-based research projects (e.g., Brose 1974), and from recent, small-scale archeological compliance-related projects, many of which have occurred at historic nineteenth-century house sites within CUVA (Finney 2002). Over the past twenty years, this latter project type has provided data for developing a preliminary chronological context for Hopewell use of the Cuyahoga Valley (Richner and Bauermeister 2011).

The best-known site with a Middle Woodland Hopewell component in the current project area is among the sites considered later in this report, the Stanford Knoll, 33SU138. Excavations carried out prior to the installation of a water storage cistern at this multi-component prehistoric site on the grounds of the historic George Stanford House revealed evidence of Hopewellian occupation (Lee 1986a). The excavations located two features that contained Flint Ridge flint bladelets and several McGraw cord-marked pottery sherds. These are diagnostic Middle Woodland Hopewell artifacts. Radiocarbon dates from charcoal found in the features support the features' Middle Woodland temporal placement. Dates of 1650+/-60 B.P. (Beta-15011) for Feature 1 and 1780+/-60 B.P. for Feature 11 (Beta-15012) (Lee 1986a) are fully consistent with other Middle Woodland dates from the park area, including several from the Szalay Site, 33SU434 (Richner and Volf 2000; Richner and Bauermeister 2011).

Site 33SU105 at the Clayton Stanford House, also within the current project area a very short distance south of site 33SU138, is reported in a 1979-1980 Cleveland Museum of Natural History site form to have yielded bladelets. If that identification is accurate, the site probably includes a Middle Woodland Hopewell component.

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

Late Prehistoric Tradition

The Late Prehistoric Tradition is marked by a continuation of the Late Woodland Tradition with significant changes in subsistence economies, as the previous hunter-gatherer or intensive collector strategies give way to lifeways that emphasize horticultural and agricultural activities (Hunt 1986:10; Finney 2002:27). Major trends

from this period include: intensification of food production with corn agriculture, new technologies used in food production (e.g., shell-tempered pottery and bell-shaped storage pits), population growth, and distinct regional complexes. In northeastern Ohio the culture developed into a distinct complex known as the Whittlesey Tradition. The Whittlesey Tradition has been divided into four phases, recently revised (see Finney 2002:29), based upon ceramic and lithic tool analysis, including: Riverview (A.D. 900-1250), Vaughn (A.D. 1250-1400), Tuttle Hill (A.D. 1400-1500), and South Park (A.D. 1550-1650) (Brose 1994b:107).

The Riverview Phase is characterized by a pottery assemblage comprised of grit-tempered wares dominated by the type Fairport Plain (Noble 1988:14). Chert obtained from bedrock sources appears to have been used more than it was formerly (Finney 2002:30). The settlement subsistence system was similar to that known for the Late Woodland Hale phase, with groups utilizing seasonally based small villages and large campsites (Hunt 1986:10). More than 20 sites have been identified within CUVA that have Riverview Phase components, including the well known South Park Site, 33SU8, located in the northern part of the park in Independence Township.

The Vaughn Phase marks the appearance of shell-tempered pottery in the region. This ware exhibits plain or smoothed surface treatments that largely replace the previous cordmarked varieties. During this phase there is a marked increase in the use of debitage for tools at villages (Finney 2002:31). The two types of occupations that occur are similar to those from earlier phases and include summer horticultural villages and winter hunting camps. The warm season villages were large and tended to be placed along secondary valleys and lake estuaries, a trend that indicates the emphasis on horticulture and also fishing activities (Finney 2002:30-31). Fourteen sites assigned to the Vaughn Phase have been recorded in CUVA and none are located within the vicinity of Boston. The nearest are over 2 kilometers north of Boston in Jaite Village. The Jaite Papermill, 33SU13, is located in the floodplain along the east side of the Cuyahoga River, 2 kilometers from Boston. This Whittlesey village site was identified based on numerous pit features, post molds, and a substantial artifact collection that includes shell-tempered pottery sherds (Finney 2002:180). Vaughn Village, site 33CU65, is a significant Whittlesey village site with components from the Vaughn and South Park Phases that is listed on the NRHP (NR 87001902). It is located 2.8 kilometers north of Boston and 1.1 kilometers northwest of Jaite Papermill on a 650 foot remnant terrace on the west side of the river. The Kurtz Site, 33CU25, is 600 meters west of Jaite Papermill and about 2.2 kilometers north-northwest of Boston. This site, also in the floodplain, is multi-component with early Late Woodland, Whittlesey, and Historic American Indian components. All of these sites were heavily impacted and/or destroyed during extensive topsoil stripping operations conducted commercially in the area from the 1950s through the 1970s.

During the Tuttle Hill Phase, the pottery is similar to the preceding phase, however, the lithic assemblages exhibit much greater variability between winter campsites and summer villages (Noble 1988:19). A greater number of projectile points, mostly triangular, are present in both settings and quarried chert appears to be favored over locally available glacial materials in chipped-stone technology. A continuing trend from the previous phase that is specific to summer villages is the use of debitage as

tools (Finney 2002:31). Ten sites with Tuttle Hill Phase components are recorded in the park (Finney 2002:Table 3). The closest to the project area is the aforementioned Jaite Papermill, 33SU13, which is almost 2 kilometers to the north.

The South Park Phase is the terminal phase of the Whittlesey Tradition, and it lasted until the time of European contact around A.D. 1650. Sites from this period provide evidence for agricultural villages, typically palisaded and sometimes containing longhouses, that were occupied year-round, with smaller camps used during the spring and fall (Brose 1994b). There is a decline in pottery variation and very few non-local pottery types are present. There also appears to be an increase in the use of quarried Plum Run and Upper Mercer cherts, and triangular points continue to be the predominant point style (Finney 2002:32). It seems that the population was subjected to continued stress throughout this phase. Within CUVA, no European trade goods have been found in any Whittlesey artifact assemblage and there is no archeological evidence for any post-contact Whittlesey occupation (Brose 1994b; Hunt 1986:11). South Park components have been identified at 15 sites within CUVA, none of which is located near the project area (Finney 2002:Table 3). The closest is 2.9 kilometers north at the Vaughn Site, 33CU65, in Jaite Village.

Historic Background

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

The Pre-Canal/Initial Settlement era spanned 1796 to 1824 with the early settlement of the area that occurred following the Revolutionary War. The beginning of this period is marked by the sale of Connecticut's Western Reserve lands, which included more than 3 million acres in Ohio, to shareholders in 1796. The following year the Connecticut Land Company arranged to have the lands surveyed into 5-mile square townships that were then divided into a series of lots. Many shareholders subdivided their holdings and sold lots to farmers interested in inhabiting the Western Reserve frontier. The settlement pattern in northern Ohio tended to be dispersed, inhabited both by unauthorized squatters and legal resident landowners, with families living in relative isolation from one another (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002:43; Noble 1988:16).

Most were engaged in subsistence-level agriculture. The local economy was depressed during this period and very slow to develop, especially prior to the end of hostilities related to the War of 1812. Because of the scattered settlements, isolation from eastern markets, and poorly developed transportation and communication systems, this period could be characterized as a frontier settlement (Richner 1992a:3-4). An important event occurred in 1820, when plans for a canal were initiated. A few years later the route of the Ohio and Erie Canal was selected and construction north of the Portage Summit began (Finney 2002:44).

The Canal Era began in 1825 when construction started for the Cleveland to Akron segment of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Land speculation increased dramatically as people and money necessary for canal construction flowed into the region (Noble 1988:16). Canal construction brought dramatic local economic impacts. About 1,500 workers were employed in the Akron to Cleveland section, which brought a much-needed influx of cash into the local economy. When this section of canal was completed in 1827, the Cuyahoga River Valley benefited substantially from this marked improvement in transportation and communication. The canal brought people and goods into the valley and served to focus settlement; the local economy began to diversify and improve. Towns were established in proximity to the transportation routes and the former situation of isolated families and subsistence farming gave way to interdependent communities and commercial farming (Noble 1988:16). The canal meant that local products could readily be transported out of the valley and exotic goods imported. It is a period of commercial and social transformation that resulted in the development of a capitalist economy and a highly stratified social system (Hunt 1986:13). However, the canal had a relatively brief period of florescence (1827-1840) after which it suffered a long, but steady, decline. Although the canal's effectiveness began to decline rapidly by the 1850s due to regional competition from railroads, its local decline was hastened further by development of the Valley Railway in 1880. Despite a bewildering series of repairs and renovations, the canal was abandoned in 1913 following a disastrous flood.

The Late Developmental Period began in 1861 with the onset of the American Civil War and ended in 1913 when the Ohio and Erie Canal was abandoned. During this period, the railroad and other transportation improvements contributed to the growth of many small crossroad settlements, such as Everett, and the railroad also provided a direct connection between the coal fields of east-central Ohio and Cleveland's steel mills (Finney 2002:47). The state's population also rose and Ohio was increasingly integrated into the national scene through telegraphic communication (Noble 1988:17).

The Urban-Industrial Period began in 1914 and continues today. Large-scale industrialism was developed in the valley to meet the needs created by the advent of World War I. Cleveland became an increasingly important Great Lakes port and continued its role as a major center of iron and steel, oil refining, chemicals, automobiles, and other products, and Akron's rubber manufacturers enjoyed great success as a result of the rising popularity of automobiles (Finney 2002:48; Noble 1988:18). This changed with the Great Depression. The effects to the region were similar to what the rest of the country was experiencing: slowed industrialism, a depressed economy, and high unemployment rates. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933 as a work relief program for young men from unemployed families. Their efforts are well

recognized in Cuyahoga Valley, since their projects helped build the highway, bridges, buildings, and recreation facility infrastructure within the area that would become CUVA (Finney 2002:49). World War II served to stimulate the economy by again creating industrial demands and the industries of Cleveland and Akron renewed high production levels. As a result, the Cuyahoga Valley was impacted by urban sprawl, industrial waste, interstate highways, and other intrusions (Noble 1988:18). In 1974 Congress created Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area as an urban unit of the National Park System and in 2000 the recreation area became a national park. The 33,000 acre park and all of its resources, both cultural and natural, are now protected and preserved under the park's enabling legislation (Public Law 93-555).

Early Regional Settlement History. The early-nineteenth-century settlement pattern of Boston Township and the Village of Boston reflects a unique system of land purchase and resulting dispersed population. Prior to the 1780s, many of the original eastern seaboard states owned property outside of their state boundaries. These lands were eventually sold and organized into other states. Connecticut held about three million of its extra-boundary lands until the 1790s, when it complied with congressional requests and disposed of a large strip along the south shore of Lake Erie. Since this land had been reserved by Connecticut during previous land sales, it came to be known as the Western Reserve. After the Indians released their claim to lands east of the Cuyahoga River through the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, plans for subdividing and selling the acreage were developed. The lands west of the Cuyahoga did not become part of the United States and open for settlement until after the 1805 Treaty of Fort Industry. Only minimal settlement of the Western Reserve lands began before that date.

Survey of the Western Reserve lands east of the Cuyahoga River in 1796 and 1797 occurred through division of the large tract into five-mile-square townships. The system of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships, so well known for much of the United States, does not apply to the former Western Reserve lands. Instead, the townships were divided into a series of variably sized lots. A group of speculators and investors purchased the land from Connecticut and organized under the Connecticut Land Company.

The 49 shareholders in the Connecticut Land Company acquired a total of 34 land parcels by lottery. Not all of these owners ever saw their new property. Many shareholders subdivided their holdings and sold lots to farmers ready to start a new life on the Western Reserve frontier. The hardships faced by these first settlers are well documented (Hatcher 1991). With these land-owning settlers came squatters who occupied and "improved," but did not own, other parcels. For many years, there was little economic differential between the land owners and squatters, owing to the isolated, scattered pattern of settlement, and the complete lack of governmental and economic infrastructure (Brose et al. 1981). There were few roads, and a true cash economy was not in place for several decades. Subsistence farming and a barter economy characterize the early years of settlement. A scattered settlement pattern resulted from the nature of the initial lottery system and subsequent subdivision of the Western Reserve lands (Scrattish 1985). Between 1800 and 1820, settlement was dispersed, with the population widely distributed in very small clusters. Only a few minor concentrations of population

occurred along rivers during this era (Hatcher 1958). Typically, the early settlers had no neighbors for as many as 20 miles distance.

Settlement continued very slowly until the threat of hostilities had been removed with the end of the War of 1812. Even then, settlement proceeded at a sluggish pace for several more years. The years 1817 to 1825 marked a second phase of immigration that led to a more rapid, but still moderate, population increase. The start of construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1825 spurred a major influx of settlers, and marked the end of the initial, isolated frontier period (Brose et al. 1981; Unrau and Scrattish 1984). Approximately 1,500 workers toiled on the canal segment from Cleveland to Akron, and they brought a much-needed influx of cash into the local economy. Difficulties were many, as disease was rampant and transportation systems remained primitive.

After completion of the first segment of the canal in 1827, the economy began to diversify. The creation of jobs and a shift to cash crop farming and a local construction-related economy took place. Lumber production, stone quarrying, coal mining, and other commercial activities increased in scope and importance. Wheat and cattle raising replaced subsistence pig and corn production, and the canal opened the Cuyahoga Valley to U.S. and European markets. Local products (e.g., wheat, coal, flour, beef and cheese) were shipped north on the canal, and general merchandise, salt, fish and other goods were sent south. The availability of up-to-date British ceramics and other manufactured goods after 1827 contrasts markedly with the relative lack of such goods during the earlier decades of the nineteenth century (Miller and Hurry 1983). As other segments of the canal were completed, trade flourished and local crop prices and land values increased. It was during this period of optimism, growth, and relative prosperity that the community of Boston grew as a small commercial and farm-based settlement along the bustling canal. Development often centered on Canal locks, and Lock 32 formed a key component of the developing community.

The boom era of the canal was brief, lasting only until about 1840, after which a steady downward spiral of importance is documented (Scrattish 1985; Unrau and Scrattish 1984). The tonnage shipped on the canal peaked in 1851, but even before that, infrastructure problems began to seriously erode its effectiveness. Upkeep of the complex hydraulic engineering systems became continuous and ever more costly. The canal's initial monopolistic role in local and regional transportation systems ended as competing canals were built. During the 1850s, extensive regional rail development drew considerable business away from the slow and ponderous canal. Between 1851 and 1853, four major railroads began operation in Cleveland initiating a long-term decline in the importance of the canal. The canal fell into disrepair after the 1860s, but a bewildering series of repair episodes maintained it at a functional level through the remainder of the nineteenth century. It lingered as a quasi-effective transportation artery until the disastrous flood of 1913 ended the local canal era.

The History of Boston Township and Boston Village. Since there were no roads through the Western Reserve lands during the earliest years of settlement, riverways and a few Indian trails functioned as the sole transportation routes. Connecticut Land Company shareholders and other settlers found their way to their isolated land parcels with great difficulty via semi-navigable streams and by wagon and afoot through the

dense hardwood forests. The Cuyahoga River was one of the short rivers plied by the early settlers, often with extreme hardship (Hatcher 1991:52). The location that was later to be named Boston served as a boat landing very early in Western Reserve settlement history. Benjamin Tappan Jr. made his way to his father's parcel at Ravenna by landing at Boston by boat in 1799 (Hatcher 1991:51). He stored his goods there and began to cut a road toward his property. Other settlers followed similar routes to their isolated land holdings, with blazed township lines as their only guide.

Alfred Wolcott surveyed Boston Township in 1806. Hailing from Connecticut, he and Samuel Ewart from Ireland are among the first settlers of Boston Township (Tackabury, Mead, and Moffett 1874:24). James Stanford, another member of the Boston Township survey party, settled at the north edge of the current village of Boston (Perrin 1881:902-903). Legend has it that he suggested the name "Boston" for the township (Doyle 1908:854). Stanford, originally from Ireland, brought his family to a 169-acre tract east of the Cuyahoga River in March, 1806. This is a short distance north of the area that would later be developed as Boston Village. Like so many other settlers in the Western Reserve, the Stanfords began their life in Boston Township in a humble log cabin, but as their farm began to prosper, they were later able to build a frame home. The Stanford family is still prominent in Boston, and George (James' son) Stanford's Greek Revival home stands adaptively restored and is used by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association. It is one of the properties that will be served by the new Boston Sewer System.

As in other areas of the Western Reserve, roads were either non-existent or very poor during the early settlement era of Boston Township. In October of 1811, John Melish traveled on horseback along the Cuyahoga River through Boston to Cleveland hoping to visit Hudson, the most prosperous and well-established town in the region. The road was so bad that he was unable to reach Hudson (Hatcher 1991:66). In Boston Township his horse sank to its knees in mud. Melish described his eight mile trek through Boston Township as "the worst road I had ever seen in America" (Hatcher 1991:66). Melish saw only primitive log houses and widely scattered settlers sick with fever. His impressions may have been more favorable had he reached Hudson, but his narrative clearly points to the generally poor living conditions on the Western Reserve frontier.

Other references to early (pre-canal era) settlement in Boston are few in number and rather poorly documented. Winstel and Machuga (1995) found that Upton's (1910) report of a grist mill and store in Boston in 1814, Grismer's (1950) comments about Mather's general store and Bronson's grist mill in 1821 and construction of a saw mill in Boston in 1825 are among the only local/county historical references of note. The Portage County Auditor's Report indicates that Boston consisted of five structures in 1825 (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). While the brief mention in the local histories of these developments is intriguing, no other historic documentation for those dates or structures was discovered despite intensive tax records searches (Winstel and Machuga 1995). Former CUVA Historian Chester Hamilton referred to a grist mill and house owned by Mather being present on Lot 63 in 1827 (CUVA park files). However, Boston Village Lot 63 did not exist in 1827, since the Boston Plat was not commissioned until late 1834 by Watrous Mather. Only Township Lots 44 and 45 would have existed prior to 1835, with the village lots carved out of the larger Township lots. Perhaps the 1827 tax reference

Hamilton found to Mather's structures on Township Lot 45 was assumed to refer to the same mill that was later known to be present on Lot 63. Hamilton's findings seem plausible, since Watrous Mather is thought to have built a mill and house on the east bank of the river in 1826 after acquiring the property. Jesse Thompson of Connecticut, possibly a land speculator, sold Lot 45 to Watrous and Hannah Mather in 1826 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1995; Richner 1996:8) and it is on that parcel they must have built the house, mill, and store mentioned in the tax records and early historic accounts. Tax records for 1827 examined by Hamilton indicate that the Mather grist/saw mill and house were valued at $2,469 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1995). The Mathers also owned Boston Lot 44, a larger parcel to the north of Lot 45.

Along the Cuyahoga River, conditions improved rapidly after completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827. In Boston, commercial enterprises (especially those related to milling) probably developed or expanded as the canal was being built, and more extensive development followed in the 1830s. By 1831, and possibly as early as 1827, the Mathers had established the "Commercial Hotel" (Richner 1996:8; Stefanic and Winstel 1991). They sold this property with its small lot, later designated Boston Lot 58, to their daughter Lucy in 1831.

By the middle 1830s, during the height of functionality and success of the Ohio and Erie Canal, a surge of development occurred in Boston. The community of Boston was developed from original Boston Township Lots 44 and 45. Together, they consist of 190 acres.

The original plat of the town of Boston was drawn by County Surveyor Samuel D. Harris at the request of Watrous Mather in 1834. This plat was developed from Watrous and Hannah Mather's Boston Township Lots 44 and 45 (Figure 2). Although the surveyor (Harris) indicates that the 1834 plat is at a scale of 100 feet-to-the-inch, the actual plat that was later transcribed was drawn at a scale of 200 feet-to-the-inch. Further, it is not precisely drawn to scale. One useful aspect of the 1834 plat is that the dimensions of the lots, occasionally accompanied by associated compass bearings of lot lines, are affixed to many of the lot lines. These measurements are very important, since several of the lots in the current project area are various irregularly shaped quadrilaterals. The existing drawing of the original Boston survey, although authorized in late 1834, bears a transcription date of December 15, 1898. This plat depicts essentially the same lots as the later, better-known 1856 plat (Figure 3), with the exception of a few lots that were first numbered in 1856 and a few others that are renumbered from the 1834 depiction. No structures are depicted on the 1834 plat, although, in the accompanying transcribed narrative of surveyor Harris, a brick house owned by Jelotes [?] Mather is referenced regarding placement of a datum stone for the survey.

The owners of a small number of lots in Boston are listed on the transcribed 1834 plat. Among the landowners in Boston in 1834 are James (Jim) Brown (Lots 58, 59, and another lot with no number depicted on the 1898 transcribed plat), Abraham Holmes (Lot 60), Henry Adams (Lot 61), Russell Dyer (a lot with no number depicted on the 1898 transcribed plat), and A. McBride (Lot 57). Brown, the son of the famous abolitionist John Brown of Hudson, Ohio, was an infamous local character who became involved in counterfeiting and other activities (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). Brown spent much of his

life evading law enforcement and considerable time in jail. After his release, he died in a fall while traveling on the Ohio and Erie Canal. He married the Mather's daughter, Lucy, and was the owner of the Commercial Hotel in 1834 on Lot 58 along with a structure locally known as the "Red Store" or "Red House" on Lot 59. Brown left the Boston area by 1837 or 1838 (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). Adams (later shown as Wadhams in the tax records) built a store on Lot 61 just west of the Brown's hotel sometime before 1839. Holmes' Lot 60 was also the location of a store in that early time frame (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). McBride was later known to operate a grocery store close to the lock on Lot 57. So, in 1834 when Boston was platted, all of the owners of lots within Boston, including the Mathers who owned all the remaining lots, had, or would soon have, commercial developments on their holdings.

Watrous and Hannah Mather sold all but seven of the newly-platted village of Boston lots as part of a 190-acre parcel of Boston Township Lots 44 and 45 to Irad Kelley, Thomas M. Kelley, and Alanson Penfield in November, 1835. Those seven lots are certainly the same seven depicted in the 1834 plat as having other owners, as summarized above. Kelley, Kelley, and Penfield were to found the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company and soon build a store on Lot 56. Quinn Evans/Architects (1995) report that the Mather's house, along with the mill, was part of the sale, but they do not provide documentation to indicate how they determined that the house was included in that transaction.

The history of the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company has been presented in considerable detail elsewhere (Richner 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2002; and Quinn Evans/Architects 1995) and will not be repeated here except to indicate the general history of ownership of the lots in Boston. Although one important part of their development, the Boston General Store on Boston Lots 55 and 56 has survived to the present day, the decline of the canal after 1840 caused significant problems for the original owners of the company and all of the subsequent owners of their large holdings in Boston. The three men constituting the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company owned the Boston General Store, grist mill, and saw mill through about 1840 (Richner 1996:9). From their 1835 purchase through about 1840, they owned 58 of the 60-some lots in the village. Through most transactions over the next several decades, these 58 lots were transferred as a single unit. There are several inconsistencies in the historic tax records regarding ownership of most of the lots in Boston in the 1840s and 1850s. According to interpretation of tax records, Arthur Lathum owned all 58 lots from 1841-1852, and had joint ownership with Joseph Myers from 1852 through 1856. Julius D. Edson had partial ownership with Myers and Lathum from 1857-1859, after which Myers was no longer an owner in 1860 and 1861. After that date, Edson owned the properties alone. The tax records are confusing at best, and do not match the deed records, which indicate that Thomas Kelley's family did not convey their interest in the company to Edson until 1860. Moreover, the 1850 U.S. Industrial Schedule lists the "Edson Saw Mill" and "Edson Grist Mill," with no mention made of Lathum. The 1856 plat of the village suggests that Edson owned most of the significant businesses, including the grist mill, saw mill, flour mill, lath factory, turning shop, lumberyard, and store and attached warehouse at that date. The names Lathum and Myers do not occur on that plat. The probable reason for these apparent discrepancies and inconsistencies is that there was a difference between the ownership or management of the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company and

the actual ownership of the buildings and lots. Available data are insufficient to resolve the ownership questions at present (Richner 1996:9). More important to the current study is the documentation of these multiple businesses in Boston in the 1840s and 1850s era. Unfortunately for Edson, he was acquiring control of the company's interests as the canal began its long, slow decline.

According to annotations on the 1856 plat of Boston, other commercial businesses in Boston at that date included: McBride's grocery (Lot 57), Odekirk's [boat business], Dormer's [?] blacksmith shop (lot number not depicted), Barnhart and Fayerwether's Boat Yard and Dry Dock (Lots 12, 13, and 14), Conger and Jackson's Brick Yard (lot number not depicted), Morton's Store (Lot 59), J.D. Smith's Broom Factory, and a hotel (Lots 58 and 61). The later is the former Mather's and later Brown's "Commercial Hotel."

Boat building was an important activity in Boston in the mid-nineteenth century (Finney 1997:58-63; Stefanic and Winstel 1991). Boston, along with nearby Peninsula, contributed more canal boats to the local Ohio and Erie Canal than any other communities. During the canal's period of prosperity, Boston developed as an important boat building location, with boat yards owned by Arthur Lathum, Barnart and Fayerwether, Rufus Sanborn, and Daniel Odekirk (Burch 1882; Finney 1997; and Stefanic and Winstel 1991). The best known of the Boston boat yards was that of William Barnhart and James B. Fayerwether. Barnhart, born in New York in 1812, came to Boston in 1832 and his house, thought to date to about 1835, is located on Stanford Road (Finney 1997:60; Stefanic and Winstel 1991). The house, referred to in the National Register Nomination for Boston as the Barnhart House, but more commonly known as the Nina Stanford House, is one of the properties that will be served by the new Boston Sewer Project. He probably began building boats soon after his arrival, and continued until sometime after 1874 (Finney 1997:61). James B. Fayerwether, born in Connecticut in 1819, arrived in Boston in 1834. Like Barnhart, he began canal boat building in Boston prior to 1849 and continued until some time after 1874. Fayerwether died in Boston in 1885 (Finney 1997:62). Rufus Sanborn was probably the last boat builder in Boston, operating there from about 1880 to pre-1886. He may have used Barnhart and Fayerwether's earlier dry dock and yard (Finney 1997:63).

Edson appears to have owned 58 lots in Boston until about 1870, when the sheriff ordered sale of the lots to Lorenzo and Philander Hall for $2,500 (Richner 1996:9). This very low value indicates that the businesses were in serious decline and/or that the Halls obtained the parcels at a bargain price. The Halls continued the businesses until 1891, after which the Halls's heirs began selling company assets after the deaths of Lorenzo and Philander. The tax value of their lots increased to $5,580 in 1881, probably due to the construction of the Valley Railroad train depot in Boston, west of the Cuyahoga River. That development, however, caused a further decline of the importance of the canal, which was ultimately closed after a disastrous flood in 1913.

Although Boston probably reached its initial developmental zenith prior to about 1842, boat building and other activities kept it somewhat vibrant, despite a clear decline in the 1860s and 1870s. By 1874, occupations of Boston residents included farmer, boat builder, ship carpenter, carpenter, lumberman, blacksmith, and lawyer (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). The arrival of the railroad in Boston late in 1879 signaled the start of a

new era, although there was minimal, if any, community growth until about 1900. The commercial base of Boston shifted dramatically in 1900 when the Akron Bag Company developed a large factory west of the River. This did not directly overlap any of the earlier commercial developments discussed above. Immigrants, especially Poles, came to Boston to work at the paper company. Numerous houses and duplexes were built in Boston after about 1902 until 1923 when the paper plant closed. However, the parent company continued its plant at nearby Jaite for several more years, and some of the 200 workers at the Boston location may have found jobs there (Stefanic and Winstel 1991).

Boston remained a small residential community after that date until portions of the town were incorporated into Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, established in 1974, which became Cuyahoga Valley National Park in 2000. Under the management of the National Park Service, the original towpath of the canal was restored as a multi-purpose trail, and several historic structures, notably the Boston General Store and the George Stanford House, were adaptively restored. While still a small residential community consisting of several houses, many of which date to the Akron Bag Company era, and a few dating to the initial or second efflorescences of Boston in the 1820s and 1830s era, Boston now serves as a visitor destination and resting location for the myriad of users of the towpath trail.

Given this historical background, there would be expectations for archeological sites and deposits to occur in portions of Boston beginning in the first years of the 1800s and continuing until the post-1920s era. As will be shown in a subsequent section of the report, numerous sites fitting those expectations have been discovered and studied from the 1970s though 2009.

History of Archeological Investigations in Boston

The following summary is presented in chronological order and considers all professional archeological field research that has occurred within the current Boston Sewer Project area. We have considered all sites at historic properties to be served by the proposed system, and have also included all sites within the community as well as several in the general area to provide an overview of the range of sites present and the scope of work that has occurred in the area.

Although several former residents of Boston amassed artifact collections from sites within and near the current project area over many years, relatively little is known about the content of those collections. The Stanford family had a large collection, probably obtained from sites on the original James Stanford Farm such as 33SU35, 33SU105, 33SU106, 33SU138 and others. A few, smaller local collections were recorded by members of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in the 1970s (Finney 2002), and some of those items were donated to the Museum and now reside there. A long-time avocational archeologist, the late Joe Jesensky, recorded the presence of only two sites in the Boston area based upon his knowledge of sites in the area and reports by other amateur archeologists and artifact collectors. He numbered these #41 (the current location of the Boston Moral Cemetery, Government Tract 109-91) and #42 (the current location of site 33SU99) (Jesensky 1976). The former, according to Jesensky (1976:5), was the location of a “large Indian burial ground.” The historic cemetery occurs on a roughly

circular, raised bench that is a very distinctive landform surrounded by lower river terrace and floodplain benches. Jesensky attributes the identification of the prehistoric cemetery at that location to early settlers, and suggests that a settler named Dickinson confirmed that identification. Finney (2002), in his discussion of site 33SU61, which is a prehistoric artifact scatter located west of the cemetery, repeats this identification and cites later Jesensky reports for his source. Of site #42, Jesensky only notes that it was a suspected large village site. He includes both the area now defined as 33SU99 as well as the long sloping area to the north, which would overlap and extend beyond site 33SU417, within his #41.

Although antiquarian investigations of archeological sites within the general area of CUVA extend back to the 1820s, with purposeful survey efforts beginning in the 1850s (Finney 2002:58) and with considerable focus in the 1870s (Whittlesey 1871), no documented fieldwork is recorded for the immediate project area until 1971 when the first of several projects was accomplished by members of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History (CMNH). The initial work in Boston was conducted under the Northeast Ohio Survey (NEOS), a National Science Foundation funded effort directed by David S. Brose. The late Nancy Wilson conducted surveys in Summit County under this program, including locations within Boston. Her work included land owner interviews and some follow up archeological testing (Finney 2002:79-80).

The NEOS project included work at two sites reported to Wilson (1971) by Steven Clark. The Clark Site (later formally recorded as 33SU106) and Clark Home Yard Site (later recorded as 33SU105) were both subject to test excavation by CMNH crews (Engebretsen 1978; Finney 2002:211-212; and Wilson 1971). Both sites were subject to more intensive investigations by CMNH teams a few years later.

Several sites in Boston were investigated by David S. Brose, Stephanie Belovich and their CMNH associates in 1979 and 1980 as part of a contract with the National Park Service to inventory the archeological resources of CUVA (Brose et al. 1981). They conducted relatively large-scale evaluative test excavations at 33SU105 and 33SU106 and inventory and limited testing at 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery Site), 33SU35 (Boston Mills Village), 33SU38 (Oil Pumping Site), and 33SU99 (Gioia Site) at what would later be known as the Hines Hill Conference Center, all within the current project area. They also conducted inventory and testing at sites 33SU87 (Columbia Road Village), 33SU102 (Riverview Site), and 33SU104 (Columbia Road House), all located on upland plateaus in the heavily dissected uplands a short distance west of Boston. The work at all of these sites, conducted in 1979 and 1980, was accomplished in a consistent and structured manner and resulted in formal site designations for several of the sites that had been known, but relatively poorly recorded, before their efforts. The artifacts and field records for the 1979-1980 CMNH projects are curated at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, under accession MWAC 72.

In 1983, Al Lee of the CMNH conducted the first of several projects at site 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll) on the grounds of the historic George Stanford House at the north edge of the current project area. His work, conducted in anticipation of restoration

of that significant house, focused upon examining the sequence of construction of the multiple house components (Lee 1983).

In 1984, the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted the first of several projects spanning the next 25 years in Boston. The 1984 effort (Rossillon 1985) was a follow up to Lee's work the previous year at the Stanford House (33SU138). Like Lee, Rossillon (1985) conducted small-scale testing around the perimeter of the house and recorded aspects of building construction history as well as evidence for intact, significant prehistoric deposits, including a pit feature, in extremely close proximity to the north façade of the house.

In 1985, Archeologist Mark J. Lynott (1985) of MWAC conducted close interval (4 meter) shovel testing in the yard west of the barn at 33SU138 within a proposed septic system leach field location. He found scattered historic objects, including glass and ceramic sherds, but they did not occur in any obvious concentrations. The leach field was subsequently constructed within the surveyed area.

In 1985, Archeologist Al Lee and a CMNH team returned to site 33SU138 to examine the area proposed for installation of a water storage cistern and an associated water line that would connect the cistern to the house. These were planned to be positioned a short distance southwest of the west (front) house façade near the west edge of the terrace landform near its juncture with the Cuyahoga River floodplain. He made an important discovery of numerous in situ prehistoric features associated with Early, Middle, and Late Woodland site components, and these findings are discussed in detail in Lee's (1986a) report. As a result of this project, the site has subsequently been known as the Stanford Knoll Site.

In 1985 in anticipation of future, unspecified restoration actions at the historic Boston General Store on Boston Village Lot 56, the CUVA staff entered into an agreement with the CMNH under the direction of David Brose to conduct evaluative test excavations on the grounds around the structure. The site did not receive a formal state of Ohio site number for several more years. A final report was not written for this project. Data from the project were later incorporated in Richner's (1996) report on the MWAC's 1991 survey and testing program at the site. Stephanie Belovich directed the fieldwork through a CMNH archeological field school. Most emphasis was placed along the east facade at the towpath. There, several contiguous units were excavated to examine a former door in the foundation that was subsequently blocked in. A single unit was placed at the southwest corner of the structure to search for evidence of the warehouse foundation. Finally, single units were placed in the northwest corner of the building's interior, and on the grounds just southwest of the structure. The interior unit was intended to examine evidence for previous basement floors, while the exterior unit was positioned to potentially intersect more of the warehouse foundation.

In 1986, Alfred Lee, Associate Curator of Archaeology, and Stephanie Belovich, Assistant Curator of Archaeology, of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History conducted archeological test excavations at a small, proposed trailhead parking area in Boston Village (Lee 1986b). The location is east of the Ohio and Erie Canal and immediately south of Boston Mills Road near the former Johnson Barn. The barn was

extant during their study, but was in highly degraded condition and was later removed. The team excavated three 1-x-1-m test units within the footprint of the parking area. On the basis of the results of excavation of these test units, Lee (1986b:13) concluded that the cultural deposit, which contained a small assemblage of prehistoric Late Woodland and historic nineteenth-century materials, was completely confined to the plowzone. He also reported that no intact archeological deposits were present in the project area and that "the archeological site represented by materials recovered from the plowzone lacks physical integrity, and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places" (Lee 1986b:15). He concluded by stating that no further research was warranted prior to construction of the parking areas as planned. Although an Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) form was not developed for the site at that time, the authors of the current report have completed an OAI form for 33SU481 that is included in APPENDIX 1.

That same year, Al Lee of the CMNH returned to the George Stanford Farm where he conducted inventory of a proposed parking area on the east side of the large historic barn. Results of the inventory were largely negative, although a few historic items were collected (Lee 1986c).

In 1991, Jeffrey J. Richner directed the first of three MWAC projects at the Boston Store (Richner 1996). This project consisted of interval shovel testing and limited test excavations on the grounds around the store. Work occurred on Village of Boston Lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 (Richner 1996). These lots form a strip south from Boston Mills Road circumscribed by the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath. The majority of the work occurred on Lots 55 and 56 where the Boston General Store and its former warehouse were constructed. A total of 38 shovel tests was excavated in a series of linear transects oriented parallel with the east and west facades of the store (Richner 1996:Figure 4). The narrow west yard, south mowed turf yard, and the unmowed brushy area directly south of the store to the Cuyahoga riverbank were investigated. Dense accumulations of artifacts were found on the grounds near the structure, covering nearly all of the current mowed turf area. A very sparse scatter was found to the south in the then-overgrown area that was dominated by various weeds and small walnut trees.

The primary focus for the 1991 project was to conduct additional evaluative testing immediately adjacent to, and near, the structure. That work resulted in discovery of numerous structural features including: sandstone pier/post supports from the former warehouse addition, builder's trenches from the store, a warehouse addition and/or an associated outbuilding, a post mold possibly associated with the warehouse, and a deeply buried brick cistern. Various historic grade surfaces were discovered and recorded, and a large amount of information on historic fill sequences on the grounds was compiled. The condition of the foundation of the building, especially along the east and west facades was also recorded through detailed mapping, profiling, and photographic documentation. Build-up of grade along the foundation since construction in the mid-1830s was found to be considerable, especially along the store's east, or canal, side. A large artifact inventory was also collected, much of which occurred in distinct, buried middens or near-surface sheet scatters in close proximity to the structure.

The 1991 fieldwork revealed that considerable structural evidence for the warehouse is present on the grounds, and that other structural features are very numerous in proximity to the store. Artifacts spanning the nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the building are also numerous, and in some areas occur in distinct, and datable, contexts. The archeological findings both embellish the relatively scant historic record, and provide an independent data set from which to examine questions of site function.

In 1991, Archeologists William J. Hunt and Vergil E. Noble from MWAC investigated several properties where structures, all of which were surplus to the needs of the park and slated for removal by CUVA, were in the general vicinity of Boston. Field methods consisted of shovel testing in close intervals (5 meters or less) around the perimeters of the buildings. If potentially significant archeological deposits were found, either associated with use of the building or completely unassociated with the building's use, the removal process was planned in a manner that would leave the terrain around the house undisturbed. If cellars were present, they would be breached and filled in rather than collapsed. If no archeological deposits were found, building removal was completed without restrictions on ground disturbance. At Tract 109-101, known as the Wolschleger House (Noble 1991), no archeological remains were found in direct association with the modern brick house. However, Noble reported that deposits associated with an early Boston historic structure that was no longer extant could be expected to occur at the southeast corner of the lot, outside of the area that would be directly disturbed by removal of the modern Wolschleger House. He recommended that the former historic structural site area be protected from disturbance. The modern Wolschleger House was situated on Boston Lot 59 on Boston Mills Road in the middle of Boston Village, just west of the canal. This lot was the former location of a small structure once owned by Jim Brown, son of the famous abolitionist, John Brown. This area was later assigned the formal site number 33SU268 (Mustain et al. 1996).

At Tract 118-79 within Boston Village, Noble (1991) shovel tested around the perimeter of the Johnson Barn, a structure that was thought to date to about 1910. The barn's superstructure was in dilapidated condition at the time of his visit. Noble found isolated pieces of iron and stoneware during his inventory and concluded that the planned demolition of the barn would not cause any adverse impact to archeological resources.

Later in 1991, Archeologist Richner (1991) returned to the former location of the Johnson Barn, which had been removed subsequent to archeologist Noble's visit earlier that year. The park had left the concrete foundation, including one tall segment at the earthen ramp, in place to mark the location as a ruin. However, that vertical concrete feature was by then leaning off vertical and posed a severe safety hazard to park visitors using the nearby trailhead parking area. Further historic research had also revealed that the barn was not as old as previously thought and dated to the middle-twentieth century. Accordingly, Richner concurred with the park's recommendation that the unsafe concrete foundation should be removed to alleviate a significant safety hazard. Richner (1991) recommended that the work be accomplished with a rubber-tired vehicle operating under frozen ground conditions. That approach was used and the foundation slab was removed with no resulting ground disturbance.

The grounds around four structures located on Stanford Road north of the George Stanford Farm were investigated in 1991 prior to removal of the buildings (Hunt 1991; Noble 1991). These structures were all in close proximity to each other and all were located to the north of the current Boston Sewer Project area. Inventory at the Mathies (Tract 107-58) and Lindenberg (Tract 107-62) houses were both negative for the presence of archeological resources (Noble 1991). Possibly due to some confusion in park record keeping regarding their structural removal program, MWAC was asked to inventory the Lindenberg House again in 1993. As in 1991, the inventory was negative (Richner 1993a). Inventory at the Shueren House (Tract 107-59) and Mackey House (Tract 107-61) both yielded evidence for multi-component archeological deposits (Hunt 1991). At both sites, prehistoric materials, apparently relating to the Woodland or Late Prehistoric Periods, were found along with middle- and late-nineteenth-century artifacts. The latter are associated with the occupation and use of the structures, while the prehistoric materials obviously pre-date the structures by many hundreds of years. At Shueren, Hunt recommended that there be no ground disturbance when the structure was removed, while at Mackey, recommendations were made to coordinate with MWAC before removal. That was accomplished and the site area was protected when the structure was removed. To date, no follow-up inventory efforts have occurred at these locations that would allow development of pertinent data such as the full extent and content of the sites.

In 1992, Jeffrey Richner of MWAC conducted an inventory at the Johnson/ Bradley House on Tract 107-37 (Richner 1992b). That house was located on Stanford Road, well to the north of the current Boston Sewer Project area. Results of the inventory were negative.

In 1993 Richner returned to the Boston General Store area and conducted a second season of intensive inventory and limited evaluative test excavations. Fieldwork in 1993 expanded on the MWAC inventory conducted in 1991, with all remaining portions of Lots 51, 52, 53, 58, 61 and 63 south of Boston Mills Road, east of the Cuyahoga River and west of the canal inventoried via interval shovel testing (Richner 1997: Figure 2). A total of 101 additional shovel tests was excavated, with multiple, dense accumulations of historic artifacts recorded (Richner 1997: Figures 7-12). The ownership history of the lots was synthesized from data collected by CUVA historians (Winstel 1991; Winstel and Machuga 1995) so that the archeological findings could be placed in historical perspective. Archeological evidence for former structures was recorded on several of the lots. On Lot 51, a dense nineteenth-century artifact deposit was recorded in the area where a structure formerly occurred (Richner 1997:42-43). Artifacts were collected on Lot 52 that are thought to relate to use of one of two historic structures that were formerly present on that lot (Richner 1997:43-44). A primary finding on Lot 52 was that the Cuyahoga River has washed away a significant portion of that lot since it was platted in 1834. This damage included the loss of an area where a structure was depicted on the 1856 plat of Boston. Lot 53, which formerly contained an historic structure, was determined to have been completely eroded away by the Cuyahoga River. At Boston General Store Lot 56, a large sandstone foundation for a former porch was recorded along the east façade of the store. On Lot 58, foundation elements for the former 1820s-era “Commercial Hotel” were discovered along with an associated early- and middle-nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter. Similar results were obtained

on Lot 63 where a dense midden deposit and structural remains were recorded from the former nineteenth-century structure that stood there prior to 1898 (Richner 1997:41).

In 1993, Jeffrey Richner (1993a) of MWAC conducted an inventory at the Clayton Stanford House, where site 33SU105 had been recorded by a CMNH team. This work was conducted in anticipation of installation of a leach field. The 1993 fieldwork was conducted in association with adaptive reuse of this circa 1906 structure. Discovery of a pre-1850s-era artifact scatter allowed the team to plot the approximate location of the 1806 James and Polly Stanford log cabin to the southwest of the existing house. More intensive and extensive excavations would be required to determine its precise location, but the work suggests that site component is likely largely intact and not destroyed by construction and use of the 1906 structure. Richner's team also found prehistoric artifacts that were comparable with the findings of previous CMNH test excavations at the site. However, since no formal test excavations were conducted, the sample of prehistoric artifacts recovered in 1993 was very small compared to the earlier work at the site. Richner's team expanded their inventory to an area where no archeological resources were recorded and that area was subsequently selected as the leach field development zone.

Also in 1993, Jeffrey Richner (1993b) of MWAC conducted a small-scale inventory of a proposed parking lot development/expansion project at the Hines Hill Conference Center (then known as the Gioia property). This work occurred in a narrow strip along Hines Hill Road at the easternmost edge of the property. Small quantities of lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock were recovered in a disturbed plowzone context in several of the shovel tests excavated there. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. These materials are associated with site 33SU99, which previously had been thought to be more restricted in extent. Recommendations were made to protect the site area or to conduct additional study of the proposed development zone by stripping off the plowzone and searching for sub-plowzone features. The latter option was selected by park management, and no features were discovered.

In 1994, Jeffrey Richner of MWAC inventoried the Theil House on Tract 107-41 with negative results. This house was located well north of the current Boston Sewer Project area on Stanford Road. The house was later removed since it was surplus to the needs of the government.

In 1995, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. (ASC Group, Inc.) was contracted by McCoy and Associates, Inc. to conduct an archeological and architectural reconnaissance inventory of a proposed Boston Mills Road realignment and bridge replacement project (Mustain et al. 1996). Although significant portions of their work occurred within the boundaries of CUVA, they did not seek or obtain the necessary permit from the National Park Service under the Archeological Resources Protection Act. Coordination with the National Park Service did not occur until the field portion of the project was completed. Fieldwork included placement of twelve 0.5-x-0.5-m shovel test units across Boston Village Lots 56, 58, 61, and 63 within an area previously inventoried and evaluated by MWAC archeological teams (Richner 1996, 1997). Their work also included inventory of Boston Village Lots 59, 60, and 62 as well as within other parcels with no formal Boston Village lot numbers. Their inventory zones were

narrow, rectangular strips flanking the north and south sides of Boston Mills Road, extending from the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath on the east to about 50 meters west of the Valley Rail tracks west of the Cuyahoga River. They subdivided the area into 10 individual survey areas and recorded archeological sites 33SU264, 33SU265, 33SU266, 33SU267, 33SU268, 33SU269, and 33SU270 within these survey areas. While site numbers and boundaries for sites 33SU265, 33SU268, 33SU269, and 33SU270 roughly correspond to Boston Village Lots 62, 59, 60, and 56 respectively, the site designations are more reflective of the defined survey areas and the discoveries within those areas, rather than of the historic lots. This is despite the fact that the sites are all of historic age. The authors did not effectively use existing historic maps and plats of Boston in their study. For example, they stated (Mustain et al. 1996:35) that "no building is indicated" at the Boodey House location on the 1856 map of Boston, yet that map clearly depicts three structures on Lot 60, including a structure in the exact location of the existing Boodey House. The site numbering sequence that resulted from the study is particularly awkward for site 33SU267. Prior to their work, the area where they define site 33SU267 was known to include multiple, distinct artifact scatters, midden deposits, and structural features associated with the use and occupation of non-extant historic structures on Boston Village Lots 58, 61, and 63. Those lots had unique ownership and use histories (Richner 1996, 1997; Winstel 1991; Winstel and Machuga 1995).

Mustain et al. (1996:39-40) clearly stated that they were well aware that their study area and site designations, especially at sites 33SU267 and 33SU270, included only small portions of the actual sites, since their project area was of limited extent. They found that site 33SU271, encompassing part of the former Cleveland Akron Bag Company, site 33SU264, the ruins of the "Edson Gristmill and Sawmill Dam" and site 33SU266 were outside the project area and would not be impacted by the proposed bridge replacement project. They found that the latter two sites were not significant. Further study, including deep testing, would be required to further assess site 33SU271. They also concluded that sites 33SU265 (Edson Gristmill and Sawmill Foundation and Retaining Wall), 33SU267 (a nineteenth-century midden), 33SU268 (a nineteenth-century midden), 33SU269 (the Wise/Boodey House Site), and 33SU270 (the Boston General Store) were potentially significant archeological resources and should be avoided during the construction project. CUVA staff subsequently worked with project planners to protect these sites, especially the highly significant deposits on adjacent sites 33SU267 and 33SU270 on the south side of Boston Mills Road. All of the sites identified for protection by Mustain et al. (1996) were avoided during the bridge replacement project. This proved possible since, with the help and input of NPS planners and managers, road realignment was reduced to a very small alteration from the pre-1995 alignment, all of which occurred within the existing road right-of-way.

In 1995, ASC Group, Inc. was contracted by McCoy Associates, Inc. to conduct a literature review and cultural resources inventory of a proposed realignment of a portion of Riverview Road in the Boston area (Whitman et al. 1996). Two archeological sites (33SU275 and 33SU276) were recorded and two previously recorded sites (33SU266 and 33SU271) were relocated during the project. None of these sites was adversely impacted by the project.

Site 33SU266 is associated with the Valley Railway and consists only of cinder and gravel fills. Whitman et al. (1996), like Mustain et al. (1996), found it to be not significant.

Site 33SU271 includes the remnants of the Cleveland Akron Bag Company and dates from about 1900 to 1932 (Whitman et al. 1996:42). Whitman found intact structural evidence for the site by using some of the techniques suggested by Mustain et al. (1996). Site 33SU275 is a residential site dating to about 1900-1963. The site area, already occurring under fill, was further filled during the road realignment project and is preserved under multiple modern fill zones. Site 33SU275 was found to be a multi-component site with historic and prehistoric components. The historic component is associated with a former structure evidenced by a sandstone foundation remnant. The prehistoric component consists of a single piece of chert debitage. The historic component is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, while the prehistoric component is not (Whitman et al. 1996:53). Site 33SU276 is an historic site associated with a large concrete pad and a cut sandstone foundation. The precise function of this site was not determined. It is thought to date to the middle-to-late-nineteenth century (Whitman et al. 1996:47).

Also in 1995, Richner returned to the Boston General Store with a team from MWAC (Richner and Volf 2002). They were assisted by a group of European volunteers through the organization Volunteers For Peace. All test excavations focused on the perimeter of the structure in anticipation of adaptive restoration of the building, including repair of foundations and reconstruction of the former extensive porches on the front (north) and east facades. Extensive evidence was found for the configuration of the original and subsequent porches along with a large artifact assemblage. Among the material culture is a large sample of white clay tobacco pipes, including unused, reconstructible examples that appear to reflect discard of broken store stock. The store was subsequently restored to its 1830s-era appearance and now serves as a visitor center and community meeting place.

In 1995, Richner (1995) also conducted a small inventory and evaluative testing project at site 33SU99 at the Hines Hill Conference Center. The work was conducted in response to park plans for installing a sewage line north from the existing house along the west edge of the high, flat bench where site 33SU99 had previously been recorded. The excavation of several shovel tests and three small test units revealed the presence of surprisingly well preserved prehistoric deposits on a site that had been reported (Brose et al. 1981) to be grossly disturbed and of questionable significance. The intact area discovered in 1995 is coincident with a slight, but perceptible, low rise or ridge on the otherwise relatively flat landform. An intact pit was recorded that contained pottery and other temporally and functionally diagnostic Late Prehistoric artifacts. Those materials are considered in more detail in a later section of this report. As a result of this discovery, Richner recommended that the sewer line not be installed in this area. The park followed that request and delayed decision making on the best approach to sewage treatment at the property until further archeological studies of the site could be completed.

In the final project of the very busy 1995 season of archeological study in Boston Village, Fred Finney, then with Cleveland State University (CSU) and the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, conducted fieldwork in Boston as part of a larger project in

CUVA via a CSU archeological field school (Finney 1997). This work was conducted under the National Park Service's Midwest Region Archeological Resource Protection Act Permit No. 1995-1. His work in Boston focused upon Village of Boston Lots 12 and 13 where the boat yard and dry dock of William Barnhart and James B. Fayerwether had existed from about the 1830s until the early 1870s (Finney 1997). Although numerous artifacts were recovered, no structural remains from any boat yard structures were identified at the site, designated 33SU298 (Finney 1997:65).

In 1997, ASC Group, Inc. was contracted by HNTB Ohio, Inc. to complete a literature review and cultural resource inventory for replacement of an existing bridge on the Ohio Turnpike (U.S. Route 80) over the Cuyahoga River (Whitman and Randall 1997). This bridge is located south of the Village of Boston. No archeological sites were identified within the project area.

In 1998, Jeffrey Richner of MWAC returned to site 33SU99 at the Hines Hill Conference Center and conducted a close-interval shovel test inventory of most of the upland bench portion of the property (Richner 1998). This approach had been recommended in 1995 when intact deposits were found in a very limited shovel testing and test excavation project completed at the western-most edge of the site. The 1998 inventory revealed that a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter occurs across the entire mowed grounds area of the landform, beginning near a man-made pond along Hines Hill Road and extending west to the edge of the bluff where the 1995 discoveries were made. Except for a small portion of the area investigated in 1995, the site deposit occurs in very shallow, rocky soil, much of which is heavily disturbed by intensive and extensive landscaping actions that occurred during the Gioia occupation of the property. During that private ownership era, massive changes were made to the barn, chicken coop and other structures on the site, a tennis court was installed and other modifications were made. Accompanying that work was considerable grading and other modifications of the ground surface. It was those disturbances that had led Brose et al. (1981) to consider the whole site to be grossly disturbed. However, the 1995 and 1998 fieldwork efforts revealed that, despite the rather extensive disturbances that occurred prior to NPS ownership of the area, the artifact scatter across the property maintains some integrity, particularly along the west edge of the site area investigated in 1995 (Richner 1995, 1998).

In 2000, Jeffrey Richner conducted an inventory of the Dover property (Tract 107-38) on Stanford Road north of the current Boston Sewer Project area. No archeological resources were recorded at this property, and subsequently, the modern house was removed since it was surplus to the needs of the government (Richner 2000).

In 2001, MWAC Archeologist Ann Bauermeister (2002a) continued sewer project-related work begun at the Hines Hill Conference Center area by Jeffrey Richner in 1995 and 1998. Her inventory focused upon a sewage line proposed to lead north from the house and an area proposed for an evapo-transpiration tile field. The route for the line is the same that Richner proposed based upon his 1995 inventory, during which significant and intact archeological deposits were located along the western edge of site 33SU99 north of the existing house. The line was rerouted along the western-most edge of the raised bench landform to avoid the intact site area. Seven shovel tests were excavated in the proposed route of the line, and revealed that the route would avoid the intact portion

of site 33SU99 (Bauermeister 2002a). The evapo-transpiration field was proposed to be located to the north of site 33SU99 on a lower sand and gravelly bench that was previously disturbed by extensive cultivation. There, Bauermeister recorded a sparse pre-contact artifact scatter in disturbed depositional context (33SU417). The most interesting artifact from the project, a rim sherd consisting of three refitted fragments, was recovered from a disturbed animal burrow at the north edge of the lower bench (Bauermeister 2002a). The rim is consistent with an Early Woodland association of the type Leimbach Thick (Shane 1967). The area where the sherds were found is outside the impact area for the evapo-transpiration field, but also in a badly disturbed setting. Despite this disturbance, given the presence of this fragmentary vessel well north of site 33SU99, the relative scarcity of Early Woodland pottery in the park area, and the location of the artifacts on a lower landform, site number 33SU417 was assigned to the sparse scatter found in the general area of the proposed evapo-transpiration field. Installation of the new sewer line and evapo-transpiration field was determined to have no adverse effects on either site 33SU99 or newly recorded site 33SU417 (Bauermeister 2002a).

In 2001, Archeologist Ann Bauermeister (2002b) of MWAC conducted the first of three seasons of archeological inventory and test excavation at the Savacoal (formerly known as Hopkins) property on Tract 109-107. That tract appears to include all of Boston Village Lot 7 and part of Boston Village Lot 48. Those lots are unnumbered on the original, 1834 plat of Boston Village, but are depicted on the 1856 plat. Although a structure is depicted on the Lot 7 in 1856, the current Savacoal House is thought to date to about 1920 (Bauermeister 2011:34-35, 39). A small structure, probably a blacksmith shop (Stefanic and Winstel 1991), was depicted on the southeast side of Boston Lot 48 on the 1856 and 1874 plats of Boston (Richner 1997:Figures 5-6). The Savacoal Barn now occupies much of that portion of the lot. The Savacoal property is recorded as archeological sites 33SU423 (Hopkins/Savacoal House) and 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn). Bauermeister recorded prehistoric and historic artifacts, all in greatly disturbed context, flanking the barn in 2001. She (2011) determined that the disturbed context of site 33SU419 precluded its eligibility for nomination to the NRHP.

Bauermeister returned to the Savacoal property in 2002 and conducted inventory and limited testing on the grounds around the house, designated as site 33SU423 (Bauermeister 2011). She returned to the site again in 2007 and expanded the test excavations begun in 2002. As a result of this work, she recorded a multi-component site containing prehistoric and historic nineteenth- and twentieth-century components. The artifacts occur in mixed context, which greatly limits the research potential of the site. However, the historic assemblage, which is associated both with the original house and the extant 1920 era house that appears to occupy the same location as the earlier structure, was considered to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Bauermeister 2011:39). Proposed small-scale improvements to the parcel (installation of a cistern, construction of a walkway, and improvement of an existing gravel parking area) were situated in areas of the site that lacked depositional integrity, and/or were placed in shallow contexts that caused minimal disturbance. Accordingly, these very minor developments were found to have no adverse effects upon the qualities of the site that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Questions remain at the Savacoal property regarding the relationship of the original and extant houses as well as the possibility of continued existence of any intact evidence of the blacksmith shop.

Also in 2002, Archeologist Bauermeister (2002b) conducted an inventory of the Rodhe House (Tract 118-77) in Boston prior to its removal. Very limited non-significant historic and modern debris was recovered from this effort and no additional fieldwork was recommended prior to removal of the structure.

In 2003, MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister returned to the George Stanford House, then used by the American Youth Hostel for overnight stays, to conduct an archeological inventory of a proposed campground. Fieldwork was conducted in a formerly cultivated field east of the barn in an area where no previous archeological fieldwork had occurred (Bauermeister 2004). A relatively large area (18,000 sq. m) was inventoried, with a 15-x-20-meter area within the larger survey zone found to contain prehistoric chipped stone, fire-cracked rock and a single pottery sherd (Bauermeister 2004). The scatter occurs on a small knoll or rise in the otherwise flat field. The pottery is thought to be of Early Woodland association comparable to examples found by Lee (1986a) at the Stanford Knoll Site (33SU138) in the front yard of the Stanford House, and to those collected by Bauermeister at site 33SU417 at the Hines Hill area south of the Stanford Knoll Site in 2001 (Bauermeister 2002a). Based upon the presence of the sherd and the small scatter of other artifacts, Bauermeister recommended that the site be completely avoided should plans for the campground eventually be formalized. This site area was included as part of 33SU138 and the site boundary was expanded accordingly.

Also in 2003, MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister (2004) conducted archeological inventories at the Schaedel (Tract 107-063) and Schmidt (Tract 107-064) Houses. These properties are located on Stanford Road north of the Boston Sewer Project area in a location where previous inventories (1991) had occurred at other houses slated for removal (see above). No significant archeological resources were recovered during the 2003 inventory and no additional archeological work was recommended in advance of removal of the two houses, which were determined to be in excess to the needs of the government.

In 2004, Archeologist Bauermeister (2005) began inventorying components of an early design of what would eventually develop into the current Boston Sewer Project. One proposed development under consideration at that time was to place a pump station west of the Boston General Store on a parcel formerly owned by the Dzerzynski family. Included are a house and gas filling station/automobile repair facility. These buildings occur on Boston Village Lots 51 (the Dzerzynski House), 56 and 58 (the MD Garage). These span portions of archeological sites 33SU267 and 33SU270. Bauermeister (2005) examined a 12-x-12-m area and also reported that, previously, it had been inventoried and subject to limited test excavations by Richner (1997) and ASC Group, Inc. (Mustain et al. 1996). The area was known to contain significant historic artifact deposits and cultural features associated with the use of structures predating the extant Dzerzynski buildings. Accordingly, she recommended that the pump station not be constructed in this area (Bauermeister 2005). The second project component inventoried by Bauermeister in 2004 is a proposed sewage treatment area to be constructed in the form of a man-made wetland. This was proposed to be located in a grossly disturbed area about 91.5-x-91.5 meters in extent located along the east side of the Cuyahoga River south of Boston. That area was grossly disturbed by the previous construction of Highway 271 and Interstate

Route 80. No cultural resources were found in the inventory zone, which, as expected, was found to be completely and grossly disturbed.

Also in 2004, Archeologist Bauermeister returned to the Hines Hill Conference Center and conducted additional shovel testing in anticipation of installation of a septic field to replace the existing system and to supplement a small evapo-transpiration field that was installed to the north of site 33SU99 after 2001 (Bauermeister 2002a). Like the 2004 archeological fieldwork work at the Dzerzynski property and the Interstate 80 and Highway 271 wetland sewage treatment facility, the 2004 work at Hines Hill was considered to be part of a broader plan for treatment of waste water in Boston. Subsequently, that plan has been reworked and redesigned since it was originally proposed in 2004. She reexamined an area that had mostly been covered by Richner's previous inventories of the Hines Hill area between the guest house and the pond. Her results replicated what Richner found across most of the rest of the landform. A scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts occurs in shallow, rocky context in the 2004 survey area. Despite obvious disturbances and the shallow, rocky soil characteristics, Bauermeister (2005) noted that there were many positive shovel tests and recommended that the system not be installed in the 2004 inventory area.

Bauermeister conducted additional archeological work in Boston in 2004 at the Conger House in anticipation of rehabilitation of that structure (Bauermeister 2005). The entire property, other than the north side of the house where dense tree cover occurs, was inventoried through close-interval shovel testing. Evaluative test excavation was also conducted via four 1-x-1-m units. Numerous shovel tests were positive and all of the test units contained historic artifacts. The presence of historic artifacts across the inventoried and evaluated area led Bauermeister to recommend that no ground disturbing activities occur at the parcel without first consulting with MWAC in advance of any proposed undertaking. Site number 33SU412 was assigned to the property based upon the results of the 2004 project.

Bauermeister's final field project in the Boston area in 2004 occurred at site 33SU138 at the George Stanford House. There, water runoff on the northeast side of the house had been causing problems for many years. Attempts to resolve the problem with various drainage lines (an early ceramic tile line and a later polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe) were not successful (Bauermeister 2005). Accordingly, a new plan was developed to create a shallow swale no more than eight inches deep to channel water away from the house and into the low area located immediately to the north. Bauermeister excavated a single 1-x-1-m unit in the proposed swale area and discovered evidence of previous drainage improvements in the form of the two drainage lines. She also demonstrated that the top 29.5 cm of the soil horizon was grossly disturbed through installation of those lines. Beneath the grossly disturbed zone, she recovered prehistoric slate, debitage, and pottery along with historic whiteware and other historic and modern materials. Since the disturbance would be so shallow (a maximum of 8 inches or 20.32 cm) and occur only within an already grossly disturbed zone and would not impact less disturbed, but still mixed, deeper deposits, she (Bauermeister 2005) did not recommend any additional archeological work in advance of creation of the small, shallow drainage swale.

In 2006, Archeologist Bauermeister (2007a) returned to the Hines Hill Conference Center location to inventory a proposed parking area expansion project. Work was proposed along the south edge of the existing parking area in an area about 20-x-40-m in extent. Of the 14 shovel tests excavated, four contained prehistoric cultural materials (2 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 5 pieces of debitage) and one contained two small whiteware sherds and two pieces of coal cinders. The latter were not retained. The artifacts were found in shallow, disturbed context and were not considered to be significant.

In 2007, Archeologist Bauermeister conducted three projects in the Boston area in addition to her work at the Savacoal property, which is described above under her 2002 fieldwork at that property. At site 33SU269, associated with the historic Boodey House, Bauermeister inventoried and evaluated a small area where a new cistern was proposed for installation. This would replace an existing, outdated cistern in the small east yard. Previous shovel testing had been extremely limited in scope at the house, and the site in general, so Bauermeister (2007b) conducted intensive, close-interval (5 m) shovel testing and excavated a single 1-x-1-m test unit. The A horizon of the original soil profile was missing in the project area, and there were rocks, gravel, and very recent silt, overlying the truncated B horizon. Depositional context was so greatly diminished in this area of the site that Bauermeister did not recommend any further archeological investigations prior to the installation of the new cistern. That feature was installed in a grossly disturbed area.

In 2007, Bauermeister returned to the George Stanford House to inventory a small area where a water cistern was under consideration for use by the as yet undeveloped small tent campsite that Bauermeister inventoried in 2003. The park proposed placing the cistern, and possibly a pit toilet, just east of the large Stanford Barn, an area that was not investigated by Bauermeister during her original campground inventory. She (2007b) opened five shovel tests in a 15-x-20-m area and found debitage and a projectile point. Since these materials appear to be associated with the significant Stanford Knoll Site, 33SU138, and suggest that the area east of the barn may contain significant deposits, Bauermeister (2007b) recommended that the park not place any amenities in this area. She instead suggested that there were zones in her large 2003 inventory that were devoid of archeological materials that could serve as functional locations for the cistern and pit toilet.

Bauermeister's final 2007 project in Boston was to inventory the Giroski House property (Tract 118-78) (Bauermeister 2007b). This modern house and its associated site improvements (gravel driveway, garage, wooden retaining walls, and cisterns) were proposed for removal (Bauermeister 2009a). All recovered materials were of recent age and associated with this modern house--a factory-built modular unit that was moved to the property in 1999. Accordingly, the proposed removal of the house and its associated amenities was determined to have no adverse effect upon any significant archeological resources.

In 2008, Bauermeister returned to the George Stanford House to investigate another component of the proposed Boston Sewer Project. This component includes a small pump station, two septic tanks, and an associated sewer line to the existing septic tank. The pump station and tanks were proposed on low ground off the large,

flat terrace on which the important site 33SU138 was previously recorded. Two pieces of debitage were collected from shovel testing along the proposed sewer line route, but the pump station area was found to consist solely of deep clay layers devoid of archeological materials (Bauermeister 2008). The area where the debitage was collected is previously disturbed by the original installation of the septic tank and no artifacts were found in primary context in that area. Accordingly, Bauermeister recommended that the pump station, tanks, and line be installed exactly where the park had proposed and marked the locations, and that no changes be made in that plan given the importance of the nearby Stanford Knoll Site.

Additional work was conducted at the George Stanford Farm in 2008 via a Cleveland State University field school (Wanyerka 2008). The work was conducted under an Archeological Resources Protection Act Permit (2008-6) issued by the Regional Director of the Midwest Region of the National Park Service. Work was confined primarily to the area where Bauermeister had previously found a small scatter of artifacts within an area proposed for a small campground in a field east-southeast from the Stanford Barn. Ten 1-x-1-m test units were excavated in that area on a low rise, and a single test unit was excavated where Bauermeister previously found a lithic scatter just east of the barn (Wanyerka 2008:Figure 21). Artifact yields were very low, with 35 pieces of debitage and a single, fragmentary projectile point midsection being recovered along with a small number of fire-cracked rocks (Wanyerka 2008:25). All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. It is apparent that this easternmost area of the site does not contain the kinds of significant features and artifact deposits found to the west near the Stanford House by Lee and others in the 1980s.

Also in 2008, Bauermeister (2008) conducted an archeological inventory at the Johnston-Rodhe property in Boston where a component of the Boston Sewer Project was originally proposed. That component, which has since been relocated to the footprint of the non-extant Rodhe House located southeast of the historic Johnston House, would consist of a small pump station that would force sewage to a treatment pond proposed for development farther south in a grossly disturbed area under the Interstate 80 and Highway 271 bridges. A very small scatter of mixed historic and prehistoric materials was found during the 2008 inventory effort at the Johnston House. These materials were included as part of the previously recorded Johnson Barn site, 33SU481, that was recorded on the same parcel to the east. Like the previous findings at Johnson Barn, this deposit lacks depositional integrity and is not considered to be significant or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

In 2009, Bauermeister returned to several sites in Boston to conduct additional investigations specifically related to the proposed sewer system (Bauermeister 2009b). First, she visited site 33SU269 at the Boodey House to inventory and evaluate site resources in the north yard where components for the new sewer system are proposed. These include a grinder pump system and connecting sewer line. These investigations sought to determine if the buried artifact-bearing strata of 33SU269 extends across the entire north yard and/or if portions of the parcel (and intact deposit) had been subject to previous ground disturbance. Close-interval shovel tests, auger holes, and two 1-x-1-m test units were excavated to intensively examine site stratigraphy, content, and extent. The results verified that an historic artifact midden associated with the circa 1830

Boodey House exists in some areas and is absent elsewhere. The shovel tests and auger holes confirmed that the soil profile in the area of potential effect for the sewer project has been disturbed and does not contain the buried midden deposit identified elsewhere on the property. Bauermeister recommended that the pump station and connecting sewer line be installed where they are proposed and she had those areas flagged so they could be readily identified.

Bauermeister continued her inventory of the proposed connecting sewer line route from the Boodey property onto the adjacent parcel to the east. The Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association's Trail Mix store occupies the historic 1910 building on this lot, which is part of the same historic Boston Village Lot (60) as the Boodey House. The building would not be served by the new system, but the property would be intersected by the connecting sewer line installed north and east of the garage. The area of potential effect was shovel tested and a 1-x-1-m test unit was excavated. Additional artifacts attributed to site 33SU269 were encountered, but the artifacts were found in disturbed soils and the area lacks the buried midden deposit that comprises the significant component of the site. Bauermeister determined that the sewer line could be installed along the proposed route without adversely impacting site 33SU269 and did not recommend any additional archeological work (Bauermeister 2009b).

Bauermeister then shovel tested a single linear transect on the next adjacent parcel to the east known as the Wolschleger lot (Tract 109-101), where site 33SU268 is recorded. System components proposed at the lot include a new holding tank and connecting sewer lines. The connecting line runs at a southeast diagonal across the lot and through the existing leach field that will be abandoned for the new system. The holding tank would be placed at the south edge of the lot, west of where the current septic mound is located and just north of the road right-of-way. The area of potential effect for the current project is confined to areas that have been subjected to previous ground disturbing activities, including the removal of the Wolschleger House, the installation of the septic field, and road construction (Aument 1996). The 2009 excavations verified that the soils in this area are grossly disturbed. A few historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact were recovered, but all derived from disturbed contexts. No additional archeological work was recommended by Bauermeister (2009b).

Finally in 2009, Bauermeister conducted an archeological inventory at the Johnston-Rodhe (Tract 118-77) and Johnson Barn (Tract 118-79) properties. The proposed system for Boston Village includes installing a pump station southeast of the historic Johnston House and within the footprint of the non-extant, non-historic Rodhe House that the park removed several years ago. The connecting sewer line would run south from the Boston Mills Road right-of-way along the east edge of the driveway toward the pump station. From the pump station, a line would run at a southeast diagonal toward the overflow parking lot, near where the former Johnson Barn stood. Shovel tests were excavated along the proposed connecting line routes and at the pump station location. A small amount of historic material attributed to previously recorded site 33SU481 was recovered. The site is not considered significant because it lacks depositional integrity and therefore the installation of a pump station and connecting lines would have no adverse effect on any significant archeological resources. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the proposed undertaking.

To assist the reader in understanding the sequence of inventory and evaluative testing projects that were conducted in Boston through 2009, pertinent data are summarized in Table 1. In that table, the projects are summarized by location and/or site association.

From Table 1 and the summaries provided above, it is apparent that many small, and a few larger and more intensive, archeological inventory and evaluative test excavation projects have occurred in the Boston vicinity since 1971. However, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed Boston Sewer Project would encompass only a small sample of the sites and inventoried areas in and near Boston. In a later section of the report, more detailed archeological information will be presented for the eight historic properties and/or archeological sites that are within the project APE. These include the Boodey House (associated site 33SU269), a sewer connection area at Wolschleger (site 33SU268), the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson Barn properties (associated site 33SU481), the Savacoal House (associated site 33SU423), the George Stanford House (associated site 33SU138), the Clayton Stanford House (associated site 33SU105), the Hines Hill Conference Center (associated sites 33SU99 and 33SU417), and the Barnhart (also known as Nina Stanford) House (associated site 33SU456). Though not within the project APE, a detailed discussion on 33SU417 is presented in this report since the results of fieldwork there have not been formerly reported and because of its proximity to the project area.

PROJECT METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The fieldwork discussed in this report was conducted over many years through numerous individual field efforts. Accordingly, it is difficult to provide the precise details of dates of fieldwork, weather conditions, research strategy, historical and archeological background research, and other similar kinds of information that the Ohio Archaeology Guidelines (AG) (OHPO 1994) recommend including in Phase I and Phase II archeological reports. Accordingly, the following summary will provide an overview of the typical approaches used for each of the numerous inventory and site testing efforts conducted at Boston by the Midwest Archeological Center and archeological teams working under National Park Service Archeological Resources Protection Act permits. Where appropriate, more specific information is provided in the section of the report where individual historic properties and sites are discussed and described. Although considerable fieldwork conducted to date at Boston specifically was targeted toward study of the proposed Boston Sewer Project, other projects were conducted there for a variety of other reasons. However, all of the projects contribute information that was used to plan the sewer project to avoid all adverse impacts to archeological resources. Essentially all of the previous projects had the overall goal of developing information regarding the distribution and potential significance of archeological deposits across the entire grounds of the NPS-owned historic properties in Boston. CUVA management used that approach so that the properties could be understood, not just as historic structures in an architectural and historical context, but in the broader sense of use of the landforms in Boston over several thousand years. Although the inventories and testing projects at the properties had such various initial goals, the resulting data can be used for a variety of planning purposes, including placement of the various elements of the proposed Boston Sewer Project to avoid adverse impacts to the numerous sites that occur there. As we will demonstrate, avoidance of significant site deposits has been effectively accomplished through the Boston Sewer Project planning process, using data collected from numerous archeological projects conducted over many years.

The following paragraphs summarize the methods used for the various projects in Boston, focusing on historic background and archival research, and archeological field methods.

Historic and Prehistoric Background Research

Historians, historical architects, and landscape architects employed at CUVA and the NPS's regional office in Omaha, Nebraska began researching Boston soon after the park was founded and as select properties in and near the Village began to be acquired from private owners. The park and NPS constructed a series of files and databases, including tract files for each property, the List of Classified Structures, the Cultural Landscape Inventory, and other related data sources for the historic properties in Boston and the park in general. Beginning in the 1980s, park staff continued those studies as structural renovations and restorations of the buildings were undertaken. Background research into the history and architecture of Boston included, but was not limited to, synthesis of published (e.g., Bierce 1854; Cherry 1921; Hatcher 1958, 1991; Perrin 1881; Scrattish 1985; Tackabury, Mead and Moffett 1874; Unrau and Scrattish 1984; Upton 1910) and unpublished historical reports, maps, tax records, other

property records, architectural studies of the building fabric, oral histories, and other related avenues of research. As a result, a great deal is known about the history of the community and its various historic buildings. That information is included in the various databases listed above as well as in published reports. The latter include a Boston Mills Historic District National Register Nomination (Stefanic and Winstel 1991), a National Register Nomination for the George Stanford Farm from 1982, syntheses of local tax records for several of the lots in the Village (Winstel 1991; Winstel and Machuga 1995), and a highly detailed Historic Structure Report (Quinn Evans/Architects 1995) that provides considerable background information on the history and development of the community. When this information is added to other National Register documentation (Ohio and Erie Canal and other listings), detailed published reports on the Ohio and Erie Canal within the park (Scrattish 1985; Unrau and Scrattish 1984), and historical syntheses developed for various historical and archeological studies (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002; Mustain et al. 1996; Noble 1992; Richner 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2002), it is apparent that the archeological studies of the historic properties in Boston were firmly framed in an appropriate historical and architectural perspective.

Similar to the historical and architectural studies pertinent to Boston, a long history of archeological interest in the community's historic and prehistoric roots provided numerous overviews of cultural historical developments and other background data (e.g., Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002; Lee 1986a; Noble 1988, 1992; Richner 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2002; Rossillon 1985) for the various researchers who conducted archeological fieldwork there. Like the historical data cited above, pertinent archeological information is synthesized in the PROJECT BACKGROUND section of this report.

Research Designs and Fieldwork

Archeological fieldwork was conducted by archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center, via contracts overseen by MWAC and CUVA, and by local universities via Archeological Resource Protection Act permits in Boston in 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. Although many of the projects were of limited scope, a basic premise was used to guide the work. The overall goal has been to combine the results of the projects to evaluate the numerous historic properties in Boston with the purpose of providing NPS managers with basic information on the distribution and potential significance of all archeological resources that might be present. The reason for applying such a broad research strategy was to provide data that management could ultimately use to protect those resources while planning various development actions in the community as part of the park's long-term adaptive restoration or rehabilitation of the historic properties. Even very small-scale investigations related to some minor proposed action, such as inventory for placement of a water cistern at a single property, contribute to a broader consideration of the historic property. That approach has proven to be successful. Sites are now known to occur and are actively protected and preserved at many of the historic properties. Data from the archeological projects have been routinely shared with the park as structural repairs and renovations have been accomplished. As a result, the grounds containing the sites have been protected and site integrity has been preserved.

This report summarizes all pertinent previous work that has occurred at the properties within the APE of the proposed Boston Sewer Project, but focuses specifically on those projects that, previously, have not been formally reported. So, while the results of earlier, published projects are discussed and considered, most emphasis is placed upon detailed reporting of those projects that have not been included in existing archeological reports. As will be seen in the chapter titled HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED BOSTON SEWER PROJECT, most of the fieldwork to be reported for the first time here is of relatively limited scope that yielded small artifact assemblages. However, when combined with the previously reported projects, the work forms a database for planning that has allowed the Boston Sewer Project to be designed in a manner that will protect the integrity of the numerous archeological sites within the Boston Village area.

Archeological Field Methods

While Midwest Archeological Center field methods varied slightly from project to project, an essentially similar and consistent approach was applied to all of the numerous individual projects. Fieldwork occurred only during the warm season, usually summer, when conditions were optimal for shovel testing and limited test excavations. Since, given the lack of exposed ground around the historic structures, we did not rely on pedestrian inventory methods, the specifics of weather condition for each individual project are not critical to an understanding that all of the fieldwork was completed as planned and under good, if not optimal, conditions. Since we never relied on examination of exposures of the ground surface for these studies, and since nearly all of the inventoried parcels are maintained in mowed turf lawns, neither weather conditions nor vegetation coverage affected the results of the individual field efforts in any meaningful manner.

Typically, the project areas were inventoried via placement of shovel tests in grids paralleling Boston Mills or Stanford Roads, or oriented relative to the primary historic structure on the property under consideration. Five-meter intervals were the norm, with shovel tests of 35-40 cm diameter excavated at each 5-m grid point. While the OHPO (1994) recommends excavating 0.5-x-0.5-m shovel test units on a 15 meter grid, we have found through study of many dozens of historic properties at many national parks that a smaller interval provides more refined data on the distribution of artifacts at historic house sites as well as at prehistoric sites, many of which exhibit rather sparse scatters. In terms of amount of actual area sampled, the slightly smaller unit size that we utilize is compensated for by a more intensive level of coverage. Since the inventories at Boston occurred over many years at many different parcels, multiple grids were established, rather than using a single grid for the entire community. However, we typically used only one grid at each property, so the resulting inventories are clear and readily understood and reported. In some cases, a single grid was extended over multiple adjacent properties, such as at the lots adjacent to the Boston General Store. All of the historic buildings and other structures and surface features were drawn to scale on the grid. Typically, we tried to depict each component and addition for each house. Walkways, porches, driveways, and other elements were also plotted on the grids to scale. The resulting maps are

therefore consistent across all of the properties. They were created with a combination of transit and stadia rod, Brunton and other compasses, and cloth tapes.

After completion of shovel test grids across individual properties, 1-x-1-m test units of varying number were typically excavated to assess artifact scatters found during inventory and/or to examine aspects of the site's stratigraphic profiles. The number of units ranges considerably across the sites depending upon each site's complexity and content. The amount of excavation at each property and site is specifically discussed under each property considered in the chapter HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED BOSTON SEWER PROJECT. Except in a few instances where disturbances or the presence of modern fills made it impractical or impossible, all shovel tests and test excavation units were excavated into the sterile level (well into the B Horizon) of each site's soil profile. Excavations were typically conducted in 10 cm levels, although natural/cultural layering was the basis for vertical control in some units. All excavations were documented through a variety of related methods including: standard MWAC shovel test, test excavation unit, and/or feature forms for each excavated level of each unit, scale stratigraphic profiles and plan views for select units, standard and digital photography, narrative field notes, and a variety of laboratory databases and other records. All excavated matrix was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth, with flotation sampling conducted for the very few prehistoric site features that have been encountered. Carbon 14 and other special samples were collected wherever appropriate contexts were discovered, and the results of processing of those samples have been previously reported (Finney 2002:Table 10).

All of the archeological sites discovered in Boston as a result of the projects summarized in this report have been recorded via Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms and formal trinomials have been assigned to the sites. Where we revisited previously recorded sites and collected new information, we revised the existing site forms accordingly. Following procedures used in many other national park areas, where feasible, we considered each historic lot in Boston separately for purposes of site recordation. The use of lot boundaries for identifying individual sites, particularly historic sites, has worked much better in Boston than site boundary and numbering approaches that have been applied by other archeologists (e.g., Mustain et al. 1996) working at Boston's historic sites. Accordingly, a small number of the site designations (e.g., 33SU267) for Boston's historic archeological sites are unwieldy and of limited use for interpretation and site management since they span multiple historic properties and combine materials from temporally and functionally disparate buildings and site occupations. Because of this, they fail to reflect the association of artifacts and features with the individual historic properties.

Other site numbering and accounting methods could have been applied at Boston, such as assigning a single number for the community and managing each property or parcel as a subsite, but the existing numbering application works relatively well, with the possible exception of lumping unrelated scatters into single site designations for site 33SU267 as noted above.

In addition to the formal site recordation system used in conjunction with the OAI, the NPS also maintains a nation-wide archeological database for managing its archeological sites. At present, some 60,000+ sites are included in this database across the NPS, known as the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). It consists of numerous data fields, with multiple entries in each field, for each of the Service's recorded archeological sites. All archeological sites within CUVA are included in ASMIS. The database is updated each time a site is visited by an archeologist.

Given the recordation of sites via the OAI and ASMIS databases, the artifact collection and project archival holdings at MWAC, and the fact that all archeological research in Boston since NPS ownership began in the 1970s is documented through not only those sources, but also via geographic information system-based site plottings and related project map layers, as well as through multiple parkwide archeological syntheses (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002), all pertinent archeological information for Boston was available to the authors of this report in advance of report preparation.

Collections Management

The collections resulting from NPS-sponsered fieldwork in Boston to date are held in numerous Midwest Archeological Center Accessions including: MWAC 72, 123, 166, 167, 172, 349, 350A, 350B, 350C, 351, 394, 440, 496, 526, 527, 565, 603, 698, 703, 724, 751, 804, 911, 943, 945, 987, 1028, 1061, 1144, 1168, 1188, 1221, 1237, 1292, and 1293. These accessions include not only all recovered artifacts, but also all related forms, notes, photographs, maps, and other associated project archives. These are all stored under conditions exceeding the NPS's standards for museum collections at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE PROPOSED SEWER SYSTEM

Throughout its 175+ year-long history, the community of Boston has never been connected to a single, unified wastewater treatment system. In the nineteenth century, human waste was managed at each property via privy pits that would have been moved and replaced as they filled. Such features would have been a location for discard of unwanted household and personal items as well as human waste. An example of mid-nineteenth century privy contents for a property at CUVA is reported for site 33CU314 (Richner 1992a). Gray water from kitchen and laundry use was probably dumped or merely allowed to flow into the ground near the buildings. By the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, some of the properties in Boston would have employed brick or concrete septic tanks, rather than pit privies. Still later, combinations of septic tank and leach fields or leach pits were constructed at several of the properties. For many years, the benefits of connecting the properties to a modern city wastewater system have been known and various plans have been developed through time for such connections. Among those benefits would be the cessation of constructing multiple facilities to replace old ones, especially leach fields and pits, as they lost effectiveness. This is an especially important consideration for archeological resources at Boston, since sequential modifications and additions to the wastewater treatment systems have previously impacted archeological resources. Recently, planners and engineers have designed a modern system that would connect to a single treatment facility and modernize all wastewater treatment at the structures in Boston owned by the National Park Service.

The proposed undertaking would replace multiple existing deteriorated septic systems in the Boston Mills Historic District, at the George Stanford property, the Clayton Stanford property, and at the Hines Hill Conference Center. The proposed new collection and treatment system includes new pump stations, force main lines, gravity sewer lines and a new centralized wetland treatment system. All NPS-owned residential and commercial buildings in the project area would be served.

Four lift stations and 8,100 linear feet of gravity sewers and force mains would be installed in Boston and the surrounding area to collect sanitary flows and convey them to the new treatment system. All wastewater generated at the individual structures would first undergo primary settling in existing septic tanks located on the properties. Flows from the Hines Hill Conference Center would be pumped to the George Stanford property and then combined with flows from that property. The wastewater would then be pumped to a gravity sewer that would be installed within the right-of-way of Stanford Road beginning at the Barnhart House and then continuing south to the Johnston-Rodhe property. Sewage from all NPS-owned structures in the Boston Mills Historic District would be collected in a gravity sewer system that would ultimately drain to a new, centralized pump station at the Johnston-Rodhe property. The new sewers would be located within the existing rights-of-way of Boston Mills Road and, as previously mentioned, Stanford Road. All wastewater would then be pumped from the Johnston-Rodhe location via a 2 inch force main to the new treatment system which would be located in the previously disturbed lands between Interstate 80 (the Ohio Turnpike) and Interstate 271.

The project was developed and designed by the firm URS, Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio along with National Park Service staff from Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

The authors of this report met with and advised the NPS staff who planned and coordinated the project through the project planning phase regarding methods for preserving and protecting any archeological resources that might occur within the project area. Preservation of archeological resources through avoidance was a primary consideration in the wastewater system's project design. As a result of those planning efforts and the close coordination of archeologists and other cultural resource specialists, engineers, and planners, an innovative system has been developed that involves very minimal ground disturbance while still meeting all pertinent standards for construction and wastewater treatment.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project lies almost entirely within the disturbed footprint of existing road corridors, utility trenches, and underground tank and sewer line locations. Portions of the project footprint outside of existing road corridors, utility lines, and tank locations will be installed in grossly disturbed areas within archeological site boundaries, or in areas that do not overlap with any archeological sites. As the project was being designed, it was obvious that Boston is an area of considerable archeological sensitivity. As indicated in the PROJECT BACKGROUND chapter of this report, knowledge of archeological resources in Boston extends back to about 1971, with numerous small-scale archeological projects occurring there through 2009. The specific archeological projects that have occurred at the individual properties in Boston to be connected to the new wastewater system are detailed in the chapter on historic properties and archeological sites. For all previously published projects, the results of work at each parcel are summarized. For any projects that have not been previously published, full archeological reporting is presented in a later chapter of this report.

This report's authors not only participated in project design, but also carefully examined the project drawings (Boston Mills Historic District Sanitary System, 644/60,549 Sheets 1 through 27). Based upon that review, we determined what areas within the APE were either not known to have been previously grossly disturbed and/or had not been archeologically inventoried and evaluated. As a result of that review, six specific areas were archeologically examined in 2008 and 2009. These include small areas at the Boodey and Trail Mix properties (site 33SU269), the Wolschlager property (site 33SU268), the Johnston-Rodhe/Johnson Barn property (site 33SU481), the Hines Hill Conference Center (site 33SU99), and the George Stanford property (site 33SU138). Archeological fieldwork was undertaken in 2008 and 2009 to fully inventory the anticipated areas of ground disturbance at those locations. Fieldwork confirmed that significant archeological deposits do not exist within the project impact zones.

Data from multiple previous archeological projects were combined with the results of the 2008 and 2009 fieldwork to design a system that can be connected to each of the eight historic properties in Boston, all of which contain archeological resources, without adversely impacting the qualities for which any of Boston's archeological sites are eligible for, or already listed on, the National Register of Historic Places. For the

properties along Stanford and Boston Mills Roads, the main lines would be placed in the grossly disturbed right-of-way on the north side of Boston Mills Road and along the east side of Stanford Road. Much of that installation would be accomplished using directional boring, rather than open trenches. Connections would then be made to the George Stanford, Clayton Stanford, and Barnhart properties along Stanford Road. The Hines Hill property would be connected to the existing septic tank system at the George Stanford property, rather than directly to the main line along Stanford Road. The route from Hines Hill to the Stanford location was selected along a steep slope where no archeological resources occur. The other two properties would be connected via short trenches that would be placed in previously disturbed areas. Along Boston Mills Road, the Boodey, Boston General Store, Savacoal, and Johnston-Rodhe properties along Boston Mills Road would be connected to a sewer line that would be installed in the disturbed right-of-way of Boston Mills Road. At each of these properties, except the Boston General Store, short trenches would connect the buildings to the main line. At each property, the route of the short connecting line has been chosen to avoid intersection with any significant archeological deposits. The Boston General Store's existing leach field, north of Boston Mills Road, would be connected to the same line that would serve Boodey, so no ground disturbance would occur at the store or its associated site, 33SU270. As noted above, existing tank and utility corridors were used whenever possible. In all other cases, the routes for the short connecting trenches were chosen to avoid all significant archeological deposits. From Savacoal, the line would pass under Boston Mills Road to the Johnston-Rodhe property. That location does not contain any significant archeological resources.

A second sewer line would pass along the east side of Stanford Road, within the grossly disturbed road right-of-way. As at Boston Mills Road, most of that installation would involve directional boring rather than open trenching. Connections to that line along Stanford Road would be made to the George Stanford, Clayton Stanford, and Barnhart (also known as Nina Stanford) properties. As at the properties on Boston Mills Road, the actual connecting lines would be installed in grossly disturbed existing utility prisms and/or in areas that avoid intersection with any significant archeological deposits. Significant archeological resources occur within certain portions of the George Stanford, Clayton Stanford, Barnhart, and Hines Hill properties along Stanford Road and at the Boodey, Boston General Store and Savacoal properties on Boston Mills Road. All intact archeological deposits at those properties are avoided by the project's components. This was accomplished by utilizing disturbed, existing utility locations and by routing the connecting lines to avoid the intact portions of the sites.

From the Johnston-Rodhe property, the sewage would be pumped south via a small (2 inch diameter) force main through a grossly disturbed zone to an open area under the Highway 271 and Interstate 80 bridges over the Cuyahoga River. That line would be installed by a chain trencher, which would impact a very narrow prism, all of which is completely and grossly previously disturbed. A sewage treatment facility would be constructed within the area under the road overpasses, a completely compromised and grossly disturbed area (Appendix 2). This would take the form of a wetland, where wastewater would be cleaned through natural processes. A similar, but smaller, wetland treatment facility was developed many years ago at the Environmental Education Center at CUVA, and has proven to be highly effective.

As a result of the planning and project design process, no adverse effects would occur at the numerous archeological sites that have been recorded to date in Boston. However, since significant archeological sites occur in relatively close proximity to some components of the proposed undertaking, we are recommending that a series of provisions be installed in the contract document that will ensure that no significant archeological deposits would be inadvertently damaged during construction. These specifications include limits and rules on vehicular traffic, placing of spoil materials, placement of fencing, use of geotechnical fabric, plywood and other barriers to protect the ground surface adjacent to the trenches, and other provisions specifically developed for this project. These are presented in detail, along with other related recommendations, in the final section of this report.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED BOSTON SEWER PROJECT

The following narratives synthesize the available information for all archeological fieldwork projects conducted at the properties in Boston that will be served by the proposed sewer system and/or where other sewer project components are planned (Figure 4). Information on other archeological projects in or near Boston, but that are not within the specific Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the proposed sewer project, was presented in the PROJECT BACKGROUND chapter of this report. In the following pages, we have written summaries covering all previously published archeological work for each specific historic property and/or archeological site. Prior to the writing of this report, there was also some unpublished archeological information available for several of the properties. Typically, pertinent information exists in internal NPS memoranda, such as Trip Reports, but additional, more complete reporting for those efforts is presented here. The current report fully documents all of those previously unpublished MWAC archeological projects. This newly reported information includes multiple field projects conducted by the Midwest Archeological Center through 2009. We have described and presented the data from all of the previously published and unpublished projects in a consistent format for each of the sites under consideration. For the information first published here, we have developed a series of tables and figures to support the report narratives. Previously published narratives, figures, and tables are summarized and referenced, but are not reproduced here. Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) forms that were revised or newly developed for sites discussed here are included in APPENDIX 1 of this report.

Since many of the historic artifact types considered in the report are extremely well known to archeologists, we have chosen to rely heavily on tabular presentation, rather than narrative descriptions, of the items. However, we have summarized background information and chronological implications for certain artifact groups, such as historic ceramics. In those cases, the information is presented within one of the site presentations where the items are numerous, rather than repeating such information for multiple sites. Temporally and culturally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are infrequent from the projects described for the first time in this report. Accordingly, we have illustrated most of the diagnostic items from those collections, but have not illustrated the debitage and fire-cracked rocks. All of the artifacts, both historic and prehistoric, reported here for the first time are fully tabulated as well as discussed in the appropriate site data presentations.

Site 33SU269 at the R.E. Wise or Boodey House and Square Deal Food Store, also known as Trail Mix, Property

Description

A multi-component archeological site, 33SU269, is recorded on the grounds of the historic Wise/Boodey House and the adjacent Square Deal Food Store, now known as Trail Mix. The site and property are positioned at an elevation of about 664 ft amsl on the first raised terrace above the Cuyahoga River floodplain. This terrace is the primary

topographic feature in the core of Boston and most of Boston's structures are built on it. The early history of this historic house at 1571 Boston Mills Road at the southeast corner of Main Street is unclear (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). The house (HS-480) stands on the southwest corner of Boston Village Lot 60, on what is now within Tract 109-99. Although there is information in the form of a Summit County Century Home Association plaque indicating that it was built by a member of the well-known Mather family in 1822, local tax records are inconclusive regarding that assignation. It has been our experience that the early tax records for Boston, and the park area in general, are often incomplete, and occasionally contradictory. So, despite the lack of confirmation of age and original owner in those records, it is plausible that the house could be of early 1820s vintage. The house certainly stood at this location by 1835 when it is specifically mentioned in the tax records as valued at $246 and belonging to Abraham Holmes. Holmes is listed as the owner of Lot 60 on the original 1834 plat of the Village (Figure 2). Like other early-nineteenth-century CUVA structures, it is timber-framed, with hewn posts, beams, and sills. It is rectangular in plan, with its gable roof containing two interior end chimney stacks. The shed-roofed side porch is an early and historic feature, while the front gabled roof porch is a modern addition.

The former Square Deal Food Store, now known as Trail Mix, occupies the southeast corner of Boston Village Lot 60. It is located on Government Tract 109-100, which is a subdivision of original Boston Village Lot 60. This small, one-story gable-front building (HS-497) is one of only two former commercial buildings left in the Village, although nearly all of the Village's earliest buildings had commercial functions. Built in 1911, the rectangular plan structure has exterior wall wooden and metal siding. The storefront, which faces south onto Boston Mills Road (address 1565), has a recessed entry that is flanked by four-light display windows. A small, low pitch, gable-roofed porch runs the length of the front façade. The elongated, rectangular building occupies and covers the footprint of an earlier building depicted at this location in 1856 (Figure 3). That building, of undetermined function, appears to have been roughly square in form. A third building, no longer extant, and also of undetermined age and function, is also depicted on Lot 60 on the 1856 plat (Figure 3). That small building was located to the north of the current Trail Mix structure.

Archeological Information

The Boodey property was first investigated archeologically in 1995 during ASC's Phase I survey for the Boston Mills bridge replacement project and site 33SU269 was identified as a result (Mustain et al. 1996). Archeological site 33SU269 was recorded as a buried (40-50 cm deep) early-to-mid-nineteenth century historic midden associated with the ca. 1830s Boodey House. The site was identified based on two positive shovel tests on the north side of the house that exposed a midden of artifacts dating from the 1820s through the end of the nineteenth century. Mustain et al. (1996) reported that the site was significant because of its association with the Boodey House, which is a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District. No archeological resources were identified in the two shovel tests that were excavated on the east part of the lot near the Trail Mix Store.

2007 Fieldwork. MWAC Archeologist Ann Bauermeister conducted investigations at the Boodey property in July 2007 in advance of a proposed cistern installation. The targeted cistern location was in the east yard, off of the northeast corner of the porch, just south of where an existing, defunct cistern is situated (Figure 5). This relatively narrow strip of land between the house and driveway was not previously inventoried for archeological resources since the area did not fall along any of the 15-m spaced shovel test transects used during the 1995 ASC inventory. The 2007 investigations included close-interval shovel testing and limited evaluative testing of the section of the east yard bounded on the north by the extant cistern and on the south by the Boston Mills Road. A single north-to-south row of shovel tests spaced approximately 5-m apart was excavated, with each of the four tests yielding historic materials (Tables 2-6). A 1-x-1-m test unit was then excavated at the north end of the project area near the proposed cistern location. The exposed profile (Figures 6-7) revealed an upper, 20-cm thick layer of silty loam that could have been deposited from a flooding event, or events. Both historic and modern materials were in this matrix. Underneath the upper layer was a thick deposit of cobbles, gravel and rocks that was nearly devoid of artifacts. A distinct layer of coal and cinders underneath the gravel layer was exposed in the west wall of the unit and it extended just slightly into the north wall, but was not present on the east or south sides. The remainder of the unit was comprised of yellowish-brown silty clay to 60 cm below surface followed by brown clay loam; the artifact bearing soils ceased by about 70 cm below surface. It is noted from this altered soil profile that the original grade A-horizon soils have been truncated in this area; this, coupled with the buried gravel layer is evidence for previous ground disturbance in this area. The disturbance could be attributed to the former cistern installation, or with other undocumented structural and/or site improvement activities undertaken at the property.

The historic materials recovered from the 2007 excavations (Tables 2-6) are attributed to site 33SU269 and the site boundary has been expanded to include this area. This small portion of the site, however, is not considered significant because the artifacts occur in such a diminished depositional context that the deposit's analytical potential is compromised. No additional archeological work was recommended in advance of the cistern installation.

2009 Fieldwork: Boodey Property. Ann Bauermeister completed additional investigations at the Boodey property in August 2009 in advance of the proposed installation of a grinder pump system and connecting sewer line for the new Boston sewer system. The preferred location for the pump station is in the north yard. Investigations there sought to determine if the buried artifact-bearing stratum identified by Mustain et al. (1996) extends across the entire north yard or if portions of the parcel (and intact deposit) had been subject to previous ground disturbance so that the system components could be installed without having an adverse effect on the site. At the start of the investigations, the crew was informed by park maintenance staff and the neighbor to the north of an existing septic tank in the backyard, but its exact location was not initially confirmed. It is also assumed that an associated leach field would have been situated in the north yard. The sewer connection on the north side of the house was identified and, based on its location, two 1-x-1-m test units were placed north of the house in an area that we presumed would intersect the original sewer line and/or have been impacted from the septic tank installation. As it turned out, the connecting line was installed at a

slight northwest angle and it and the tank are located west of where the two units were excavated. This was verified by using a metal detector and sensor to relocate the sewer line and septic tank.

The buried midden deposit first recorded in 1995 was identified in both of the 2009 test units. The artifacts are consistent in type and age with those previously identified at 33SU269; these have been included as part of the overall site assemblage (Tables 2-6) and are discussed in detail below. The soil profile is virtually the same in both of the test units and consists of 0-12 cm of medium brown silty loam, followed by gray-brown silty loam mottled with yellowish-brown clay from 12-22 cm, the midden deposit in medium brown silty clay from 22-45 cm (in some areas it extended to 55 cm), and culturally sterile yellow silty clay loam (B horizon) underneath (Figures 8-9).

Shovel tests and auger holes were then excavated to examine the soil profile across the entire north yard. These were positioned to target the area of potential effect for the proposed pump station and to refine the sampling of the previous area of investigations by using close-interval spacing. Each location was measured and accurately plotted on the site map (Figure 5). The shovel tests and auger holes revealed varied profiles that include areas of previous disturbance where the soil profile has been substantially altered and where the buried midden does not occur (Table 7). Evidence of previous disturbance includes gravel and coal inclusions, a deeply buried (as much as 1.4 m below surface) layer of burned/friable red and black sand, mottled clays, and buried utilities (e.g., drain tile, sewer pipe). Based on these results, it was determined that there are areas where intact site components exist and where they are absent.

2009 Fieldwork: Trail Mix Store Property. Ann Bauermeister also undertook archeological investigations at the adjacent property east of the Boodey House in August 2009. The Trail Mix Store occupies the historic building on the lot, which is operated by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association. The building would not be served by the new system, but the property would be intersected by the proposed connecting sewer line that would run from west to east behind the garage that is northwest of the store. The parcel was previously investigated during the 1995 ASC shovel test inventory (Mustain et al. 1996) and no archeological resources were encountered.

The 2009 investigations focused on the area north of the garage where the sewer connecting line is proposed and that was not included in the original 1995 shovel test inventory. One shovel test (ST 7) and one 1-x-1-m test unit were excavated behind the garage and three shovel tests (ST 1-3) were excavated along a single west-to-east transect positioned north and east of the garage along the proposed sewer line route. The soil profile here is different than at the Boodey House property and lacks the buried midden deposit that comprises the significant historic component of 33SU269. The test unit profile exhibits a top layer (0-8 cm) of sod and dark brown loam, followed by a layer of dark brown loam (8-34 cm) with coal, brick, and burned materials on top of sterile yellow silty clay (Figure 10). Artifacts were recovered throughout and are in mixed context with modern materials (plastic, cellophane) occurring in the same deposit as historic (whiteware, bottle glass, bone), and prehistoric (chert shatter) artifacts (Tables 8-11). The artifacts are attributed to site 33SU269, since they occur on the same historic lot as the Boodey House, but the disturbed nature of the deposit compromises any

meaningful research potential. A revised OAI form with updated information from the 2007 and 2009 excavations is included in APPENDIX 1.

Historic Component. All four test units, 14 shovel tests, and six of the 11 auger holes excavated in 2007 and 2009 yielded a combined total of 2138 artifacts, which are attributed to site 33SU269. The materials are considered part of a single assemblage from historic Lot 60 that encompasses both the Boodey and Trail Mix properties. The majority of the artifacts (n=1127) are domestic in function and include 433 curved glass fragments, 327 whiteware sherds (236 undecorated and 91 decorated), 192 bone fragments, 141 various ceramic sherds (75 terra cotta, 24 yellowware, 21 stoneware, 18 porcelain, 3 redware), 26 bottle cap fragments (22 ferrous metal, 4 bakelite), flatware (1 plastic fork tine and 2 pieces of a stainless steel spoon), aluminum foil, a brass kettle lug, and three pieces of a broken Pepsi-Cola bottle (Tables 2-6, 8-11).

Architectural items are the next most abundant artifact class (n=868) in the site assemblage. This group consists of 384 nails (173 wire, 155 unknown, 55 cut, 1 wrought), 264 flat glass sherds, 188 brick fragments, 22 drain tile fragments, five plaster fragments, three 1-cm square ceramic tiles, a screw, and a screw eye (Tables 4 and 9).

The personal artifact group consists of 41 artifacts (Tables 5 and 10). Among the items are 11 white clay tobacco-pipe fragments (10 stems, 1 bowl), seven buttons (2 shell, 1 glass, 1 ferrous metal, 1 non-ferrous metal, 1 bone, 1 rubber), six toys (4 doll fragments, 1 car wheel, 1 clay marble) three rivets, three writing implements (1 carbon pencil, 1 pencil ferule, 1 chalk stick), two clothing fasteners, two celluloid comb fragments, two decorative brass pins (one is in the form of a turtle), one perfume applicator, one brass key, an aluminum eyelet, a ferrous metal file, and one 1936 wheat-back penny.

The remainder of the artifacts (n=102) belong to the miscellaneous category (Tables 6 and 11). There are 69 ferrous metal pieces (67 unidentified fragments, 2 springs), 22 shell fragments, eight non-ferrous metal objects (2 lead scraps, 1 lead ring, 2 brass wires, 1 brass washer, 1 lead plug with brass washer, 1 unidentified), a glass lid insert or bottle closure, one cylindrical piece of slate (possibly a slate pencil fragment), and a small bar of mica with a beveled edge.

For analytical purposes, the overall assemblage has been divided into two subsets, one for artifacts that derived from the buried midden deposit (20-55 cm below surface) encountered in TUs 1 and 2 north of the Boodey House, and one for artifacts that were found in disturbed, or non-midden, contexts, that derived from all of the other excavation proveniences. Greater consideration is given to the midden deposit because it is intact and retains more analytical potential than do the disturbed, non-midden contexts.

Midden Context. The midden deposit was encountered in the north yard of the Boodey House in TU 1, positioned with its southwest corner eight meters north and two and one-half meters west of the house's northeast corner and in TU 2, located six meters north and one meter west of TU 1. The midden deposit is comparable in both units as previously noted; it consists of medium brown silty clay with a concentration of fragmentary artifacts, coal, and pebbles from about 20 cm to 50 cm below surface,

though in some areas the artifacts continued to 55 cm below surface. The midden's assemblage totals 1057 artifacts, 550 of which represent domestic activities, 458 are architectural in nature, 23 are personal items, and 26 fit within the miscellaneous category. All of the artifacts are extremely fragmentary and few exhibit any diagnostic landmarks, therefore most of the identifications were based on general classifications of color and type. Where possible, any temporal indicators are identified. To ascertain if the midden deposit is the same in the two units, the contents from each unit were compared to look for any distinct patterns, either horizontally or vertically, that might indicate discrete functional or temporal events.

The midden in TU 1 yielded 909 artifacts compared to just 148 artifacts recovered from the midden deposit in TU 2. Within the TU 1 midden assemblage, most (n=444 or 49%) are from the domestic group, followed closely by architectural artifacts (n=429 or 47%), miscellaneous items (n=23 or 3%), and personal items (n=13 or 1%). The distribution for TU 2 is similar, but with an even higher percentage of domestic artifacts (n=105 or 71%), compared to the other categories of architectural (n=29 or 20%), personal (n=10 or 7%), and miscellaneous artifacts (n=4 or 2%). The units were dug in arbitrary 10-cm levels and so it is possible to examine the vertical distribution of artifacts through the midden. In TU 1, artifacts were densest (n=406) in the middle of the midden deposit (30-40 cm) with only slightly fewer (n=373) in the upper (20-30 cm) layer, and noticeably fewer (n=130) in the lowest (40-55 cm) layer. The artifacts were more evenly distributed throughout the midden deposit in TU 2, with more (n=64) in the lower layer than in the top (n=51) and middle (n=33) layers. In both units, the artifact yield per discrete arbitrary level within the midden matched the same general artifact distribution for the midden deposit as a whole, indicating that the midden exhibits a consistent artifact discard pattern through its entire history.

Curved glass represents 37% of the domestic artifact group and 19% of the entire midden assemblage. Most of the glass is from broken bottles and jars, including several milk glass lid insert fragments, but the fragmentary condition of the artifacts prohibited much more than general identifications. The majority of glass sherds are colorless (n=136), followed by aqua (n=52), milk glass (n=5), solarized (n=4), amber (n=2), yellow (n=1), molded (n=1), and hobnail (n=1). Curved glass was dispersed throughout the midden in both units with the greatest variety of types (colorless, aqua, amber, yellow, molded, hobnail) occurring in the lowest layer and the greatest density (n=96 or 48%) in the upper layer. All four pieces of solarized glass derived from the center of the midden in TU 2; these fragments, which are sun-altered (amethyst in color), would have been produced from 1880-1915 (Munsey 1970). The hobnail glass fragment found in the lowest layer in TU 1 dates to post 1930s.

Whiteware comprises 30% of the domestic assemblage and 16% of the overall midden deposit. Of the 167 total sherds, 125 are undecorated, 34 are transfer-print decorated (14 blue, 9 flow blue, 6 red, 3 black, 1 brown, 1 mulberry), six are hand painted, one is edge decorated, and one has a floral decal design. The sherds are fairly evenly distributed throughout the midden deposit (71 are from 20-30 cm, 54 are from 30-40, and 42 are from 40-55), though TU 1 contains more different types of decorated wares compared to TU 2. With the exception of edge decoration, all of the decorated ware

types represented in the assemblage were found in TU 1. Hand-painted, brown transfer-printed, and decal-decorated sherds were absent from TU 2.

Only one named, blue transfer print pattern was identified from a single sherd from the lowest level of TU 1. It is the Canova pattern that dates to circa 1830-1848 and was made by T. Mayer or G. Phillips (Williams 1978). The various colored (red, black, brown, mulberry) transfer-print wares date circa 1830-1860 (Larsen 1975) and the rest of the unidentifiable blue transfer-print wares date circa 1790 to present (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). The brown transfer print, from the middle of TU 1, exhibits a partial, unidentifiable maker's mark that includes a possible unicorn, which is part of the Royal Arms and occurs with a lion on many English maker's marks. One of the larger flow blue sherds from the top of the midden in TU 1 is typical of the flow blue decoration produced in the 1890s; the fragment is part of a small bowl with an embossed, scalloped edge. This decorative technique had two distinct periods of popularity. The first was in the mid-1800s and the second at the turn of the twentieth century (Richner 1992a:53). Among the hand-painted sherds are annular, fineline and sprig earthen-palette polychrome, and broadline blue-floral decorations. Annular ware was manufactured from 1790 to 1930 and the earthen polychrome and blue floral designs both date to circa 1830-1860 (Price 1979).

Additional ceramics include 13 stoneware fragments, 12 yellowware fragments (including nine with colorless glaze and three with Rockingham glaze), 11 porcelain sherds, seven terra cotta flower pot sherds, and two glazed redware sherds. The Rockingham-glazed sherds were found in both test units in the upper and middle portion of the midden. This decorative technique was used between 1840 and 1900 (Leibowitz 1985). The remainder of the domestic assemblage consists of 129 bone fragments found throughout the midden in both test units, but with a much greater amount (n=106) found in TU 1 compared to TU 2 (n=23). Six ferrous metal bottle cap fragments, all from the upper midden in TU 2, and one brass kettle lug from TU 1 complete the domestic assemblage from the midden context.

A total of 458 architectural artifacts was recovered from the midden, and most of these (n=429 or 94%) were found in TU 1. The assemblage includes nails (n=207) brick fragments (n=127), flat glass (n=119), drain tile fragments (n=4), and one screw. The drain tile fragments and screw were recovered from the middle of the midden deposit in TU 1; the rest of the artifacts were found throughout the midden in both test units, though again with much less frequency in TU 2. Twenty-eight cut nails date to circa 1790s to 1890s (Gilleo et al. 1980); 88 wire nails date from circa 1890s to present. The rest are badly corroded and unidentifiable.

Personal items (n=23) make up two percent of the overall midden assemblage. Artifacts in this group include four porcelain doll fragments, eleven tobacco-pipe fragments (10 stem, 1 bowl), two celluloid comb fragments, two brass rivets, a glass perfume applicator, a decorative brass pin, a cloth strap with a rivet, and a glass button. One of the pipe stems, found in the upper part of the midden in TU 1, is stamped "MONTREAL" on both sides and is the product of the Montreal firm of James Henderson, which was in operation between 1847 and 1876 (Wilson 1971:18). Another pipe stem, found in the middle of the midden in TU 1, has a partial stamp of "DOUGAL"

on one side and "GLASG" on the other side. This was made by the McDougall Company of Glasgow, Scotland, which was founded in 1810 and flourished during the middle of the 19th century (Wilson 1971:19). The artifacts from the personal group are evenly represented in both test units.

Miscellaneous items (n=26) from the midden account for two percent of the assemblage. This group includes 15 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, two ferrous metal springs, three lead objects (1 unidentified fragment, 1 plug, 1 ring), one glass lid insert or bottle closure, one brass washer, one brass wire, one shell, and a slate fragment (possibly from a slate pencil). Almost all (n=23) of these items were recovered from TU 1.

Non-Midden Contexts. The artifact assemblage derived from all other non-midden excavated proveniences outside of the 20-55 cm midden deposit in the north yard of the Boodey property is summarized here. Similar to the midden component, domestic artifacts are the most abundant type in this subset, totaling 578. This group includes curved glass, ceramics (whiteware, yellowware, redware, porcelain, terra cotta), bone, and bottle caps. Flatware (stainless steel spoon, plastic fork tine), aluminum foil, and Pepsi-Cola bottle sherds were also recovered, but these are all recent in age and though included in the site inventory, are not attributed to the historic component. Also, as in the midden deposit, the artifacts are very fragmentary and their diminutive size and lack of diagnostic landmarks precludes identification beyond very general classifications. Where possible, any temporal indicators are identified.

In the curved glass assemblage, eight different categories are represented including colorless (n=157), aqua (n=45), green (n=9), milk glass (n=9), amber (n=4), solarized (n=3), molded (n=3), and cobalt (n=1).The solarized glass fragments date to 1880-1915 (Munsey 1970). Within the whiteware assemblage, nine types of decorated wares are represented. Thirty-one transfer-printed sherds were identified with color being the only discernable trait. Twenty sherds have blue transfer print, a decorative technique that dates circa 1790 to present, but was particularly popular from about 1795 to 1860 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). Four black, three red, and one mulberry transfer-print decorated sherds are included, along with two blue edge-decorated sherds, which all date to circa 1830-1860 (Larsen 1975, Richner 1992a). Three sherds exhibit flow-blue transfer-print patterns, which date to the mid-1800s or early 1900s. Hand-painted wares date from 1820 to present (Magid et al. 1982), and seven very small pieces of these were recovered. Five mold-decorated sherds and four sherds with turquoise glaze complete the whiteware assemblage. Additional ceramics include undecorated whiteware (n=112), terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=68), yellowware (n=12), stoneware (n=8), porcelain (n=7), and redware (n=1). Two of the yellowware sherds are decorated with Rockingham glaze and date to 1840-1900. The remaining artifacts include 63 animal bone fragments, 16 ferrous bottle cap fragments, and four fragments of a threaded Bakelite cap.

The architectural artifact assemblage includes 177 corroded nails, 145 pieces of flat glass, 61 brick fragments, 18 drain tile fragments, five plaster fragments, a screw eye, and three 1-cm square ceramic tiles. Twenty-seven of the nails are cut nails, 85 are wire nails, one is a wrought nail, a technique that dates to before circa 1800 (Visser 1996), and the rest are so corroded that they cannot be identified by manufacturing type.

Personal items include six buttons (2 shell, 1 ferrous metal, 1 non-ferrous metal, 1 bone, 1 rubber), a brass clothing fastener and decorative pin, an aluminum eyelet, a rivet, three writing implements (carbon pencil, pencil ferule, chalk), a 1936 wheat-back penny, a ferrous metal file, a brass key, a clay marble, and a rubber toy car wheel. The miscellaneous group of artifacts consists of unidentifiable metal fragments (51 ferrous, 1 non-ferrous, 1 lead), 21 shell fragments, 1 segment of mica with a beveled edge, and brass wire.

Prehistoric Component. A single piece of non-diagnostic chert shatter is the only prehistoric artifact that was recovered from the site. It was found in the 30-40 cm level of TU 1 behind the garage at Trail Mix and was in the same depositional context as the historic artifacts.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbance factors at the Boodey and Trail Mix parcels include:

- Cultivation of the north yard during the historic occupation(s),
- Gardening and landscaping,
- Gravel and asphalt driveways and sidewalks,
- Installation of utilities including a septic tank, at least two cisterns, various connecting lines, and a suspected leach field, and
- Disturbed road rights-of-way, including roadside culverts, along Boston Mills Road and Main Street.

Site Significance

Site 33SU269 at the Boodey and Trail Mix properties is an historic artifact deposit associated with former occupations of the extant historic house at Boston Village Lot 60. A single piece of chert shatter represents the prehistoric component, however it was found in mixed context with the historic artifacts and is not considered significant. When it was originally recorded, the site was described as a buried midden deposit 40-50 cm deep with artifacts from the 1820s through the end of the nineteenth century that are attributed to the early occupation of the circa 1830 house, which is listed on the NRHP. The archeological site was considered significant because of its association with the house. Results from the recent 2007 and 2009 excavations confirm the presence of a buried midden of domestic refuse in the north yard, however the deposit encountered in this area was more extensive (22-55 cm deep) than previously reported and contains artifacts more consistent with later, mid-nineteenth century and subsequent, occupations. The investigations also determined that there are areas in the north yard where the midden is absent. Artifacts recovered both from the midden and non-midden contexts were examined comprehensively and independently and the analysis of the recent collections provides the basis for the following results.

The overall assemblage is comprised of domestic refuse from activities that took place at the house over the past circa 180 years or more. The artifacts are indicative of typical household activities with a particular emphasis on food preparation and consumption. Unfortunately, the artifacts are extremely fragmentary and very few exhibit temporally diagnostic characteristics. Those that can be dated to period of manufacture include decorated whitewares (flow blue, colored transfer prints, edge decorated, hand painted) from the 1830s to early 1900s, solarized glass from the turn of the twentieth century, Rockingham-glazed yellowware from 1840 to 1900, and mid-to-late-nineteenth century tobacco-pipe stems. Architectural materials are the second most abundant artifacts at the site with an assemblage that is dominated by flat glass and nails. The structural debris could represent materials from former structures and/or from the extant buildings on the lot, or from modifications made to the house through time. Though lower in number, personal items and miscellaneous objects were recovered and are consistent with the residential function of the site. This general artifact distribution is the same across the site, although the artifact density decreases further from the house, and could indicate that the non-midden artifacts were either displaced from an original midden context, or that the historic refuse discard pattern was fairly uniform at this residence. In either case, this finding demonstrates that data on the assemblage are comparable regardless of provenience, at least in the north yard. There is no evidence for a vertically stratified deposit in the midden, and the midden deposit does not appear to be as intact as previously thought. All of the temporally diagnostic artifacts, including early historic through more recent (post 1930s) periods occur throughout the deposit and there is no clear contextual distinction in the entire 20-55 cm deposit. Further, residue from a coal burning furnace (coal, cinders, ash), a technology that would have been used in CUVA by about 1900, was found throughout the midden and its inclusion is evidence of a post-1900s intrusion into, and disturbance of, any earlier depositional component. Despite this, the midden deposit still retains the best data potential on this important residential lot and any portions of the site that contain the midden should be considered significant and be protected from disturbance. This is especially important since the recent investigations showed that much of the lot has been substantially disturbed. Where that disturbance has occurred, there is no potential for any significant archeological resources that would contribute to the qualities for which the site would be considered eligible for the NRHP. The artifacts have been displaced from their original depositional context and provide no new or meaningful data on the historic residence of the property.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

A grinder pump and connecting sewer line are proposed that would require new ground disturbance in the north yard of the Boodey House and north of the garage at the adjacent Trail Mix property. The grinder pump would be placed immediately north of the existing septic tank located 17 meters north of the house toward the center and near the back of the lot. The existing sewer line connection from the northeast corner of the house to the septic tank would be utilized. A short, new sewer line segment would connect the existing tank to the new grinder pump, and then a line would run east from the grinder pump, behind the garage, and toward the adjacent property (discussed under site 33SU268). Results from the 2009 archeological investigations verified that the historic artifact midden identified as 33SU269 at this property exists in some areas and is

absent elsewhere. Importantly, the latter includes the locations where the grinder pump and connecting sewer line would be located. Shovel tests and auger holes verified that the soil profile in the area of potential effect for the sewer project has been disturbed and does not contain the buried midden deposit identified in test units located further south and closer to the house. An artifact scatter associated with the historic site component was identified, but careful analysis of the collection showed that data derived from the non-midden contexts are, at best, duplicative of findings from the midden context and have no potential for providing additional meaningful interpretation of the site or surrounding area.

Site 33SU268 at the Wolschleger Property

Description

Site 33SU268, known as the Wolschleger House site, is an historic site recorded on Tract 109-101, which is on the north side of Boston Mills Road, just west of the Ohio and Erie Canal. This lot is part of historic Boston Village Lot 59 and is adjacent to the Trail Mix Store property, part of historic lot 60, to the west. This lot was the former location of a small structure once owned by Jim Brown, son of the famous abolitionist, John Brown. The structure may have been used as a store. More recently, the lot was also the site of a modern house known as the Wolschleger House. Site 33SU268 was identified during investigations undertaken prior to the demolition and removal of that modern house (Noble 1991), and during a survey for the Boston Mills bridge replacement (Mustain et al. 1996). The site is a concentration of historic artifacts on the east side of the former house location facing the canal that appear to correlate with the location of the historic Brown structure. It was recommended that this area be protected from ground disturbance.

Archeological Information

Site 33SU268 is a nineteenth-century artifact deposit that was identified on historic Boston Village Lot 59 during archeological investigations conducted and reported by Noble (1991) and Mustain et al. (1996). The deposit includes artifacts that could be associated with a non-extant structure depicted on 1856 and 1874 maps (Matthews and Taintor 1856; Tackabury et al. 1874) that was situated on the southeast corner of the lot and is thought to have been a store owned by Jim Brown. Aument (1996) concluded from his investigations that most of the site had been adversely impacted from ground disturbing activities, and more specifically, that cultural deposits in the existing right-of-way along the north side of Boston Mills Road were highly disturbed.

2009 Fieldwork. MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister shovel tested a linear area along the south edge of the lot in August 2009 in advance of the proposed installation of a new septic tank and connecting sewer line for the Boston sewer system. Four shovel tests spaced five meters apart were excavated along a west-to-east transect placed on the north side of a split-rail fence (Figure 11). All of the shovel tests revealed grossly disturbed soils. The soil profile consists of a thin humus layer followed by very compacted mottled clay loam laden with gravel. A few artifacts were recovered from this heavily disturbed

context (Table 12). The artifacts are included in the site assemblage for 33SU268, however they are not considered significant because of the highly disturbed nature of the deposit. Bauermeister also verified that the proposed route for a connecting sewer line that would run northwest from the septic tank and across the lot toward the Trail Mix property was within an existing leach field. No additional archeological work was recommended.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbance factors at the Wolschleger parcel include:

- Residential activities associated with historic and modern occupations,
- Installation of utilities for the modern residence,
- Removal of the modern Wolschleger House and associated site improvements,
- Installation of a leach field, septic tank, and mound for the current Boston sewer system, and
- Disturbed road rights-of-way, including roadside culverts, along Boston Mills Road.

Site Significance

Site 33SU268, known as the Wolschleger House Site, is recorded within the southern portion of original Boston Village Lot 59. As noted above, numerous actions, both historic and modern, have grossly disturbed the nineteenth-century deposits that occur within the site area as currently defined. These factors have disturbed the site so extensively and thoroughly that no intact, undisturbed deposits remain. It is conceivable that intact deposits might occur elsewhere on historic lot 59 beyond the currently recorded northern boundary of site 33SU268.

By 1856, and probably more than 20 years earlier, a small commercial structure originally owned by Jim Brown and later (1856) by D. Morton, occurred on the southeast corner of Lot 59 within the area now defined as site 33SU268. A portion of a second, larger building is depicted on 1856 and 1874 plats of Boston Village at the northeast corner of the lot (Figure 3; Richner 1997:Figure 6), north of the current site boundary. Available evidence suggests that the immediate area around the so-called Jim Brown Store and the entire known portion of 33SU268 has been grossly disturbed by modern activities. However, it has not been verified that the more northerly building location has been adversely impacted by those activities. We conclude that, as currently defined, site 33SU268 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP since all known archeological deposits are thoroughly and grossly disturbed. Despite a probable association of at least a portion of the site's artifact scatter with an historically important family, the Browns of Hudson Ohio, and with an early (pre-1834?) commercial enterprise, site context is lacking and the site offers no potential for addressing aspects of Jim Brown's life or business career or the early historic development of Boston.

Despite this negative finding, we would emphasize that site 33SU268 is recorded only on the basis of limited shovel testing and evaluative testing efforts. These studies have been project specific in scope and have not included all of historic Lot 59. The extent of that lot would seem to represent a logical boundary for historic site 33SU268, but a considerable portion of Lot 59, approximately the northern one half, has not been archeologically studied. It is likely that the site extends into the remainder of the lot, since the northern edge of the site scatter has not been found archeologically and the current boundary reflects only the zone studied, rather than any actual historical unit or a clearly defined archeological scatter. If the site does extend to the north as we anticipate, those deposits would need to be evaluated on their own merit. If intact, undisturbed deposits associated with Lot 59 and reflecting an extension of site 33SU268 to the north are recorded in the future, our negative assessment of site significance would need to be reconsidered.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

System components proposed at the Wolschleger lot include a 2500 gallon holding tank and connecting sewer lines. The connecting line runs at a southeast diagonal from the adjacent Trail Mix lot across the western side of the lot through the existing leach field that will be abandoned for the new system. The holding tank would be placed at the south edge of the lot, west of where the current septic mound is located and just north of the road right-of-way. Site 33SU268 occurs on the lot and was recorded based on the results of investigations for the removal of the non-historic Wolschleger House (Noble 1991) and for the Boston Mills Road bridge replacement (Mustain et al. 1996). The site is an historic deposit dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that correlates with the location of a non-extant nineteenth-century building along the west side of the canal that may have been Jim Brown's Store. The area of potential effect for the current project is confined to areas that have been subjected to previous ground disturbing activities, including the removal of the Wolschleger House, the installation of the septic field, and road construction (Aument 1996). The 2009 excavations verified that the soils in this area are grossly disturbed. A few historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact were recovered, but all derived from disturbed contexts. Noble (1991) determined that the best potential for significant archeological resources associated with the historic structure was along the eastern edge of the lot. It is also possible that archeological resources associated with another non-extant historic building that was located further north on the parcel exist; additional inventory and evaluation would be necessary to verify if such deposits are present. This area is outside of the area of potential effect for the proposed sewer project and will not be impacted in any way by the undertaking.

Site 33SU481 at the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson Barn Properties

Description

This property is at 1538 Boston Mills Road, immediately east of the Ohio and Erie Canal prism on the south side of the road. The archeological site spans portions of adjacent Tracts 118-77 and 118-79. Currently, an early-twentieth-century frame house and corn crib occur on the property. The house is on Tract 118-77, which is referred to as the Johnston-Rodhe property, while the crib is to the east on Tract 118-79, called the

Johnson Barn property. These tract designations and boundaries are of modern age and do not reflect the historic lot configuration, when both modern parcels were part of a single, unnumbered Boston Village lot. The corn crib is the last remaining building from the former Johnson Farm, while the house occupies a location where an early-to-middle-nineteenth century structure once stood. The property is situated on the flat, first terrace landform that constitutes the primary topographic feature in Boston Village. Here, the terrace is at an elevation of about 665 ft amsl. To the south, the terrace extends about 200 meters until it ends at the bank of the Cuyahoga River and an area greatly altered by the construction of the Interstate Highway 271 bridge over the Cuyahoga River Valley. To the east about 150 meters, the terrace abuts an irregular slope that extends up the river valley's east wall into the uplands. Immediately to the west across the canal are the Boston General Store and its associated archeological site, 33SU270. The circa 1835 store stands adaptively restored as a visitor center and community meeting place. A very narrow portion of the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River marks the western edge of the terrace landform about 120 meters west of the Johnston-Rodhe property. Beyond that is the river and on its west side, a steep slope up the western valley wall to the adjacent uplands. To the north, the terrace and the adjacent, flat, wide expanse of the Cuyahoga River floodplain extend for more than a mile, well beyond the current project area.

The property, like many others in Boston Village and elsewhere in CUVA, has been known by multiple names through time. The property was named for the extant 1910 house, the Woodrow O. and Helen R. Johnston House, on the Boston Mills Historic District National Register Nomination (Stefanic and Winstel 1991:13). The narrative in the Nomination seems to suggest that the house is not considered to be part of the Johnson farmstead, but documentation for that is not offered. Other than the corn crib, no other structures from the original Johnson Farm are still extant. As discussed in the PROJECT BACKGROUND chapter of this report, the farm's early (or middle?) twentieth-century barn stood in dilapidated condition on Tract 118-79, a short distance east of the house, until it was removed by the National Park Service. The corn crib's fabric is not historic, and it was determined to be a non-contributing element to the District.

The Woodrow O. and Helen R. Johnston House is a rectangular, gable front "Homestead House" built in 1910 (Stefanic and Winstel 1991:14). A shed-roof addition on the rear provides a second entrance. A hip-roof porch occurs on the front (north) façade and is supported by turned posts. A non-contributing garage and so-called "mother-in-law" house (known as the Rodhe House) were located further south on the parcel in 1991 when the Johnston House was listed as a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District. The other structures, including several sheds, were determined to be non-contributing to the District. The modern Rodhe House and all but one of the sheds were later removed by the NPS. Of the various structures that stood on this property into the late-twentieth century, only the Johnston House was included as a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District National Register listing. The house, corn crib, garage, and one shed are still extant.

Despite the NRHP focus on the circa 1910 era for this parcel and the names (Johnson, Johnston, and Rodhe) associated with the twentieth-century buildings, the parcel has a much longer occupation history. There is evidence from multiple historic maps for the presence of an earlier house in the same location as the existing 1910

Johnston House. The property does not appear to have been assigned a Boston Village lot number when the community was platted in 1834 (Figure 2), but 1846, 1856, and 1874 plats depict a lot that would have encompassed the later houses and their associated outbuildings, the barn, and corn crib. Later, this larger lot was subdivided into modern government tracts 118-77 and 188-79. On an 1846 county tax assessor's plat of Boston Village (Richner 1997:Figure 4), in the area where the 1910 house now stands, is the hand-written notation "Brick House." The 1856 plat of Boston (Figure 3) depicts a large structure, certainly a house since all commercial buildings are specifically identified in a key on the plat, on the parcel in the approximate location of the current Johnston House. Like the other structures on this detailed plat, the building is depicted as a solid black polygon. The structure has a primary, square core and what appears to be an ell addition on the rear. The structure's footprint is nearly identical to that depicted for the nearby 1835 Barnhart (also known as Nina Stanford) House where site 33SU456 has been recorded. It is likely that the house depicted on the 1856 plat is the brick house noted, but not depicted, on the earlier tax assessor's map. It could conceivably be the same structure as the house mentioned on the notes on the 1898 transcription of the original 1834 plat of Boston Village as J. Mather's "brick house," but such an association is highly speculative. Even if the former structure on what is now Tract 118-77 was not present in 1834, a house was certainly extant by 1846, and was still present in 1856. No structures are depicted on the 1874 plat, so its possible survival to that date is undetermined. Given this background for the property, one might expect the parcel to contain archeological evidence for a domestic occupation minimally dating to the middle-nineteenth century, considerably earlier than the extant 1910 house.

Archeological Information

Archeological site 33SU481 was recorded on the basis of artifacts recovered from multiple, discontinuous, small-scale archeological inventories conducted over a period of 23 years. Work has occurred south of the former Johnson Barn on Tract 118-79, near the former Rodhe House on Tract 118-77, and along a single transect on Tract 118-79 between the Johnston House and former Johnson Barn. Artifacts were recovered from each of those three areas, which, even when combined, constitute only a small portion of Tracts 118-77 and 118-79. Historic and prehistoric artifacts have been recorded near the former barn and in the vicinity of the former Rodhe House. The extant 1910 Johnston House has never been the focus for specific archeological inventory (it remains occupied), and the entire parcel has not been inventoried. Therefore, the extent and content of site 33SU481 remain incompletely defined. However, information is sufficient to evaluate the potential impacts upon the site from the proposed Boston Sewer Project.

Previous Research. The Johnson Barn and Johnston-Rodhe properties were subject to previous archeological investigations, unrelated to the current sewer project, which identified the archeological resources defined as 33SU481. The previous fieldwork and results are summarized in the following section.

1986 CMNH. In 1986, Alfred Lee, Associate Curator of Archaeology, and Stephanie Belovich, Assistant Curator of Archaeology, of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History conducted archeological test excavations and construction monitoring at a small, proposed trailhead parking area immediately south of the former Johnson

Barn (Lee 1986b). The barn was extant during their study, but was in highly degraded condition and was later removed. The team excavated three 1-x-1-m test units within the footprint of the parking area (Figure 12). Along with CUVA staff, they also collected materials from the disturbed plowzone within the proposed parking area as shallow grading for the parking area was underway. On the basis of the results of this fieldwork, Lee (1986b:13), the sole author of the final report, concluded that the cultural deposit, which contained a small assemblage of prehistoric Late Woodland and larger numbers of historic nineteenth-century materials, was completely confined to the plowzone. He found that no intact archeological deposits were present in the project area and that "the archeological site represented by materials recovered from the plowzone lacks physical integrity, and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places" (Lee 1986b:15). He concluded by stating that no further research was warranted prior to construction of the parking areas as planned. Although an OAI inventory form was not developed for the site at that time, the authors of the current report have completed an OAI form (33SU481) that is included in APPENDIX 1.

Lee's report provides a brief summary of the artifacts collected from the parking project area in 1986, but did not include a detailed accounting of all of those materials. Accordingly, we have tabulated all of the artifacts collected from the site in 1986, as well as all others recovered in subsequent projects, in Table 13. The artifacts all derive from a shallow, plowzone context, and were recovered from three test units, narrow test trenches, and from the soil surface during monitoring of removal of the plowzone as the parking area was being constructed.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected from the trailhead parking project (Table 13). The prehistoric objects include 50 pieces of chipped-stone debitage, one retouched piece, and one projectile point (Figure 13). The projectile point was identified by Lee (1986b:7) as conforming to the type "Raccoon Side Notched." Justice (1987:219), while specifically stating that this point type is side notched, calls it the "Raccoon Notched" point type, apparently following Mayer-Oakes' (1955:87) earlier nomenclature. That point type is within the Jack's Reef Cluster of small side- and corner-notched points that represent the first true arrow points that occur over a large area of the northeast, Ohio Valley, Illinois Valley, and Tennessee Valley regions (Justice 1987:217-220, Map 94). Raccoon Notched points are side notched, thin and biconvex in cross section, and relatively well made. They are diagnostic of the early Late Woodland Period and are thought to date within a temporal span of about A.D. 500 to A.D. 1000, although the dates of their first appearance and final use vary across their wide area of distribution. In some areas, especially to the southwest of the current project area, they do not seem to be present until about A.D. 800 (Justice 1987:220). At the nearby Stanford Knoll Site (33SU138) at the George Stanford Farm north of site 33SU481, a Raccoon Notched point was recovered from a site feature dated to A.D. 600 +/- 150 via thermoluminescence dating (ALPHA-2621) of associated pottery sherds (Lee 1986a:7). Across all of their range, Raccoon Notched points postdate Middle Woodland assemblages and predate the use of unnotched triangular arrow points. They are associated with bow and arrow, rather than atlatl and dart, technology. We reexamined the point and concur that it is a side-notched arrow point. However, its triangular (rather than excurvate) blade and form of its base and notches are more consistent with the Cahokia Cluster (Justice 1987:Figure 51a). This type, while not well known

in Ohio, would date to about AD 1000-1150 and be associated with Late Prehistoric or Mississippian Traditions rather than early Late Woodland.

The point's presence at the trailhead parking area adjacent to the former Johnson Barn confirms that at least one of the artifacts from the prehistoric assemblage at site 33SU481 is associated with the early Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric Traditions, although the mixed context at the site precludes a confident assignation of the retouched piece and 48 pieces of chipped-stone debitage to that same cultural and temporal placement.

The prehistoric site component at 33SU481 should be considered in context with the large horizontal extent of its first terrace topographic placement. Seemingly discrete prehistoric artifact scatters occur at multiple locations on that extensive landform in the Boston Village area and reflect considerable time depth. It is not surprising that this flat, raised, well-drained landscape feature with its association with the Cuyahoga River, small steams, and springs, would have supported a variety of prehistoric occupations and uses over a long time period. The extent of the prehistoric scatter at site 33SU481 remains undetermined, since that site component is recorded based solely upon discoveries made in the small parking lot project area.

The historic scatter recorded at the trailhead parking lot project area is much denser than the prehistoric scatter, but, like the earlier component, is also confined to the shallow plowzone. A total of 1,496 items of historic and modern association was collected from test excavations and surface collections at the trailhead parking area (Table 13). Artifacts represent multiple functional groups including: kitchen/domestic (n=769), architectural (n=490), personal (n=35), and other/unidentified (n=14). The content of this assemblage is largely consistent with a domestic/residential function. The assemblage includes many items that are too old to be associated with the former Johnson Barn, which stood only a few feet north of the project area until 1991. Further, while some of the items (e.g., valve stem, file, battery terminal, electric insulator fragment, fence staple, concrete fragments, shingle fragments, and others) are undoubtedly associated with activities related to construction, maintenance and use of the barn, others (especially the food remains, whiteware, and other domestic items) reflect activities that one would more typically associate with a residence.

The large kitchen/domestic functional group includes various ceramic wares (Table 13). Among those are: porcelain (n=34), redware (n=8), stoneware (n=52), yellowware (n=20), and whiteware (n=90). The porcelain sherds all represent very late-nineteenth-century or early-twentieth-century vessels, likely of continental European manufacture. The stoneware includes 11 examples with Bristol Slip exterior, which are of comparable age to the porcelain, but would have been manufactured locally (Richner 1992a). Other stoneware sherds (n=3) are salt glazed, and would appear to date prior to about 1880 and probably prior to 1860. Their association with the twentieth-century barn is very unlikely. Yellowware was in most common use from 1840 to 1900, again appearing to predate the age of the barn. However, the best evidence among the ceramic sherds for pre-Johnson Barn historic use of the site is reflected by the whiteware, which includes edge decorated, transfer print, and other decorative types that must certainly predate 1860. Other domestic or kitchen-related items include fragments from bottles

(n=78) and a surprisingly large assemblage of butchered and discarded animal bones (n=490), a large number of which derived from a single excavated context (Lee 1986b). Although Lee does not characterize that scatter in any specific manner, other than to indicate it was confined to the disturbed plowzone, the presence of such a large faunal assemblage in association with ceramic and glass artifacts suggests that a domestic sheet midden, associated with the occupation of some non-extant house, occurred in the parking lot project area. We suspect that building was the residence that is depicted on the 1856 plat of Boston Village and mentioned as early as the 1846 plat.

Architectural items are well represented at the parking lot area of site 33SU481 (Table 13). Some (e.g., paint chips, rolled metal, shingle fragments, drainage tile, fence staple) are probably associated with construction, use, and maintenance of the Johnson Barn. Others (cut nails, brick fragments) are probably associated with use of some other structure, probably the nineteenth-century house that formerly stood in the approximate location as the 1910 Woodrow Johnston House. The brick fragments (n=41) include soft orange bricks that appear to be of middle-nineteenth-century age and two firebrick fragments from a former chimney fire box. We assume these items were originally part of the fabric of the non-extant nineteenth-century house. There is a large sample (n=323) of window glass fragments from the trailhead parking area of site 33SU481. While one might assume that all of the window glass sherds derive from broken barn windows, a closer look at the fragments indicates that many are much too old to have been associated with that structure. A large sample of the fragments, with tiny examples omitted from consideration, was measured to the nearest 0.5 mm in thickness.

The window glass from the trailhead parking area of 33SU481 is consistent with an early-nineteenth-century, rather than an early-twentieth-century, date of manufacture and use. Window glass thickness is depicted in Figure 14. The distribution is essentially unimodal, with a few outliers at 3.2 mm. Those thick fragments are not within the typical range of single strength window glass. When they are removed from consideration, the sherds average 1.17 mm in thickness. Although available window glass dating formulae provide somewhat divergent results, both the primary modal (1.0 mm) and mean (1.17 mm) window glass thickness values are consistent with window glass manufactured in the early-nineteenth century (Richner 1991:73-79, Table 27). The primary mode matches precisely with window glass thickness modes from the earliest occupation levels of site 33SU341, a former tavern, thought to date to as early as the middle 1820s, now adaptively restored as a CUVA visitor center. Except for a very few sherds of about 1.9 mm and thicker that occur in this sample, none of the sherds were made in the twentieth-century when the Johnson Barn was constructed. A probable early-nineteenth-century age for much of the window glass from the trailhead parking area and a middle-nineteenth- century age for the sherds in the 1.6 to 1.7 mm range indicate that artifacts derived from some non-extant structure contributed considerably to the existing historic artifact scatter at the trailhead parking area. It is possible that these and other early- or middle- nineteenth-century artifacts in that deposit were discarded from the house mentioned and/or depicted on nineteenth-century plats that predated the existing Johnston house.

Nails are another architectural artifact type that is well represented in the assemblage. Although all are corroded, 39 are of cut manufacture, 25 are wire, and three

are of unidentified manufacture. The cut nails, which were quickly supplanted in use by wire nails after about 1895, would appear to be too early to have been used in the construction of the twentieth-century Johnson Barn.

A few personal items (including two children's slate pencils, five tobacco-pipe fragments, two clay marbles, and a fragmentary handle from a child's toy tea set) were also recovered from the site in 1986. The slate pencils probably predate about 1918 when paper writing tablets and graphite lead pencils supplanted the use of small slate boards. The clay marbles also appear to predate about 1920.

Taken as a group, the artifacts from the 1986 evaluative test excavations and construction monitoring at the trailhead parking area of site 33SU481 reflect a temporal span of about 1830 through the circa 1920 era, fully overlapping the primary period of significance for the Boston Mills Historic District. Many of the artifacts predate the barn that once stood adjacent to the parking area, and would appear to reflect refuse discard from a nearby house that would have predated the extant 1910 Woodrow Johnston House. It is likely that the occupation and use of an earlier house that was known to occur at the same location as the Johnston House was the source of these artifacts.

1991 MWAC. MWAC Archeologist Vergil Noble (1991) shovel tested around the perimeter of the Johnson Barn in advance of the proposed removal of the dilapidated structure. Noble observed isolated pieces of iron and stoneware during his inventory and concluded that the planned demolition of the barn would not cause any adverse impact to archeological resources.

Later in 1991, MWAC Archeologist Richner (1991) returned to the former location of the Johnson Barn, which had been removed subsequent to Archeologist Noble's visit earlier that year. The park had left the concrete foundation, including one tall segment, in place to mark the location as a ruin. However, that upright portion of the concrete feature was by then leaning off vertical and posed a severe safety hazard to park visitors using the nearby trailhead parking area. Further historic research had also revealed that the barn was not as old as previously thought and dated to the middle-twentieth century. Accordingly, Richner concurred with the park's recommendation that the unsafe concrete foundation should be removed to alleviate a significant safety hazard. Richner (1991) recommended that the work be accomplished with a rubber-tired vehicle operating under frozen ground conditions. That approach was used and the foundation slab was removed with no resulting ground disturbance.

2002 MWAC. MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister completed a shovel test inventory around the perimeter of the modern Rodhe house on Tract 118-77 in advance the proposed demolition and removal of the structure. Very limited and non-significant historic and modern debris was found during the inventory (Table 14) and Bauermeister (2002b) did not recommend any additional work be undertaken in advance of the structural removal.

Fieldwork Directly Related to the Sewer Project. Additional archeological investigations were undertaken by MWAC at the Johnson Barn and Johnston-Rodhe

properties that specifically targeted areas where components for the new sewer system are proposed. The fieldwork and results are provided in the following section.

2008 MWAC. Archeologist Bauermeister returned to the Johnston-Rodhe property in 2008 to inventory a small area where a new pump station for the sewer system was proposed. The targeted area was along the east side of the driveway for the Johnston House, just south of the base of the slope from Boston Mills Road. Shovel tests were excavated using a very close (2 meter) interval in an area 4.5 meters squared that was marked by project planners. The shovel tests revealed a sparse scatter of prehistoric (one flake) and historic materials (one undecorated and one blue transfer print-decorated whiteware sherds) found in mixed depositional context. One piece of modern curved glass and two wire nails were also recovered, but not collected. The soil profile in this area consists of sod from 0-5 cm, followed by medium brown loam to about 50 cm, beneath which is slightly mottled yellow-brown clay. The artifacts are included in the site inventory for 33SU481, and this small, ephemeral scatter is not considered significant because the few recovered artifacts are very fragmentary, lack any diagnostic landmarks, and were found in mixed context. No additional archeological work was recommended for the proposed pump station installation (Bauermeister 2008).

2009 MWAC. In 2009, Archeologist Bauermeister visited the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson Barn properties to conduct additional investigations based on plans for the Boston Sewer Project that had been revised after her 2008 project. The newly proposed location for the pump station is southeast of the historic Johnston House and within the footprint of the non-extant, non-historic Rodhe House that CUVA removed several years ago. The connecting sewer line would run south from the Boston Mills Road right-of-way along the east edge of the driveway toward the pump station. From the pump station, a line would run at a southeast diagonal toward the overflow parking lot. Shovel tests were excavated along the proposed connecting line routes and at the pump station location (Figure 12). A small amount of historic material attributed to site 33SU481 was recovered (Table 14). All of the artifacts (12 glass fragments, 11 whiteware sherds, 11 animal bones, two stoneware sherds, one terra cotta sherd) were found in disturbed soils that have been impacted from various activities including the driveway installation, the construction and demolition of the modern Rodhe House, and cultivation. These results support the previous findings for 33SU481 that indicate the site, as investigated to date, is not considered significant because it lacks depositional integrity and research potential. Bauermeister (2009b) recommended no additional archeological work.

Site Disturbance Factors

Typical of all the project areas considered in this report, the 33SU481 site area has been impacted by a variety of actions over the past 170 years. Known disturbances include:

- Construction and subsequent removal of several buildings including a mid-nineteenth-century house, the Rodhe House, the Johnson Barn, and multiple twentieth-century sheds, along with driveways and other elements associated with those structures,

- Disturbance in the vicinity of the barn caused by livestock as well as farm equipment,
- Cultivation to a depth of 25-30 cm below surface of most, if not all, of the site area,
- Installation of septic tanks and associated lines serving the Johnston and Rodhe Houses, and
- Construction of a trailhead vehicle parking area.

Site Significance

To date, no sub-plowzone deposits have been recorded at site 33SU481. All deposits at the Johnson Barn trailhead parking location, the Rodhe House area and along a proposed sewer line route are confined to the plowzone and are extensively disturbed and mixed. The few prehistoric artifacts recovered to date all derive from contexts within the plowzone that are extensively blended, and where historic and modern items occur in co-association with the prehistoric items. Similarly, the historic items are mixed within that plowzone. Three archeologists (Lee 1986b; Noble 1991; and Richner 1991) who worked at the Johnson Barn location all agreed that the deposit there was not significant and was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. More recent findings at the Rodhe House location and proposed sewer line route are fully consistent with the earlier findings. In fact, the materials at the Rodhe House are of less archeological interest than those recorded at the Johnson Barn area in 1986 and 1991. Accordingly, we find that archeological site 33SU481 as currently defined is not significant and is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP since it lacks original depositional context and does not contain information that could contribute to any meaningful archeological research questions for the prehistoric or historic periods.

Despite this clear finding, it is important to add that the extent of site 33SU481 remains largely undefined. Although Boston Mills Road on the north and the Ohio and Erie Canal on the west form clear site boundaries, the extent of the scatter on the east and south are undetermined. Further, the area around the extant Johnston House has never been archeologically investigated. As described above, that house appears to occupy approximately the same location as an earlier house that minimally dated to 1846, and was probably of an earlier construction date. Should any intact deposits from that occupation occur near the former house, or if intact deposits relating to the 1910 Johnston House should be discovered in the future, our negative assessment of site significance should be reconsidered.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

The two primary proposed sewer lines that would connect the properties on Stanford Road (George Stanford, Clayton Stanford, Hines Hill, Barnhart, and Savacoal) and Boston Mills Road (Boodey) would join on the north side of Boston Mills Road immediately north of site 33SU481 at the existing Johnston House. From there, the line

would pass under the road and travel along the east side of the Johnston House to a new pump station. No significant archeological resources were recorded within the section of the line from Boston Mills Road south to the planned pump station. The pump station would be constructed within the former location of the non-historic Rodhe House, which was removed by the NPS after a determination was made that it was not historically or architecturally significant and that no significant archeological deposits occurred near the house. From there, a new line would travel south-southeast to the existing Buckeye Trail alignment. This segment of the line passes through an area of site 33SU481 that was previously found to be not significant. The force main would then follow the highly disturbed Buckeye Trail route a short distance to its juncture with the reconstructed towpath of the Ohio and Erie Canal. From there the small line (a two-inch force main) would continue south across a grossly disturbed area to a new bio-treatment wetland system where the sewer would be processed. The section of the Ohio and Erie Canal that the force main would parallel was completely built on fill, since the original canal and towpath were previously destroyed by flooding and by massive construction impacts from the building of the Highway 271 bridge.

Based upon the fact that no significant archeological deposits have ever been recorded at site 33SU481 and that the line's route through the site would occur only in areas that have been previously investigated and found to lack any significant archeological resources, we find that the project would have no adverse effect upon any qualities for which site 33SU481 would be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended in advance of Boston Sewer Project implementation.

Site 33SU423 at the Savacoal Property

Description

Two small multi-component sites, 33SU419 and 33SU423, are recorded at the historic Savacoal property on Tract 109-107 at 5795 Stanford Road within the core of Boston Village. The property is at an elevation of about 670 ft amsl and is situated on the flat, raised terrace landform that is the primary topographic feature in Boston. The property includes Boston Village Lots 7 and 47. Lot 7 was renumbered from the original 1834 designations some time prior to 1856, with the earlier Lot 7 located further north on Stanford Road. Old Lot 7 was renumbered Lot 46 by the time the 1856 plat was published (Figure 3). Lot number 47 seems to have been assigned to the adjacent lot to the east of the newly designated Lot 7 at that same time. Neither of those lots appear to have been numbered on the original, 1834 plat (Figure 2). The existing Savacoal House is not the earliest house that occupied the very small Boston Lot 7, but nothing is known about the older house except that it is depicted near the center of the lot on the 1856 plat of the village. A small structure, probably a blacksmith shop, is depicted near the southeast corner of Lot 47 on the 1856 plat. Today, a small barn occupies the lot, but does not appear to overlap with the earlier structure.

The current Savacoal House (HS-486) at 5795 Stanford Road is a 1 and ½ story structure, thought to have been constructed in 1920 (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). It has a rectangular shape and a perpendicular addition on the rear. Its narrower front façade faces west toward Stanford Road. The steep, pitched roof is cut by a central chimney

and has two shed dormers on the front slope. A pent front porch is supported by four square posts. The house has raking freeze boards and end boards and is covered with shiplap siding. Windows on the core of the structure are one-over-one sashes with plain surrounds. A single six-over-six sash occurs on one façade. The small Savacoal Barn (HS-487) on old Boston Village Lot 47 is a vertical wood plank structure with a gable roof. A shed roof "crib" addition occurs on one side. Two small plain windows are present. Barn doors are present on the core and the addition and a hay door is present in the gable elevation. A gable-roof corn crib, with slated, sloping walls is located behind the barn. Both the house and the barn are contributing elements to the Boston Mills Historic District.

Archeological Information

Archeological site 33SU423 is a multi-component site with a small prehistoric component that possibly dates to the Early Woodland period, and an undifferentiated historic component with artifacts spanning the entire 1827-1927 period of significance for Boston Village. All of the fieldwork summarized below has been fully reported by Ann Bauermeister (2011). The following narrative is developed from that report. No new fieldwork was conducted at the site for the current report.

2002 Fieldwork. MWAC Archeologist Ann Bauermeister conducted an inventory of the Savacoal House grounds in 2002. This was the first time the residential portion of the parcel had been investigated for archeological resources and the work was initiated in response to plans to adaptively restore the house. The eastern part of the lot, where the Savacoal Barn is located, was archeologically inventoried in 2001 when 33SU419 was identified and recorded. That archeological site area is discrete from the residential portion, which occupies the western part of the lot. Field methodology consisted of close-interval shovel testing across the grounds of the house followed by limited evaluative testing in the north and east yards. The goal of the investigations was to collect data on the archeological resources of the property for use in ongoing planning efforts.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated on the grounds adjacent to the Savacoal House and all were positive for cultural materials, with nearly 500 historic artifacts and two prehistoric artifacts recovered (Bauermeister 2011:Tables 4-10). The historic artifacts are representative of residential activities and occur as a sheet midden of artifacts across the property, with greater artifact density noted on the north and east sides. The two prehistoric artifacts are a complete stemmed point comparable to the types of the Dickson Cluster, which are diagnostic of the Early Woodland (Justice 1987:189, 194), and a possible ground-stone artifact. Both of these artifacts were found in mixed context with the historic artifacts. The south yard was avoided by the inventory due to a buried gas line, a row of hedges, the road right-of-way, and roadside ditch/culvert.

Results from the shovel test inventory led to several conclusions about the Savacoal property. First, the soil profile revealed that the parcel has been subjected to variable levels of ground disturbance, including relatively recent (residential, utility installation, road right-of-way) activities and former household activities (gardening, refuse deposition). Second, residue from a coal burning furnace occurs across the property as a thick layer of coal and cinders interspersed with artifacts of varying age. The deposit would have been generated from occupations of the 1920s house when coal burning furnaces were used instead of former wood burning stoves, and therefore, any

late-nineteenth century or earlier historic artifacts occurring within this deposit are intruded upon by later activities. Third, artifacts predating the 1920 construction date of the extant house support the map evidence for an earlier house that was present on the lot by at least 1856. Last, domestic artifacts are the most numerous artifact class followed by structural artifacts with the former more concentrated in the north and east yard and the latter more concentrated in the west yard. The personal effects were concentrated along the west façade, which is where the front porch is situated.

To further evaluate the historic deposits, two 1-x-1-m test units were placed on the north side and one 1-x-1-m test unit was placed on the east side of the house. All of the units were later expanded to 1-x-2-m units. The test units yielded numerous historic artifacts and a few prehistoric artifacts (Bauermeister 2011:Tables 4-10), and three features were exposed. Feature 1 is a rectilinear brick and sandstone feature discovered on the north side of the house just north of the existing concrete sidewalk parallel to the house. It could be a former walkway associated with an occupation of the extant 1920-era house. Feature 2 was revealed in the test unit adjacent to the same concrete walkway on the east side and is likely a continuation of Feature 1. Features 3A and 3B were observed in a 1-x-2-m test unit in the east portion of the yard and likely represent former postholes, such as from a post, fence, or trellis, which were filled in with soil and domestic refuse subsequent to their removal.

The results from the test unit excavations provide strong archeological evidence that the property served as a residence prior to the construction of the 1920 house. The artifact assemblage contains items dating from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth century that would most likely have been discarded prior to the construction of the extant house. The overall assemblage is highly indicative of domestic activities, with the majority of artifacts associated with household activities. Structural materials, mainly flat glass and nails, are the next most abundant artifacts at the site. The excavations also provided information about the depositional integrity of site components. The deposit occurs as an unconsolidated sheet midden of artifacts ranging in date from the early 1800s to present, with several prehistoric artifacts of indeterminate age in the same context. The sheet midden in the north and east yard extends from 0-40 cm below surface and is a homogenous blend of nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials. As noted during the shovel test inventory, residue from a coal burning stove occurs as a thick layer across the entire parcel and is mixed throughout the deposit. The distribution of artifacts suggests a pattern of domestic refuse deposition where artifacts were discarded and then buried and mixed through the course of residential activities. The initial results from the 2002 investigations were provided to park planners to assist with their planning efforts for the property (Bauermeister 2002b).

2007 Fieldwork. Bauermeister returned to the Savacoal property in 2007 to conduct additional evaluative testing in advance of the proposed installation of a cistern. Three 1-x-1-m test units were positioned in the northeast yard where the preferred cistern location, for access purposes, was identified. A total of 1800 historic artifacts and five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the excavations (Bauermeister 2011:Tables 4-10). The prehistoric assemblage consists of chert debitage, fire-cracked rock, and quartz, all of which are of indeterminate age and were found in the same context as the historic artifacts and therefore lack depositional integrity. This historic assemblage consists of 1188 domestic artifacts, 408 structural artifacts, 176 hardware artifacts, 24 personal artifacts, and four miscellaneous items. The results from the 2007 excavations are consistent with those from the 2002 fieldwork and support the interpretation that

the site is residential in nature and associated with multiple occupations of two different structures. The 2007 assemblage, like that from 2002, contains additional items dating from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth century. The 2007 excavation results also support the findings from 2002 regarding the poor depositional integrity of site components, specifically within the targeted project area, which have been impacted from previous ground disturbance. No additional archeological work was recommended in advance of the cistern installation.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbance factors at site 33SU423 include:

- Construction and demolition of the earlier house,
- Construction of the existing house,
- Gardening and landscaping,
- Gravel driveways and sidewalks,
- Installation of utilities including a gas line, septic tank, at least two cisterns, and various connecting lines, and
- Disturbed road rights-of-way, including roadside culverts, along Boston Mills Road and Hines Hill Road.

Site Significance

The combined excavations at the Savacoal House resulted in the excavation of 15 shovel tests, three 1-x-2-m test units, and three 1-x-1-m tests units. All of the excavated proveniences yielded historic materials attributed to multi-component archeological site 33SU423. The historic artifact assemblage totals 5247 and includes 2944 domestic, 1859 structural, 343 hardware, 91 personal, and 10 miscellaneous artifacts. The artifacts date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and occur as an unconsolidated sheet midden across the residential grounds. The density of artifacts is slightly greater in the northern and eastern portions of the yard with the majority of artifacts recovered between 10 and 40 cm below surface. Artifacts were found that predate the 1920 construction date of the extant house and support the map evidence for an earlier house that was present on the lot by at least 1856. The early historic materials were, however, all found mixed with later materials and lack primary depositional context. The artifact assemblage is therefore attributed to residential activities associated with the earliest historic residence that predates the extant house by at least 64 years, and also with subsequent occupations at the property. It is considered potentially significant and eligible for the NRHP because it is directly associated with at least two historic occupations at the property that occurred within the period of significance for which the National Register Historic District is defined. The site has the potential to yield data on residential activities that spanned the entire period of significance for the historic Boston Village, including those related to the Ohio and Erie Canal (1827-1913) as well as the period that followed. However, the compromised depositional integrity of the site does limit its interpretive and research potential. It is possible that historic features, such as privies, wells, and trash middens,

occur elsewhere on the property, outside of the current area of potential effect, and those would have greater potential to provide additional unique data about the historic occupations. The amount of disturbance required for the connecting sewer line installation would be minimal in comparison to the rest of the site that has the potential to contain undiscovered cultural resources that may have better integrity. The level of previous and rather extensive disturbance noted at this relatively small parcel may have already seriously impacted any such intact deposits. Since this remains unknown, any future undertakings involving ground disturbance shall require additional professional archeological review.

The prehistoric component of site 33SU423 consists of a small assemblage of artifacts that derived from disturbed soils. Artifacts included in the assemblage are one projectile point that could date to the Early Woodland period, three fire-cracked rock fragments, five chert debitage, one quartz shatter, and one possible ground stone. The ephemeral prehistoric component is not considered significant since all of the artifacts were found in disturbed context mixed with historic materials and therefore lack any primary depositional integrity.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

The existing septic tank at the Savacoal House would be utilized in the new sewer system proposed for Boston. The tank is located on the north side of the house, just east of center, and the short connecting line would run from the north side of the tank west to the force main within the road right-of-way. Ground disturbance required for the installation of the connecting sewer line is very minimal and crosses through an area of the site where no significant archeological deposits occur. This area of the site contains the same sheet midden of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts that occurs as a non-stratified deposit across most of the parcel. It is not considered significant because it lacks vertical integrity and primary depositional context. Previous archeological investigations produced a large sample of the sheet midden deposit that is fully representative of this site component. The artifacts in the sample, though derived from a mixed context, still provide some information about the former residential occupations at this parcel. Any additional excavations in the current area of potential effect, however, are not warranted because any information that would be generated by such work would be totally redundant of data already collected from the site. The amount of disturbance required for the connecting sewer line installation would be minimal in comparison to the rest of the site that has the potential to contain undiscovered cultural resources that may have better integrity. Based on this information, the installation of the connecting sewer line would have no adverse effect on any significant archeological resources or on the qualities for which the site is considered significant and potentially eligible for the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 33SU456 at the Barnhart Property

Description

An historic archeological site, 33SU456, is recorded on the grounds of the historic Barnhart property. The property is located on a flat bench, formed by the first raised terrace above the Cuyahoga River floodplain, at an elevation of about 666 ft amsl.

This flat terrace landform forms the topography for the core of Boston Village and most of the structures within Boston are positioned on this bench. Immediately to the north-northeast of the site and property, the ground slopes up dramatically toward a high raised bench where site 33SU99 and the Hines Hill Conference Center property occur. Immediately to the west is the Ohio and Erie Canal prism that bisects the terrace landform on which site 33SU456 occurs. Further west, the terrace continues a short distance beyond the Cuyahoga River where it abuts a steep upland slope. South of the Barnhart House is the core of Boston, also positioned on the same terrace landform that the Barnhart property occupies.

The Barnhart House (HS-493) is an historic structure located at 5877 Stanford Road a short distance north of the core of Boston Village (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). The house is more commonly known locally as the Nina Stanford House after its last, and best known, private owner. The Barnhart name reflects the house's original owner. The house is listed on the NRHP as the Barnhart House and is a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). It is positioned on a flat first terrace above the Cuyahoga River floodplain facing west toward the Ohio and Erie Canal. It occupies Tract 109-103, which was drawn from original Boston Village Lots 9 and 10. "Wm Barnhart" is depicted as the owner of these lots on the 1846 tax assessor's map of Boston Village and the 1856 Boston Village plat (Figure 3; Richner 1997:Figure 4). A house is depicted as spanning Lots 9 and 10, and an unidentified building occupies the southeast corner of Lot 9 on the 1856 and 1874 plats of Boston Village (Figure 3; Richner 1997:Figure 6). William Barnhart, born in New York in 1812, came to Boston in 1832. A boat builder, he is thought to have begun building canal boats soon after his arrival. During this time, he partnered with another boat builder, James B. Fayerwether, who was born in Connecticut in 1819 and arrived in Boston in 1834 (Finney 1997). The partners continued to build boats until sometime after about 1874 (Finney 1997:61). Their boat yard was located along the west side of Stanford Road on the east bank of the Ohio and Erie Canal, south of Barnhart's house on Boston Village Lots 12 and 13. Fayerwether's home was built on a higher bench not far northeast of Barnhart's house in the location now known as the Hines Hill Conference Center and archeological site 33SU99.

The Barnhart House has been reported to date to 1835, within a year of William Barnhart's arrival in Boston (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). It is in the Upright and Wing configuration with a 1 ½ story gable front and a one story wing addition on the south. That configuration is depicted on the 1856 and 1874 plats of Boston Village, so the addition must predate 1856. The house is in the Greek Revival style, a very popular house and commercial property style in the Western Reserve area in the 1830s era. Greek revival elements include the wide eave overhang with molded cornice and prominent returns with a raked frieze board (Stefanic and Winstel 1991). All full-sized windows have six-over-six sash, plain surrounds and shutters. The main entry has a full entablature with self cornice.

Archeological Information

Site 33SU456 was recorded at the Barnhart House as the result of the discovery in 2006 of historic and prehistoric artifacts during replacement and upgrading of the

previously existing house plumbing. That work involved connecting all of the house's waste water systems (sinks, toilet, bath) to the existing septic line and tank. No professional archeological work has ever occurred at the property and the artifacts were collected by park staff primarily under the kitchen floor where a primary connection to the house's gray water system was made. Previously, it appears that the wastewater from the kitchen sink merely flowed "to light" somewhere on the grounds near the structure. The discovery of artifacts under the wooden kitchen floor was not anticipated, and strongly suggests that the kitchen, like the wing on the south side of the house, is an addition to the original, circa 1835, core of the structure. Additional artifacts, both historic and prehistoric, were collected by park staff from the exterior of the house where connections were made between the newly installed interior plumbing to the extant septic line that leads to an existing septic tank.

The prehistoric site component is represented by five artifacts. These include: chipped-stone debitage (n=3), a pitted stone (a small sandstone rock exhibiting a shallow pit in an artifact form colloquially called a "nut stone"), and a projectile point. The point, a small, expanding stemmed or corner removed dart (Table 15, Figure 15) conforms very closely to the Merom Cluster, especially the type Merom Expanding Stemmed (Justice 1987:130-132; Winters 1969:41, Plate 13). Point types in this cluster exhibit expanding stems or side notches, are diamond-shaped or irregular in cross section, and are relatively crudely flaked. The example from the Barnhart House is a nearly precise match in size and shape with an example of the Merom Expanding Stemmed type illustrated by Justice (1987:Figure 27d). That example is from Spencer County, Indiana. The Barnhart House point also matches examples published by Winters (1969) from the Riverton Site. It is 31 mm long, with its greatest width (20 mm) occurring at its barbs. The blade is of triangular form. The points of Merom cluster, the very similar Merom Expanding Stemmed and Trimble Side-Notched types, are of Late Archaic association, dating to about 1600 to 1000 B.C. (Justice 1987:130). The Merom Expanding Stemmed point from the Barnhart House collection is made on a multi-colored, fine textured chert that is predominately dark gray, but includes small areas of lighter gray and white. This chert may derive from Flint Ridge, but visual identifications of chert types, especially those from sources as varied in color as Flint Ridge, cannot be made with certainty. The example from the Barnhart House appears to have been heat treated, given its lustrous and waxy texture. A small impact fracture is evident at the tip, extending down one face of the blade in the form of a very narrow flake.

The historic component includes several classes of artifacts that commonly occur at comparable sites of nineteenth-century age at CUVA. Domestic (n=189) and personal (n=25) artifact classes dominate the assemblage, with architectural (n=2) and unidentified (n=2) classes very poorly represented. The sparse number of architectural items probably reflects the nature of the accidental discovery of most of the items under the kitchen floor, with ceramic sherds and glassware more readily observed and collected than objects like corroded nails. The domestic class of artifacts includes: fauna (n=11), whiteware (n=111), stoneware (n=5), yellowware (n=1), porcelain (n=10), milk glass (n=6), bottles (n=2), and curved glass (n=40). Personal items include: toothbrush fragments (n=3), a thimble, a porcelain doll fragment, two pennies, two lapel pins, and buttons (n=9). The architectural items are two industrial porcelain (non-glazed) electrical insulator fragments from "knob and tube" wiring that would postdate circa 1900. The

historic artifacts contain very few temporally diagnostic items, but the ceramic sherds appear to span circa 1850 into the early-twentieth century.

Since the site was recorded based upon the accidental discovery of artifacts during wastewater system repair and upgrading under the kitchen floor and in a very limited area along the exterior of the house, the extent of the site is not known. However, if one assumes that the site minimally extends across the mowed turf yard that is coincident with the terrace landform, site extent would be approximately 1750 sq meters.

Previous Research. No professional archeological fieldwork has even been conducted at site 33SU456. The site has been recorded solely on the basis of artifacts recovered by park staff during the repair and upgrading of the house's interior plumbing and the connection of that new work to the existing sewer line that directs the house's wastewater flow to an existing septic tank.

Site Disturbance Factors

Little is known about the historic use of the grounds surrounding the Barnhart House, which had been in private ownership from its circa 1835 construction until 2006 when its last private owner, Nina Stanford, passed away. Despite this paucity of information, a few site disturbance factors can be identified:

- Land clearing and construction of the house, especially its basement, circa 1835 probably disturbed the prehistoric site component,
- Gardening and landscaping throughout the 161-year era of private ownership,
- Installation of a wastewater line that led from the kitchen to an undetermined location on the grounds,
- Installation of a septic tank and associated line to the house, and
- Disturbance of the soil under the kitchen during the 2006 wastewater repair episode.

Site Significance

Although relatively little is known about site 33SU456, there are several factors that suggest that the site may be significant and eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. These include the association of aspects of the historic archeological component with its original owner, William Barnhart, who was an important figure in the history of Boston Village, and the association of that assemblage with the history of occupation of the house, which is listed on the NRHP. The prehistoric component may be significant as well, since functionally and temporally diagnostic artifacts occur in the meager prehistoric assemblage collected at the site in 2006. The site is positioned near the western edge of a prominent first terrace landform overlooking the Cuyahoga River to

the west. Such settings are frequently the locus of various prehistoric uses over very long time periods.

Given the inadvertent nature of the discovery of site 33SU456, the context of the historic and prehistoric site components are unknown. Data on site extent, both vertical and horizontal, are lacking. A formal, professional archeological inventory and evaluation of the site would be required to accurately assess site significance, but based upon the information that is currently available, we find that the site should be considered to be potentially significant.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

At the historic Barnhart House, very minimal ground disturbance would accompany the connection of the house's existing sewer system to the proposed Boston Sewer Project. The new main sewer line would cross from the west side to the east side of Stanford Road just north of the house. That work would all occur well within the existing, disturbed Stanford Road right-of-way prism. From there, the line would continue north along the east side of the disturbed right-of-way only a few feet from the paved road surface. It would extend north to be connected to the Hines Hill Conference Center, the Clayton Stanford Property, and the George Stanford Farm. The only work that would actually occur within the grounds of the Barnhart House would be a 10-ft line to connect the existing septic tank to the new main sewer line. That very short run will be installed where an existing line already occurs. Therefore, there will be no new ground disturbance at the Barnhart House during the Boston Sewer Project, and thus we find that the project would have no adverse impact on any qualities of the site that might make it eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended in advance of Boston Sewer Project implementation.

Site 33SU99 at the Hines Hill Conference Center

Description

A multi-component archeological site, 33SU99, is recorded on the grounds of the former Fayerwether Farm, now known as the Hines Hill Conference Center. The property is situated on a relatively flat plateau elevated about 80 ft above Boston. This landform is restricted to an area between Hines Hill and Stanford Roads. The site and historic property occupy a gently undulating, roughly square bench about 100-x-100 m in extent at a maximum elevation of 749 ft amsl. Very steep slopes down to lower terraces occur to the south-southwest, west-northwest, and east-southeast. To the north-northeast is a very steep slope up the valley wall toward the uplands flanking the Cuyahoga River Valley. Although views are impeded by tree growth, the property and site overlook Boston Village and the lower riverine terraces of the Cuyahoga River and its modern floodplain.

Although this property was the location for one of the early-nineteenth-century homes in Boston, little remains of the improvements from that occupation and the existing structures on the property result from later construction and subsequent late-

twentieth century large-scale alterations of the three extant buildings. Information on the history of the parcel was provided to us by CUVA Historical Architect Paulette Cossel who gathered the material from park files. This property was originally owned by John Fayerwether, a carpenter who came to Boston in about 1834. One of his sons, James B. Fayerwether, owned the property after John's death in 1857. James Fayerwether was a boat builder who, with his partner William Barnhart, owned a boat yard in Boston from the 1830s until sometime after 1874 (Finney 1997). It is likely that John Fayerwether constructed the original house on the property about 1834. The house was located along the southeast edge of the flat landform, overlooking the valley to the east, west, and south. The locations of the Fayerwether house and an outbuilding, probably a barn, relative to the Village are depicted on the 1856 plat of Boston (Figure 3). No lot lines or other parcel subdivisions are depicted on that map for the Fayerwether holdings, or for the nearby Stanford Farm. Topography is not depicted in any manner on the 1856 map of Boston, nor on any of the other historic nineteenth-century plats. Although located on a different landform and at a considerably higher elevation, the Fayerwether House was not far from the Barnhart House where James Fayerwether's boat building business partner lived (Richner 1997:Figure 5). Various members of the Fayerwether family appear to have owned the property until 1904 when it was sold to the influential business man, Charles H. Jaite.

Mr. Jaite owned a paper mill and an associated worker's community/company town that bore his name. The surviving buildings from the company store and worker's dwellings in Jaite on Highland Road now form the core offices for CUVA. Mr. Jaite constructed a new house about 1904 on the same site as the original 1834 Fayerwether House and his family occupied the house by spring, 1905. It is thought that the new house encompassed the former footprint of the 1834 Fayerwether home. In 1926, Clayton Stanford, grandson of James and Polly Stanford who were among the very earliest settlers in Boston, became a caretaker of the Jaite House and associated farm. The Jaite family was known as the "rich people on the hill," due to their business holdings and the location of the house at the edge of a steep, elevated slope.

The property remained in Jaite family ownership until 1957 when it was sold to an eccentric nurse, Elizabeth Gerhard, who had cared for members of the Jaite family. She envisioned developing the property as a home for wayward boys, a plan that was never realized. Her modest means did not allow her to maintain the property, and it fell into disrepair. After she was forced to move to a nursing home, the property sat vacant for about a decade. A Cleveland banker, Richard W. Palmer, acquired the property in 1971 or 1972, modifying and repairing the house, which had fallen into serious disrepair over the preceding years. Mr. Palmer made many improvements to the farm, since the barn and chicken coop also were seriously deteriorated when he purchased the property. Palmer enclosed a porch and made many internal modifications to the house. He installed an attached garage and built a tennis court.

In 1975, Mr. Palmer then sold the property to Robert Gioia, a contractor who had assisted Mr. Palmer in renovating the deteriorating house, chicken coop and barn. During the Gioia ownership, massive additional changes were made to the chicken coop, barn and house, with materials salvaged from a variety of sources, including

historic buildings in Cleveland, being added to the buildings. For example, the former chicken coop was transformed into a guest house with stone walls and a turret/bell tower. Changes and additions of similar scope were made to the barn and house. The Gioia family sold the property to the National Park Service in 1989. Today, the barn, in its highly modified condition, serves as a special event site. The buildings have been so significantly modified, that despite the fact that they are of considerable age (1904 or earlier), they are not significant from an historic architectural perspective.

Archeological Information

A diffuse multi-component prehistoric and historic site (33SU99, the Gioia Site) occurs across the grounds of the Hines Hill Conference Center area. The site deposits are shallow and much of the area has been heavily disturbed by grading, landscaping, and other development-related activities during the Palmer and Gioia occupations after about 1971. The prehistoric scatter covers most of the bench-like landform, which is contiguous with the Hines Hill Conference Center use area and former core of the Fayerwether and Jaite farmsteads. Artifacts occur in a diffuse scatter, typically in very shallow context, within a plowzone and/or disturbed and mixed soil A horizon. The exception to this pattern occurs in a small area at the western edge of the site north of the circa 1904 house near the western edge of the elevated bench. There, on a low, but perceptible, rise, artifacts are more numerous and one sub-plowzone pit (Feature 1) has been recorded. The area near the pit exhibits a slightly deeper soil profile than the remainder of the site area, with a shallow, culturally sterile, zone of silt overlying the A horizon soil in a small area. Like the remainder of the site, this area has also been disturbed by cultivation, but the presence of the pit feature confirms that at least a small area of the site retains sub-plowzone integrity. Based upon carbon 14 dating of charcoal for the Feature 1 pit, that feature and its associated lithic and ceramic artifacts date to the Late Prehistoric Whittlesey Tradition.

The site's historic component is more diffuse and less well preserved than the prehistoric deposits. No significant historic deposits have been recorded at the site to date.

The site has been investigated primarily via interval shovel testing, which has spanned the entire bench landform (Figures 16 and 17). Test excavations have been limited in scope and were focused only along the best preserved, western edge of the site. It is from the limited test excavation that intact sub-plowzone Feature 1 was discovered and recorded in 1995. Other features are probably preserved in that area of the site. It is conceivable that more extensive and intensive evaluative test excavation would expose intact, sub-plowzone prehistoric deposits across other portions of the site, but shovel testing has clearly demonstrated that the depositional integrity of most of the site area has been severely compromised by modern activities relating to major modifications of the house, chicken coop, and barn, as well as the construction of a tennis court and other amenities during the private ownership era of the 1970s and 1980s. Across most of the site, artifacts occur in a disturbed, shallow, rocky A horizon that has been cultivated and subsequently further disturbed by grading, landscaping, and other modern activities.

Previous Research. Numerous archeological investigations, unrelated to the current project, were undertaken by CMNH and MWAC and resulted in the identification of site 33SU99. The previous fieldwork and results are summarized in the following section.

1979 CMNH. The Gioia Site, 33SU99, was named and recorded by David Brose, then of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History (CMNH), as a result of a parkwide inventory of CUVA sponsored by the National Park Service (Brose et al. 1981). The CMNH team completed project-specific site forms for all of the sites they investigated during their 1979-1980 fieldwork, and those original forms are on file at MWAC. We have recently revised and updated the information for site 33SU99 in an OAI form that is included in APPENDIX 1 of this report. The original site form defines the site as a prehistoric lithic and/or ceramic scatter and historic artifact scatter of unknown extent on the former Jaite estate. Prehistoric artifacts, which were recovered from interval shovel testing of unstated interval and extent, include debitage, fire-cracked rock, a pitted stone, and a single, grit-tempered pottery sherd (Table 16). Based upon the single sherd, the prehistoric component was reported to be associated with the Woodland Tradition. Very few historic items were recovered, but the CMNH team placed those items within a circa 1870-1920 time frame.

The brief site description on the 1979 site form states "much of plateau destroyed," a conclusion that was probably reached by the obvious changes to the landform wrought during the Gioia occupation that was occurring when CMNH recorded the site. Despite the obvious disturbances, the team found that the site was in "fair" condition and recommended that evaluative test excavations be undertaken. There is also a brief mention that Clarence Stanford had collected artifacts from this site at some time in the past. The specifics of that collecting effort were not documented in the site form.

1993 MWAC. The second archeological study at site 33SU99 occurred in 1993. By this time, the site had been in NPS ownership for about four years. MWAC archeologist Richner was assigned to inventory an area near the entry to the Hines Hill Conference Center off Hines Hill Road. With the highly modified barn now functioning as a conference center, the need for additional parking had arisen and the park proposed to expand an existing small, gravel-surfaced parking lot to accommodate additional visitors. The MWAC team excavated 51 shovel tests in five linear transects, oriented at about 211 degrees, across an area larger than the proposed parking lot expansion. This orientation paralleled the adjacent Hines Hill Road. A consistent soil profile was recorded in all 51 shovel tests. A dark brown silt loam graded very abruptly to a yellowish-brown clay loam between 16 and 34 cm below the modern ground surface. The soil change typically occurred at about 20 to 25 cm below surface, but was slightly deeper or shallower in some tests. This abrupt soil change is the result of the presence of a plowzone across the entire inventoried area. Twenty two of the shovel tests contained chipped-stone debitage in small numbers, with 43 pieces recovered from those positive tests (Table 16). Most of the chipped stone is Upper Mercer Chert, although chert from small, glacially-derived pebbles is also present. One piece of modified banded slate was recovered from Shovel Test 35 (Figure 18A). It is crudely chipped into an early stage biface, occasionally referred to as a "roughout," that may have been intended to later be fashioned into a more refined biface, or, more likely, a ground-stone object. No pottery

or fire-cracked rock was recovered from the shovel tests. A few very small pieces of historic ceramics and glass complete the inventory (Table 16). The historic objects are consistent with widely scattered items that occur in cultivated areas near farmsteads across nearly all of the Cuyahoga Valley.

Based upon the results of the shovel test inventory, which revealed that the artifacts were confined to the plowzone, the deposit in the inventory zone was determined not to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Despite that, given the NPS's mission of preserving its cultural resources wherever feasible, Richner (1993b) provided two options for parking lot development. One was to place the parking lot in some other area. However, Richner recognized that the site probably spanned the entire landform that was available for parking lot placement and that a second inventory of a newly selected parking lot location would probably result in findings similar to the first inventory. The second option was to place the parking lot in the inventoried zone, but to monitor the shallow (circa 25 cm) grading that would precede placement of the gravel parking surface. The park selected the second option. The work was considered to be an extension of the inventory and was treated as evaluative testing. The shallow plowzone was carefully removed with a front-end loader and the surface of the B horizon was examined for the possible presence of subsurface features. No features of any kind were exposed and the parking lot was installed as originally proposed.

1995 MWAC. In 1995, Richner returned to site 33SU99 to examine a linear route where a septic line was proposed. This line was to lead to a new leach field further north on the property. The park proposed placing this line north from the parking pad on the north side of the house originally constructed by Mr. Jaite, and later highly modified by Mr. Gioia. Using the preliminary plan as a guide, the MWAC team excavated 10 shovel tests in a single linear transect (Figure 16). The grid established for this work included an arbitrary datum at the edge of the parking pad that was subsequently designated 200N/200W. This was done with the expectation of future inventory of the parcel that would place all tests within a single quadrant north and west of a 0/0 grid point that would occur well off the raised bench landform containing site 33SU99.

The results of the small shovel testing inventory are summarized in Table 16. As expected, debitage was found in several tests (7 of 10), but other artifacts, including a modified banded slate object and a hammerstone, were also recovered. Shovel Test 6 yielded 8 debitage, which was the largest number of prehistoric artifacts found in any shovel test at the site to date. Although most of the artifacts appeared to be confined to a circa 20 to 25 cm-thick plowzone, just as at the eastern edge of the site investigated in 1993, the dark humus zone appeared to be thicker in the 1995 survey transect and in a few tests, a sterile silt zone capped the artifact-bearing deposit. Based upon those results, the team thought that is was prudent to conduct limited test excavations to further evaluate the depositional context of this portion of the site. Accordingly, three 1-x-1-m test units were placed along the proposed sewer line route (Figure 16).

The artifacts recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3 are tabulated in Table 16. In Test Units 1 and 2, the top 10 cm of the deposit were devoid of artifacts. This reflects (purposeful?) placement of silt over the original grade in portions of the inventoried area. Relatively large numbers of chipped-stone debitage (n=353), pottery (n=18) and

tools were recovered from the disturbed plowzone to a depth of 20 to 30 cm below surface. The tools included a distal fragment of a chipped-stone drill (Figure 18B), a scraper (Figure 18C), and a modified piece of banded slate; the pottery is all cord marked and undecorated (Figure 18D). At the base of the dark silty loam in Test Unit 3, an amorphous stain was exposed on the unit's floor. Its dark color was consistent with the artifact-bearing A horizon, but was in sharp contrast to the light yellowish brown clay loam B horizon exposed across the remainder of the unit. The anomalous dark area was labeled Feature 1 and was excavated by trenching across the northern ¼ of the test unit, effectively exposing the feature in profile along the north wall (Figures 19-21). The feature is a pit that extends 73 cm below surface. Its form is irregular and somewhat amorphous as a result of bio- and pedo-turbation. Feature edge outlines are mottled as a result of this post-deposition disturbance. It appears that the action of insects, such as cicadas, and perhaps small burrowing animals, are primarily responsible for the now-indistinct edges of the feature. Despite this, the feature is obvious and was cut well into the sterile B horizon soil. Its contents were excavated separately from the remainder of Test Unit 3 and included 28 pieces of debitage, six pottery sherds (Figure 18E), two fragments of red ochre, one pitted stone (Figure 18F) , one complete chipped-stone drill made from Upper Mercer Chert (Figure 18G), and a burned fragment of siltstone (Table 16). A small amount of charcoal was also present in the feature fill. A sufficient sample was collected to process for carbon 14 dating, with a resultant date of 890+/-40 BP (Beta 96185). This places the deposit with the Late Prehistoric Whittlesey Tradition.

Although the pottery from Feature 1, like all the other pottery recovered from the site, is undecorated, the sherds from the Feature 1 context are identical to those from plowzone contexts in shovel tests and other test units. This suggests that all the pottery may be of relatively early (circa A.D. 1060) Whittlesey Tradition (Riverview Phase) association.

Given the presence of at least one subsurface feature within the proposed project area, Richner recommended that the sewer line and leach field not be built in this area of site 33SU99, and that the western portion of the site be carefully preserved. The park cancelled the proposed construction project and no development has subsequently occurred in that area.

1998 MWAC. In 1998, in response to the need to develop more data on the extent and content of site 33SU99 relative to future NPS use of the Hines Hill Conference Center, Richner returned to the site to conduct a broader inventory of the landform. Using the 200N/200W datum and grid orientation from 1995, 72 shovel tests were excavated at the site (Figure 16). The shovel tests were placed at 15 meter intervals, with a few exceptions that deviated slightly from that pattern to avoid hardscapes, buildings, and other modern amenities and to fall within the plateau landform. Of the 72 shovel tests, 53 contained prehistoric and/or historic artifacts (Table 16). Several pieces of slate, along with chipped-stone debitage constitute the great majority of the prehistoric assemblage. No pottery or fire-cracked rock was recovered, but a single biface (Figure 18H) was found at grid point 125N/110W. Given the long history of Euro-American use of the site, the sparse yield of historic artifacts is somewhat surprising, but is in keeping with the gross disturbances that have occurred near the original Fayerwether house location.

Debitage appears to be essentially evenly distributed across the landform, with slightly higher numbers occurring near grid points 260N/95W and 215N/95-110W. Small fragments of slate, which are assumed to be of prehistoric association, rather than from historic slate roofs or children's writing boards, are few in number but widely distributed across the site. Shovel tests were all excavated well into the sterile B horizon, accounting for the relatively deep depths of shovel test excavation presented in Table 16, but during excavation it appeared that all artifacts were derived from the disturbed plowzone to a maximum depth of 30 cm below surface.

No specific development actions were undertaken by the park at the site after the 1998 inventory, which was designed to assist with future planning and site management issues.

2001 MWAC. Archeologist Ann Bauermeister in June 2001 conducted archeological investigations at the Hines Hill property in advance of the installation of a new septic system to serve the main house. The proposed system included an evapo-transpiration tile field situated on a small bench north of and down slope from the broad plateau where site 33SU99 is recorded. This area had not been included in any previous archeological inventory. The connecting sewer line would run from the northwest corner of the rear portion of the house along the western margin of the upper plateau to the tile field. Additional components included two septic tanks placed along the sewer line near the house and an inspection well located near the north end of the line. The investigations of the lower bench identified a small prehistoric artifact scatter with an Early Woodland component. Bauermeister considered the site discrete from 33SU99 and recorded it as a new site, 33SU417, the Hines Hill site (Bauermeister 2002a). Results from the inventory indicate that this area has been heavily disturbed from cultivation for agricultural purposes. The very sparse amount of historic and prehistoric debris that was recovered in the fallow field was all confined to the plowzone. One rim sherd was found that is similar to types found at Early Woodland Period sites. The pottery was found near the edge of the landform within a rodent burrow, outside of the area where the tile fields were proposed, and also in very disturbed soils. The rest of the artifacts that comprise site 33SU417 are considered insignificant debris and Bauermeister did not recommend any additional archeological work for the tile field installation. This area is outside of the area of potential effect for the proposed sewer system.

On the upper plateau, seven shovel tests were placed along its western margin where the proposed connecting sewer line would be installed (Figure 17). The shovel tests were labeled from south to north R1 through R7. Four of the shovel tests yielded cultural material that is attributed to 33SU99. One flake each was recovered from shovel tests R1, R2, and R7; two pieces of glass were found in R5; and one porcelain sherd was found with the flake in R2. Based on the paucity of artifacts and because none are diagnostic of a specific temporal period or culture, it was determined that installation of the sewer line would have no adverse effect on the characteristics of the archeological resources at site 33SU99 that would qualify it for the NRHP.

2004 MWAC. Archeologist Bauermeister conducted additional investigations at the property in July 2004 when plans to replace existing septic fields were being considered. An inventory utilizing close-interval shovel tests was completed for a

100-x-150-ft area located on the east end of the property between the conference center and the pond. Shovel tests were labeled A through D from south to north and 1 through 6 from west to east. Bauermeister did not realize that this area had been included in Richner's 1998 shovel test inventory, which is why the areas of investigation overlap. The results from 2004, therefore, mirror what was observed in 1998.

The 2004 inventory was positive for prehistoric, historic, and modern materials with prehistoric artifacts comprising the majority of the assemblage (Table 16). The prehistoric assemblage consists of 32 pieces of chipped-stone debitage, 26 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and two cores. The sparse historic and modern debris (5 glass fragments, 4 nails, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 plastic fragment) scatter is not considered significant. The artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils, with ground disturbance attributed to activities from the previous residents. None of the artifacts from the inventory area are culturally or temporally diagnostic and cannot be specifically attributed to either of the two temporal periods, Early Woodland and Late Prehistoric, represented at the property. While the area has been disturbed and the data potential is limited, given the high percentage of positive shovel tests Bauermeister recommended not using the area for the replacement septic field. Project planners agreed to pursue alternative plans, including one that would tie the septic system at Hines Hill into the system serving Boston, an approach that would require much less ground disturbance and would be less likely to impact intact archeological resources.

2006 MWAC. In July 2006, Archeologist Bauermeister completed an archeological inventory in advance of a proposed expansion of the main, front parking lot, located along the west side of Hines Hill Road on the south side of the driveway. The proposed plans would expand the existing lot south by approximately 80 ft (25 meters) to accommodate a total of 16 more cars, eight along either side of the lot. The 2006 shovel test inventory covered a 20-x-40-m area adjacent to and oriented with the south end of the parking lot (Figure 17). The shovel test grid was set on 10-m intervals labeled A through C from west to east and 1 through 5 from north to south. A total of 14 shovel tests was excavated and four were positive for prehistoric material (Table 16). Shovel Test A1 yielded three pieces of debitage and one piece of fire-cracked rock; A2 yielded one piece of debitage; B4 contained one piece of fire-cracked rock; and one piece of debitage was found in C5. The artifacts occur as a small, ephemeral scatter that could be attributed to site 33SU99 but are not in a well-preserved context. They were all recovered from a shallow plowzone. The artifacts are neither temporally or culturally diagnostic, have little data potential, and are not considered significant. No additional work was recommended in advance of the proposed parking lot expansion. To date, that work has not been undertaken.

Fieldwork Directly Related to the Sewer Project. Additional small-scale investigations were undertaken in 2009 based on the plans for the proposed sewer system.

2009 Fieldwork. MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister shovel tested a small area at the property in August 2009 in advance of the proposed installation of a new septic tank and grinder pump for the Boston sewer system. Two shovel tests were excavated at the targeted location, which is about 10 meters east of the conference center and just north

of an existing septic tank (Figure 17). Both of the shovel tests revealed heavily disturbed and compacted soils that were negative for archeological resources. Since no intact, significant portion of site 33SU99 would be impacted by the proposed undertaking, no additional archeological work was recommended.

Site Disturbance Factors

The integrity of the prehistoric and historic components site 33SU99 has been extensively compromised by a variety of historic and modern actions. The shallow soil profile has been cultivated across the entire site area, with artifacts confined to the plowzone except where a single sub-plowzone feature was recorded in 1995 Test Unit 3. Other similar features may occur at the western edge of the site near Feature 1. Their discovery would result only from intensive evaluative excavations, since it seems very unlikely given the existing disturbances and shallow character of the single recorded feature that geophysical inventory tools could isolate such ephemeral features. Among the activities that have disturbed the archeological site are:

- Land clearing and tree removal prior to construction of the circa 1834 Fayerwether Farm,
- Initial construction of the Fayerwether farm house and outbuildings,
- Cultivation to a depth of 20 to 30 cm across the entire site, which mixed all of the prehistoric deposits except those few features that may have been excavated to greater depths,
- Farmstead activities such as movement of vehicles, tending of domestic animals, gardening, and other ground disturbing activities beginning about 1834 and continuing through the Jaite occupation until about 1971,
- Construction of a second house over the footprint of the original one in 1904,
- Installation of septic tanks, sewer lines, underground electric lines, and other utility developments by, or before, 1971,
- Grading after 1971 of large areas of the site including installation of a pond with stone dam/retaining wall,
- Massive modification of the barn, house, and chicken coop after 1971 that resulted in extensive ground disturbance around those buildings,
- Installation of driveways, parking pads and other hardscapes after 1971, and
- Construction and subsequent removal of a tennis court.

All of these and other factors have combined to grossly disturb the shallow, diffuse artifact scatter that occurs at this location.

Site Significance

Overall, the high levels of disturbance and great modifications to both the landscape and the structures at the Hines Hill Conference Center, or Gioia site, 33SU99, greatly limit its potential to contribute to meaningful research questions regarding either its prehistoric or historic archeological components. The historic component has essentially no integrity, with no midden deposits or subsurface features recorded despite relatively intensive investigations at the site in multiple stages. Even with the historical importance of both the Fayerwether and Jaite families, the owners of the site from 1834 to 1971, we find that the lack of intact deposits from their occupations precludes eligibility of the historic component for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. No historic deposits have been discovered at the site to date that could contribute any meaningful information to study of nineteenth-century farming or other potential lines of inquiry. We therefore conclude that the historic component of site 33SU99 is not significant.

The prehistoric site component's significance is difficult to assess. Most of the deposit is adversely impacted through cultivation, grading and the other ground disturbing actions listed above. However, the western-most part of the site maintains some depositional integrity, with pottery, chipped-stone tools, slate objects and at least one sub-plowzone occupation feature present. We anticipate that other features occur on the site and that they may not be limited in distribution to the small western edge where Feature 1 was recorded. The age of the entire scatter is undetermined, although the component represented by the pottery, drills, and pitted stone is associated with the Riverview Phase of the Whittlesey Tradition. Given the presence of at least some primary depositional integrity and the association with a known and important Late Prehistoric site component, portions of the site have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the technology and land use patterns of one phase of the Whittlesey Tradition. Accordingly, with the understanding that site depositional integrity has been severely compromised across most of the landform, the prehistoric component of site 33SU99 is potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, since it contains information that could address a limited range of research questions about the Riverview Phase of the Whittlesey Tradition.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

The Boston Sewer Project component at the Hines Hill Conference Center partially overlaps site 3SU99, but largely avoids the site and completely avoids all significant site deposits. Site 33SU417, also recorded at the property, is outside of the area of potential effect and will not be impacted by the proposed project. The work would consist of installation of a new sewer line that would connect existing septic tanks to the proposed Boston Sewer system. In addition, a single new septic tank would be constructed adjacent to one of the existing tanks a short distance east of the Conference Center (former barn) building. With the exception of one segment of the new sewer line that will connect that new tank and an existing tank to the new system, the entire

length of new line that would be constructed to connect the Conference Center to the new system (about 322 ft) would completely avoid the site area. This new line would pass north of the site, intersecting the site in a single run to the tanks east of the Conference Center. The area where the line would intersect the site and where the new tank would be installed is shallow, with any artifacts completely limited to the existing plowzone, and grossly disturbed by landscaping and other activities subsequent to the earlier cultivation that mixed and blended the site deposit. The significant, western portion of the site that maintains better depositional integrity than the remainder of the site area would be completely avoided and preserved in place.

Given this background, the installation of a new septic tank and a connecting sewer line through and adjacent to site 33SU99 would have no adverse impact upon any significant archeological deposits at the site. Most of the work would completely avoid the site, and the small component that would intersect the site would not cause any adverse impacts to the qualities for which portions of the site might be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. We find that the project would have no adverse effect upon significant archeological deposits at site 33SU99. No further archeological investigations are recommended in advance of Boston Sewer Project implementation.

Site 33SU105 at the Clayton Stanford Property

Description

A multi-component archeological site, 33SU105, is recorded on the grounds at the Clayton Stanford property at 6033 Stanford Road. This property and archeological site are located north of the core of Boston, along the east side of Stanford Road. The property is at an elevation of about 700 ft amsl on a flat bench that appears to be the second riverine terrace above the Cuyahoga River floodplain. The Cuyahoga River floodplain lies to the west of the site. To the north is a large, flat riverine terrace that contains the historic George Stanford House and Farm and the important multi-component archeological site, 33SU138, the Stanford Knoll. The Clayton Stanford property and site 33SU105, like the George Stanford House and site 33SU138, are within the former, circa 1806, 169-acre James Stanford Farm. Stanford was among the initial settlers in the Boston area (Perrin 1881), and, based upon his knowledge as one of the surveyors of Boston Township, he selected very fine land with excellent farming potential. His farm spanned the rich floodplain, wide first terrace, and higher, second terrace along the east side of the Cuyahoga River.

The historic Clayton Stanford property consists of an early-twentieth-century (circa 1906) house (HS-462), a shed, and a garage. Formerly, a barn was present, but the superstructure of that building is no longer extant. The former location of the barn (Figure 22) is apparent since the earthen ramp and the concrete floor are still intact. Access is via a driveway that ascends east up the sloping west edge of the landform from nearby Stanford Road. The house is a small, gable-roofed structure with a central entrance, clapboard siding, and double-hung windows with six-over-six lights. A shed-roof porch spans the entrance façade. According to the CUVA Classified Structure Field Inventory of 1980, the house was reputedly built as a granary as part of the George Stanford Farm buildings a short distance to the north. Clayton Stanford, George's son

and James' grandson, moved the granary to its present location and modified it to serve as a house. The non-extant barn is thought to have been built in 1906 when the granary was moved and refitted as a house. The shed and garage are modern structures.

Archeological Information

The property was formerly known as the Clark Home, based upon its owner in 1971 when the Cleveland Museum of Natural History conducted the first formal archeological investigation there (Engebretsen 1978; Finney 2002; and Wilson 1971). Today, following the convention for the historic structures in CUVA, it is usually known by the name of its original (or at least early) owner, Clayton Stanford. The archeological site on the property has been known by different names through time. CMNH developed a revised site form for the site as part of their parkwide inventory project at CUVA in 1981 when it was named the Clark Home Yard Site. A recently revised OAI form with updated information for 33SU105, also known as Clayton Stanford House Site, is included in APPENDIX 1 of this report.

Previous Research. The Clayton Stanford Property was previously inventoried for archeological resources during projects unrelated to the current sewer system project. As a result, site 33SU105 was identified. The previous fieldwork and results are provided in the following section.

1971 CMNH. The Cleveland Museum of Natural History discovered and recorded this site as part of their Northeast Ohio Survey (NEOS) in 1971 (Engebretsen 1978; Wilson 1971). They learned about the site through the son of its owner, Steven Clark, who had an artifact collection from the site. They identified an Archaic and historic scatter at the site, based upon Clark's collection and their own limited test excavations (Finney 2002:211). The Clark family reported that a burial had been exposed by livestock behind the barn. The collections from the 1971 NEOS study are curated at the CMNH (Finney 2002:211).

1979-80 CMNH. The CMNH returned to the site during their parkwide archeological inventory of CUVA in 1979-1980, during which they conducted surface collections and additional limited test excavations. Finney (2002:211) reports that they excavated 18 0.5-x-0.5-m test units in the south yard, but the artifacts submitted to MWAC by the CMNH and cataloged and curated under MWAC Accession 72 include materials from only eight unique horizontal proveniences (Table 17). We have not located a map or drawing depicting the placement of those units, or of the 1971 test units. The CMNH team developed a revised site form for 33SU105 as part of their 1979-1980 work. That form, which is on file at MWAC, indicates that they investigated the site through surface survey and limited test excavations, and that the site had yielded various lithic tools including a pitted stone, axe, celt, and gorgets, in addition to scrapers, points, two bladelet midsections, and debitage. Historic earthenware sherds, glass, and brick are also listed. Two features, a pit and the burial reported by the Clark family, are also listed. The latter was reported to be found "behind the barn" (CMNH Site Form:1981). The form also notes previous disturbances through gardening or plowing, but the archeologists found the research potential of the site to be "good," and recommended that additional evaluative test excavations be conducted. The section of the form on site

size is left blank, but site use is listed as "flower bed," suggesting that the site limit, as it was understood at that time, was somewhere in the yard near the house. That would be consistent with the site name given by CMNH to 33SU105, the Clark Home Yard Site.

The collections from the 1979-1980 CMNH project are housed at MWAC. Since they have not previously been fully tabulated or reported, they are listed in Table 17. From that listing, it is apparent that the artifacts noted on the 1981 revised site form include items from the 1971 field project and Mr. Clark's collection as well as from the 1979-1980 efforts, since none of the polished stone or other diagnostic artifacts listed on the 1981 site form are among the artifacts that make up the CMNH accession resulting from 1979 or 1980 fieldwork.

The revised site form indicates Woodland, Archaic, and historic site components. Although the specific Woodland component is not identified, the presence of bladelets would seem to indicate a Middle Woodland association for at least some of the prehistoric site assemblage.

1993 MWAC. MWAC Archeologist Jeffrey Richner conducted a shovel test inventory of the grounds south and east of the Clayton Stanford House in 1993. The results of that project were summarized in an internal NPS memorandum (Richner 1993b) and are fully reported here. The 1993 fieldwork consisted of monitoring minor development actions at the historic house and conducting interval shovel testing to assist the park in positioning water storage, septic fields, and utility lines. Multi-component site 33SU105 was known to occur in the yard prior to the 1993 inventory, but, as noted above, MWAC did not have access to drawings that specifically depicted the location of prior CNMH investigations. Richner monitored repointing of the house's foundation, which included shallow excavation to expose the foundation to a depth of 18 inches below surface. Only the previously disturbed builder's trench was impacted by this action and artifacts were limited to a horseshoe, a hinge, and a gouge or similar iron tool fragment.

Initially, the proposed leach field area, cistern and utility line prism was investigated through 34 shovel tests (No. 1 through 22 and 24 through 35) placed in 5-m intervals in the south and east yards, covering an area about 36-x-36-m in extent. These were placed within the relatively flat ground in an area circumscribed by the gravel driveway that, in 1993, led to a small parking pad from Stanford Road (Figure 22). A highly disturbed zone consisting of deep ruts from vehicle traffic about 20-x-20-m in extent between the house and shed was not included in this shovel testing effort. Since a very large percentage of the tests contained chipped-stone debitage (in small numbers) and a variety of historic items, including several that seemed to predate the known 1906 age of the house (Table 17), 14 additional shovel tests (No. 36 through 44 and No. 49 trough 53) were placed in the same survey area in close proximity to other positive tests (Figure 22). The artifact scatter was clearly concentrated south and southeast of the house, with very little found to the east and northeast near the previously mentioned disturbed area. Prehistoric artifacts from the shovel tests consist of chipped-stone debitage (n=50), a fragmentary biface that appears to be a projectile point fragment (Archaic?) with a long impact fracture near the tip (Figure 23A), two fire-cracked rocks, one piece of pottery (Figure 23B), and one chipped-stone banded slate object that might represent

a preform stage for later shaping into a ground-stone object, or alternately, a biface that was complete and intended to be used "as is." These prehistoric objects occur within and below a very shallow plowzone. This is consistent with the CMNH identification of previous gardening on the 1981 revised site form. During the 1993 inventory, this area was vegetated with brambles and small trees, suggesting that the cultivation must have occurred many years ago.

In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, a surprisingly large, though highly fragmented, assemblage of historic materials was also recovered (Tables 17 and 18). With a few exceptions, these artifacts predate the 1906 Clayton Stanford House and are clearly not associated with its use and occupation. The historic artifacts are widely distributed within the primary inventory area and co-occur with prehistoric objects in many shovel tests (Table 17). An array of temporally diagnostic, pre-1860 items are identified in the historic assemblage. These include: whiteware and pearlware sherds including transfer-print, edge-decorated, and hand-painted decorative types, an 1823 large cent, and an undecorated brass button (Figure 24). These artifacts occur in context with thin window glass, cut nails, and other items that could predate 1860. Many of the ceramic sherds, although highly fragmentary, are of decorative types one would expect to find at an 1810s through 1840s domestic site. This matches well with the brass button and large cent. The historic artifacts reflect a domestic use of the site prior to 1860, and probably prior to 1850, and are unrelated to the current Clayton Stanford House, built about 1906.

The historic artifacts are very likely associated with James and Polly Stanford's original log cabin home, although we have not discovered any historic maps that depict the precise location of that structure. James Stanford brought his family to the 169-acre parcel that he purchased at this location in March, 1806 (Perrin 1881). Local tradition suggests that the Stanfords constructed a log cabin in the general area of the existing Clayton Stanford House. Polly Stanford died in 1814 and James died in 1827 (Miller 1980), but their son George, and possibly other family members, are thought to have continued to live in the log home after James' death. George may have left the original house sometime soon after his 1828 marriage, after which (circa 1830) he is thought to have built the large Greek Revival farm house to the north of site 33SU105 that still bears his name (Miller 1980). Although the National Register Nomination suggests a circa 1830 date for the George Stanford House, others have suggested an 1843 date for that house construction. If that were accurate, it might suggest that the original cabin was in use through about 1842. That date would be consistent with the transfer-printed whiteware sherds from site 33SU105, several of which occur in black, green, and other colors that must certainly post-date 1830.

Unfortunately, the history of the original log cabin is not recorded and its span of use and date of removal have not been determined. Although the 1993 MWAC field team did not identify the exact location of the 1806 cabin, the data from the inventory, local oral tradition, and the shape of the landform, strongly suggest it stood within the primary inventory zone, south of the current Clayton Stanford House. Additional inventory and testing, in combination with geophysical inventory, might reveal a more precise location of the cabin, although the area is disturbed through previous shallow cultivation.

Given the presence of what appeared to be significant prehistoric and historic artifact deposits in the yard of the Clayton Stanford House, designated as archeological site 33SU105, Archeologist Richner (1993b) recommended that no ground disturbance be permitted in the intact portion of site 33SU105 south of the Clayton Stanford House. Accordingly, the archeological team was asked to inventory an alternate location for the proposed leach field. A flat, fallow, former agricultural field, east from the gravel driveway, was chosen as a potential alternate leach field location. The archeological team placed 26 shovel tests (No. 23 and No. 45 through 48 and alternate septic field No. 1 through 21) in that area. All were negative.

Six additional shovel tests were excavated near the garage, primarily along its east side (Figure 22). All of those tests were negative.

As a result of the MWAC inventory, Richner (1993b) made several recommendations for the management and protection of site 33SU105:

1. Install the proposed water storage cistern in the area proposed in the project drawings. This area was found to be deeply rutted and disturbed during the 1993 inventory.

2. Avoid all ground disturbance at site 33SU105. Select alternate locations for the septic field and utility line route. If the site could not be avoided, data recovery excavations were strongly recommended.

3. Install the septic field in the alternate area, a former agricultural field, southeast of site 33SU105. Route the septic line from the house to avoid site 33SU105.

4. Install the shallow, proposed underground phone, electric, and intrusion alarm line within the disturbed footpath east of the house, rather than in the originally proposed location.

5. Insure that future occupants of the house engage in no activities that would disturb site 33SU105.

Those recommendations were followed and no additional developments or archeological fieldwork have occurred at the property since 1993.

Site Disturbance Factors

Site 33SU105 has been disturbed by the 1906 moving to this location of the former granary, retrofit to be the Clayton Stanford House, and activities related to is subsequent occupation and use. The site area has been cultivated, mixing the early- and middle-nineteenth-century component with the earlier Archaic and Woodland components in a shallow plowzone. The northeast edge of the site was disturbed by vehicle use prior 1993.

Site Significance

Despite the significant and obvious disturbances to site 33SU105, there are several factors that suggest it is significant and eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The prehistoric materials, especially those from Clark's collection and the 1971 CMNH NEOS testing project, include polished-stone tools and chipped-stone points, scrapers, and bladelets that appear to reflect Archaic and (Middle) Woodland use of the site. MWAC shovel tests revealed that at least some of those artifacts occur below the shallow plowzone, suggesting that undisturbed and intact deposits probably still occur in portions of the site. The 1979-1980 CMNH team found an intact, sub-plowzone pit that contained charcoal, among other materials, and it seems likely that other features are also present. Assuming that the CMNH attribution of bladelets in the prehistoric assemblage is accurate, it appears that a Middle Woodland, Hopewell component is present. As summarized elsewhere (Richner and Bauermeister 2011) such sites are known to occur within CUVA, including at the nearby Stanford Knoll, 33SU138. Any intact Hopewell site component within CUVA would certainly be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

If our interpretation of the association of the artifact scatter with a former 1806 log cabin is correct, the historic site component is significant due to its association with one of the earliest and most important settlers of Boston Township, James Stanford. This component would appear to be one of the relatively few historic archeological sites within CUVA that would partially predate the local Ohio and Erie Canal construction era (1825-1827), when settlement was sparse and scattered. If direct evidence for the cabin could be identified at the site, the significance of the historic component would be greatly enhanced.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

Minimal ground disturbance would be required to connect the existing sewer system at the Clayton Stanford property to the new Boston Sewer System. A new line would be installed from the disturbed right-of-way along the east berm of Stanford Road up the slope to the property. There it where it would be joined to the existing line that connects the house to the existing leach field. The new line would be installed in the existing, grossly disturbed driveway that curves up a steep slope from Stanford Road to the existing line. That existing line crosses the driveway and connects to the leach field. The new line would junction with the existing line within the disturbed driveway prism. No ground disturbance would occur where any cultural deposits from 33SU105 have been recorded. The site area would be carefully avoided during installation of the new line. Accordingly, we find that the proposed installation of a component of the Boston Sewer Project immediately adjacent to the Clark Yard Home (also known as Clayton Stanford) Site (33SU105) would not disturb the site in any way. The project would therefore have no adverse impact upon any of the qualities that the archeological site might possess that would make it potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological work is recommended in advance of Boston Sewer Project implementation.

33SU138 at the George Stanford Property

Description

A multi-component prehistoric and nineteenth-century historic site, 33SU138, has been recorded at the historic George Stanford Farm. The site consists of discontinuous subsurface artifact scatters and occupational features that occur in close proximity to the historic house, as well as on the grounds that encompass the house and barn. Minimally, the prehistoric component includes Early, Middle, and Late Woodland components identified through absolute dates (Finney 2002:Table 10; and Lee 1986a) and temporally diagnostic artifacts. Evidence of other periods of prehistoric occupation (Archaic and Late Prehistoric?) also appears to be present based upon other temporally diagnostic artifacts. The historic component is more limited in extent than the prehistoric components, occurring close to the house and spanning about 1830 into the early- or middle-twentieth century (Lee 1983; Rossillon 1985). The historic component is the result of occupation and use of the property by George Stanford's family and subsequent owners (Dickinson, Hatch, and Clark families), primarily in the nineteenth century. The site was initially referred to as the Stanford House, but was named Stanford Knoll after Archeologist Lee (1986a) of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History discovered an area of the site that contained multiple, preserved occupational features in buried context a short distance southwest from the front (west) house façade. The position of that deposit on a low rise near the west edge of the terrace landform caused him to name the site Stanford Knoll.

The site occupies a large, relatively flat terrace that flanks the east edge of the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River at an elevation of about 670 ft amsl. The terrace is elevated only about 15 ft above the floodplain, but is a very distinct and important landform on which occurs many prehistoric and historic sites in and near Boston Village. The core of the prehistoric site, which is known as the Stanford Knoll due to its location on a low, but distinct, rise on the landform, and the historic site component are positioned near the western edge of the terrace overlooking the floodplain. To the south is a higher terrace where the Clayton Stanford House and associated archeological site 33SU105 occur. To the east, the terrace landform continues for a considerable distance across fallow fields that formerly served as the core of the 169-acre James and Polly Stanford Farm, founded about 1806. The north edge of the terrace flanks a small, gently sinuous drainage that is partially fed by a flowing spring that is only a few feet north of the historic farm house. It is very likely that this spring, which remains active today, and the intersection of the terrace landform by its associated drainage, were important landscape elements that are primary determinants for the occurrence of all of the archeological site components at this location. The terrace landform is flat and relatively well drained, provides easy access to the floodplain and Cuyahoga River to the west, and was an ideal location for use over a very long time period. When the clear-water, active spring is added, the setting is optimal both for prehistoric hunters and collectors, or even horticulturalists, as well as nineteenth-century settlers and farmers. Given this setting, it is apparent why James Stanford, who was among the original surveyors of Boston Township, selected this land within his 169-acre purchase from the many thousands of acres available to him as one of the earliest settlers of the township.

The house (HS-442), originally built about 1830 (or perhaps 1843?) by George Stanford, the son of James and Polly Stanford who purchased the 169-acre farm in 1806, is built in the classic Greek Revival style (Miller 1980). The house is in the same configuration today as it appeared in an 1874 engraving (Tackabury, Meade, and Moffet 1874:99), although the historic landscape features depicted in the 1874 drawing are no longer present. The house consists of a main two-story block, an ell on the rear, or east façade, and a kitchen addition on the east side of the ell. All of these components were present by 1874. The first level of the ell now consists of a dining room that connects to the formal parlor of the main block. The smaller, second addition on the east is used as a kitchen. Over the ell on the second floor is bedroom space, while storage space occurs over the kitchen addition. The second level of the main block includes four bedrooms and a storage room.

Other structures near the historic house include a springhouse (HS-442A), a very large barn (HS-443), a corn crib (HS-444), and a brick smoke house (HS-445) (Miller 1980). The house and its outbuildings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, based upon a nomination written in 1980. At that time, the presence of archeological resources on the property was not known, but as will be described in more detail below, both the prehistoric and historic archeological site components are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Archeological Information

Stanford Knoll, site 33SU138, is a significant multi-component prehistoric and historic site recorded just north of Boston Village at the historic George Stanford Farm. The site was initially recorded by Lee (1983) during limited test excavations along the house's foundation prior to NPS structural restoration efforts. Subsequent investigations near the house (Rossillon 1985; Lynott 1985; Lee 1986a; Bauermeister 2001, 2005) revealed additional site components. The most important of those were discovered by Lee (1986a) and resulted in the naming of the site Stanford Knoll. The deposits he investigated contained prehistoric pits, post molds, and middens that yielded numerous artifacts, as well contexts for thermoluminescence and carbon 14 dating. The artifacts and dates documented Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations in very well preserved context (Finney 2002:Table 10; Lee 1986a). Both Lee's earlier (1983) and Rossillon's (1985) fieldwork also revealed the presence of significant historic archeological deposits in very close proximity to the house. The historic component consists of artifact deposits attributed to former occupations of the house, mainly from the 1800s, but also through the turn of the twentieth century.

Fieldwork conducted in areas further from the house in subsequent small-scale projects resulted in the recovery of new information about site extent and content, but did not reveal the kinds of highly significant deposits recorded in the earlier investigations. Archeological investigations away from the residential component of the house were undertaken in advance of a proposed campground development in a formerly cultivated field east of the barn (Bauermeister 2004, 2007b; Wanyerka 2008) and for proposed small-scale sewer-related improvements south of the area where Lee (1986a) defined the Stanford Knoll site (Bauermeister 2008). The latter are directly related to the Boston Sewer Project. The campground would be modest with about five designated camp sites for tent camping only. In 2003, Bauermeister (2004) confirmed through intensive shovel testing that prehistoric materials attributed to 33SU138 extend

this far east on the landform (Table 19). She identified a small knoll or rise within the field where a small scatter of chipped-stone debitage, fire-cracked rock, and a single pottery sherd were concentrated (Figure 25). The pottery is thick walled and resembles sherds found by Lee (1986a) in the front yard of the house that are attributed to the Early Woodland period. Bauermeister returned to the site in 2007 to investigate a 15-x-20-m area located directly behind the barn, east of the parking lot, where limited amenities for the campground were proposed. Three of the five shovel tests excavated yielded prehistoric material, including stone debitage (n=4) and a projectile point (Table 19). Given the high percentage of positive tests, the stone tool, and the setting within 33SU138, Bauermeister concluded that this portion of the site is significant. Also, there are accounts of [prehistoric] burials being encountered when the historic barn was constructed. Given the potential for additional buried site resources in the project area, including those of a sensitive nature, she recommended that ground disturbance in this area be strictly prohibited (Bauermeister 2007b).

In 2008, Phil Wanyerka and a team of students from Cleveland State University (CSU) conducted evaluative testing of the site area within the field east of the barn and of the area adjacent to the parking lot that Bauermeister investigated in 2007. The excavations were conducted under the direction of MWAC and for the purpose of evaluating resources identified during previous investigations (Bauermeister 2004, 2007b). The CSU team discovered additional prehistoric materials (Table 19) within the disturbed upper plowzone, but did not encounter any intact deposits or features (Wanyerka 2008). Based on those findings, Bauermeister (2008b) did not recommend any additional archeological work for any components of the campground project that occur within the former agricultural field. She did, however, indicate that MWAC will continue to coordinate with the park on determining where to place the proposed amenities, which include a cistern and vault toilet.

Archeologist Bauermeister's 2008 fieldwork is directly related to the Boston Sewer Project and is described below.

Previous Research. The previous investigations are summarized in the PROJECT BACKGROUND section of this report and in the paragraphs above under the Archeological Information heading. Detailed information on those findings has been fully reported by Lee (1983, 1986a, 1986c), Lynott (1985), Rossillon (1985) and Finney (2002). Readers are referred to those accounts for additional information. The following discussion considers only the archeological work specific to the Boston Sewer Project.

Fieldwork Directly Related to the Sewer Project. MWAC returned to the George Stanford Property to conduct additional investigations specifically related to the plans for the proposed sewer system. These investigations supplemented previous undertakings and the results are summarized in the following.

2008 Fieldwork. In August 2008, MWAC Archeologist Bauermeister investigated two small areas at the George Stanford Farm where system components for the Boston sewer system are proposed. The first area is south of the house and the driveway where two existing septic tanks and a leach field are located. It is distinguished from the second area only because of its higher elevation on the landform above Stanford Road, the same terrace landform where the farm and associated site 33SU138 are situated. This area

was previously inventoried in advance of the installation of the current septic system and found to contain no significant archeological remains (Lynott 1985). Lynott (1985) recorded a few artifacts representative of mid-nineteenth-century residential activities that were widely scattered and in no obvious concentration. He found no evidence of subsurface features. Bauermeister excavated two shovel tests in this area in a single transect along a proposed sewer line route, which would connect the existing septic tank to two new tanks and a pump station. This would allow the existing leach field to be abandoned. Each shovel test (ST1 and ST2) yielded one chert flake. The flakes are attributed to 33SU138, however they derived from disturbed soils in an area that was grossly disturbed by the installation of the current septic system in the middle 1980s and where Lynott (1985) had recorded no intact cultural deposits prior to that construction.

The proposed connecting line would run southwest from the existing septic tank toward the proposed location for the new septic tanks and pump station. The location for those sewer components is at the base of the terrace landform, along the east side of a section of a gravel driveway near its junction with Stanford Road. This small project area occurs at a lower elevation than the house and site 33SU138. Continuing downhill along the same transect to where the tanks and pump station are proposed, three more shovel tests were excavated. Investigations in this area revealed an abandoned ceramic drain, heavily disturbed soils devoid of artifacts, and deep deposits of alternating clays. Since no artifacts were encountered on this lower landform, the area is not included within the site boundary for 33SU138. Based on these results, no significant archeological resources exist within the area of potential effect for the Boston Sewer Project and the installation of sewer system components would have no adverse effect on site 33SU138 or any other archeological resources. Bauermeister (2008) advised that the system components be installed as planned and did not recommend any additional archeological work.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbance factors at the George Stanford Farm parcel include:

- Construction of the historic buildings, driveways and parking areas,
- Disturbed road right-of-way along Stanford Road,
- Farming activities including cultivation, vehicle movement, and tending of animals across the grounds,
- Installation of a pond,
- Residential activities associated with historic and modern occupations,
- Middle-twentieth-century septic tanks and associated connecting lines,
- One or more nineteenth- and/or early-twentieth-century water cisterns near the south façade of the house,

- Construction of a modern garage, and

- Installation of utilities, including a water storage cistern, leach field and septic tanks in the 1980s.

All of the disturbances except for the water cistern and modern septic tanks and leach field predate NPS ownership of the property. All projects that resulted in ground disturbance during NPS site ownership were preceded by thorough archeological investigations.

Site Significance

Site 33SU138, Stanford Knoll, is recorded on the same terrace that the historic George Stanford Farm occupies. The site is multi-component with historic occupations from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century represented in addition to prehistoric occupations that span the entire Woodland period, and possibly part of the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods as well. The site was originally recorded on the residential grounds surrounding the Stanford House (Lee 1983, 1986a; Rossillon 1985) where highly significant, intact deposits and features were revealed. Later investigations (Bauermeister 2004, 2007b; Wanyerka 2008) confirmed what was originally suspected, that the prehistoric component extends further east across this terrace, but this eastern portion of the site has been adversely impacted by cultivation. Despite the disturbance, the site boundary for 33SU138 has been expanded to include the field east of the barn to the extent that archeological investigations have been completed and encountered artifacts (see revised 33SU138 OAI form in APPENDIX 1). The area of potential effect for the proposed sewer project to serve Boston Village is outside of the area where significant site resources occur, as demonstrated through archeological investigations (Lynott 1985; Bauermeister 2008).

The archeological deposits at site 33SU138 include sparse and highly disturbed zones in addition to intact, stratified areas. The most important deposits recorded to date are in close proximity to the house and barn. Those deposits are significant and eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for several reasons. The prehistoric site components contain information that could address a variety of research questions about chronology, subsistence, raw material acquisition (especially sources for chipped-stone tools), ceramic typologies and site placement in local and regional settlement systems, among others. These and other research questions could be addressed via data present at this site for the Early, Middle and Late Woodland (and Late Prehistoric?) traditions and possibly for the Archaic tradition as well. However, the site's prehistoric components are not uniform across the recorded site area, and certain portions have been grossly disturbed by historic and modern activities.

The historic component is also significant, especially due to its association with the Stanford Family. The original owners of the farm, James and Polly Stanford, were among the earliest settlers in the township, and James had been part of the team that conducted the original land surveys there. Their son, George, likely constructed the stately Greek Revival house to replace their earlier log cabin, which is thought to have been located south of the George Stanford House at nearby site 33SU105. Archeological

deposits at site 33SU138 could address an array of questions about nineteenth-century life in Boston Township, including acquisition of goods, trade patterns, economic indicators, subsistence, and a variety of other studies. The deposits could be used to compare life at a prosperous nineteenth-century farm to sites of similar age, both in Boston and elsewhere within CUVA, of both similar and divergent function. These would include both farm (33CU341, the Frazee House, 33SU436, the Brown-Bender Farm, and 33SU440, the Point-Biro Farm) and non-farm (33SU434, the Szalay House, 33SU136, the Kepner House, and 33SU134, the Chamberlin House) residential sites, as well as commercial stores (33SU270, the Boston General Store, and 33SU274, the Mustill Store), taverns (33SU314, the Canal Visitor Center Site), and other functional site types. There is a large database for historic archeological sites of comparable age at CUVA that could serve as a basis of comparison with the cultural materials at 33SU138 for a wide variety of material culture-related and other studies. For that reason, site 33SU138's historic component is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

The proposed sewer system components for the Boston Sewer Project to be installed at the George Stanford Farm include a new pump station and two 2500 gallon tanks placed along the east side of Stanford Road, south of the Stanford House. A new sewer line would run from the pump station northeast uphill to where it will connect to the existing septic tanks located on the south side of the driveway south from the house.

Stanford Knoll, site 33SU138, occurs on the same terrace as the George Stanford Farm, with the most significant site components found in the yard surrounding the Stanford House. Additional artifacts have been identified further east of the house, but are limited to disturbed plowzone soils in the formerly cultivated field. This significant site contains evidence of multiple previous occupations, possibly dating back as far as the Archaic period, through the entire Woodland period, and possibly into the Late Prehistoric period, and of historic occupations associated with the mid-nineteenth-century house. The area of potential effect for the current project is restricted to areas where no significant archeological resources from 33SU138 occur. One part of the proposed sewer project, a sewer connecting line, intersects an area south of the house where only a non-significant, ephemeral artifact scatter was documented (Lynott 1985). Further, this area was previously disturbed by a variety of historic and modern actions. No adverse effect to significant archeological resources would result from the installation of the proposed new septic system components on a lower landform, adjacent to Stanford Road, that has been heavily impacted by road construction and a drainage system, and that is devoid of archeological resources. This is where the new septic tanks and pump station would be installed. Archeological investigations of the area of potential effect have shown that no significant archeological resources at 33SU138, or any other archeological sites, exist within the project area. The intact portions of site 33SU138 will be avoided by the project and will be preserved in situ. The proposed undertaking would therefore have no adverse effect and no additional archeological work is proposed in advance of the undertaking.

Government Tract 118-79

Description

South of Boston Village and on the east side of the Cuyahoga River is a portion of Tract 118-79 that is targeted for the bio-treatment wetland system component of the proposed Boston sewer system. A 40-acre area underneath the Interstate 271 and 80 bridges on this tract was previously heavily impacted during the Interstate Highway construction in the late 1960s, prior to the designation of CUVA, when it served as a fill and spoil area. The original soil material was replaced with fill, leveled and seeded, but the seeding was unsuccessful because of the poor soil quality and consequently the area was subject to severe erosion, with as much as 10,200 tons of annual sediment loss reported. In 1983 the NPS proposed reclamation of the degraded site area and in 1987 the reclamation work was completed (APPENDIX 2 and Plona personal communication 2009). The wetland system fits entirely within the heavily disturbed area that was subject to reclamation.

Archeological Information

No archeological resources have been identified on Tract 118-79.

2004 Fieldwork. Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center completed a shovel test inventory on Tract 118-79 in June 2004 when a previous design for the Boston sewer system that also utilized a wetland system on this parcel was being considered. Given the documented history of the parcel, Bauermeister did not anticipate finding any intact buried cultural resources, but wanted to verify the level of disturbance and document the modified profile. The earlier design incorporated a 300-x-300-ft treatment area that would be connected to the Boston sewer system via a force main line. The shovel test inventory covered the entire project area as well as a single transect running toward Boston at a northeast diagonal from the northwest corner of the field, the boundaries for which were marked in advance by project engineers (Figure 26). Fifty shovel tests were excavated and all were negative for cultural materials. The excavations confirmed that the area has been grossly disturbed and is devoid of any archeological resources and of strata that would have the potential to contain any cultural deposits. The altered profile consists of a top layer of grayish-brown loam that ranges in depth from 10 to 40 cm below surface and is underlain by mottled orange, gray, and brown clays, and orange clay. These are culturally sterile C horizon soils.

Disturbance Factors

Disturbance factors on Tract 118-79 include:

- Construction impacts from Highway 271 and Interstate 80,
- Soil was removed for fill material during Interstate construction,
- Served as a spoil area during Interstate construction,

- Substantial sediment loss through severe gully erosion, and
- Reclamation work including adding fill material, grading, seeding, and mulching.

Finding of Effect for the Boston Sewer Project

A bio-treatment wetland system is proposed that would be placed toward the east edge of the open, grassy field underneath the Interstate 80 and 271 bridges on Tract 118-79. The current system is configured differently than a previously proposed design and involves a larger footprint. The current system would consist of two contiguous wetland cells measuring approximately 250-x-380-ft combined, three adjacent man-made terraces to the west, extending about 820 ft north to south and 410 ft west to east, and two flow equalization and distribution tanks placed east of the wetland cells. A 2-inch force main would run northwest from the tanks toward the reconstructed Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath and then along the towpath, across the Johnson Barn property (also Tract 118-79), and to a pump station at the Johnston-Rodhe property (Tract 118-77). The area of potential effect for the entire wetland system would be contained within the 40-acre area that was heavily impacted in the late 1960s from the Interstate construction and from subsequent erosion, and where reclamation work was later undertaken. Results from the 2004 archeological investigations verified that this area is grossly disturbed and that no significant archeological resources, or strata that have the potential to contain cultural deposits, are present where the wetland system would be installed. There is no potential for significant archeological resources along the proposed sewer line since it runs through a reconstructed, modern segment of the towpath trail; the route and adjacent corridor for which was archeologically inventoried prior to trail construction with negative findings (Noble 1988). All of the proposed work will be undertaken within highly disturbed areas where no significant archeological resources occur and will therefore have no adverse effect.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As described earlier in this report, planners, engineers, and cultural resource professionals worked together from the inception of the proposed Boston wastewater project to fully consider and protect archeological sites. The project planning phase benefitted by the fact that the park had sponsored archeological inventory and evaluation projects beginning in 1979 at many of the historic properties to be served by the new system. Those projects were not focused upon any specific proposed wastewater system or other proposed development actions and instead were broader studies of the properties. For the few project areas that had not been adequately inventoried and evaluated by previous archeological projects, inventories were completed in recent years, especially in 2008 and 2009. These included proposed system connections at the Boodey House and Hines Hill Conference Center and a proposed pump station at the Johnston-Rodhe property. This combination of previous archeological study and specifically targeted inventories and evaluative testing in 2008 and 2009 provided information on archeological resources at all of the parcels to be connected to the wastewater system so that a project could be designed that would protect and preserve all of the significant archeological sites at the historic properties. The resulting project design minimizes open trenching and traditional gravity feed project components. Primary sewer lines will be installed in the grossly disturbed rights-of-way of Stanford and Boston Mills Roads and a small force main will run from a pump station at a grossly disturbed area of the Johnston-Rodhe property through highly disturbed landscape to a bio-treatment facility. That facility is to be constructed in a grossly disturbed landscape where no archeological resources occur. Connections to the individual properties were also designed to avoid sites entirely and or to intersect only disturbed and non-significant site deposits, such as at 33SU268 and 33SU481. All significant archeological deposits that occur at the properties to be served by the new system, as well as any significant sites adjacent to the properties, would be avoided in this project design that uses innovative small diameter force mains, directional boring, and very small pump stations to move the wastewater from Boston to a new wastewater bio-treatment facility.

Although significant prehistoric and historic archeological deposits occur on several of the historic properties in Boston, none would be adversely impacted by the proposed project. Instead, the project would help to preserve the sites by ending the cycle of sequential installation of septic tanks and leach fields through time as the old systems became obsolete. This report has summarized all previous published archeological work that has occurred in Boston and has presented the methods and findings of all previously unpublished work dating from 1971 through 2009. One consistent element in those findings is that there are many disturbances, some extensive, that have adversely impacted the archeological sites in Boston. This is to be expected where the sites occur on the small grounds flanking historic domestic and commercial buildings, some of which have been in use since the 1820s era. Intact archeological deposits are not uniformly present across the entirety of any of the historic lots in Boston. Instead, significant deposits are discontinuous, not only across historic lots, but within lots as well. Even within the areas defined as significant archeological sites are grossly disturbed zones of varying size. That is one important factor that has allowed the project to be designed to avoid the remaining intact, significant deposits. We have also proposed a series of protocols to be employed during the construction phase to further protect sites from

inadvertent damage. Those will be included in the contract specifications for the project and are summarized later in this section of the report.

Archeological sites within and adjacent to the proposed wastewater project's APE range in age from prehistoric Archaic through early-twentieth century historic. The flat, alluvial terrace that occurs across most of Boston and the adjacent higher benches or terraces above the Cuyahoga River and its floodplain formed an ideal setting for prehistoric as well as historic occupation and use. The result of this long-term use is a series of discontinuous artifact scatters across Boston. Most of the prehistoric scatters are ephemeral and have been subject to a series of post-depositional disturbances in the historic era. However, a few, notably site 33SU138 at the George Stanford House, are surprisingly well preserved and are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A similar situation exists for the historic sites, although, as expected, they contain many more artifacts than the prehistoric sites, and are usually in close proximity to extant structures.

The following narratives summarize the archeological findings for the properties considered in this report:

- Site 33SU269 at the Boodey House. A multi-component prehistoric (undetermined age) and historic (early-nineteenth through early-twentieth century) site occurs on original Boston Village Lot 60 around the historic Boodey House. The house is listed as a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District. The prehistoric component is represented by a single, non-diagnostic artifact and is not significant and not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The historic deposit exhibits intact deposits only in limited areas of the back (north) yard. There, a kitchen midden was recorded in a few shovel tests and test units. Additional archeological study of that deposit could address a variety of questions about nineteenth-century life in Boston and therefore, the historic component is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. However, most of the grounds around the house, even on the north side, are disturbed by a variety of previous actions including the installation of earlier utility systems. The presence of these disturbed areas has allowed planners to select a route for a new sewer line at the property that would connect to the existing septic tank in a manner that would avoid adversely impacting the intact historic deposits that are present. The project would have no adverse effect upon any of the characteristics of the historic archeological deposit that would qualify the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU268 at the former Wolschleger House. A highly disturbed nineteenth-century archeological deposit occurs on Boston Village Lot 59, which was the former location for two historic structures and a modern house. The latter, the Wolschleger House, was removed after an archeological inventory revealed that no significant archeological deposits were in direct association with that modern building. Subsequently, it was determined that the entire grounds, with the possible exception of a very small area at the northeast corner of the lot, are grossly disturbed through various modern activities, including the construction of a leach field and Boston Mills Road. We concur with the finding

of a previous evaluative testing effort that documented these disturbances and concluded that the historic site deposit lacked research potential and was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Our work at the site in 2009 fully supported those findings and revealed the presence of grossly disturbed soils where a new sewer line would connect to the Boodey property and allow the abandonment of the leach field on Lot 59. The project would have no adverse effect upon any of the characteristics of any archeological deposits that quality the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU481 at the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson properties. A highly disturbed multi-component prehistoric (early Late Woodland and/or Late Prehistoric Tradition) and nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century historic site occurs on the grounds of adjacent Tracts 118-77 and 118-79 in Boston. These tracts were formerly part of a single, unnumbered Boston Village lot. Currently, a significant 1910 house (Johnston) that is a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District and non-significant corn crib, garage, and shed occur on the two tracts. Formerly, a non-significant early-to-middle-twentieth-century barn was also present along with a non-significant modern house (Rodhe) and multiple non-significant sheds. The extant house would not be served by the new sewer system. Archeological investigations near the former barn revealed the presence of both prehistoric and historic materials, all of which were confined to the disturbed plowzone and that were found to be non-significant. A meager scatter of modern items was found around the Rodhe House prior to its removal, and a disturbed, shallow deposit of historic and modern items was found where the new sewer line would pass through the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson parcels to its junction with the Buckeye Trail prism and the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath prism. No intact archeological deposits, either historic or prehistoric, have been recorded at site 33SU481 to date. Project components would include only a narrow connecting line and a new pump station, the former of which would pass through the parcel and the latter of which would be installed in the grossly disturbed footprint of the former Rodhe House. The project would have no adverse effect upon any of the characteristics of any archeological deposits that would quality the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU423 at the Savacoal House. Both prehistoric (Early Woodland Tradition) and nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century historic components are recorded on the grounds flanking the historic Savacoal House, which is listed on the NRHP as a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District. An earlier house, present at least by 1856, formerly stood in the same location as the existing, early-twentieth-century house. The cultural deposit at this site contains artifacts of various ages blended into a single, undifferentiated unit. Modern items, such as coal, extend to the base of the cultural deposit and there is no internal layering evident in site stratigraphy, or in the vertical distribution of artifacts. Artifacts of greatly divergent age occur throughout the deposit and are not ordered vertically by their original dates of discard and deposition. Despite this highly limiting site condition factor, the large numbers of historic artifacts and their classes and types provide the

potential for some studies of the nineteenth-century occupation of the site and to examine lifeways in Boston in that temporal context. However, the minimal ground disturbance that would result from the project would have no adverse effect upon any characteristics of the archeological deposits that quality the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU456 at the Barnhart House. The Barnhart House is an early-nineteenth-century structure first occupied by a well known boat builder who worked for many years in Boston. It is listed as a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District. Relatively little is known about the archeological site that occurs on the grounds of the Barnhart House, since it is documented only through a park staff collection that was made during renovation of an antiquated house wastewater system. However, a projectile point from the collection demonstrates that, minimally, the site has a Late Archaic Tradition component. Historic artifacts, most of which are of nineteenth-century age, are directly associated with the former occupants of the house, including members of the Barnhart and Stanford families. Although site context, extent, and condition are unknown, the variety of materials suggests that both the prehistoric and historic components may be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Professional archeological inventory and evaluation would be required to confirm that assumption. Fortunately, there will be no new ground disturbance at this property as a result of the connection of the existing septic tank to the new sewer system. A very short, single connecting line is required to accomplish that. The new line would intersect a grossly disturbed linear prism where the context was altered prior to NPS ownership when the existing septic tank was installed. The project would have no adverse effect upon any characteristics of the archeological deposits that would qualify the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU99 at the Hines Hill Conference Center. Although this location was the setting for the home of a prominent early boat builder in Boston, Mr. Fayerwether, drastic modifications to the landscape have removed nearly all evidence of his nineteenth-century occupation. The later, existing buildings, including a former barn, house, and chicken coop are highly modified and are not listed on the NRHP. A multi-component archeological site, including a prehistoric (Late Prehistoric Whittlesey Tradition) component and a sparse nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century historic component occurs in extremely shallow context across the raised bench landform at this location. The prehistoric component lacks depositional integrity across nearly the entire plateau-like bench, with a notable exception of a small zone near the western edge of the scatter. There, a shallow pit feature containing diagnostic Late Prehistoric Tradition artifacts in datable context was discovered in 1995. That small area of the site retains sufficient integrity to have the potential to address a variety of research questions about the Whittlesey Tradition in northeastern Ohio, including ceramic typology, lithic raw material selection, internal Whittlesey chronology and other related avenues of inquiry. This research potential makes the prehistoric component in this area of the site eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D. The mixed, sparse and

badly disturbed historic component lacks integrity and has minimal potential to address any meaningful research questions, despite the fact that some of the artifacts appear to be associated with the early Fayerwether occupation. The intact, significant area of the site has been preserved since it was discovered in 1995 and will not be impacted in any way by the Boston Sewer Project. The existing septic tanks at the Hines Hill Conference Center will be connected to a new sewer line that will run from the Center grounds downslope to the west to a new main sewer line to be installed in the disturbed right-of-way of Stanford Road. The connecting lines at Hines Hill have been designed to avoid all significant deposits at the site and intersect only grossly disturbed areas. The project would have no adverse effect upon any of the qualities of the archeological deposits that would qualify the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU105 at the Clayton Stanford House. A multi-component prehistoric and nineteenth-century historic site has been recorded on the grounds primarily south-southeast of the circa 1906 Clayton Stanford House. The prehistoric component contains a variety of artifacts that appear to reflect multiple occupations occurring discontinuously over many centuries. These site components are significant and have the potential to address a series of research questions related to the Woodland occupations of the Cuyahoga Valley and northeastern Ohio. Studies including ceramic typologies, lithic procurement, chronological refinement and other related areas of inquiry could be addressed through the information contained within this relatively small site. Similarly, the historic component includes very early nineteenth-century artifacts that appear to have derived from James and Polly Stanford's occupation of a log house that was likely constructed on this site in 1806 and occupied for about 30 or 40 years by Stanford family members. These historic materials also represent a significant archeological deposit that is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No new ground disturbance would occur at site 33SU105 as a result of this project. The work will be limited to installation of a single sewer line that would be routed up the steep slope of the existing gravel driveway and be connected to the existing sewer line where the driveway crosses the existing line from the house to the leach field. The leach field would be abandoned in place after the connection is made to the new sewer system. The project would have no adverse effect upon any characteristics of the archeological deposits that would qualify the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Site 33SU138 at the George Stanford House. The George Stanford House, its associated barn, and springhouse, are listed on the NRHP primarily due to their architectural and historical significance. They may also be important due to their association with the James Stanford family, one of the first settlers of Boston Township. A multi-component prehistoric (Early, Middle and Late Woodland Tradition) and historic early-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century site occurs on the grounds around the existing buildings and extends east into a former farm field. The most important deposits, both historic and prehistoric, occur in close proximity to the house along all four facades. The prehistoric components are significant and contain information that could be used to address a variety of research questions ranging from technological and

typological issues to refinement of local and regional Woodland chronologies to environmental reconstruction and other lines of inquiry. The nineteenth-century historic component is similarly important and could be used to address many questions about nineteenth-century occupation of the Cuyahoga Valley and northeastern Ohio, especially those related to the character of successful, middle class farming efforts during that period. The proposed Boston Sewer Project will connect to the existing septic tanks at the Stanford Farm in a manner that will avoid intersection with any of the intact, significant deposits that occur at the site. A pump station and septic tanks will be constructed off the archeological site along Stanford Road and a single line will connect the new features to the existing sewer system. The line will traverse an area that is grossly disturbed and where no significant archeological resources have been recorded. The project would have no adverse effect upon any characteristics of the archeological deposits that would qualify the site for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Tract 118-79, no archeological site present, the bio-treatment wetland system. No archeological resources occur at the primary component for the new sewer system, which is a large bio-treatment facility to be constructed in the grossly disturbed area south of Boston within the impact zone of highway bridge construction. This project component would have no adverse impact upon any archeological resources.

By incorporating archeological information fully within the planning process, it has been possible to avoid adverse impacts at all of the archeological sites that occur at the properties to be served by the proposed Boston Sewer Project. However, since sites occur in close proximity to the undertaking, we took the additional precaution of recommending a series of protective measures to be employed during the construction process. These will be formalized in the contract documents and include:

- No vehicular or equipment traffic or parking will be allowed on site areas outside sewer line prisms, unless such use occurs on existing hardscapes such as gravel or paved pads, or on plywood or other sturdy temporary buffers,

- Soil spoil from trenching will be placed upon geotechnical fabric or plywood – never directly on existing grade surfaces,

- No stockpiling of materials will occur on any archeological sites. All primary supply stockpiles will be stored in defined, pre-approved areas off of the archeological sites. When supplies are brought to the individual properties in Boston, temporary storage will occur only on hardscapes, plywood, or similar buffers,

- Protective fencing will be installed as needed to protect sites adjacent to the installation prisms,

- No changes in the sewer line routes and pump station and tank locations as documented in the project plans will be permitted without prior input from MWAC archeologists,

- All site protection protocols will be built into construction documents, and

- Penalties will be assessed to the contractor for failure to comply with these site protection measures.

No additional archeological inventory, testing, or excavation is recommended in advance of installation of the Boston sewer system.

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Table 1. History of archeological investigations in the Boston Village area.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
33SU35	Boston Mills Village	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU38	Oil Pumping	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU61	Boston Cemetery	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU87	Columbia Road Village	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU99	Gioia/Hines Hill Conference Center	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	Yes	IN	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
		1993	J. Richner	MWAC	Yes	IN	Parking	Richner 1993b
		1995	J. Richner	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Sewer	Richner 1995
		1998	J. Richner	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer	Richner 1998
		2001	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer	Bauermeister 2002a, 2002b
		2004	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Septic field	Bauermeister 2005
		2006	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Parking	Bauermeister 2007a
		2009	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2009
33SU102	Riverview	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU104	Columbia Road House	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981

Table 1. Continued.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
33SU105	Clark Home Yard/ Clayton Stanford House	1971	D. S. Brose	CMNH	Yes	ET	Northeast Ohio survey	Engebretsen 1978, Finney 2002, Wilson 1971
		1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	Yes	IN, ET	Parkwide survey	Brose et al. 1981
		1993	J. Richner	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer/Utility	Richner 1993a
33SU106	Clark	1971	D. S. Brose	CMNH	No	ET	Northeast Ohio survey	Engebretsen 1978, Finney 2002, Wilson 1971
		1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU110	McBride Brewery and Grocery	1979, 1980	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	IN, ET	Parkwide inventory	Brose et al. 1981
33SU138	George Stanford House	1983	A. Lee	CMNH	Yes	ET	Structural history study	Finney 2002, Lee 1983
		1984	M. Rossillon	MWAC	Yes	ET	Structural history study	Rossillon 1985
		1985	A. Lee	CMNH	Yes	ET, DR	Cistern	Lee 1986a
		1985	M. J. Lynott	MWAC	Yes	IN	Leach field	M. J. Lynott 1985
		1991	A. Lee	CMNH	Yes	IN	Parking	Lee 1991
		2003	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Campground	Bauermeister 2004
		2004	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Drainage swale	Bauermeister 2005

Table 1. Continued.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
		2007	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Cistern	Bauermeister 2007b
		2008	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer	Bauermeister 2008
		2008	P. Wanyerka	CSU	Yes	ET	Field school	Wanyerka 2008
33SU264		1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
33SU265	Edson Grist- mill and Sawmill foundation and retaining wall	1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
33SU266		1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		1995	L. Whitman	ASC	No	IN	Road relocation	Whitman et al. 1996
33SU267		1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		1996	B. Aument	ODOT	No	ET	Bridge replacement	Aument 1996
		2004	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Sewer	Bauermeister 2005
33SU268	Wolschleger Tract 109-101	1991	V. E. Noble	MWAC	Yes	IN	Structural removal	Noble 1991
		1995	C. Mustain	ASC	Yes	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		1996	B. Aument	ODOT	Yes	ET	Bridge replacement	Aument 1996
		2009	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2009
33SU269	Wise/ Boodey House and Trail Mix (Lot 60)	1995	C. Mustain	ASC	Yes	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		2007	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Cistern	Bauermeister 2007b
		2009	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2009

Table 1. Continued.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
33SU270	Boston General Store	1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		2004	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2005
33SU271		1995	C. Mustain	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Mustain et al. 1996
		1995	L. Whitman	ASC	No	IN	Road realignment	Whitman et al. 1996
33SU275		1995	L. Whitman	ASC	No	IN	Road realignment	Whitman et al. 1996
33SU276		1995	L. Whitman	ASC	No	IN	Road realignment	Whitman et al. 1996
33SU298	Boston Lots 12, 13	1995	F. Finney	CSU, IMA	No	IN, ET	Field school	Finney 1997
33SU412	Conger House	2004	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN, ET	Building rehabilitation	Bauermeister 2005
33SU417		2001	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Sewer	Bauermeister 2002a, 2002b
33SU419	Savacoal Barn	2001	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN, ET	Building rehabilitation	Bauermeister 2002b, 2011
33SU423	Savacoal House	2001	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Building rehabilitation	Bauermeister 2002b, 2011
		2002	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN, ET	Building rehabilitation	Bauermeister 2011
		2007	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	ET	Cistern	Bauermeister 2011
33SU481	Johnston-Rodhe Tract 118-77	2002	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Structural removal	Bauermeister 2002
		2008	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2008
		2009	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2009

Table 1. Continued.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
33SU481	Johnson Barn Tract 118-79	1986	A. Lee	CMNH	Yes	ET	Parking lot	Lee 1986
		1991	V. Noble	MWAC	Yes	IN	Structural removal	Noble 1991
		1991	J. Richner	MWAC	Yes	IN	Structural removal	Richner 1991
		2009	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	Yes	IN	Sewer project	Bauermeister 2009
	Boston General Store, Boston Village Lot 56	1985	D. S. Brose, S. Belovich	CMNH	No	ET	Planning/Field School	Richner 1996
	Boston General Store Lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	1991	J. Richner	MWAC	No	ET	Planning	Richner 1996
	Boston General Store Lots 51, 52, 53, 56?, 58, 61, 63	1993	J. Richner	MWAC	No	IN, ET	Planning	Richner 1997
	Boston General Store	1995	J. Richner	MWAC	No	ET	Planning	Richner and Volf 2002

Table 1. Continued.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
	Dover Property Tract 107-38	2000	J. Richner	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Richner 2000
	Giroski House Tract 118-78	2007	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Bauermeister 2009
	Johnson/ Bradley House Tract 107-37	1992	J. Richner	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Richner 1992
	Lindenberg House Tract 107-62	1991	V. E. Noble	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Noble 1991
		1993	J. Richner	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Richner 1993a
	Mackey House	1991	W. J. Hunt	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Hunt 1991
	Mathies House Tract 107-58	1991	V. E. Noble	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Noble 1991
	Ohio Turnpike Bridge	1997	L. Whitman	ASC	No	IN	Bridge replacement	Whitman and Randall 1997
	Schaedel House Tract 107-063	2003	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Bauermeister 2004

Table 1. Concluded.

Site Number	Site or Property Name	Year	Investigator	Organization	Within APE?	Project Methods	Project	Citation
	Schmidt House Tract 107-064	2003	A. Bauermeister	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Bauermeister 2004
	Shueren House Tract 107-59	1991	W. J. Hunt	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Hunt 1991
	Theil House Tract 107-41	1994	J. Richner	MWAC	No	IN	Structural removal	Richner 1994

Explanation:
APE - Area of Potential Effect
ASC - Archeological Services Consultants
CMNH - Cleveland Museum of Natural History
CSU - Cleveland State University
IMA - Institute for Minnesota Archeology
MWAC - Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service
NEOS - Northeast Ohio Survey
ODOT - Ohio Department of Transportation
ET - Evaluative Testing
IN - Inventory

Table 2. Ceramics from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience						Whiteware												Yellowware			
Horizontal	Vertical (cmbs)	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Terra Cotta	Black Transfer	Blue Transfer	Brown Transfer	Mulberry Transfer	Red Transfer	Colored Glaze	Decal	Edge Decorated	Flow Blue	Hand painted	Molded	Undecorated	Blue Glaze	Clear Glaze	Rockingham Glaze	Total
2007																					
ST 1	0-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 2	0-70	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	15
ST 3	0-80	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	10
ST 4	0-80	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
TU 1	0-10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1	10-20	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	14
TU 1	20-30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
TU 1	30-40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1	40-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
TU 1	50-60	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
TU 1	60-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		1	1	4	5	3	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	26	2	1	1	61
2009																					
South of ST 4	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
AT 2	0-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
AT 4	0-139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT 5	0-122	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
AT 6	0-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
AT 7	0-138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
ST 1	0-88	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	6
ST 2	0-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
ST 3	0-35	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	20
ST 4	0-70	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
ST 5	0-84	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	-	3	-	21
ST 6	0-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
TU 1	0-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TU 1	10-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
TU 1	20-30	8	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	4	-	40	-	5	1	77
TU 1	30-40	2	1	6	7*	2	2	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	34	-	3	1	65
TU 1	40-50	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	23
TU 2	0-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TU 2	10-20	-	-	1	1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	7
TU 2	20-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	15

Table 2. Concluded.

Provenience						Whiteware												Yellowware			
Horizontal	Vertical (cmbs)	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Terra Cotta	Black Transfer	Blue Transfer	Brown Transfer	Mulberry Transfer	Red Transfer	Colored Glaze	Decal	Edge Decorated	Flow Blue	Hand painted	Molded	Undecorated	Blue Glaze	Clear Glaze	Rockingham Glaze	Total
TU 2	30-40	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	1	11
TU 2	40-50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	16
TU 2	50-55	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
TU 2	0-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		15	2	14	8	4	24	1	1	9	-	1	3	11	7	2	175	-	15	8	296
Total		16	3	18	13	7	32	1	2	9	2	1	3	12	9	5	201	2	16	13	357

Explanation:
AT - Auger Test
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected.

Table 3. Domestic artifacts from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience														
Horizontal	Vertical	Bone	Bottle Cap Frag.	Curved Glass									Other	Total
				Amber	Aqua	Green	Hobnail	Milk	Molded	Solarized	Yellow	Colorless		
2007														
ST1	0-45cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST2	0-70cmbs	11	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	21
ST3	0-80cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1(1)	11
ST4	0-80cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
TU1	0-10cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1(2)	11
TU1	10-20cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	15
TU1	20-30cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	6
TU1	30-40cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TU1	40-50cmbs	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
TU1	50-60cmbs	2	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	15
TU1	60-70cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		20	7	-	8	1	-	6	1	-	-	49	2	94
2009														
South of ST4	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT2	0-80cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
AT4	0-139cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	13
AT5	0-122cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
AT6	0-21cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
AT7	0-138cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
ST1	0-88cmbs	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	14
ST2	0-25cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST3	0-35cmbs	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
ST4	0-70cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST5	0-84cmbs	3	-	-	8	1	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	20
ST6	0-27cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
TU1	0-10cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU1	10-20cmbs	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9
TU1	20-30cmbs	49	-	1	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	64	1(3)	133
TU1	30-40cmbs	47	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	39	-	102

Table 3. Concluded.

Provenience													
Horizontal	Vertical	Bone	Bottle Cap Frag.	Curved Glass								Other	Total
				Amber	Aqua	Green	Hobnail	Milk	Molded	Solarized	Yellow	Colorless		
TU1	40-50cmbs	10	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	44
TU2	0-10cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU2	10-20cmbs	1	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	20	2(4)	34
TU2	20-30cmbs	1	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1(4)	21
TU2	30-40cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	14
TU2	40-50cmbs	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	24
TU2	50-55cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU2	0-58cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		140	15	3	77	5	1	7	3	4	1	194	4	454
Total		160	22	3	85	6	1	13	4	4	1	243	6	548

Explanation:
(1) aluminum foil
(2) plastic fork tine
(3) brass kettle lug
(4) Pepsi-Cola bottle fragment

AT - Auger Test
ST - Shovel Test
TU - TestUnit

Table 4. Architectural artifacts from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience										
		Brick	Drain Tile	Flat Glass	Nail				Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical				Cut	Unknown	Wire	Wrought		
2007										
ST 1	0-45 cmbs	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	4(1)	21
ST 2	0-70 cmbs	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	8
ST 3	0-80 cmbs	19	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	31
ST 4	0-80 cmbs	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	2	-	3	5	-	14	-	-	24
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	14	-	18	-	-	11	-	1(2)	44
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	9
TU 1	50-60 cmbs	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
TU 1	60-70 cmbs	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	11
Subtotal		56	-	58	17	-	27	-	5	163
2009										
AT 2	0-80 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
AT 4	0-139 cmbs	-	1*	-	-	-	2*	-	-	3
AT 5	0-122 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
AT 7	0-138 cmbs	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 1	0-88 cmbs	-	-	2	2	-	1*	-	-	5
ST 2	0-25 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-35 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 4	0-70 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	1*	-	-	4
ST 5	0-84 cmbs	-	-	17	1	-	1*	1	-	20
ST 6	0-27 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1*	-	-	2
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	2*	13*	6	-	5*	5*	-	-	31
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	16*	-	46	9	16*	63*	-	-	150
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	85*	4*	44	17	51*	19*	-	1(3)	221
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	25*	-	10	2	21*	-	-	-	58
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	2*	2*	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	12	-	-	8*	-	-	20
TU 2	20-30 cmbs	1*	-	4	-	-	6*	-	-	11

Table 4. Concluded.

Provenience										
		Brick	Drain Tile	Flat Glass	Nail				Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical				Cut	Unknown	Wire	Wrought		
TU 2	30-40 cmbs	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 2	40-50 cmbs	-	-	5	-	3*	-	-	-	8
TU 2	50-55 cmbs	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal		131	20	172	32	96	108	1	1	561
Total		187	20	230	49	96	135	1	6	724

Explanation:
(1) plaster fragment
(2) screw eye
(3) screw

AT - Auger Test
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected.

Table 5. Personal artifacts from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience													
			Pipe Fragment			Button							
Horizontal	Vertical	Celluloid Comb	Stem	Bowl	Porcelain Doll Frag.	Bone	Ferrous	Glass	Non-Ferrous	Rubber	Shell	Other	Total
2007													
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3(2)	5
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	1
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
TU 1	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	7	10
2009													
AT 4	0-139 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1
AT 7	0-138 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 5	0-84 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	1
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1(8)	8
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	3
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(10)	4
TU 2	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	2
TU 2	40-50 cmbs	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal		2	10	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	8	29
Total		2	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	39

Explanation:
(1) penny, rivet fragment
(2) pencil ferule, rubber toy wheel, brass clothing fastener
(3) brass turtle pin
(4) chalk fragment
(5) brass key
(6) aluminum eyelette
(7) ferrous metal file
(8) brass rivet
(9) glass perfume applicator
(10) cloth strap with rivet, decorative brass pin

AT - Auger Test
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected.

Table 6. Miscellaneous artifacts from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience							
Horizontal	Vertical	Metal Fragment			Shell	Other	Total
		Ferrous	Lead	Non-Ferrous			
2007							
ST 2	0-70 cmbs	14	-	-	-	-	14
ST 3	0-80 cmbs	1	-	-	5		6
ST 4	0-80 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	3
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	11	1	1	2	1(1)	16
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	7	-	7
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	5	-	-	1	-	6
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	4		4
TU 1	50-60 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	5
TU 1	60-70 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	5
Subtotal		44	1	1	19	1	66
2009							
AT 11	0-63 cmbs	1*	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 6	0-27 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	1*	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	2	1	-	1	1(2)	5
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	12*	-	-	-	3(3)	15
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	1*	-	-	-	2(4)	3
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	1*	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2(5)	3
Subtotal		19	1	-	3	8	31
Total		63	2	1	22	9	97

Explanation:
(1) worked mica bar
(2) brass washer
(3) lead plug with brass washer, lead ring, lid insert/bottle closure
(4) spring fragment
(5) brass wire fragment, slate pencil

AT - Auger Test
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected

Table 7. Auger Test Results from the Boodey House (33SU269).

Provenience		
Horizontal	**Vertical (cmbs)**	**Content**
AT 1	0-25	brown loam
	25-58	red-brown to very dark red-brown loam with cinders
	58-89	friable red and black sandy loam, dense coal and cinders
AT 2	0-19	brown loam
	19-62	yellow-brown to orange-brown silty clay
	62-72	orange silty clay with coal and then gravel
AT 3	0-25	brown loam
	25-33	brown loam grading to yellow-brown silty clay
	33-51	yellow-brown clay mottled with brown clay
	51-59	yellow-brown sandy clay
	59-111	yellow-brown sandy clay mottled with gray-brown clay
	111-133	red sandy clay with coal and cinders turning to red and black friable sand
AT 4	0-12	brown loam
	12-29	very dark brown silty clay loam
	29-39	brown loam
	39-46	brown loam and yellow-brown silty clay
	46-85	mottled yellow-brown silty clay and brown clay
	85-117	orange silty clay mottled with gray clay
	117-127	gray-brown clay mottled with orange silty clay
	127-139	coarse black sand with burned materials and mottled with brown clay and orange silty clay
AT 5	0-43	brown loam
	43-101	yellow-brown silty clay
	101-112	brown clay
	112-122	orange-brown clay
AT 6	0-21	dark brown clay loam, large rock at 21 cms
AT 7	0-60	very dark brown clay loam
	60-84	reddish-brown clay
	84-130	yellow-brown silty clay
	130-138	brown clay with red sand
AT 8	0-25	brown loam
	25-32	dark brown loam with coal and cinders
	32-43	coarse red and black friable sand with coal and cinders
AT 9	0-18	brown loam
		impenetrable dense gravel
AT 10	0-12	brown loam
	12-19	brown loam and gravel
	19-39	brown loam with cinders
	39-46	brown loam
	54-135	reddish-brown clay loam
		yellow, orange, and brown silty clay
AT 11	0-12	brown loam
	12-26	brown loam with gravel
	26-63	brown to dark brown loam with coal and cinders

Table 8. Domestic artifacts from Trail Mix (33SU269).

Provenience																			
Horizontal	Vertical (cmbs)	Bone	Curved Glass							Porcelain	Stoneware	Terra Cotta	Whiteware				Yellowware	Other	Total
			Amber	Aqua	Cobalt	Green	Milk	Solarized	Colorless				Blue Transfer	Colored Enamel	Hand-painted	Undecorated	Clear Glaze		
ST 1	0-44	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
ST 2	0-49	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	5
ST 3	0-63	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	62*	-	-	-	14	-	4(2)	91
ST 7	0-53	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TU 1	0-10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	16
TU 1	10-20	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	12
TU 1	20-30	29	-	8	-	-	-	1	13	-	1	-	1	-	3	8	-	-	64
TU 1	30-40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	15
Total		32	3	12	1	3	1	3	50	2	3	62	2	2	4	35	1	6	222

Explanation:
(1) spoon fragment
(2) bakelite cap fragment

ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected

Table 9. Architectural artifacts from Trail Mix (33SU269).

Provenience									
		Brick	Flat Glass	Nail			Drain Tile	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical			Cut	Unknown	Wire			
ST 1	0-44 cmbs	1*	2	-	1*	-	-	-	4
ST 2	0-49 cmbs	-	-	1	2*	-	1*	-	4
ST 3	0-63 cmbs	-	6	-	6*	-	-	-	12
ST 7	0-53 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	1*	-	4
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	2*	2*	-	3(1)	7
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	15	3	39*	27*	-	1(2)	85
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	-	4	2	9*	9*	-	-	24
Total		1	34	6	59	38	2	4	144

Explanation:
(1) 1-x-1-cm ceramic tile
(2) plaster fragment with embedded brass tack

ST Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected

Table 10. Personal artifacts from Trail Mix (33SU269).

Provenience			
Horizontal	**Vertical**	**Other**	**Total**
ST 2	0-49 cmbs	1 carbon rod (pencil lead?)	1
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	1 clay marble	1
Total			2

Explanation:
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit

Table 11. Miscellaneous artifacts from Trail Mix (33SU269).

Provenience					
Horizontal	**Vertical**	**Lithic Shatter**	**Ferrous Metal Fragment**	**Other**	**Total**
ST 1	0-44 cmbs	-	-	1(1)	1
ST 3	0-63 cmbs	-	1*	-	1
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	3*	-	3
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	1
Total		1	4	1	6

Explanation:
(1) brass wire fragment
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* - Noted, but not collected.

Table 12. Artifacts from the Wolschleger lot (33SU268).

Provenience																					
		Prehistoric		Historic																	
Horizontal	Vertical (cmbs)					Curved Glass					Nail			Pipe Frag			Whiteware					
		Core	Shatter	Bone	Brick	Colorless	Amber	Aqua	Flat Glass	Ferrous Metal Frag	Cut	Wire	Unknown	Juncture	Shell	Stoneware	Undecorated	Blue Transfer	Brown Transfer	Flow Blue	Hand-painted	Total
ST 1	0-62	-		4	20	1	-	4	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	39
ST 2	0-40	1		-	-	3	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
ST 3	0-60	-		1	-	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	1	2	-	28
ST 4	0-32	-		1	1	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	15
Total		1		6	21	14	1	14	13	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	1	2	2	96

Explanation:
ST - Shovel Test

Table 13. Artifacts from the Johnson Barn area (33SU481).

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
1986	Backdirt pile		Prehistoric	2	Debitage	2 pieces of flint debitage.
	Backdirt pile		Personal	1	Marble	1 complete clay marble.
	North backdirt pile		Architectural	3	Brick Fragment	3 common brick fragments.
	North backdirt pile		Architectural	2	Cut Nail Fragment	2 ferrous metal cut nail fragments. There are now three pieces instead of two since the original date of cataloging.
	North backdirt pile		Architectural	1	Drainpipe	1 piece of redware drainpipe.
	North backdirt pile		Architectural	3	Flat Glass	3 pieces of flat glass. Window glass.
	North backdirt pile		Architectural	18	Shingle Fragment	18 pieces of roofing shingle.
	North backdirt pile		Miscellaneous	3	Coal	3 pieces of coal.
	North backdirt pile		Domestic	1	Stoneware	1 piece of slip decorated stoneware.
	North backdirt pile		Miscellaneous	3	Cinder	3 pieces of cinder.
	South backdirt pile		Architectural	4	Brick Fragment	4 common brick fragments.
	South backdirt pile		Miscellaneous	4	Coal	4 pieces of coal.
	South backdirt pile		Domestic	1	Mollusk Shell Fragment	1 mollusk shell fragment.
	South backdirt pile		Miscellaneous	5	Cinder	5 pieces of cinder.
	South backdirt pile		Prehistoric	1	Debitage	1 piece of flint debitage.
	Surface		Architectural	7	Brick Fragment	7 common brick fragments.
	Surface		Architectural	1	Drainpipe	1 piece of stoneware? drainpipe. Earthenware or redware?

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Surface		Architectural	1	Dressed Mudstone	1 piece of dressed mudstone.
	Surface		Architectural	2	Firebrick	2 pieces of firebrick.
	Surface		Architectural	5	Flat Glass	5 pieces of window glass.
	Surface		Architectural	3	Nail Fragment	3 ferrous metal nail fragments.
	Surface		Domestic	1	Bottle Glass	1 colorless bottle glass finish.
	Surface		Domestic	3	Bottle Glass	3 amber bottle glass base sherds. Base reads "N 5/49." The three pieces fit together.
	Surface		Domestic	9	Bottle Glass	9 pieces of bottle glass including finish, body, and base fragments. There are colorless, aqua, and milk glass pieces.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	13	Coal	13 pieces of coal.
	Surface		Domestic	1	Mollusk Shell Fragment	1 mollusk shell fragment.
	Surface		Domestic	11	Stoneware	11 pieces of slip decorated stoneware. Includes rim, base, and body sherds.
	Surface		Domestic	10	Whiteware	10 whiteware rim, body, and base sherds. Five rim sherds including one edge decorated, one annularware one, and one with a molded design. Three base sherds including one with a possible blue transfer print design; and two body sherds.
	Surface		Domestic	3	Bone Fragment	3 unidentified mammal bone fragments.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	7	Cinder	7 pieces of cinder.
	Surface		Prehistoric	1	Debitage	1 piece of flint debitage.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	1	Graphite	1 graphite fragment.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	1	Plastic Fragment	1 piece of plastic.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	1	Unmodified Stone	1 unmodified stone. This piece was originally i.d. as porcelain.
	Surface		Miscellaneous	1	Washer	1 complete ferrous metal washer. Corroded.
	Test Unit 1	Level 1, 0-19 cmbs	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	8	Brick Fragment	8 brick fragments. Common and firebrick.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	33	Cut Nail	33 ferrous metal cut nails and nail fragments. Most are complete.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	2	Electrical Insulator Fragment	2 electrical insulator fragments. One is from a household and one is from a telegraph.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 2.4mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 2.15mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 2.0mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 1.25mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.35mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	3	Flat Glass	3 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.6mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	7	Flat Glass	7 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.1mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	8	Flat Glass	8 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.3mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	14	Flat Glass	14 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.45mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	20	Flat Glass	20 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.2mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	44	Flat Glass	44 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.0mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Mesh	1 small piece of galvanized metal mesh.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	3	Paint Fragment	3 paint fragments.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	12	Plate Glass	12 pieces of plate glass measuring 3.2mm thick.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	1	Rolled Sheet Metal	1 piece of rolled sheet metal.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	6	Shingle Fragment	6 shingle fragments.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Architectural	17	Wire Nail	17 complete ferrous metal wire nails.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	5	Bottle Glass	5 pieces of colorless bottle glass.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	1	Coach Screw	1 complete ferrous metal coach screw.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	4	Coal	4 pieces of coal.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	3	Whiteware	3 whiteware body sherds. One is decorated with an annular design and one piece looks like it has been burned and is a possible flow blue design.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	2	Battery Terminal	2 ferrous metal and lead battery terminals.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	30	Bone Fragment	30 assorted, unidentified bird bone fragments.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	247	Bone Fragment	247 unidentified mammal bone fragments.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	7	Cinder	7 cinder fragments.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	Fence Staple	1 complete ferrous metal fence staple.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	2	Ferrous Metal Scrap	2 pieces of ferrous metal scrap. Since the date these were originally cataloged they have corroded and broken into seven pieces.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	File	1 ferrous metal file fragment. Corroded.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	1	Hickory Nutshell	1 half of a Hickory nutshell.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	Identification Plate	1 bronze? identification plate. The plate reads "...1939.../... UM..."
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	10	Sandstone	10 pieces of sandstone.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	8	Stone	8 pieces of stone.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	Valve Stem	1 chrome valve stem.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Domestic	1	Walnut Shell Fragment	1 walnut shell fragment.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Miscellaneous	9	Wood	9 pieces of unidentified wood.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	1	Bullet	1 complete, fired .45 bullet.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	2	Button	2 pieces of possibly the same button. General shank button?
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	3	Button	3 complete, 4-hole, milk glass buttons one measuring 18 lignes and the other two measuring slightly less than 18 lignes.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	4	Lamp Chimney Glass	4 pieces of lamp chimney glass.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	6	Lamp Chimney Glass	6 pieces of lamp chimney glass measuring .5mm thick.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	3	Rivet Shank Button	3 complete, ferrous and non-ferrous metal rivet shank buttons.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	1	Slate Pencil	1 slate pencil fragment.
	Test Unit 1-East	Level 1	Personal	1	Toy Handle	1 porcelain handle probably from a child's tea set.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	8	Brick Fragment	8 common orange brick fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	3	Concrete	3 pieces of concrete.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	1	Cut Nail	1 corroded, complete ferrous metal cut nail.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 0.9mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.35mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.8mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 2.0mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	4	Flat Glass	4 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.25mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	4	Flat Glass	4 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.7mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	5	Flat Glass	5 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.4mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	5	Flat Glass	5 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.9mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	11	Flat Glass	11 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.45mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	11	Flat Glass	11 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.6mm thick. Window glass.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	12	Flat Glass	12 pieces of flat glass measuring 0.7mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	17	Flat Glass	17 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.3mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	25	Flat Glass	25 pieces of flat glass measuring 0.8mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	42	Flat Glass	42 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.2mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	49	Flat Glass	49 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.0mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	7	Paint Fragment	7 pieces of paint.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	2	Shingle Fragment	2 roofing shingle fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Architectural	8	Wire Nail	8 complete ferrous metal wire nails.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	45	Bottle Glass	45 pieces of assorted bottle glass including a colorless finish.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	16	Charcoal	16 pieces of charcoal.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	7	Coal	7 pieces of coal.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	1	Mollusk Shell Fragment	1 sample of mollusk shell.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	3	Redware	3 redware or possibly terra-cotta sherds. One is slip decorated and one appears to have been burned.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	29	Whiteware	29 whiteware sherds including rim, base, and body sherds. Blue transfer print design and possibly flow blue. Many of the pieces have been refitted with glue.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	33	Whiteware --Porcelain	33 whiteware and porcelain rim, body, and base sherds. One rim sherd has an annular design. Two pieces have been refitted with glue.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	7	Yellowware	7 Rockingham glazed yellowware rim, and body sherds. Two of the pieces refit. One sherd has a provenience written on it that reads TU 1-E instead of TU 1-W.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	9	Yellowware	9 pieces of clear glazed yellowware.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	11	Yellowware --Redware --Stoneware	3 yellowware body sherds, 4 slip decorated redware sherds, two of which fit together, and 4 slip decorated stoneware sherds.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	Bark	1 piece of bark.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	2	Bone Fragment	2 mammal rib bone fragments with saw marks. Butchered.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	3	Bone Fragment	3 unidentified bird bone fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Domestic	188	Bone Fragment --Tooth Fragment	188 unidentified bone and tooth fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	7	Cinder	7 cinder fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Prehistoric	4	Debitage	4 pieces of flint debitage.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	3	Melted Glass	3 pieces of melted glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	1	Plastic Strip	1 dark colored plastic strip.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Prehistoric	1	Retouched Flake	1 retouched flint flake.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Miscellaneous	13	Stone	13 pieces of stone including granite, mudstone, and chert.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Prehistoric	2	Utilized Flake	2 utilized flint flakes.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Personal	1	Button	1 ornamental black glass button? Faceted.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Personal	1	Felt	1 piece of felt.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Personal	3	Lamp Chimney Glass	3 pieces of lamp chimney glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Personal	1	Slate Pencil	1 slate pencil fragment.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 1	Personal	4	Tobacco Pipe Fragment	4 pieces of tobacco pipe including one pipe bowl fragment, and three pipestem fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 0.9mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass measuring 1.0mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.2mm thick. Window glass.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.4mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 1.9mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Architectural	2	Flat Glass	2 pieces of flat glass measuring 2.4mm thick. Window glass.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Domestic	17	Bone Fragment --Tooth Fragment	17 unidentified mammal bone and tooth fragments.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Prehistoric	34	Debitage	34 pieces of flint debitage.
	Test Unit 1-West	Level 2	Miscellaneous	2	Sandstone	2 pieces of sandstone.
	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Domestic	1	Bottle Glass	1 colorless bottle glass body sherd.
	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Miscellaneous	14	Coal	14 pieces of coal.
	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Domestic	1	Redware	1 piece of possible redware.
	Test Unit 3		Architectural	3	Brick Fragment	3 common brick fragments.
	Test Unit 3		Miscellaneous	4	Coal	4 pieces of coal.
	Test Unit 3		Miscellaneous	19	Cinder	19 pieces of cinder.
	Trench 1	Cleaning along south wall in east corner	Architectural	2	Brick Fragment	2 common brick fragments.
	Trench 1	Cleaning along south wall in east corner	Domestic	1	Yellowware	1 probable piece of yellowware with Rockingham glaze. Originally i.d. as stoneware.
	Trench 1	Cleaning along south wall in east corner	Miscellaneous	6	Cinder	6 pieces of cinder.

Table 13. Continued.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	Trench 1	Cleaning along south wall in east corner	Prehistoric	1	Debitage	1 piece of flint debitage.
	Trench 1	Cleaning along south wall in east corner	Miscellaneous	1	Sandstone	1 piece of sandstone.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Architectural	4	Brick Fragment	4 common brick fragments.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Architectural	3	Cut Nail Fragment	3 ferrous metal cut nail fragments.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Architectural	1	Flat Glass	1 piece of flat glass. Window glass.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Domestic	1	Bottle Glass	1 piece of colorless bottle glass. Body sherd.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Miscellaneous	7	Coal	7 pieces of coal.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 undecorated porcelain rim sherd.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Domestic	2	Sanitary Can Fragment	2 ferrous metal pieces of an opener type sanitary can. Corroded.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Domestic	2	Whiteware	2 undecorated whiteware sherds. One body sherd and one looks like a possible base sherd.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Miscellaneous	1	Cinder	1 piece of cinder.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Prehistoric	2	Debitage	2 pieces of flint debitage.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Personal	1	Seed Bead	1 complete, cylindrical, red glass seed bead. There doesn't appear to be a hole through the bead.
	Trench 2	Shovel shave	Personal	1	Tobacco Pipe Bowl Fragment	1 tobacco pipe bowl fragment.

Table 13. Concluded.

Year	Provenience		Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Horizontal	Vertical				
	West profile		Prehistoric	1	Flake	1 flint flake.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	35	Tableware	35 fragments of plain whiteware, blue transfer print, blue edge trip, and green banded whiteware.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	8	Crockery, Stoneware	8 fragments of assorted plain, brown crock; Bristol exterior and Albany interior.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	4	Crockery, Stoneware	4 fragments of assorted, plain, brown crock.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	2	Crockery, Stoneware	2 fragments: rim, molded, unglazed crock.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	4	Crockery, Stoneware	4 fragments of assorted, plain, clear glazed crock.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	3	Crockery, Stoneware	3 fragments of assorted, plain, cream glazed crock; Bristol slip exterior and Albany slip interior.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	10	Crockery, Stoneware	10 assorted vessel parts and glazes.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	2	Crockery, Stoneware	2 base fragments, plain, brown crock.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	3	Crockery, Stoneware	3 fragments of assorted, plain, clear glazed crock; salt glaze exterior and Albany interior.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Miscellaneous	1	Coal	1 piece of coal.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Personal	1	Marble	1 complete clay marble.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Prehistoric	3	Lithic	3 assorted lithic objects, including a complete side-notched projectile point and 2 pieces of debitage.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Architectural	1	Shingle	1 slate roofing shingle.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Architectural	8	Flat glass	8 fragments of flat glass.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Domestic	13	Bottle glass	13 assorted bottle glass fragments, multiple vessel parts and colors.
	Bladed topsoil	Surface	Unknown	14	Ferrous Metal	14 fragments of assorted ferrous metal.
				1548		

Table 14. Artifacts from the Johnston-Rodhe Property (33SU481).

Provenience		Prehistoric	Historic						
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	Glass	Metal	Porcelain	Stoneware	Whiteware	Other	Total
2002									
ST 1	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
ST 2	0-66 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 3	0-66 cmbs	-	13	2(2)	-	1	5	4(3)	25
ST 6	0-50 cmbs	-	3	1(2)	1	-	-	1(4)	6
ST 7	0-42 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	2	2(5)	6
Subtotal		-	18	3	1	1	8	8	39
2008									
ST 2	0-17 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 4	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Subtotal		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
2009									
ST 1	0-55 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	2	1(5)	6
ST 2	0-55 cmbs	-	1	-	-	1	1	9(5)	12
ST 3	0-51 cmbs	-	7	-	-	1	7	1(5)	16
ST 6	0-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(6)	2
ST 7	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Subtotal		-	12	-	-	2	11	12	37
Total		1	30	3	1	3	20	20	78

Explanation:
(1) toy car
(2) nail fragment
(3) 1 quartz, 2 bone, 1 plastic
(4) .22 caliber cartridge case
(5) bone
(6) terra cotta fragment
ST - Shovel Test

Table 15. Artifacts from the Barnhart House (33SU456).

Year	Provenience	Group	Ct.	Object	Description
2007	Kitchen Exterior	Personal	1	Button	1 bone button
	Kitchen Exterior	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 pink glazed porcelain fragment
	Kitchen Exterior	Domestic	1	Whiteware	1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	Kitchen Interior	Domestic	1	Yellow ware	1 yellowware fragment
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	5	Button	5 milk glass buttons
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	3	Button	3 shell buttons
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Chandelier tassel	1 colorless and faceted chandelier tassel
	Kitchen Subfloor	Fuel/Energy	2	Coal	2 pieces of coal
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	4	Curved glass	4 aqua curved glass sherds: 2 bottle finishes, 1 stopper, 1 body sherd
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	2	Curved glass	2 colorless panel bottle sherds
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Curved glass	1 colorless and gilded curved glass sherd
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	31	Curved glass	31 colorless curved glass: 2 bottle finishes, 1 bottle base ("…LL MEAS…"), 1 lid sherd, 1 handle sherd, 26 body sherds; 4 minimum vessels: 2 cups, 2 plates
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	1	Doll head / torso	1 complete doll head and torso, numbered "285/2"
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	2	Eggshell	2 eggshell fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Fish bone	1 unidentified fish bone
	Kitchen Subfloor	Prehistoric	2	Debitage	2 chert flakes
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Lamp glass	1 colorless lamp glass sherd
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	2	Lapel pin	2 lapel pins: 1 blue (bird?) and 1 crescent w/ shamrock
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	5	Milk glass	5 milk glass sherds, including 4 jar lid liner sherds
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	2	Penny	2 pennies, dated 1912 and 192_
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 undecorated porcelain fragment
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 hand-painted porcelain fragment
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	2	Porcelain	2 gilded porcelain fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 molded and glazed porcelain fragment
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	1	Porcelain	1 molded and hand-painted porcelain fragment
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	3	Porcelain	3 molded porcelain fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Prehistoric	1	Shatter	1 quartz shatter
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	5	Shell	5 mussel shell fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	3	Stoneware	3 stoneware fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	1	Thimble	1 thimble
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	3	Tobacco pipestem	3 tobacco pipestems

Table 15. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Kitchen Subfloor	Personal	3	Toothbrush fragment	3 wooden toothbrush fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	14	Whiteware	14 undecorated whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	10	Whiteware	10 decal decorated whiteware fragments: 3 minimum vessels
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	5	Whiteware	5 gilded whiteware fragments: 3 molded rims, 1 maker's mark, 1' ring
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	4	Whiteware	4 molded whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Subfloor	Domestic	37	Whiteware	37 blue transfer print whiteware fragments: 2 minimum vessels; 21 pieces articulate (not all together); "Abbey" by Petrus Regout and Co., Maastrict, Made in Holland
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	3	Bone fragment	3 unidentified bone fragments
	No Provenience	Domestic	1	Bottle	1 colorless bottle, fully machined: embossed with "PINT" and "FULL MEASURE"
	No Provenience	Domestic	2	Curved glass	2 colorless drinking glass sherds
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Unknown	1	Fused glass	1 green fused glass sherd
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Personal	4	Marble	4 blue and white glass marble fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	1	Milk glass	1 milk glass lip sherd
	No Provenience	Prehistoric	1	Nutting stone	1 nutting stone
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Architectural	2	Porcelain	2 porcelain insulator fragments
	No Provenience	Domestic	2	Stoneware	2 stoneware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	1	Tin cup	1 tin(?) cup, "Ovaltine" on bottom (zinc metal?)
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Unknown	1	Unidenfied lead/brass	1 lead and brass object
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	10	Whiteware	10 undecorated whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	2	Whiteware	2 blue transfer print whiteware fragments: "Marino" by George Phillips, Thomas Phillips, and Thomas Godwin, 1834-1854 (Williams 1978)

Table 15. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Group	Ct.	Object	Description
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	1	Whiteware	1 hand-painted whiteware fragment
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	19	Whiteware	19 undecorated whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	2	Whiteware	2 blue transfer print whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	2	Whiteware	2 green transfer print whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	1	Whiteware	1 molded and hand-painted whiteware fragment
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	1	Whiteware	1 annular and gilded whiteware fragment
	Kitchen Drain Trench	Domestic	2	Whiteware	2 dark blue whiteware fragments
	Kitchen Drain Trench, "Y" intersection	Prehistoric	1	Projectile point	1 chert projectile point: weight = 3.5g, likely Upper Mercer chert
	Kitchen, Under Floorboards	Domestic	1	Bottle	1 colorless glass bottle, fully machined, embossed with "HALF PINT" and "FULL MEASURE" on one side, "B" embossed near base on opposite side

Table 16. Artifacts from the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99).

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
1979, 1980														
U I-2	Level 1	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Garden	surface	-	-	-	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1(3)	5
U VI-1 PZ		6?	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
U VI-2	Level 1, plowzone surface to 36 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U VI-3		2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
														-
U VI-4	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(4)	5
U V-1	Unknown level	-	-	-	2(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
U V-2 PZ		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	3
U V-3	Level 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U V-2	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U V-3	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U VI-1	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U VI-2	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U VI-3	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U VI-4	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U I-2	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U V-1	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1

Table 16. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
U V-2	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
U VI-3	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
Subtotal		12	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25	51
1993														
ST 1	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 5	0-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 6	0-18 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 7	0-23 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 11	0-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 14	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 15	0-26 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 19	0-34 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 20	0-33 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 22	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 23	0-36 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 26	0-28 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 28	0-25 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 29	0-23 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
ST 30	0-27 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 32	0-28 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 33	0-27 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 34	0-27 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35	0-25 cmbs	-	-	-	1(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 37	0-23 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 39	0-26 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	3
ST 41	0-26 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 42	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 43	0-21 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45	0-25 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 49	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 16. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
Subtotal		43	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	53
1995														
ST 1	0-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
ST 2	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-27 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 4	0-38 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 5	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	1(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 6	0-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 9	0-37 cmbs	4	-	-	1(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 10	0-38 cmbs	4	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Subtotal		25	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	32
TU 1	Level 2, 10-20 cmbs	91	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
	Level 3, 20-30 cmbs	28	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
TU 2	Level 2, 10-20 cmbs	118	-	1	1(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
	Level 3, 20-30 cmbs	32	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
TU 3	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Level 2, 10-20 cmbs	53	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	Level 3	18	-	2	2(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22

Table 16. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
Subtotal		353	2	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376
TU 3, Feature 1		28	-	6	5(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Subtotal		28	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
1998														
ST 125N 110W	0-38 cmbs	1	-	-	1(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 130N 125W	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 145N 155W	0-36 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 155N 125W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 155N 140W	0-65 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 155N 155W	0-31 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 158.5N 200W	0-47 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
ST 160N 185W	0-54 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 170N 125W	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1(17)*	6
ST 170N 140W	0-51 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	2(18)*	7
ST 170N 155W	0-48 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 170N 170W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	3*	-	-	1	2	-	1(19)	8
ST 170N 185W	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	1(10)	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 170N 200W	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	1(10)	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 182N 155W	0-38 cmbs	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(20)	6
ST 185N 95W	0-25 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(17)*	3
ST 185N 110W	0-48 cmbs	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	35
ST 185N 125W	0-36 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2*	5*	1	-	-	-	-	1(21)	9
ST 185N 170W	0-43 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 185N 185W	0-47 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	7*	-	-	-	1	-	1(22)	14
ST 185N 200W	0-76 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 186N 140W	0-45 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
ST 190.5N 140W	0-70 cmbs	3	-	-	-	12	3*	-	-	-	1	-	1(9)*	20
ST 200N 155W	0-45 cmbs	2	-	-	-	4	2*	-	-	1	1	-	-	10
ST 200N 170W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 200N 185W	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table 16. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
ST 200N 215W	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 205N 110W	0-52 cmbs	3	-	-	2(10)	10	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
ST 215N 56W	0-26 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 215N 95W	0-40 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 215N 110W	0-52 cmbs	5	-	-	1(10)	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 215N 125W	0-50 cmbs	4	-	-	-	9	1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
ST 215N 170W	0-43 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 215N 185W	0-45 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 215N 212W	0-45 cmbs	2	-	-	1(10)	1	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 230N 80W	0-30 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	1*	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 230N 95W	0-44 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(23)	3
ST 230N 110W	0-45 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 230N 125W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 230N 140W	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	1(24)*	3
ST 230N 155W	0-40 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 230N 170W	0-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
ST 230N 212W	0-60 cmbs	3	-	-	1(10)	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	3(25)	8
ST 245N 110W	0-53 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 245N 125W	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	2(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 245N 140W	0-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 245N 170W	0-43 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	1*	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
ST 245N 185W	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(26)*	3
ST 255N 110W	0-47 cmbs	3	-	-	3(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 260N 70W	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 260N 80W	0-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 260N 95W	0-40 cmbs	6	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 260N 185W	0-55 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Subtotal		114	-	-	14	87	33	3	10	3	13	1	16	294
2001														
ST R1	0-24 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST R2	0-56 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

Table 16. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
ST R5	0-48 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST R7	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
2004														
ST A1	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST A2	0-45 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(17)	4
ST A3	0-50 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST A4	0-30 cmbs	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST A5	0-44 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST B3	0-50 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST B4	0-55 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST B5	0-37 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST B6	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C1	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST C2	0-36 cmbs	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST C3	0-53 cmbs	2	2	-	2(27)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST C4	0-55 cmbs	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST C6	0-44 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
ST D1	0-36 cmbs	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST D2	0-40 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST D4	0-30 cmbs	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST D5	0-37 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Table 16. Concluded.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic								Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Redware	Stoneware	Whiteware	Yellowware	Other	
ST D6	0-47 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal		32	26	-	2	5	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	72
2006														
ST A1	0-40 cmbs	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST A2	0-35 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST B3	0-36 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST B4	0-37 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C5	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total		616	36	25	35	95	37	5	10	4	26	1	43	933

Explanation:
(1) cobble
(2) retouched flake
(3) rubber hose fragment
(4) 1 ferrous metal object, 2 cinders, 2 coal
(5) 1 fossil, 1 angular rock
(6) 1 ferrous metal object
(7) soil sample
(8) banded slate biface
(9) unidentified ferrous metal object
(10) slate
(11) hammerstone
(12) tested cobble
(13) drill point
(14) 1 scraper, 1 worked slate fragment
(15) 1 pitted stone, 2 red ochre, 1 drill, 1 burned mudstone
(16) chert biface
(17) plastic
(18) light bulb fragment
(19) bolt
(20) glass slag
(21) .22 caliber shell
(22) button
(23) bottle finish
(24) iron ring
(25) bone
(26) staple
(27) core

ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit
* Noted, but not collected.

Table 17. Artifacts from the Clayton Stanford Property (33SU105).

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Red-ware	Stone-ware	White-ware	Other	
1979, 1980													
Unknown	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
U I-1	Level 1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3(2)	8
U II-1	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Backdirt		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10
U I-2, pothole	Level 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7
U III-1	Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2(3)	8
U III-2	Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
U IV-1	Level 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(4)	4
U V-1	Level 2	-	-	-	2(5)	2	-	-	-	-	4	2(6)	10
U V-2	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4(7)	6
U VI-1	Level 1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2(8)	5
U VII-1	Level 1	1	2(?)	-	1(9)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
U VIII-1	Level 1	1	3	-	4(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(11)	14
U VIII-2	Level 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(12)	5
U IV-1, Feature 1	Level 2, 58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(13)	1
U IV-1, Feature 1	Level 2, 50-53 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(13)	1
Subtotal		18	8	-	7	3	-	-	-	2	34	25	97
1993													
ST 1	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	1(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 2	0-70 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
ST 3	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 4	0-35 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2(4)	8
ST 5	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(15)	2
ST 7	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 8	0-32 cmbs	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	8
ST 9	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
ST 10	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Table 17. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Red-ware	Stone-ware	White-ware	Other	
ST 11	0-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2(4)	8
ST 12	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 13	0-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1(4)	6
ST 14	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	3(16)	11
ST 15	0-40 cmbs	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	12
ST 16	0-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	8
ST 17	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 18	0-41 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 19	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(4)	2
ST 20	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
ST 22	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
ST 27	0-32 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4(17)	9
ST 28	0-65 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	5(18)	14
ST 29	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2(19)	5
ST 30	0-44 cmbs	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	3(20)	18
ST 31	0-35 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
ST 32	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 33	0-39 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	3
ST 34	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	5
ST 39		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(21)	4
ST 40		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 41		1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	4(22)	11
ST 42		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(23)	1
ST 43		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(4)	3
ST 44		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1(24)	4
ST 49	0-35 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	8	-	13
ST 50	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1(23)	4
ST 51	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(25)	2
ST 52	0-25 cmbs	1	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
ST 53		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3

Table 17. Concluded.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass	Nail	Porcelain	Red-ware	Stone-ware	White-ware	Other	
Subtotal		51	2	1	1	24	2	2	4	1	74	37	199
Trench West façade of house	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(26)	3
Disturbance	Surface	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Test Trench	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Subtotal		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	11
Total		70	10	1	8	27	2	2	4	3	115	65	307

Explanation:
(1) coal
(2) 2 brick, 1 coal
(3) 1 bone, 1 .30 W.C.F./W.R.A. Co. cartridge
(4) brick
(5) retouched/utilized flakes
(6) 1 brick, 1 clinker
(7) 1 brick, 3 rocks
(8) 1 brick, 1 slate roofing
(9) chert biface
(10) nutting stone and angular rock
(11) 2 metal, 3 coal, 1 bone
(12) wire nail
(13) soil sample
(14) biface
(15) bone
(16) 2 brick, 1 unidentified ferrous metal object
(17) 1 metal, 3 coal
(18) 1 metal, 3 bone, 1 brick
(19) 1 metal, 1 bone
(20) 2 brick, 1 coal
(21) brass button
(22) unidentified ferrous metal object
(23) unidentified non-ferrous metal object
(24) 1823 cent piece
(25) musket ball
(26) 1 horseshoe, 1 hinge, 1 unidentified ferrous metal object

ST - Shovel Test
* Noted, but not collected.
? uncertain count

Table 18. Whiteware from the Clayton Stanford House (33SU105).

Provenience		Decorated			Transfer Print					Flow			
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Edge	Hand-painted	Black	Blue	Cobalt	Green	Red	Blue	Undecorated	Other	Total
1993													
ST 2	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 4	0-35 cmbs	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 8	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
ST 9	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 10	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 11	0-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
ST 13	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
ST 14	0-42 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3		5
ST 15	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
ST 16	0-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
ST 17	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 28	0-65 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	5
ST 27	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 30	0-44 cmbs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	9
ST 31	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
ST 32	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 34	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 39		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 41		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 43		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 49		-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	8
ST 50		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
ST 51	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 52	0-25 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 53		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbed Surface		2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5

Table 18. Concluded.

Provenience		Decorated			Transfer Print					Flow			
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Edge	Hand-painted	Black	Blue	Cobalt	Green	Red	Blue	Undecorated	Other	Total
Surface of Trench		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total		3	1	10	5	4	3	1	9	1	43	1	81

Explanation:
(1) maker's mark

ST - Shovel Test

Table 19. Artifacts from the George Stanford Property (33SU138).

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass		Nail	Stone-ware	White-ware	Yellow-ware	Other	Total
						Curved	Flat						
2003													
410N 510E	0-43 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
420N 510E	0-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
425N 550E	0-69 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
430N 450E	0-43 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
430N 500E	0-37 cmbs	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
430N 540E	0-83 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
430N 550E	0-80 cmbs	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
440N 540E	0-66 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	3
440N 550E	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
480N 570E	0-79 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
490N 570E	0-90 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		15	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	28
2004													
TU 1	Lvl 1 0-20 cmbs	2	-	1(3)	1(4)	1	-	18	-	3	-	4(5)	30
	11 or 16 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(6)	3
	Lvl 2 20-30 cmbs	8	1	-	-	-	2	10	3	6	2	15(1)	47
	Lvl 3 30-40 cmbs	5	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	17(1)	29
	Lvl 4 40-50 cmbs	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	17
	Lvl 5 50-60 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table 19. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass		Nail	Stone-ware	White-ware	Yellow-ware	Other	Total
						Curved	Flat						
	Lvl 6 60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Bottom of Lvl 6	-	-	-	1(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal		35	5	3	2	3	2	29	3	11	2	40	135
2007													
ST 1	0-45 cmbs	1	-	-	1(8)	2	-	-	-	1	-	1(9)	6
ST 4	0-47 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 5	0-54 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal		4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	9
2008													
ST 1	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 2	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1 N4979-4980 E5100-5101	0-21 cmbs	2	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	21-31 cmbs	-	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3 N4999-5000 E5150-5151	13-23 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	23-33 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	33-43 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	43-56 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 19. Continued.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass		Nail	Stone-ware	White-ware	Yellow-ware	Other	Total
						Curved	Flat						
TU4 N4995-4996 E5145-5146	15-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	25-35 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 5 N4979-4980 E5150-5151	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 6 N5000-5001 E5130-5131	0-21 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	2
	21-31 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 7 N4980-4981 E5130-5131	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	2(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU8 N4990-4991 E5130-5131	0-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TU 9 N4985-4986	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 10 N4965-4966 E5130-5131	0-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-62 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 19. Concluded.

Provenience		Prehistoric				Historic							
Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Other	Glass		Nail	Stone-ware	White-ware	Yellow-ware	Other	Total
						Curved	Flat						
TU 11 N5014-5015 E5022-5023	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	2(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(14)	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	1(10)	1(15)	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Subtotal		32	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	45
Total		86	9	8	10	6	2	29	3	16	2	46	217

Explanation:
(1) bone
(2) .22 caliber rifle slug
(3) biface
(4) biface or biface tip
(5) 2 bone, 1 plastic tobacco pipe, 1 pocket watch
(6) 1 horseshoe, 2 bolts
(7) rough slate biface
(8) projectile point
(9) unidentified ferrous metal object
(10) slate fragment
(11) kaolin tobacco pipe bowl fragment
(12) 1 banded slate fragment, 1 chert core
(13) 1 stone celt fragment, 1 banded slate fragment
(14) redware
(15) milk glass bottle fragment
ST - Shovel Test
TU - Test Unit

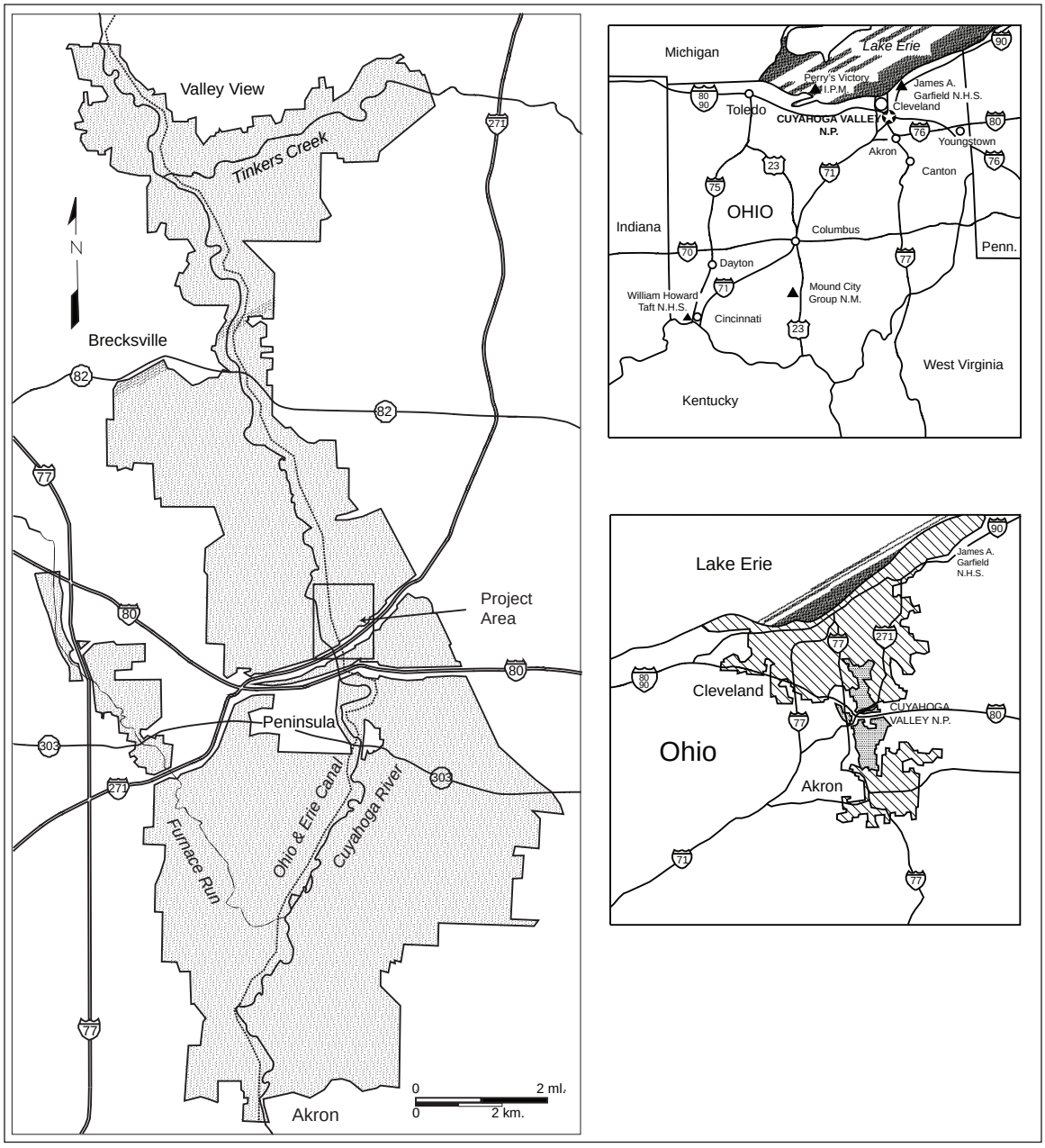


Figure 1. The project area.

Figure 2. 1898 transcription of 1834 plat of Boston Village.

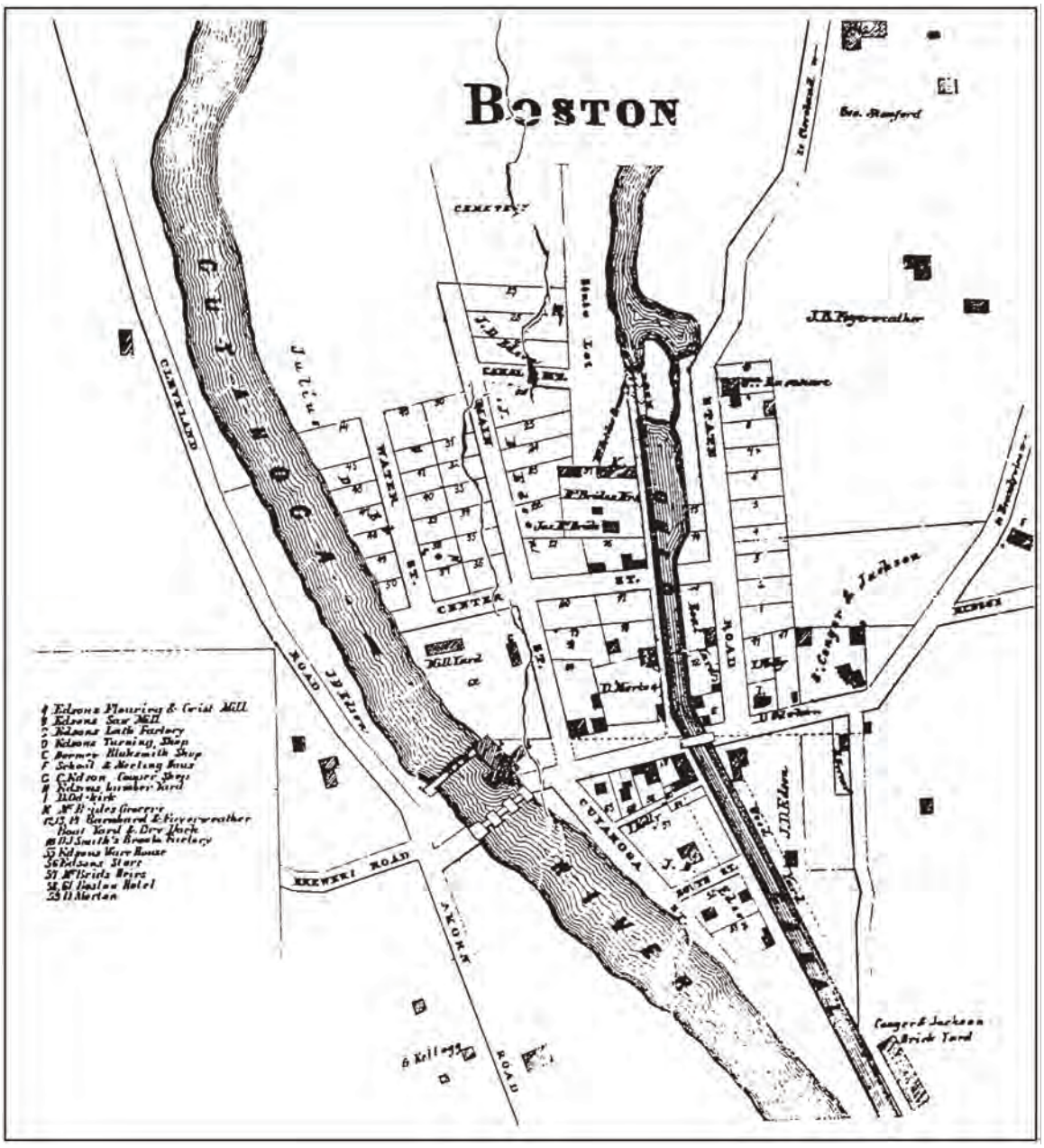


Figure 3. 1856 plat of Boston Village.

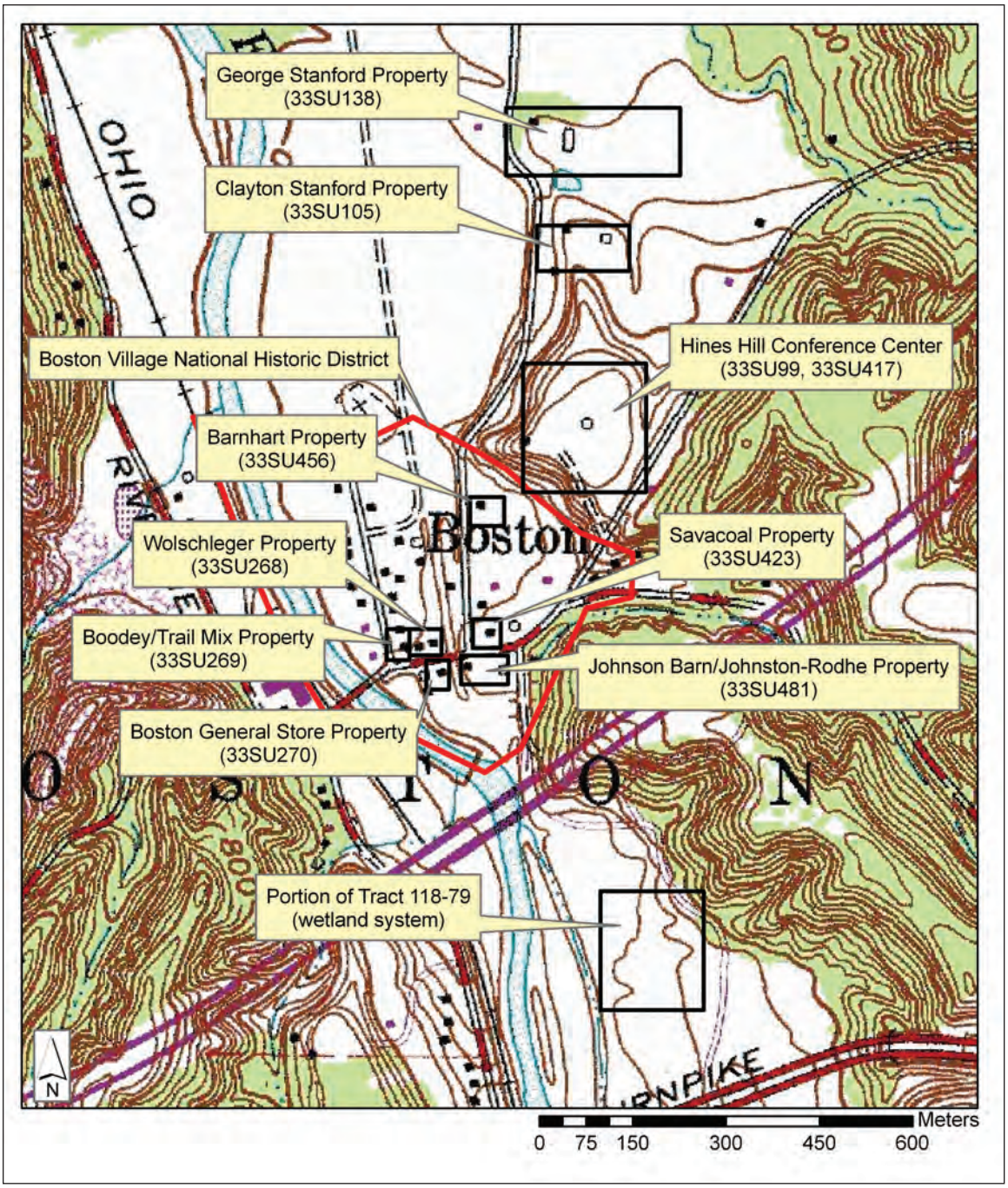


Figure 4. Portion of the 1994 Northfield Quadrangle (USGS 7.5' topographic map) showing the project areas for the Boston Sewer Project.

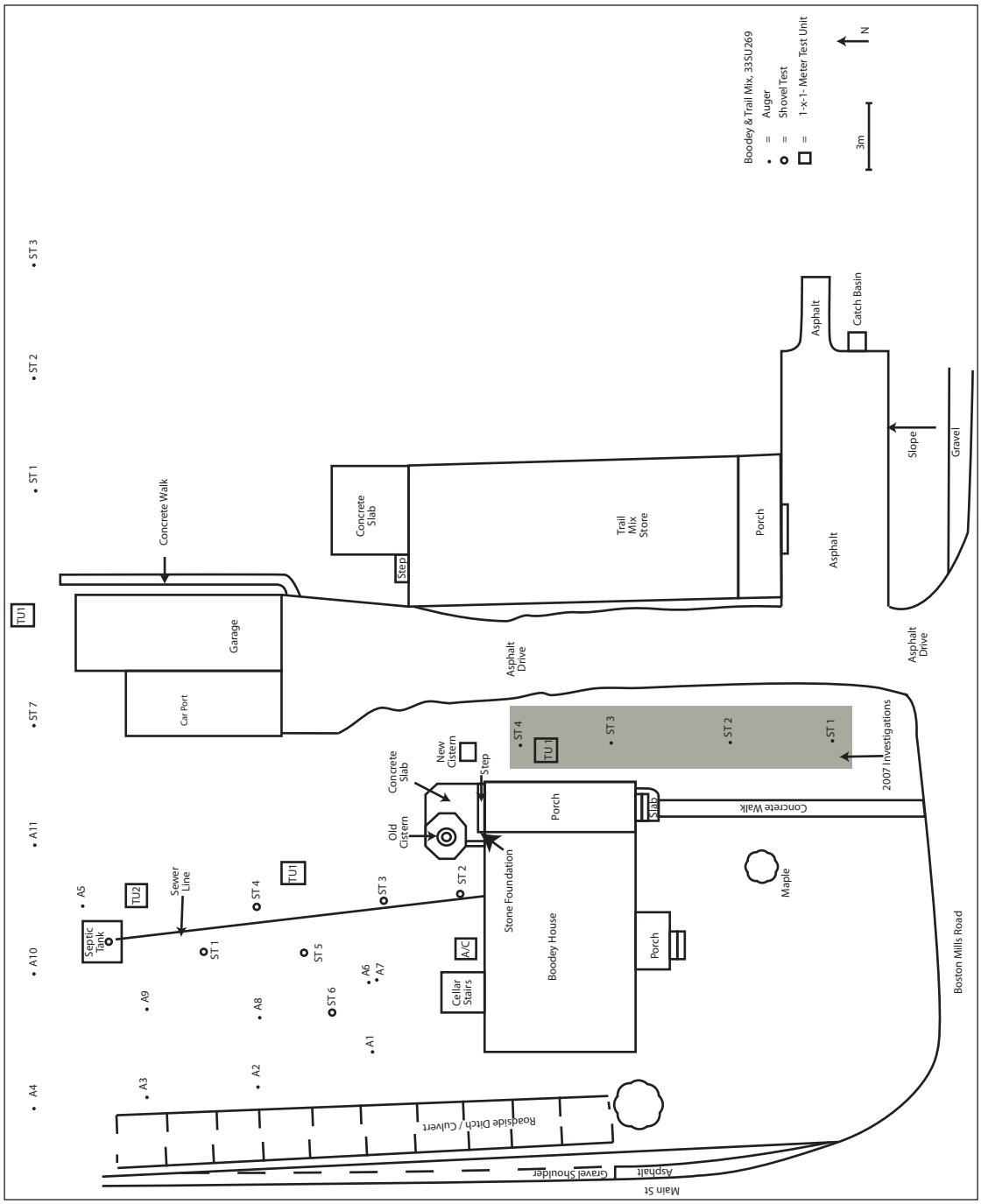


Figure 5. Site map of the Boodey House and Trail Mix Store properties (33SU269) showing the area covered by archeological investigations.

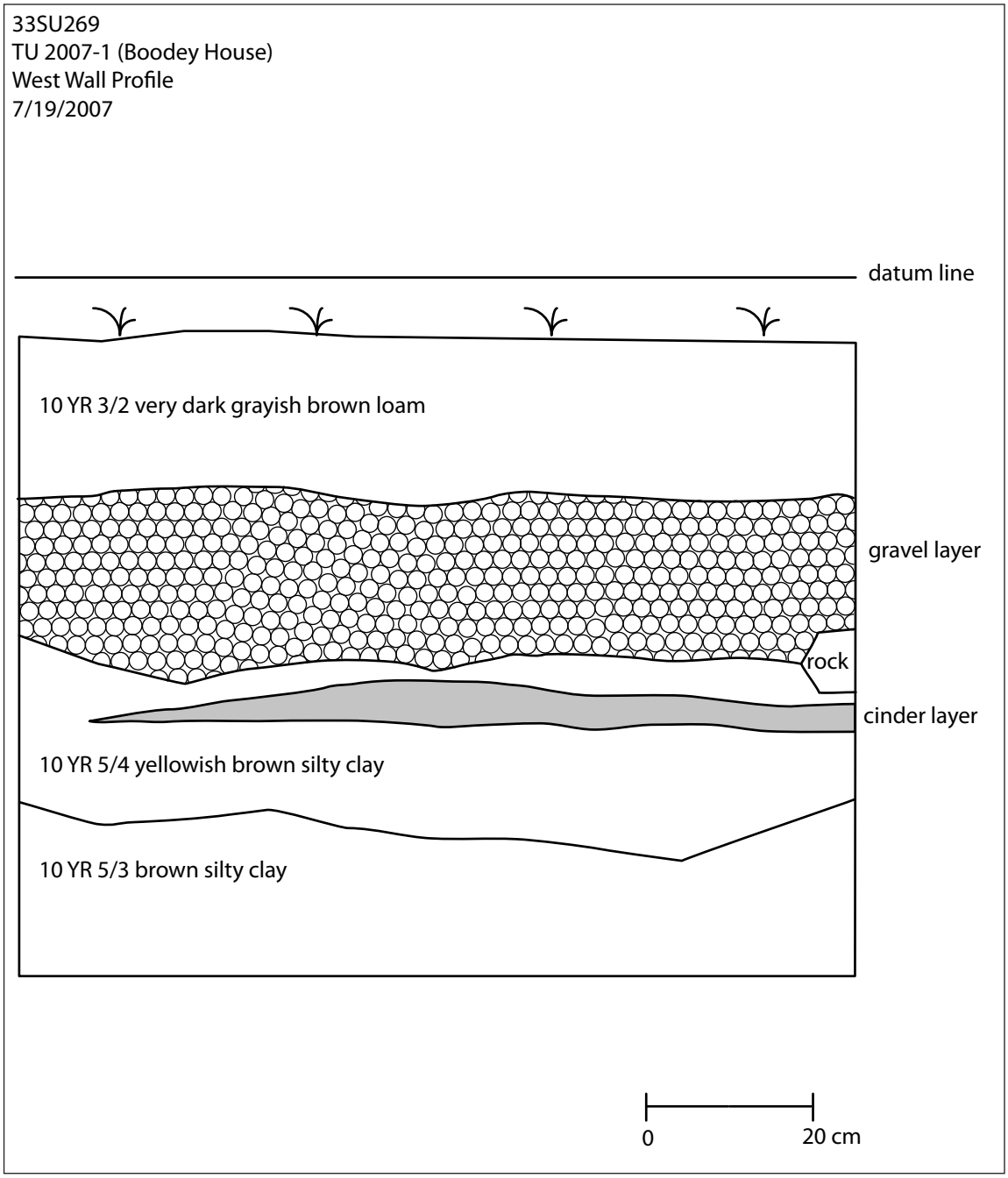


Figure 6. Profile of the west wall of TU 2007-1 at the Boodey House (33SU269).

Figure 7. Photograph of the north wall profile of TU 2007-1 at the Boodey House.

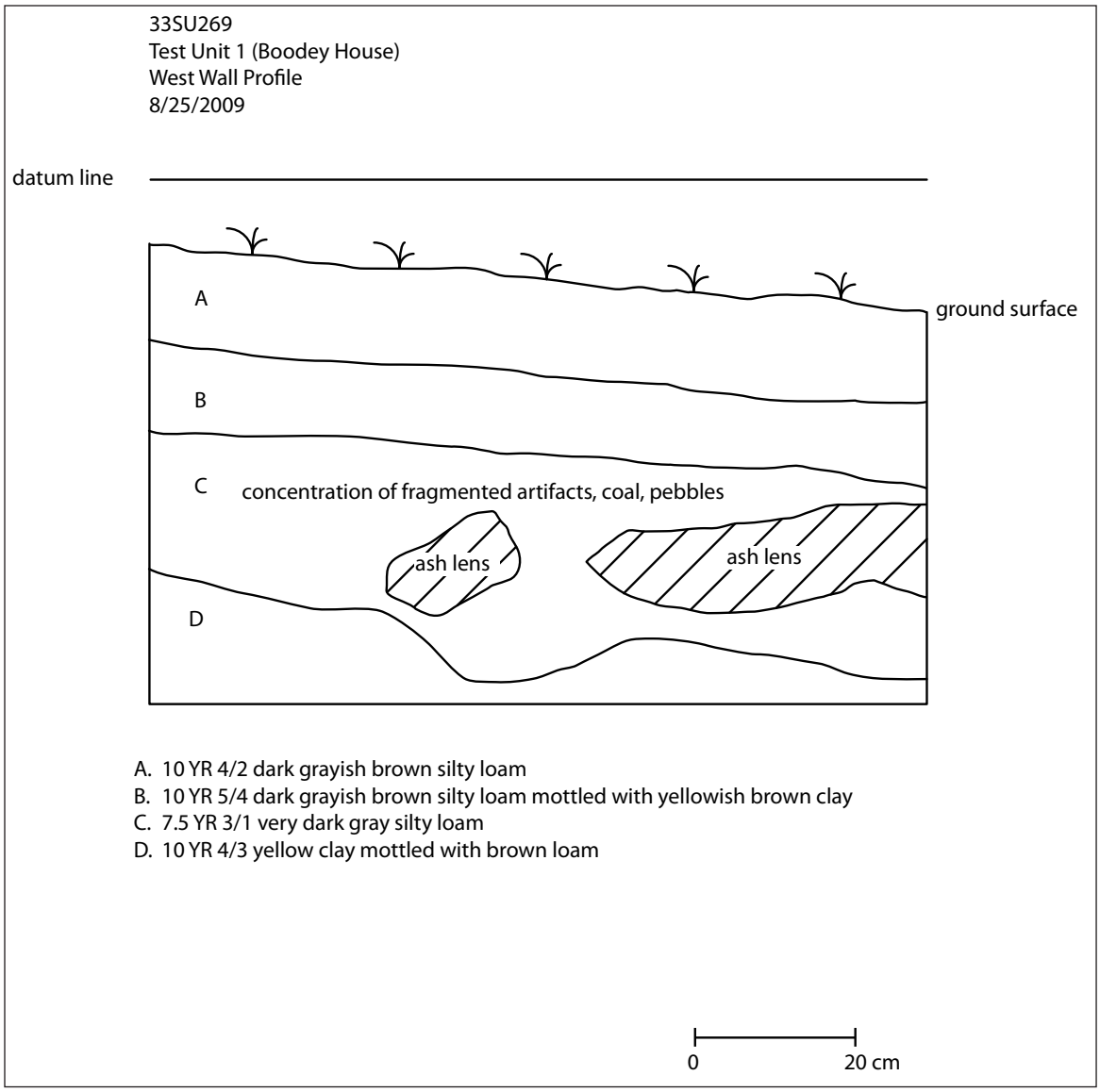


Figure 8. Profile of the west wall of TU 1 at the Boodey House (33SU269).

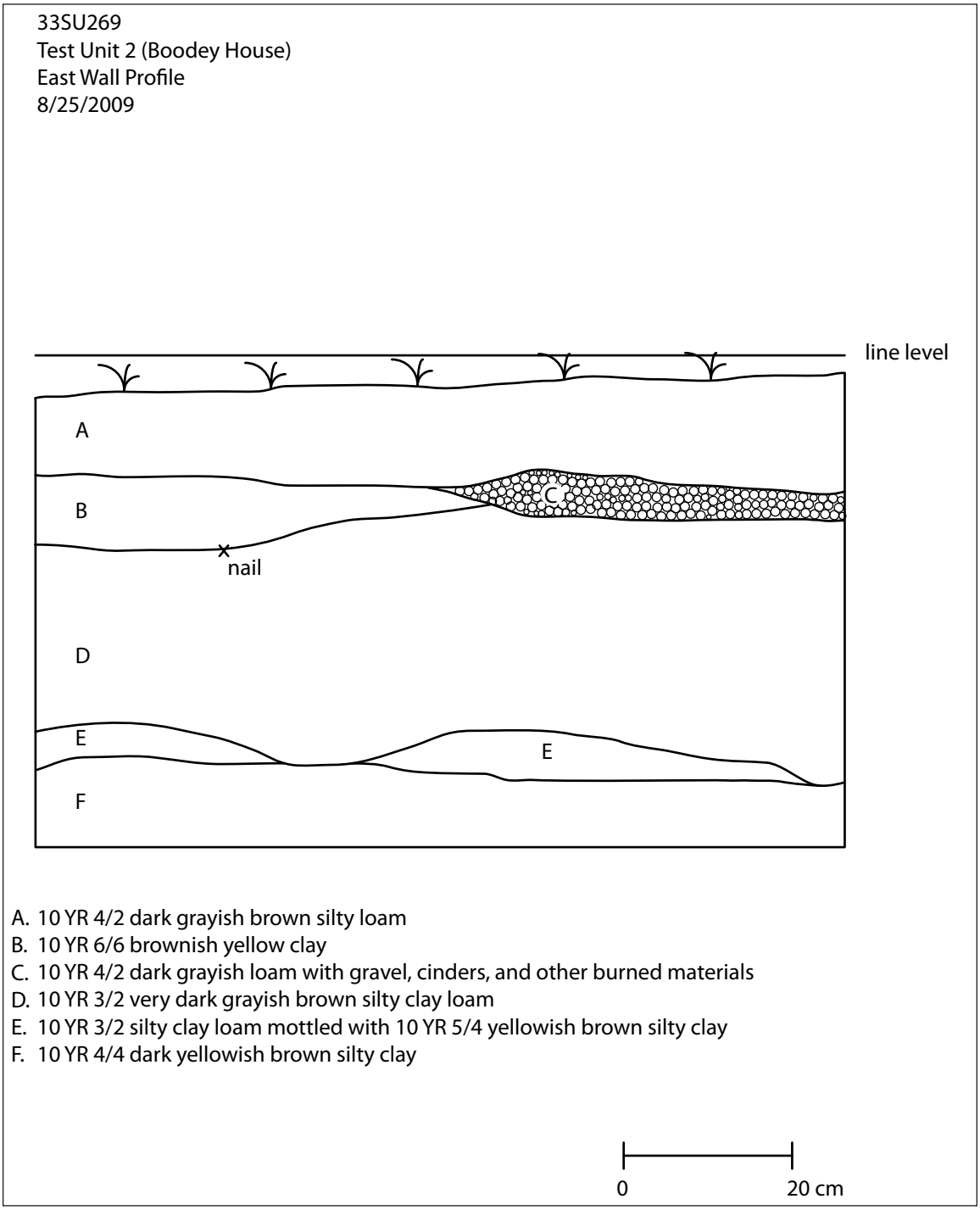


Figure 9. Profile of the east wall of TU 2 at the Boodey House (33SU269).

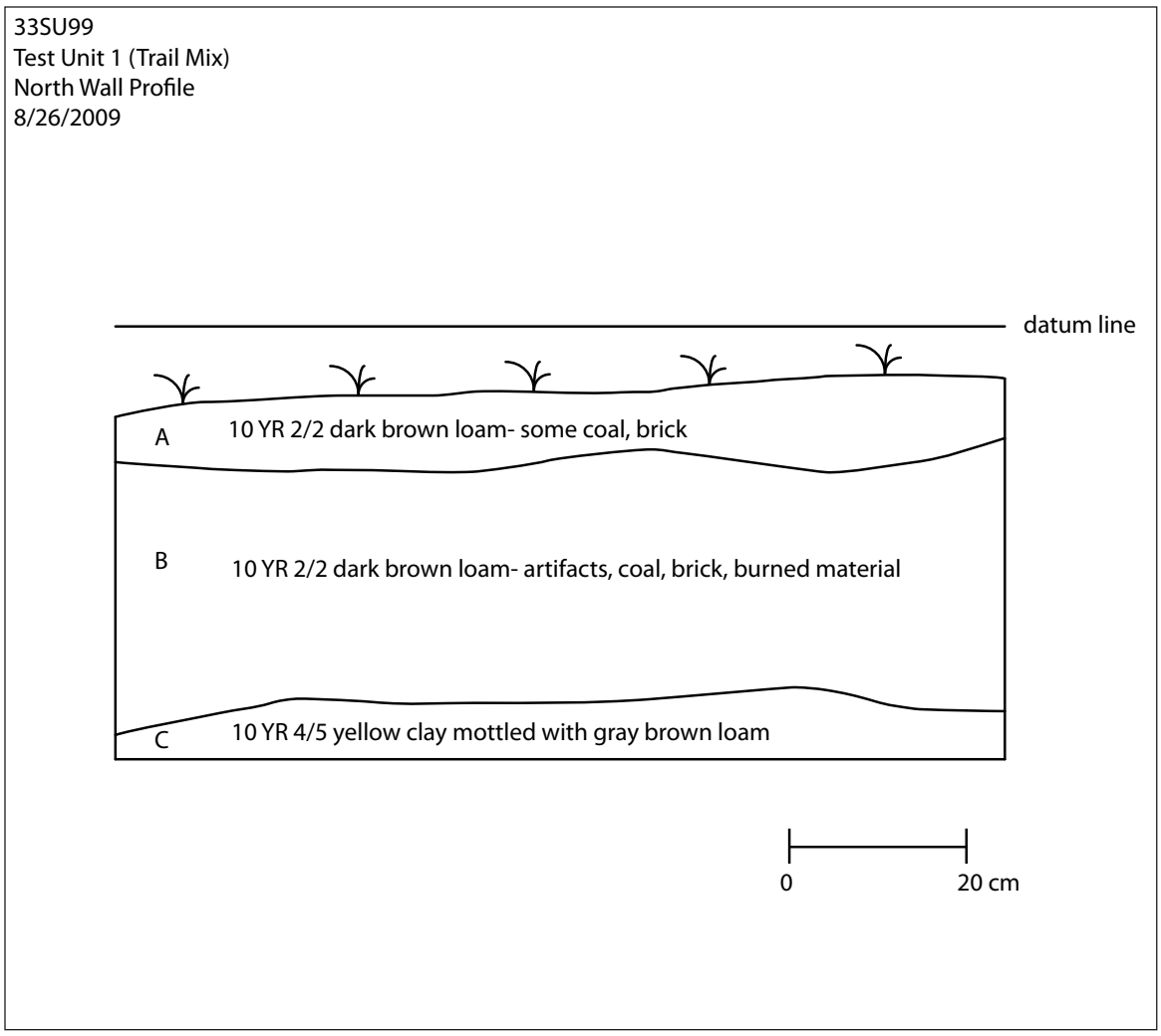


Figure 10. Profile of the north wall of TU 1 at Trail Mix (33SU269).

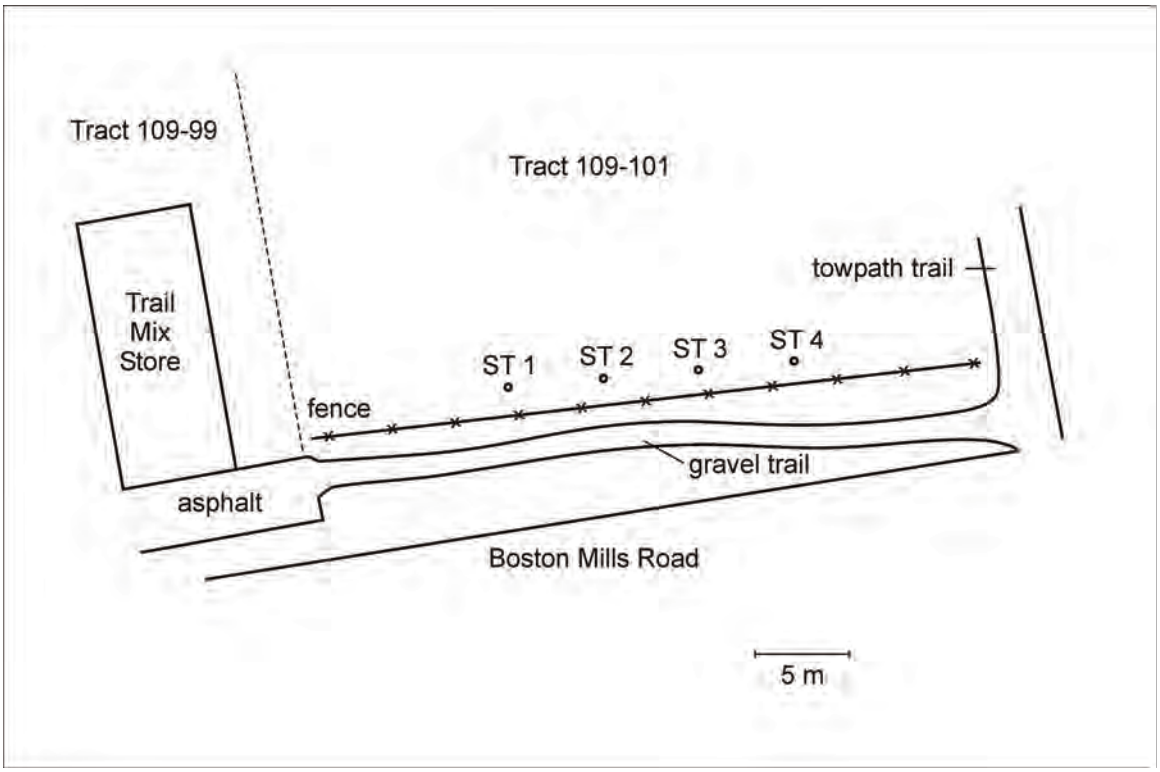


Figure 11. Site map of a portion of the Wolschleger lot (33SU268) showing the area covered by the 2009 archeological investigations.

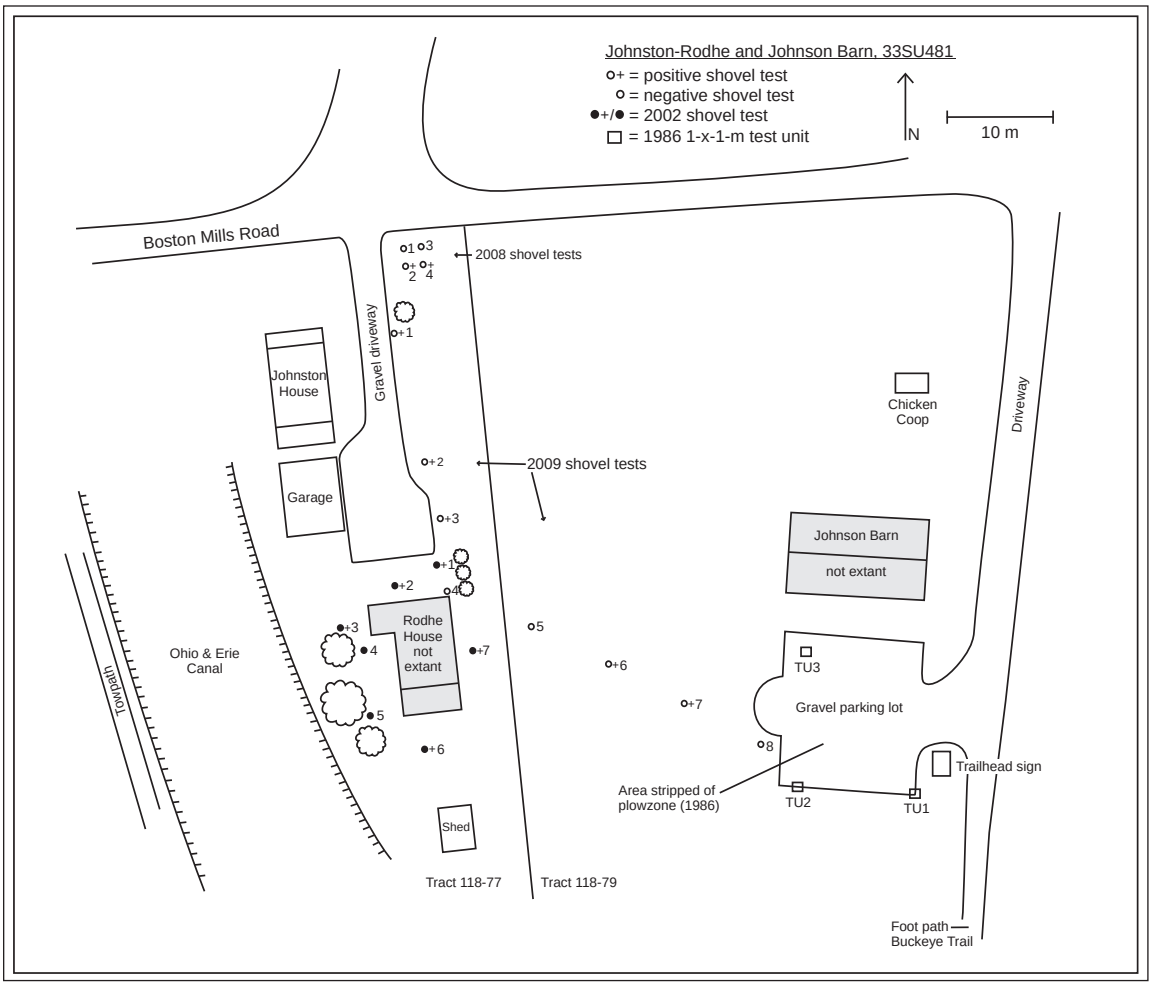


Figure 12. Site map of the Johnston-Rodhe and Johnson Barn Properties (33SU481) showing the area covered by archeological investigations.

Figure 13. Projectile point recovered from Johnson Barn area (33SU481).

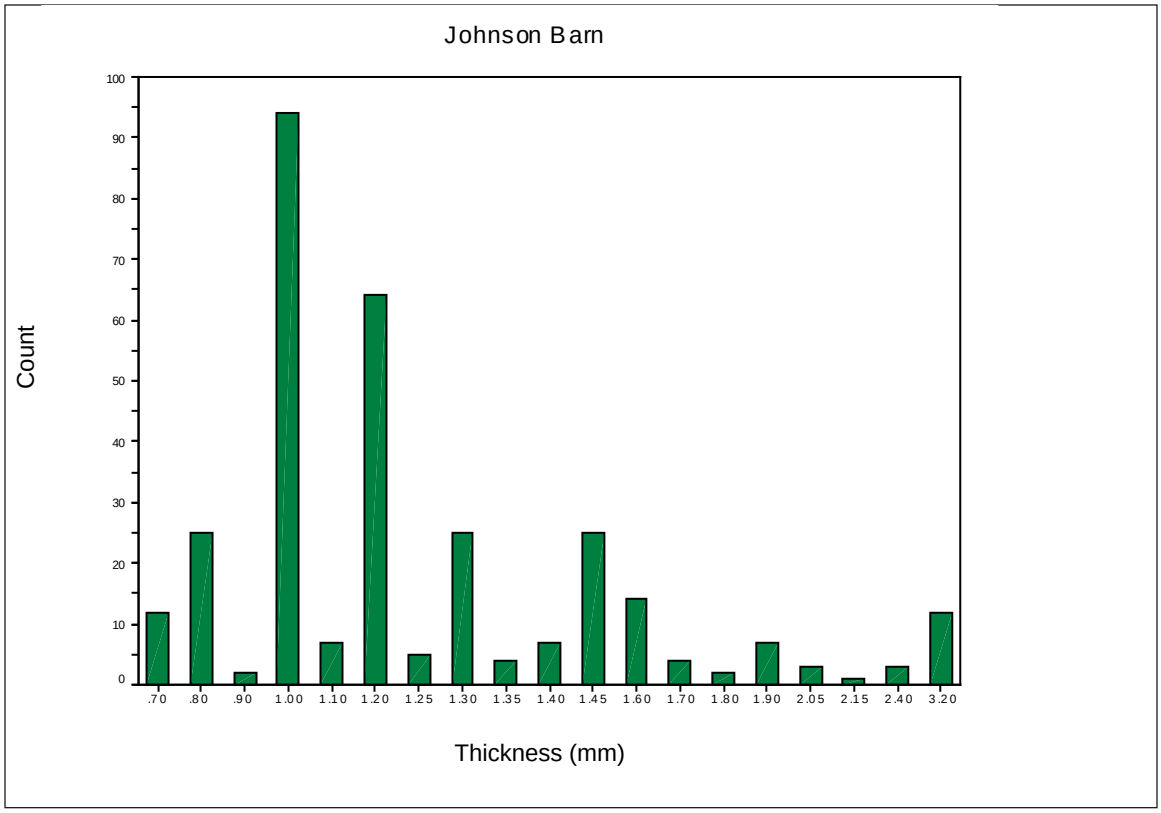


Figure 14. Window glass thickness, Johnson Barn area (33SU481).

Figure 15. Projectile point recovered from the Barnhart Property (33SU456).

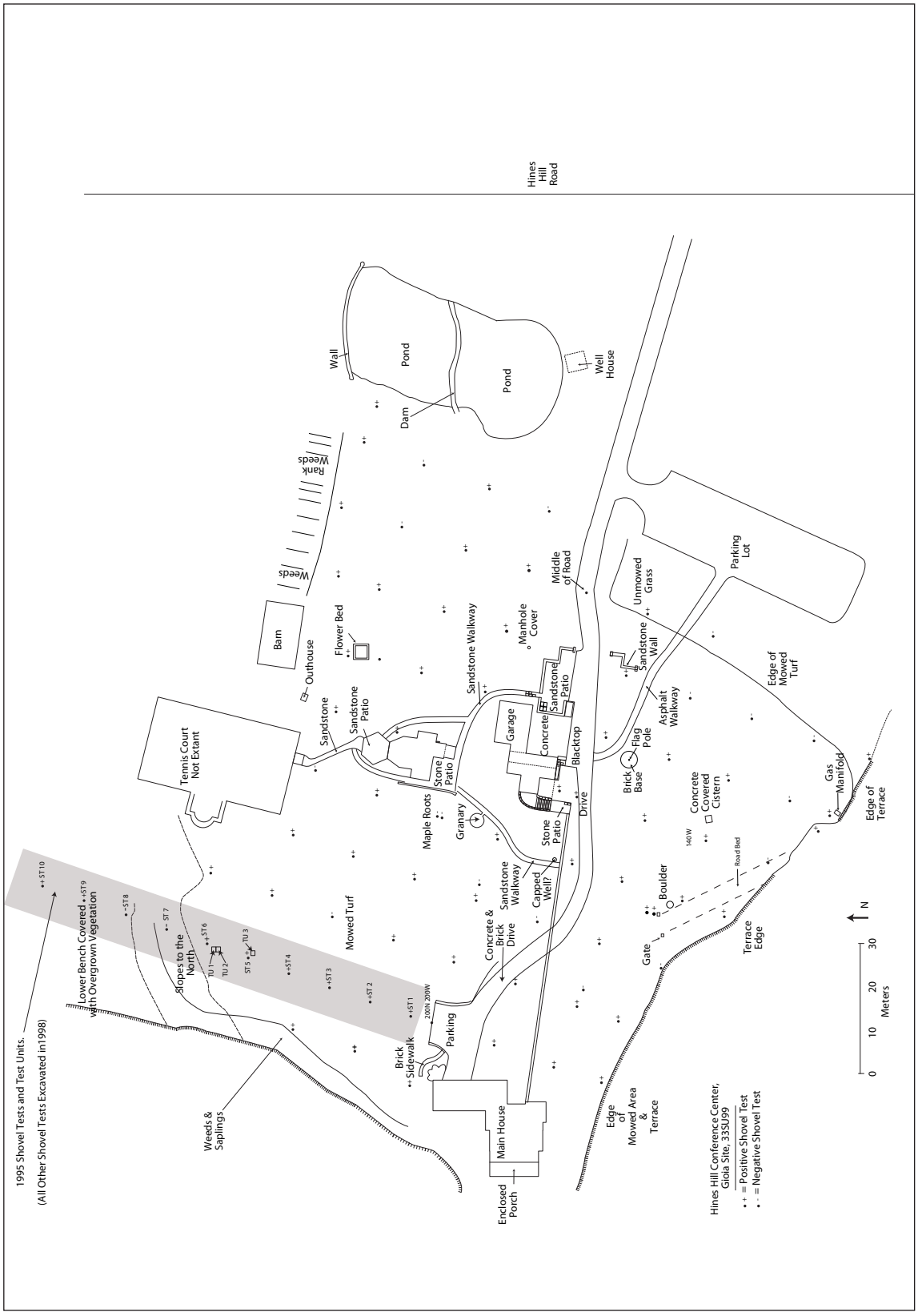


Figure 16. Site map of the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99) showing the area covered by the 1995 and 1998 archeological investigations.

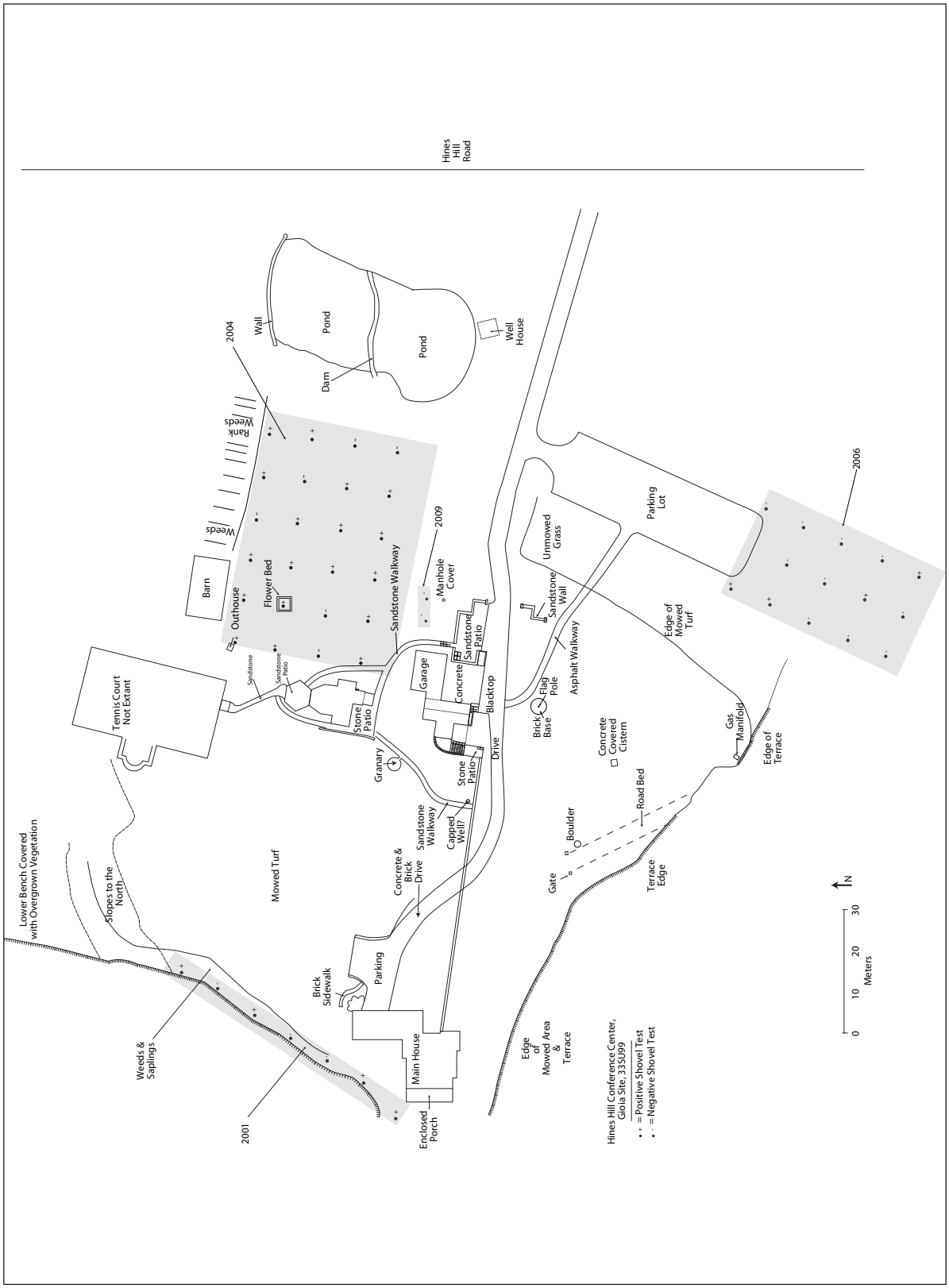


Figure 17. Site map of the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99) showing the area covered by the 2001, 2004, 2006, and 2009 archeological investigations.

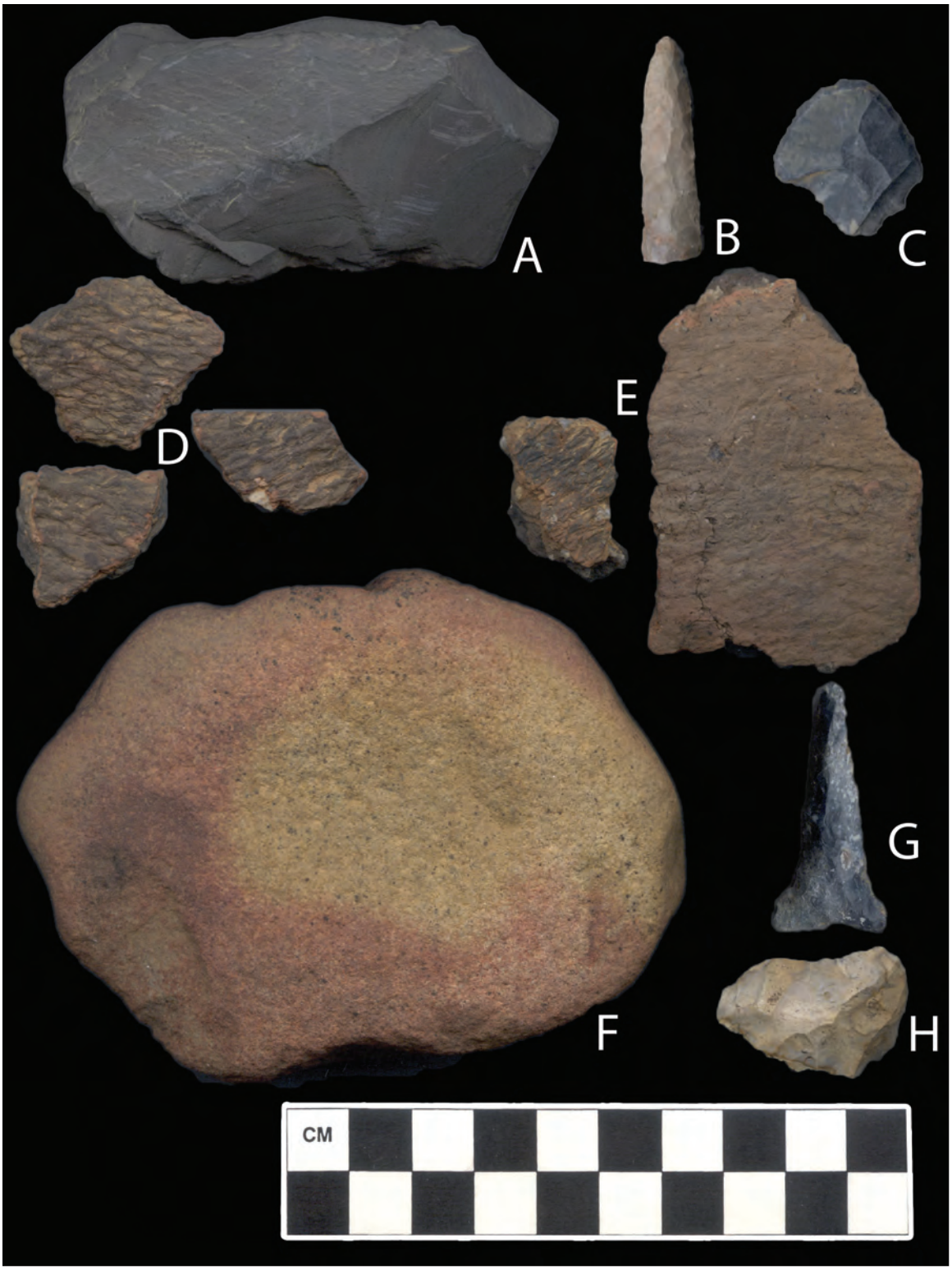


Figure 18. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99).

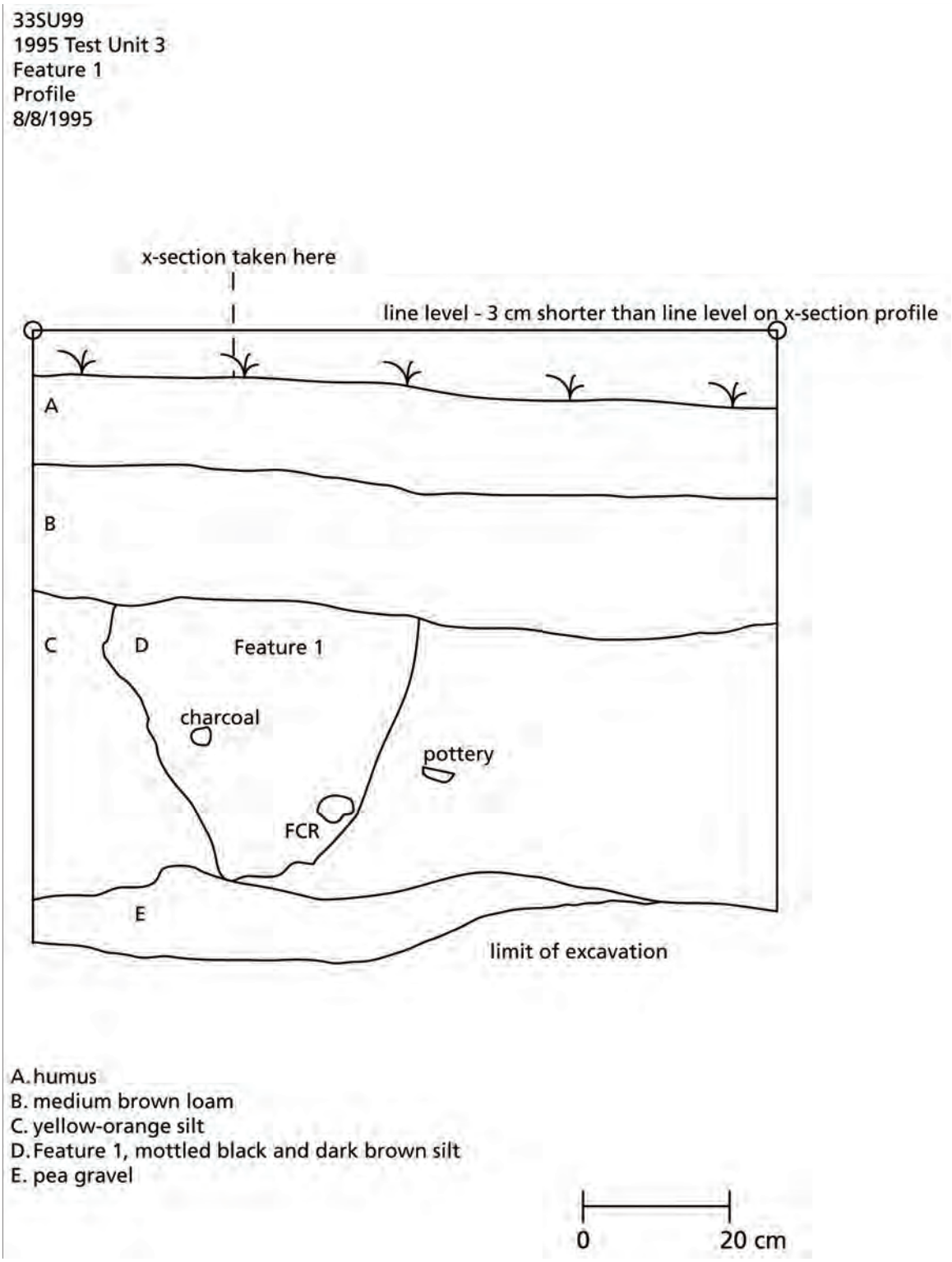


Figure 19. Profile of the north wall and Feature 1 in 1995 TU 3 at the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99).

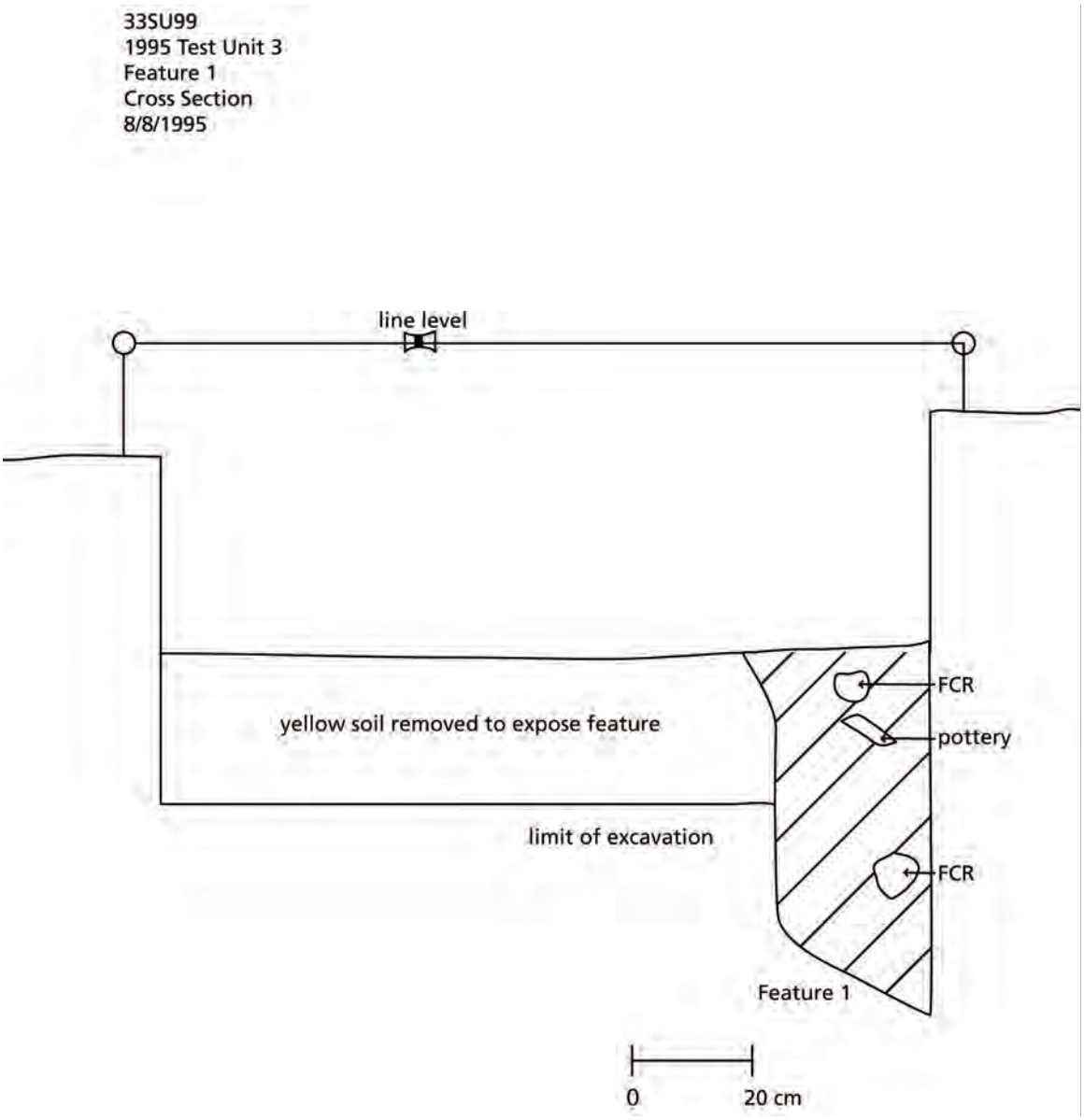


Figure 20. Cross section of Feature 1 in 1995 TU 3 at the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99).

Figure 21. Photograph of Feature 1 in 1995 TU 3 at the Hines Hill Conference Center (33SU99).

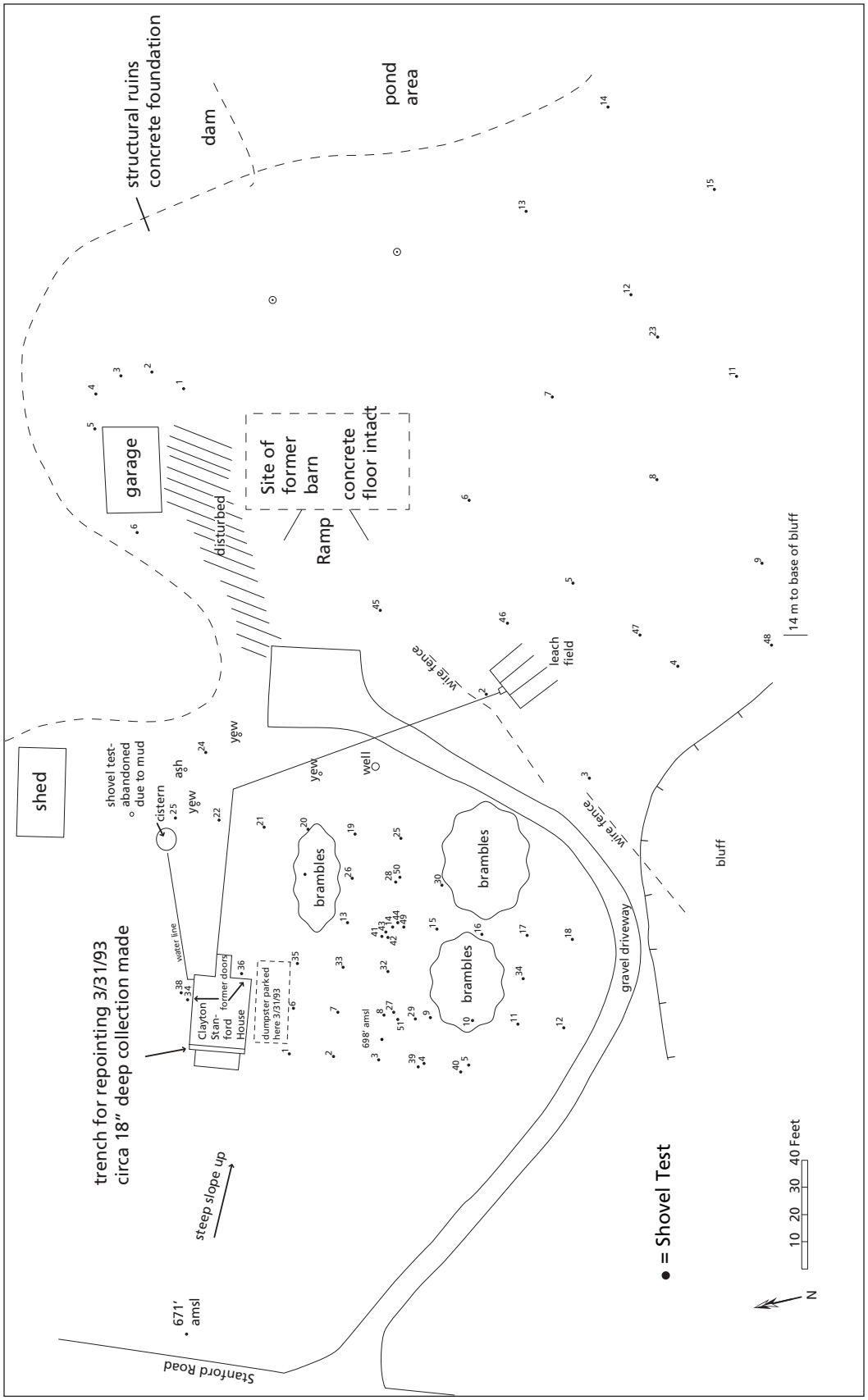


Figure 22. Site map of the Clayton Stanford Property (33SU105) showing the area covered by archeological investigations.

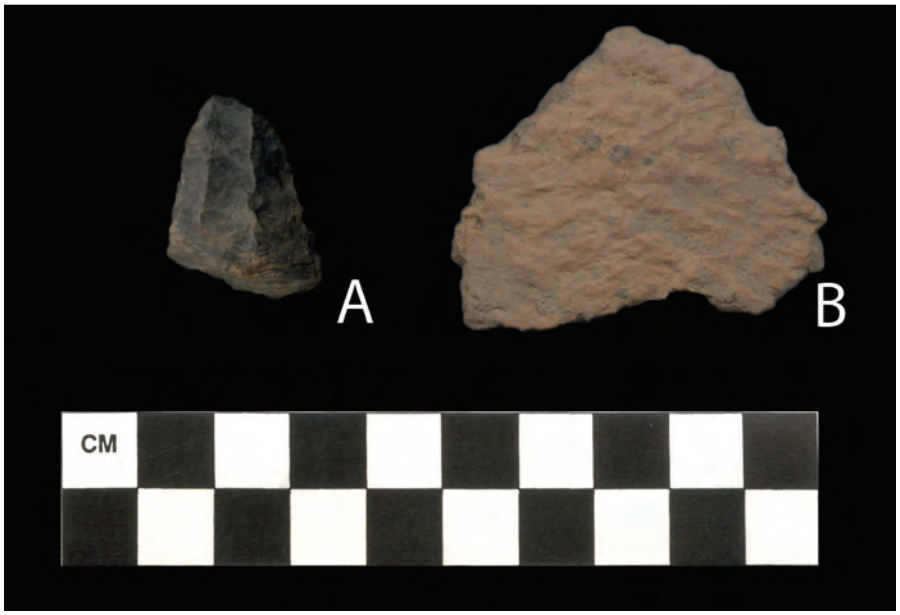


Figure 23. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Clayton Stanford Property (33SU105).

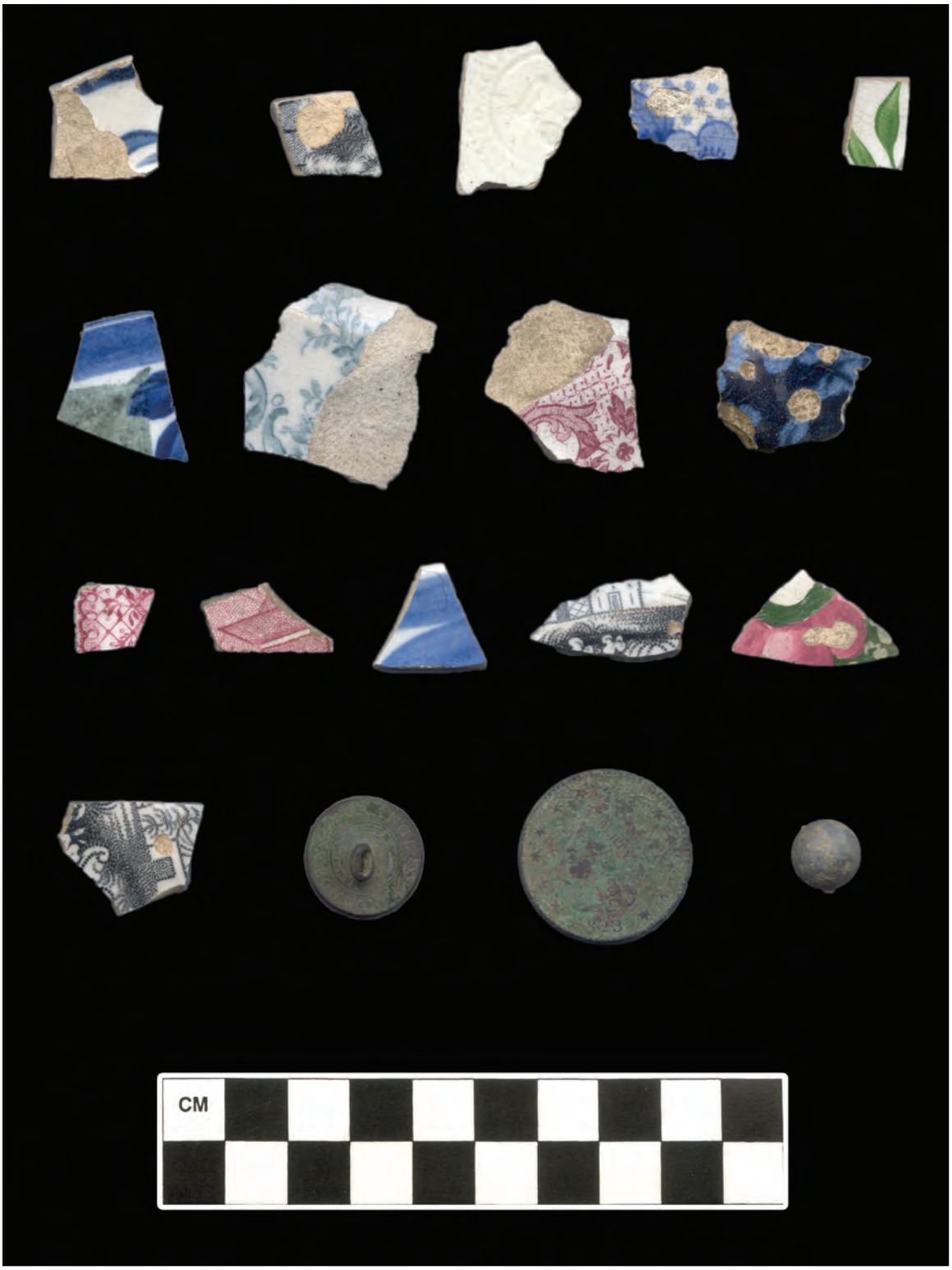


Figure 24. Historic artifacts recovered from the Clayton Stanford Property (33SU105).

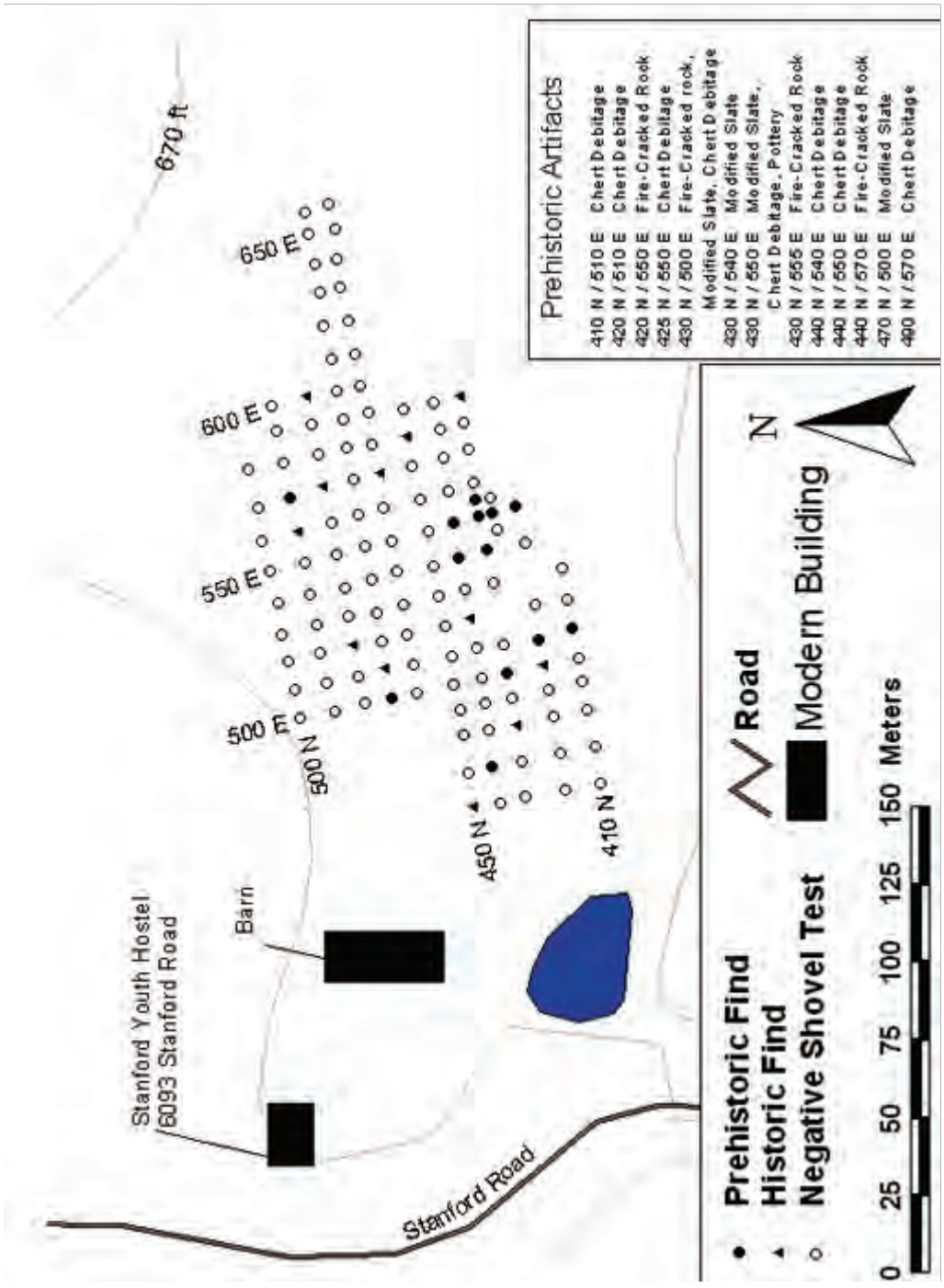


Figure 25. Site map of a portion of the George Stanford Property (33SU138) showing the area covered by archeological investigations in 2004 for a proposed campground. The site boundary for 33SU138 was expanded to include this area.

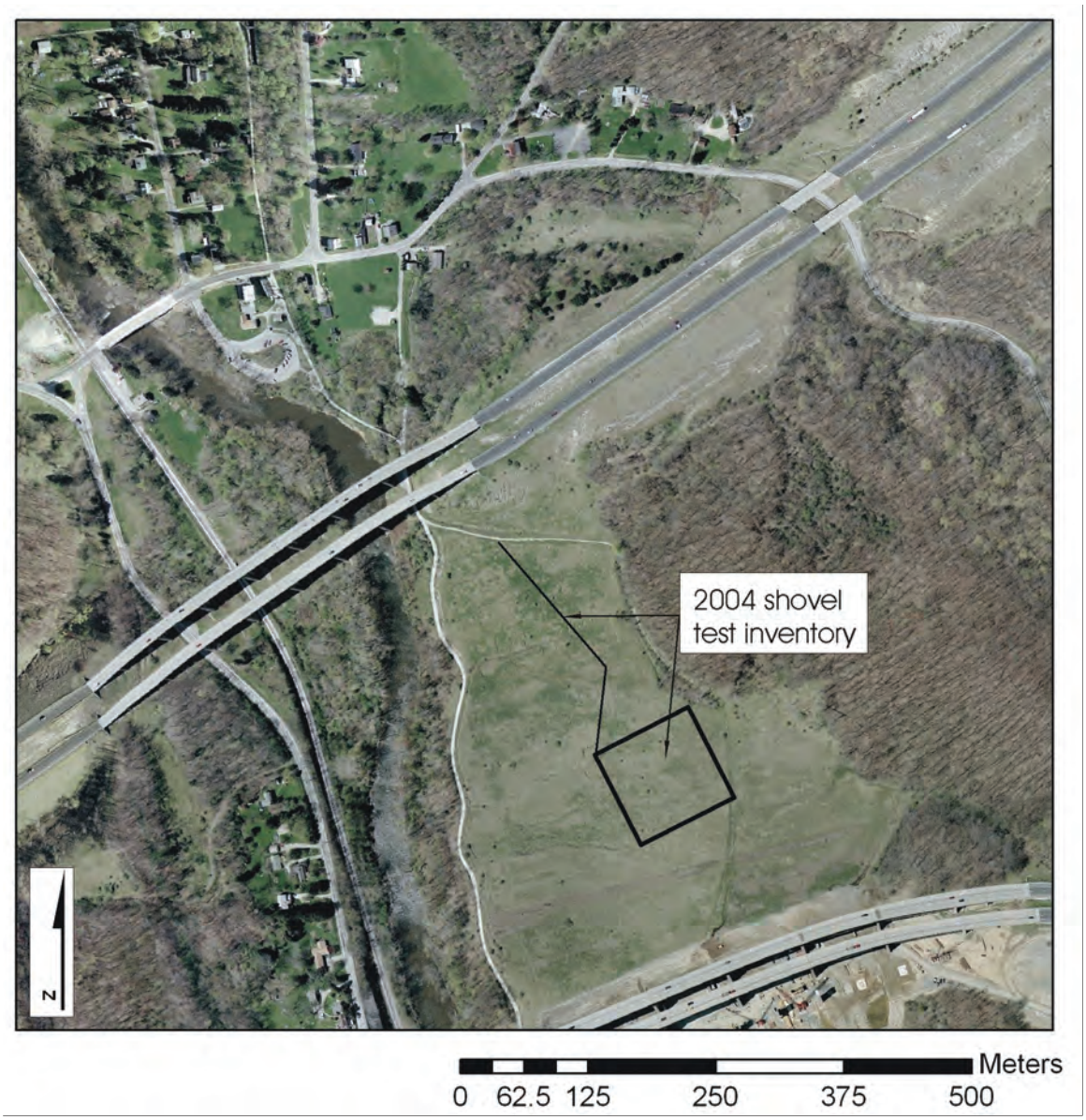


Figure 26. Aerial photograph showing the area covered by archeological investigations for the proposed bio-treatment wetland system on Tract 118-79.

Appendix 1 Ohio Archaeological Inventory Site Forms

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

Site No. 33-**SU-0099**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
   New Form **X** Revised Form Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Gioia (Hines Hill Conference Center)**
5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **453430**
   Northing: **4568320**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**
   Township Name: **Boston Township**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33- **SU-0099** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

	Unassigned Prehistoric	Paleoindian		
Archaic:	Unassigned	Early	Middle	Late
Woodland: X	Unassigned	Early	Middle	Late
X LatePrehistoric	Protohistoric	Other: Whittlesev		

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 1

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Features	X Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other:	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description
	Pit feature	1	
Whittlesey Tradition	Cord-marked sherds		

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Angular rock	1			
Other	Burned mudstone	1			
Lithics	Chert biface	1			
Lithics	Cobble	3			
Lithics	Core	3			
Lithics	Debitage	632			
Lithics	Drill	2			
FCR	Fire-cracked rock	36			
Other	Fossil rock	1			
Lithics	Hammer stone	1			
Lithics	Pitted stone	1			
Ceramics	Pottery	25			
Other	Red ochre	2			
Lithics	Retouched flake	2			
Lithics	Scraper	1			
Lithics	Slate	16			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **4**

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains

Diagnostic Features | X Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition

Other

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

Temporal period assignments are based on historic plats and other historic documentation.

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

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Weapons	22 cal. shell	1			
Misc. Hardware	Bolt	1			
Food Remains	Bone	3			
Kitchen	Bottle finish	1			
Clothing	Button	1			
Fuel/Energy	Cinder	2			
Fuel/Energy	Coal	2			
Unknown	Ferrous metal object	4			
Architectural	Flat Glass	7			
Unknown	Glass	88			
Unknown	Glass slag	2			
Misc. Hardware	Iron ring	1			
Fuel/Energy	Light bulb fragment	2			
Architectural	Nail	37			
Unknown	Plastic	3			
Kitchen	Porcelain	4			
Kitchen	Redware	10			
Misc. Hardware	Rubber hose fragment	1			
Misc. Hardware	Staple	1			
Kitchen	Stoneware	4			
Kitchen	Whiteware	26			
Kitchen	Yellow-ware	1			

General

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

2 plastic fragments, 2 light bulb fragments, 1 unidentified ferrous object, 1 iron ring, and 1 staple were not collected, and are listed under historic material culture. These artifacts are considered modern intrusions and were not collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

Historic documentation and oral history.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	X Historic Construction	Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation	Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other		

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

Early investigations deemed parts of the site heavily disturbed by building construction, but a large and diffuse artifact scatter has been identified over the extent of the plateau. A narrow strip of this scatter appears to be undisturbed toward the western edge of the landform. No active disturbances were noted in 2007. The site is located in an area maintained as a mowed lawn, and the park is sensitive to the fact that there is an archeological site in the area.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:

Residential

9. Land Use History

The site was originally owned by a carpenter named John Fayerwether in 1834. The property remained in the Fayerwether family until 1904, when it was sold to Charles H. Jaite. The property was then inherited in 1957 by Elizabeth Gerhard, and subsequently purchased by Richard W. Palmer in 1971 or 1972. In 1975, the site was purchased and privately held by Robert Giola of Hines Hill Road, Boston, Ohio. Since 1989, the land has been owned by the National Park Service, and is now maintained as a mowed lawn. The structures, all of which have been heavily modified since 1904, and the property are operated and used by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association.

10. Site Elevation: **225** Meters A.M.S.L.
11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Terrace Remnant**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Chili**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Chili loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **All**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **2** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Cuyahoga River**
    Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **540** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **27** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

	Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
X	Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
	Unrecorded	Other	

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
Surface finds were recorded ca. 1980, but specific sampling methods are unknown.

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
Mowed lawn

6. Site Area (square meters): **22490** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **11/17/2009**

13. Field Date: **07/27/2007**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)

Midwest Archeological Center Acc. #987, 1061, 1144 **Returned to Landowner**

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

Clarence Stanford, Stanford Road, Boston, Ohio (deceased)

21. National Register Status:

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

Site 33SU99 consists of a large, diffuse historic and prehistoric artifact scatter over a wide plateau. The prehistoric component, exemplified by a pit feature excavated in 1995, may be intact over a narrow portion of the plateau. This portion of the site may be significant, but has not been extensively tested.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Finney, Fred A.	**2002**	**Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.**
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	**2009**	**An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated: **Charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **890 +/- 40 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta**

Sample #: **96185**

References: **MWAC files**

I. Description of Site

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

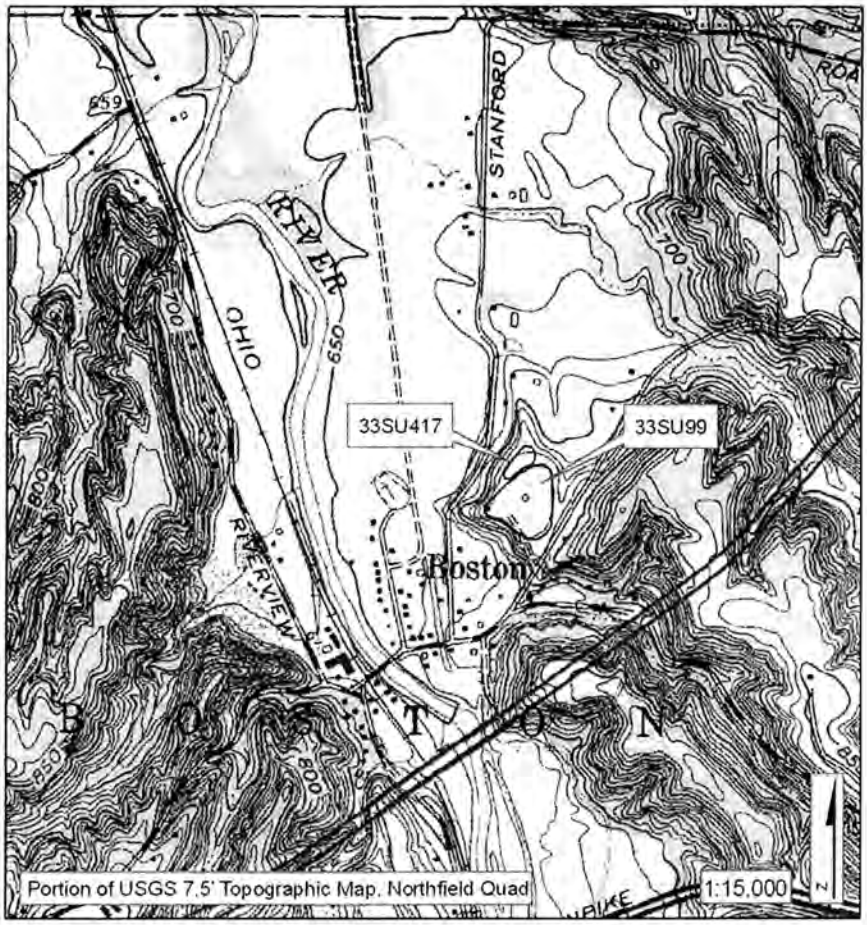
The Gioia site (also known as the Hines Hill Conference Center site), 33SU99, is a multi-component historic and prehistoric artifact scatter atop a high terrace. This terrace is part of the former Fayerwether Farm, and measures approximately 138m x 163m between Hines Hill Road and Stanford Road. Steep slopes bound the site on all sides, leading down to lower terraces in roughly the west, south, and east, and up the valley wall to the north. The site overlooks Boston Village and the modern Cuyahoga River flood plain from an elevation of approximately 225 amsl. The entire plateau contains a diffuse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, and portions of this may be intact and significant.

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

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Gioia site. 33SU417 (Hines Hill) is located on the same landform. 33SU105 is located on the next lower terrace. The lowest terrace contains 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), 33SU481 (Johnston-Rodhe), and 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. Site 33SU99 is located on the former grounds of the Fayerwether farm, now known as the Hines Hill Conference Center.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



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

Site No. 33-**SU-0105**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
   New Form X Revised Form Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Clayton Stanford House / Clark Home Yard**
5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **453410**
   Northing: **4568600**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**
   Township Name: **Boston Township**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33-**SU-0105**
Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 1

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts	X Diagnostic Features	Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other:	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description
	Pit feature	1	
	Child burial	1	Exposed by livestock behind barn

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Biface	2			
Lithics	Cutting stone, angular rock	4			
Lithics	Debitage	70			
FCR	Fire-cracked rock	10			
Ceramics	Pottery	1			
Lithics	Retouched/utilized flake	2			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: 3

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

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

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

Diagnostic artifacts dating to each of the periods listed above, in addition to oral and documentary evidence, allowed for these determinations.

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

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Food Remains	Bone	7			
Clothing	Brass button	1			
Architectural	Brick	21			
Weapons	Cartridge case	1			
Fuel/Energy	Charcoal	10			
Fuel/Energy	Cinder	1			
Personal	Coin, 1823 cent	1			
Kitchen	Curved glass	7			
Architectural	Flat glass	21			
Architectural	Hinge	1			
Transportation	Horseshoe	1			
Unknown	Metal	11			
Weapons	Musket ball	1			
Architectural	Nail	3			
Unknown	Non-ferrous object	2			
Kitchen	Porcelain	2			
Kitchen	Redware	4			
Architectural	Roofing slate	1			
Kitchen	Stoneware	3			
Kitchen	Whiteware	115			

General

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

Many additional diagnostic artifacts are held in private collections and at CMNA.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	X Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

Limited prehistoric lithic evidence suggests short-term occupation of the prehistoric component. Domestic historic artifacts, as well as documentary evidence, oral traditions, and standing structures, suggest residental use in the historic period.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	X Agriculture	X Historic Construction	Water
X Transportation	Archaeological Excavation	Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other		

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

Garden plowing is evident, roto-tiller probably used. The site has also been disturbed by the construction of the Clayton Stanford House in 1906 and its subsequent use. The northeast edge of the site was disturbed by vehicle use prior to 1993.

8. Current Dominant Land Use

Residential

9. Land Use History

Intially held in private ownership, now leased by the park. The site is currently beneath a mowed lawn in a residential setting.

10. Site Elevation: **210** Meters A.M.S.L.
11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**
12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Sebring-Canadice**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Caneadea silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **NW**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **2** % Unrecorded: **NO**

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Unnamed Pond**
    Water Source Type: **Lake/Pond**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **45** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **5** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
X Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
Surface finds are reported, but collection methods are unknown.

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
Residental yard.

6. Site Area (square meters): **1200** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **11/06/2009**

13. Field Date: **04/05/1993**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)

Midwest Archeological Center **Private collection and CMNH**

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

Steve Clark (1971)

21. National Register Status:

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

Prehistoric materials collected privately by Steve Clark and as part of the 1971 CMNH NEOS testing project include polished stone tools, and chipped stone points, scrapers, and bladlets. These artifacts suggest Archaic and Woodland use of the site. MWAC shovel tests revealed the potential for undisturbed deposits beneath the shallow plow zone. CMNH survey in 1980 found an intact pit feature containing charcoal and other materials. These finds may represent an intact Hopewell site component within CUVA, making 33SU105 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The historic component is also significant for its association with one of the earliest and most important settlers of Boston township, James Stanford. Artifacts of occupation have been identified, but if structural evidence of Stanford's cabin can be identified at the site, site significance could be further enhanced.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

CMNH	1980	Survey photographs, roll I-12, exposures 1-6.
CMNH	1971	Survey photographs, roll 4, exposures 5-11.
Engebretsen, Jan	1978	Cuyahoga Valley Interceptor Literature Search. Unpublished manuscript on file, Department of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland.
Wilson, Nancy	1971	Summit and Portage County Survey Field Notes. Unpublished manuscript, Department of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland.
Brose, David S. Belovich, Brooslin, Burns,	1981	Archaeological Investigations in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Archaeological Research Reports No. 30:1-586. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland.
Richner, Jeffrey J.	1993	Trip Report, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, March 29-May 3, 1993, Memorandum to the Chief, Midwest Archeological Center, dated May 17, 1993. Copy on file, Midwest Archeolocial Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, NE.
Bauermeister, Ann	2001	Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, June 4-August 10, 2001. Memorandum on file, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, NE.
Finney, Fred A.	2002	Calumet, Canal, and Cuyahoga: An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	2009	An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

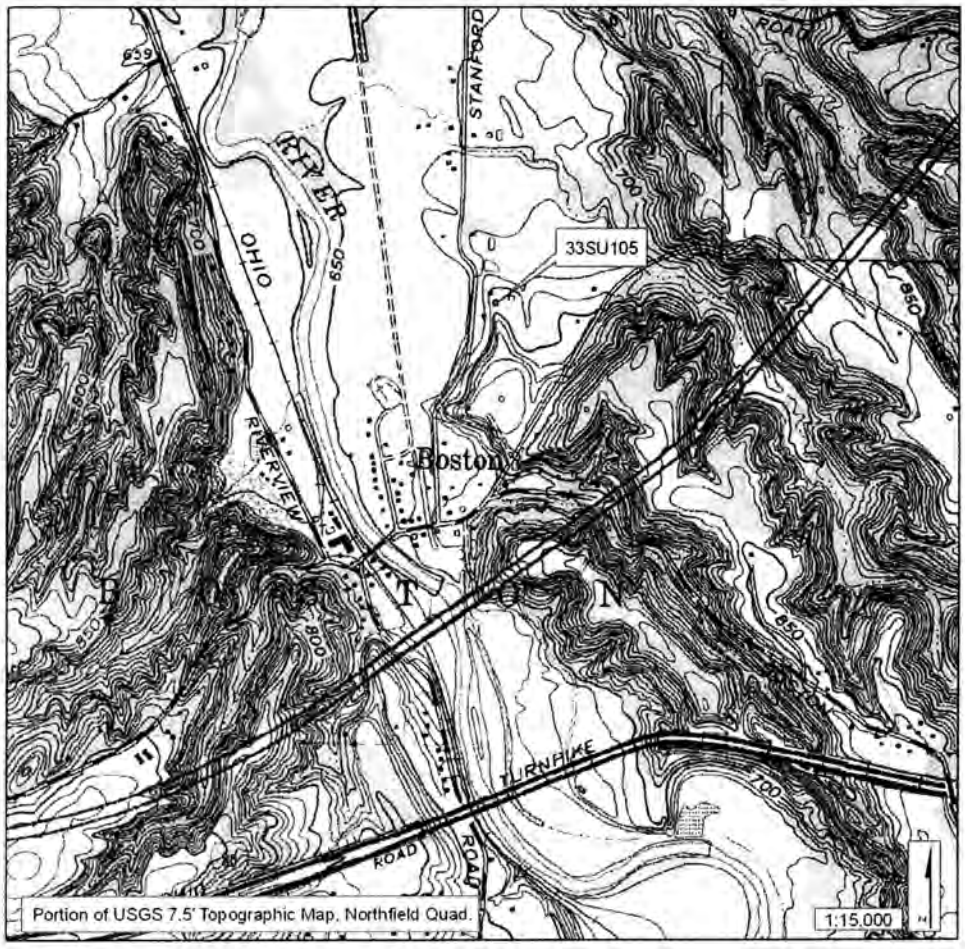
Based on surface collections, shovel testing, and earlier test excavations, site 33SU105 consists of Archaic and Woodland prehistoric components and a mid-nineteenth century Euroamerican historic occupation. Artifacts include ground stone and debitage, as well as historical architectural elements. Property is currently occupied, and the site lies beneath a mowed lawn located on a high terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River to the west. Each component is considered potentially significant.

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

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Clayton Stanford House. On the terrace below, these include 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), 33SU481 (Johnston-Rodhe), and 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll). The terrace above the Clayton Stanford House contains 33SU417 (Hines Hill), and 33SU99 (Gioia). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. Sites 33SU105, 33SU138, and the George Stanford House lie within the 169-acre James Stanford farm, ca. 1806.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



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

Site No. 33-**SU-0138**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

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

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **453370**
   Northing: **4568790**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**
   Township Name: **Boston Township**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33- **SU-0138** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 3

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

X	Diagnostic Artifacts	X	Diagnostic Features	X	Radiometric
	Unrecorded		Other:		

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description
Early Woodland	Rim Sherd	1	2 drilled holes
Early Woodland	Limestone cylinder		Possible atlatl weight
Early Woodland	Groundstone bowl fragments		
Middle Woodland	Parallel-lamalar bladelets		
Middle Woodland	Indigenous ceramics		
Middle Woodland	Ceramics		Hopewell-like

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Banded slate fragment	2			
Lithics	Biface	1			
Lithics	Chert core	1			
Lithics	Debitage	86			
FCR	Fire-cracked rock	9			
Ceramics	Pottery	7			
Lithics	Projectile point	1			
Lithics	Rough slate biface	1			
Lithics	Slate fragment	4			
Lithics	Stone celt fragment	1			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **1**

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

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

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

House is built in the Greek Revival style. There are also documents which date the land acquisition, building, and ownership. Middle to late nineteenth-century artifacts have been recovered from archeological deposits, including ceramics and bottle glass.

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

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Weapons	0.22 cal. rifle slug	1			
Misc. Hardware	Bolt	2			
Food Remains	Bone	37			
Kitchen	Brown curved glass	1			
Kitchen	Colorless curved glass	4			
Unknown	Ferrous metal	1			
Architectural	Flat glass	2			
Transportation	Horsehoe	1			
Personal	Kaolin pipe bowl fragment	1			
Kitchen	Milk glass	1			
Personal	Plastic tobacco pipe	1			
Personal	Pocket watch	1			
Kitchen	Redware	1			
Kitchen	Stoneware	3			
Kitchen	Whiteware	16			
Kitchen	Yellow ware	2			

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
X Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

Prehistoric: Presence of post molds, pits, midden features. Historic: Presence of house, barn, and outbuildings

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	X Historic Construction		Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation		Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other			

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

House and outbuilding construction has intruded into prehistoric features. Subsequent utility installations have minimally impacted the site. No active threats were noted in 2007; the property is now used by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:

Residential

9. Land Use History

The farmstead was deeded in 1806, and the house built ca. 1820-1850. The surrounding floodplain and terraces have been farmed. Currently, the property is utilized by the Cuyahoga Valley National Park Association.

10. Site Elevation: **203** Meters A.M.S.L.
11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**
12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-1**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Glenford-Fitchville**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **Flat**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **2** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Unnamed Spring**
    Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **10** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
X Unrecorded	Other	

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
Grassy lawn with gravel driveway and fallow field in grass.

6. Site Area (square meters): **16750** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **11/24/2009**

13. Field Date: **08/01/2008**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

16. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s) of Local Informants
Chet Hamilton, Ed Adelman

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
Midwest Archeological Center Acc. #1028, 1061 **MWAC Acc. #1188, 1221, 1237**

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

21. National Register Status:

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

The house and farmstead are listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to their historic and architectural significance. Rossillon (1984) identified both prehistoric and historic archeological components. Alfred Lee (1986) has noted the presence of an intact habitation of Early and Middle Woodland age, exhibited by some of the earliest ceramic sherds in northeastern Ohio. Due to the significance of these deposits, both the historic and prehistoric archeological components should be considered significant and eligible for the NRHP.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Rossillon, Mitzi	**1985**	**Archeology of the Stanford House, 1984. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**
Miller, Carol	**1981**	**National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination form for the George Stanford Farm. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**
Lee, Alfred	**1983**	**Test excavations at the Stanford House: A preliminary report. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**
Lee, Alfred	**1986**	**Excavations at the Stanford Knoll Site, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**
Finney, Fred A.	**2002**	**Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.**
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	**2009**	**An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated: **Grit-tempered sherd**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **1330 +/- 150 BP**

Laboratory: **Alpha**

Sample #: **2621**

References: **Lee 1986**

Material(s) Dated: **Wood charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **1650 +/- 60 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta**

Sample #: **15111**

References: **Lee 1986**

Material(s) Dated: **Wood charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **1780 +/- 60 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta**

Sample #: **15012**

References: **Lee 1986**

Material(s) Dated: **Grit-tempered sherd**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **2850 +/- 300 BP**

Laboratory: **Alpha**

Sample #: **2622**

References: **Lee 1986**

I. Description of Site

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

The Stanford Knoll site, located on the historic George Stanford Farm, is a multicomponent site exhibiting Early, Middle, and early Late Woodland components, as well as historic artifacts and structures. The site was first recorded in 1983 by Lee, and was investigated numerous times more recently. In 1986, a significant Woodland component was also identified by Lee. The site is now known to consist of the farmstead of George C. Stanford and family and an extensive prehistoric component. It is located on the east side of Stanford Road, north of Boston, Ohio on a low terrace (T-1) overlooking the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River. The farmstead consists of the farmhouse (HS442), barn (HS443), and five additional outbuildings (HS442A, 442B, 444, 445, 445). Investigations in 2004, 2007, and 2008 confirmed that the prehistoric site extends east from the farmstead and into the field east of and behind the barn. The prehistoric component likely covers most of the terrace, and also includes features recorded on the north side of the house as well as a habitation area to the southwest on the terrace edge. The site has been visited on numerous occassions for the purpose of monitoring utility line installation and construction planning; artifacts and documentation of those investigations are housed at the Midwest Archeological Center.

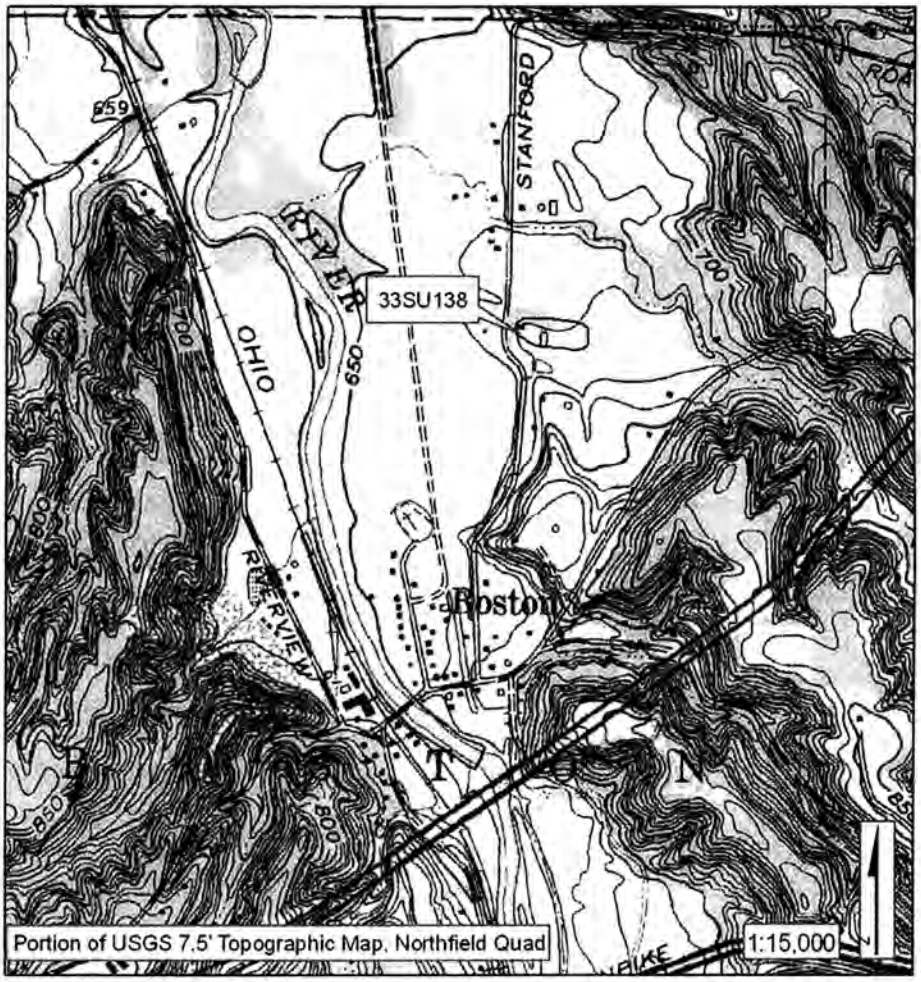
2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Stanford Knoll site, on the same landform. These include 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), and 33SU481 (Johnston-Rodhe). 33SU105 (Clayton Stanford House) is located on the next higher terrace. The uppermost terrace contains 33SU417 (Hines Hill), and 33SU99 (Gioia). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. The George Stanford farm is representative of the kind of farming being done throughout the Cuyahoga River valley during the 19th century. The house and outbuildings were placed on the terrace edge, and the surrounding floodplain was tilled.

Site No. 33-SU-0138 Page 9

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



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

Site No. 33-**SU-0268**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

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

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **453150**
   Northing: **4567960**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**
   Township Name: **Boston**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1979**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33-**SU-0268** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Features	Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other:	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Core	1			
Lithics	Shatter	1			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

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

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

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

Diagnostic artifacts dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; map references for Boston Village, Lot 59 depict 2 structures.

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

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Food Remains	Bone fragment	6	Architectural	Flat glass	13
Personal	Clay pipe fragment	1	Food Remains	Shell fragment	5
Kitchen	Curved glass	29	Kitchen	Stoneware	2
Architectural	Cut nail	1	Kitchen	Whiteware	12

General

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

Brick fragments, wire nails, nails too corroded to identity, and heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments were considered non-diagnositic, and were not collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	X Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	X Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

Historic artifacts and documentation relating to residential activities.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	X Historic Construction		Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation		Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other			

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

A leach field, septic tank, and septic mound serving Boston were installed in the lot that virtually destroyed 33SU268 (Aument 1996:6). Aument suggests approximately 80% of the site was heavily disturbed by the construction. Additional disturbances include the removal of the nonhistoric Wolschleger house and road construction.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:

Residential

9. Land Use History

Residential

10. Site Elevation: **201** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-1**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Glenford-Fitchville**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville Silt Loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **Flat**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **0** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
Name: **Cuyahoga River**
Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **100** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **5** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X	Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
	Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
	Unrecorded	Other	

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
Site is maintained as a mowed lawn in a high profile area.

6. Site Area (square meters): **2170** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Historic Maps**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution:.**NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **11/09/2009**

13. Field Date: **08/10/2009**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)

Midwest Archeological Center Acc. #1293

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

21. National Register Status:

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

This site is within the Boston Mills Historic District but is not nominated for inclusion in the NRHP. Archeological remains date to the historic district's period of significance, but the site is considered to be heavily disturbed by the installation of septic system components and road construction, which affected the sites's integrity and potential significance. Archeological remains have been recovered that date to the period of significance for Boston, and correlate with the suspected location of Jim Brown's store. If Jim Brown's store can be positively located, likely on the eastern side of the lot, these remains would be considered significant. However, the former store area is grossly disturbed.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Aument, Bruce	**1996**	**Testing of the Portions of 33SU267 and 33SU268 Lying Within the Existing SUM-CR 32 Right-of-Way and Proposed Slope Easement in the Village of Boston, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio as it Pertains to the Boston Mills Road Bridge Replacement.**
Finney, Fred A.	**2002**	**Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.**
Mustain, Chuck Dobson-Brown and Coleman	**1996**	**Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the Boston Mills Road Bridge Replacement and Road Realignment in the Village of Boston, Summit County, Ohio. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	**2009**	**An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

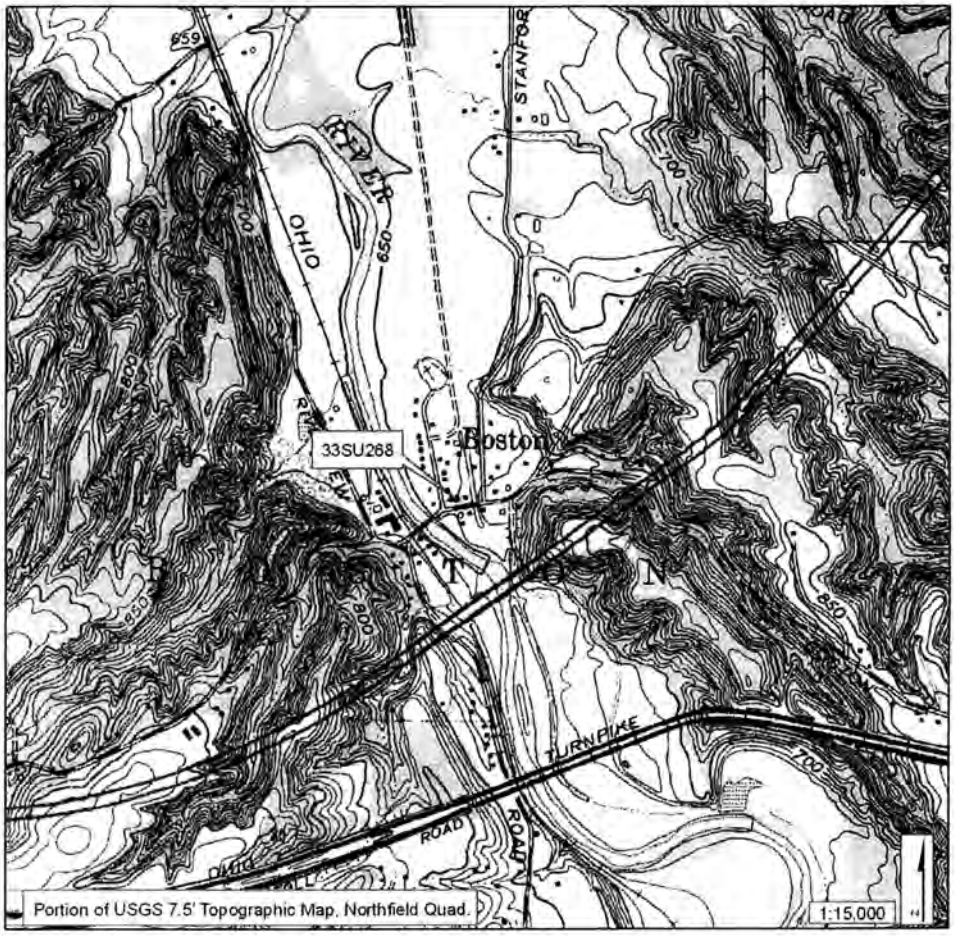
MWAC survey in 1991 identified potentially significant historical remains on the west side of the Ohio and Erie Canal, east of the modern Wolschleger house (no longer extant). These remains correlate with the location of a nineteenth century building that may have been Jim Brown's store. An ASC survey conducted in 1995 further suggested the potential for remains from Jim Brown's store along the west bank of the canal. The site has been impacted by modern recent residential activities, the removal of the Wolschleger house, the installation of septic system components, and road construction. According to the 1996 ODOT survey, approximately 80% of the site has been disturbed.

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

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Wolschleger House, on the same landform. These include 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU481 (Johnston-Rodhe), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), and 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll). 33SU105 (Clayton Stanford House) is located on the next higher terrace. The uppermost terrace contains 33SU417 (Hines Hill), and 33SU99 (Gioia). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



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

Site No. 33-**SU-0269**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
   New Form X Revised Form Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Boodey House and Trail Mix**
5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **453130**
   Northing: **4567960**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**
   Township Name: **Boston**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1979**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33-**SU-0269** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 1

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Features	Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other:	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Shatter	1			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: 6

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

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

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

Diagnostic artifacts date from the 1820s through the 1900s. The Boodey House probably dates to the 1830s and is on 1856 and 1874 maps.

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

Site No. 33-**SU-0269** Page 3

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Clothing	Aluminum eyelette	1			
Kitchen	Aluminum foil	1			
Kitchen	Bakelite bottle cap	4			
Clothing	Bone button	1			
Food Remains	Bone fragment	192			
Kitchen	Bottle cap fragment	22			
Misc. Hardware	Brass fastener	1			
Kitchen	Brass kettle lug	1			
Personal	Brass key	1			
Personal	Brass pin	2			
Misc. Hardware	Brass rivet	2			
Misc. Hardware	Brass washer	1			
Misc. Hardware	Brass wire fragment	2			
Unknown	Carbon rod	1			
Personal	Celluloid comb fragment	2			
Architectural	Ceramic tile (1 cm square)	3			
Personal	Chalk fragment	1			
Toys & Games	Clay marble	1			
Personal	Clay pipe bowl fragment	1			
Personal	Clay pipestem fragment	10			
Unknown	Cloth strap with rivet	1			
Kitchen	Curved glass	433			
Architectural	Cut nail	55			
Unknown	Cylindrical slate fragment	1			
Clothing	Ferrous metal button	1			
Unknown	Ferrous metal fragment	47			
Construction/Manufacturi	File fragment	1			
Architectural	Flat glass	264			
Clothing	Glass button	1			
Personal	Glass perfume applicator	1			
Unknown	Lead fragment	2			
Misc. Hardware	Lead plug with brass	1			
Misc. Hardware	Lead ring	1			
Kitchen	Lid insert / bottle closure	1			
Unknown	Mica with beveled edge	1			
Clothing	Non-ferrous button	1			
Unknown	Non-ferrous metal	1			
Personal	Pencil ferrule	1			
Personal	Penny	1			
Kitchen	Pepsi-Cola bottle	3			
Architectural	Plaster fragment	4			
Architectural	Plaster with brass tack	1			
Kitchen	Plastic fork tine	1			
Other	Plastic tag	1			
Architectural	Plastic window screen	3			
Kitchen	Porcelain	18			
Toys & Games	Porcelain doll fragment	4			
Kitchen	Redware	3			
Clothing	Rivet fragment	1			
Clothing	Rubber button	1			
Toys & Games	Rubber toy wheel	1			
Architectural	Screw	2			
Clothing	Shell button	2			
Food Remains	Shell fragment	22			
Kitchen	Spoon fragment	2			
Misc. Hardware	Spring fragment	2			
Kitchen	Stoneware	21			
Kitchen	Terra cotta	5			
Kitchen	Whiteware	327			
Architectural	Wrought nail	1			
Kitchen	Yellow ware	24			

General

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

Terra cotta, brick, and drain tile fragments were considered non-diagnostic or modern intrustions and were not collected. Wire nails, nails too corrododed to be identified, and heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments were also considered non-diagnostic and were not collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

SUM-00532-04
Boodey House

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	X Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

Artifacts found at the site are associated with residential use and the artifacts recovered by Mustain (1996) were interpreted as domestic refuse.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	X Historic Construction		Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation		Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other			

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

Site is currently maintained as a mowed yard and no current or recent disturbances are noted. Historic developments include the installation of utilities and utility lines, as well as road construction, demonstrating that the site is partially disturbed.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:

Residential

9. Land Use History

The property was most recently owned by Rollin H. and Mary R. Boodey. On the 1910 map of Boston Mills, the house is listed as belonging to R.E. Wise. The lot was owned by Abraham Holmes in 1834, and the house may have been present by that date given the historic plaque from 1822, but this cannot be confirmed from tax records.

10. Site Elevation: **200** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-1**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Glenford-Fitchville**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville Silt Loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **Flat**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **0** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Cuyahoga River**
    Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **90** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **5** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
The site is maintained by the NPS as a residential yard in a high-profile area.

6. Site Area (square meters): **610** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **11/09/2009**

13. Field Date: **08/10/2009**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
Midwest Archeological Center Acc. #1188, 1293

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

21. National Register Status:

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

This site is associated with the Boodey House, which is listed as a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District. Archeological remains are considered to have significant interpretive value, given they are associated with one of the earliest historic properties in Boston and in some areas are intact, but these remains have not been included as a contributing element to the Boston Mills Historic District.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Mustain, Chuck Dobson-Brown and Coleman	**1996**	**Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the Bost Mills Road Bridge Replacement and Road Realignment (BST 32-03.94; P.I.D. #8741) in the Village of Boston, Summit County, Ohio.**
Finney, Fred A.	**2002**	**Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.**
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	**2009**	**An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.**

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

The site is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site recorded on the grounds of the historic Wise/Boodey House and the adjacent Square Deal Food Store, now known as Trail Mix. Both are on historic Boston Village lot 60. The prehistoric component consists of a single piece of non-diagnostic chert shatter found in the same depositional context as the historic artifacts. The historic component is an artifact deposit associated with the extant Boodey House. The historic deposit includes a buried midden deposit in the yard north of the house and an artifact scatter dispersed across the lot. The Boodey House probably dates to the 1830s and is on 1856 and 1874 maps. This house, along with the Boston Store, are the only pre-Civil War buildings between the canal and river bridge on the Boston Mills Road. The artifacts from the site date from the 1820s through the 1950s.

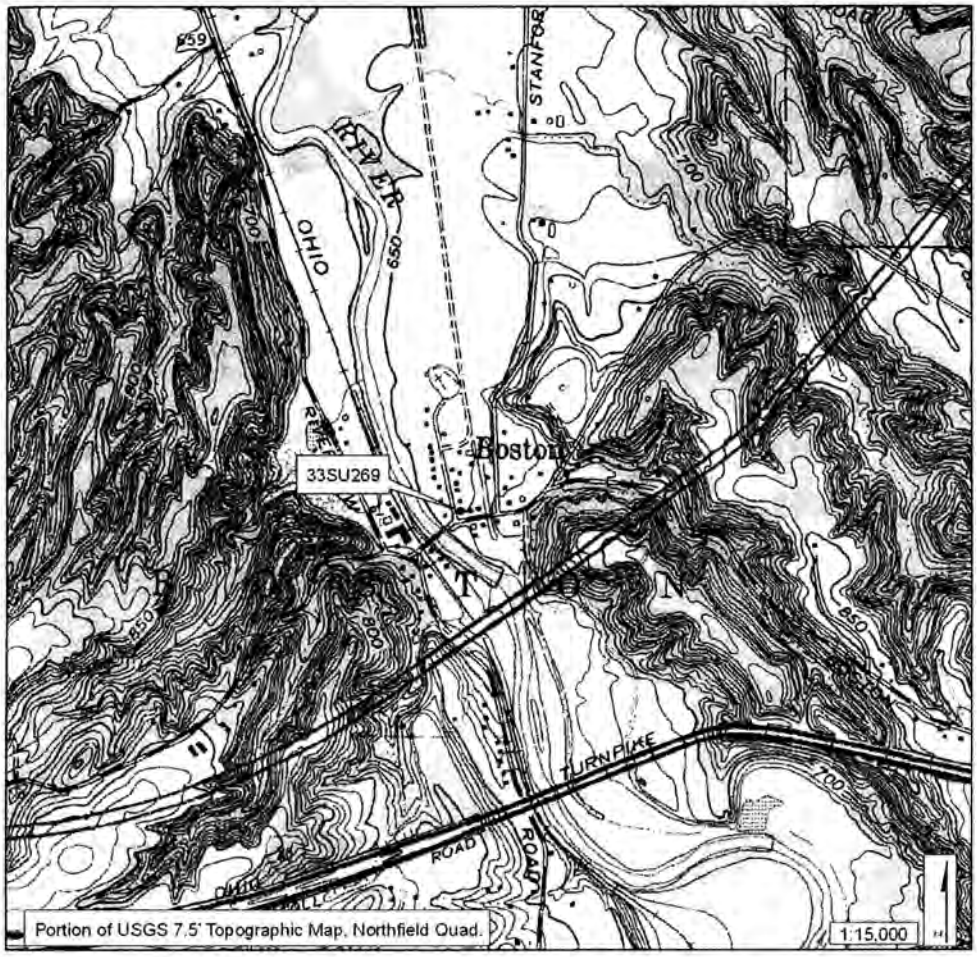
2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Boodey House, on the same landform. These include 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU481 (Johnston-Rodhe), 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), and 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll). 33SU105 (Clayton Stanford House) is located on the next higher terrace. The uppermost terrace contains 33SU417 (Hines Hill), and 33SU99 (Gioia). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts.

Page 8 Site No. 33-SU-0269

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



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

Site No. 33-SU-0423

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

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

B. Location

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

C. Ownership

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

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33- **SU-0423**
Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

X Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late

Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late

LatePrehistoric Protohistoric Other:

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: **1**

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

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other: **non-diagnostic artifacts**

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

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

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts X Diagnostic Architectural Remains

Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition

Other

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

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

Site No. 33-SU-0423 Page 3

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

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	X	Camp	Village	Hamlet	Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:		Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:		Unspecified Mound			
		Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
		Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
		Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:		Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X	Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
	Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
	Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
	Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made
extant 1920 house and recovered artifacts
5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	X	Historic Construction	Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation		Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other			

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
residential activities, utility installation, road right-of-way
8. Current Dominant Land Use:
Residential
9. Land Use History
residential
10. Site Elevation: **201** Meters A.M.S.L.
11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**
12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Rough broken land**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **W**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **6** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Cuyahoga River**
    Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **175** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X	Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
	Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
	Unrecorded	Other	

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
mowed turf

6. Site Area (square meters): **375** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other site map**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Erin Dempsey**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **03/03/2008**

13. Field Date: **07/16/2007**

14. Time Spent at Site: **four days**

15. Weather Conditions: **sunny, warm**

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
Midwest Archeological Center Acc. 987 and 1188

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

21. National Register Status:

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

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

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

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

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

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

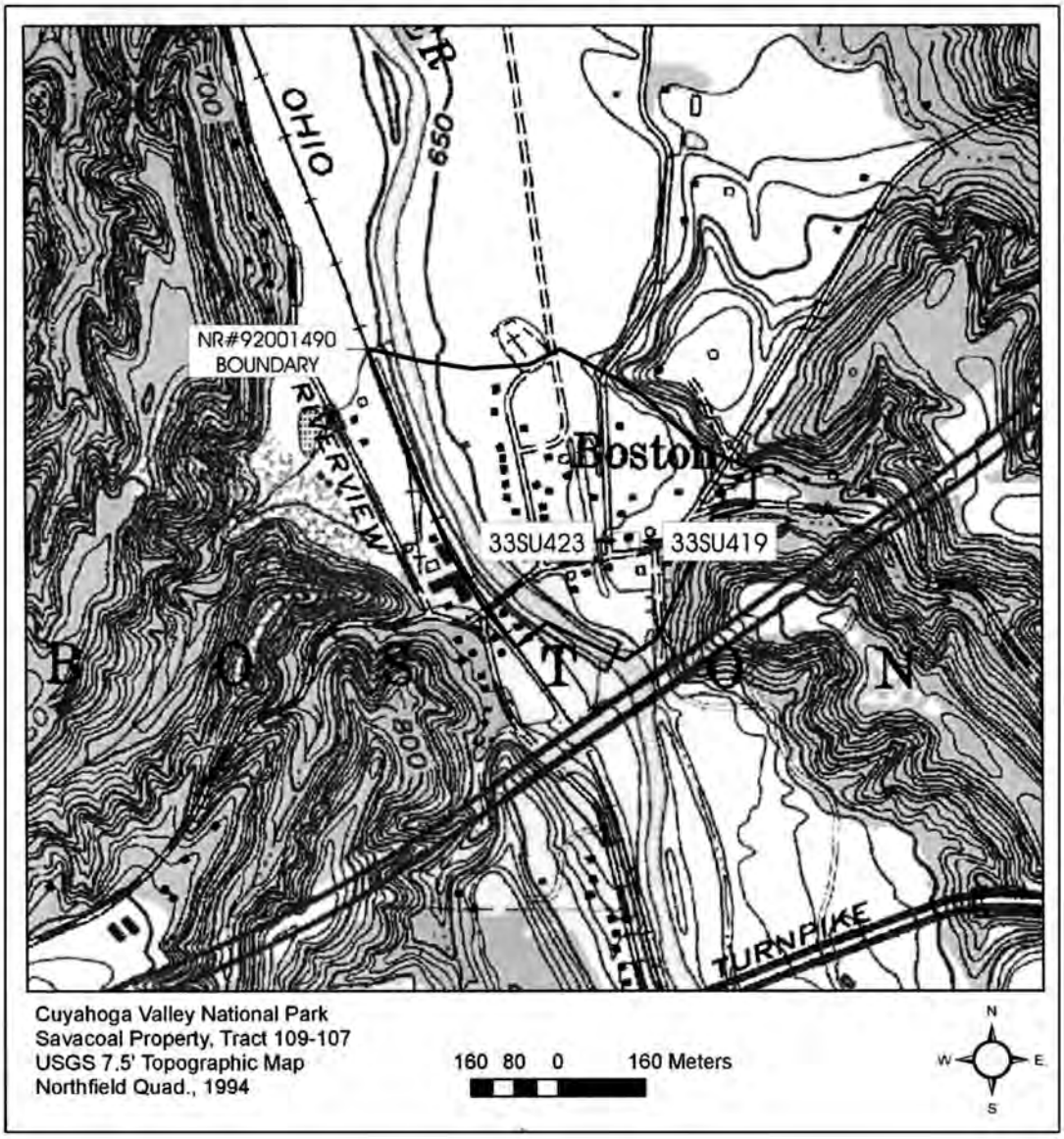
2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

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

Page 8 Site No. 33 SU-0423

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



Cuyahoga Valley National Park
Savacoal Property, Tract 109-107
USGS 7.5' Topographic Map
Northfield Quad., 1994

160 80 0 160 Meters

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

Site No. 33-SU-0456

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
X New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Nina Stanford House**
5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
Easting: **453250**
Northing: **4568180**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
Section: 1/4 Section:
Township Name: **Northfield Center**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

1. Name: **National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley NP**
Address: **15610 Vaughn Rd.**
City, State, Zip: **Brecksville, OH 44141**
Phone: **(440)-526-5256**

2. Tenant (if any):
Address:
City, State, Zip:
Phone:
3. Ownership Status: **Federal Govt.**

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33- **SU-0456** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

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

Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Features	Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other: **presence of prehistoric artifacts**	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	debitage	1			
Lithics	lithic shatter	3			
Lithics	nutting stone	1			
Lithics	projectile point	2			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **6**

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

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

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

presence of diagnostic historic materials

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

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Food Remains	bone	3			
Clothing	button	9			
Kitchen	curved glass	42			
Unknown	fused glass	1			
Kitchen	glass bottle	2			
Toys & Games	glass marble fragment	4			
Personal	lapel pin	2			
Kitchen	milk glass	7			
Unknown	non-ferrous metal fragme	1			
Personal	penny	2			
Personal	pipe stem	3			
Kitchen	porcelain	10			
Toys & Games	porcelain doll	1			
Misc. Hardware	porcelain insultator	2			
Food Remains	shell	8			
Kitchen	stoneware	6			
Personal	thimble	1			
Kitchen	tin cup	1			
Personal	toothbrush fragment	3			
Kitchen	whiteware	109			
Kitchen	yellowware	1			

General

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

Unidentifiable metal objects, nails, crown caps, non-diagnostic glass, brick, wood, insulation, plaster, slate, charcoal, coal, and shell were noted but not collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

presence of prehistoric artifacts and extant historic residence

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	Agriculture	Historic Construction	Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation	Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other **Activities associated with residential house**		

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
Activities, such as utility installation, construction, etc., that are associated with the residential use of the site.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
Residential

9. Land Use History
Residential

10. Site Elevation: **201** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Rough Broken Land**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **2** % Unrecorded: **NO**

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **CLEVELAND (Cuyahoga)**
Minor Drainage: **CUYAHOGA RIVER**

19. Closest Water Source
Name: **Cuyahoga River**
Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **31** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

Other: **utility line installation monitoring**

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	

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

4. Surface Visibility:

5. Describe surface conditions
mown turf

6. Site Area (square meters): **1750** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Aerial Photograph**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Erin Dempsey**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **03/07/2007**

13. Field Date: **10/05/2006**

14. Time Spent at Site: **five days**

15. Weather Conditions: **warm**

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
Midwest Archeological Center **MWAC-1168/CUVA-322**

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

21. National Register Status:

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

Both the historic and prehistoric components of the site are potentially significant. Due to the site's inclusion in the Boston Mills Historic District (1825-1949) and the fact that 33SU456 yielded artifacts from this time period, the possibility of finding additional and significant historic materials at the site is good. The site's proximity to 33SU99 and the presence of some prehistoric materials suggests that the possibility of finding additional prehistoric materials is also good. Evaluative testing would be necessary to identify any additional archeological resources to determine site significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

USDA	**1974**	**Soil Survey, Summit County Ohio.**
Bauermeister, Ann C.	**2007**	**Archeological Inventory for the Proposed Removal of the Cox Cabin, Located at Tract 109-45, Summit County, Ohio.**

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

Site 33SU456 is located at the Nina Stanford House, Tract 109-103, in Boston. It sits on a flat bench on the second terrace east of the Cuyahoga River, east of Stanford Road and north of Boston Mills Road. The site is situated within the approximately 1750 sq. m of maintained lawn surrounding the house. Ground disturbance occurred at the Nina Stanford House in Fall 2006 as part of the kitchen subfloor removal, utility trench excavation, and kitchen drain installation. Archeological paraprofessionals monitored these activities and collected artifacts from the backfill. These artifacts are of both prehistoric (projectile point, nutting stone, debitage, shatter) and historic (ceramic, glass, bone, personal items, etc.) age. No features or large deposits were encountered during monitoring.

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

Site 33SU456 is located within the Boston Mills Historic District (NR 92001490). The District is recognized for its historic significance in the area of architecture and engineering and its historic function of commerce, trade, and domestic activity. The period of significance for Boston Mills spans 1825 to 1949 (Bauermeister 2007). Another nearby site, 33SU99 or the Hines Hill Conference Center site, is located approximately 122 m northwest of 33SU456. Site 33SU99 contains a prehistoric Woodland component with a possible Whittlesey occupation as well as a historic component evidenced by a scatter of 1870-1920s artifacts.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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

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

Site No. 33-SU-0481

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:

X New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County: **Summit**

4. Site Name: **Johnson Barn / Johnston-Rodhe**

5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**

Easting: **453270**

Northing: **4567930**

3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable

Section: 1/4 Section: **NW**

Township Name: **Boston Township**

4. Quadrangle Name: **Northfield**

5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**

6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

1. Name: **National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley N.P.**

Address: **15610 Vaughn Rd.**

City, State, Zip: **Brecksville, OH 44141**

Phone: **(440)-526-5256**

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Federal Govt.**

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

Site No. 33- **SU-0481**
Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

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

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: 1

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Features	Radiometric
Unrecorded	Other:	

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

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Debitage	51			
Lithics	Quartz	1			
Lithics	Raccoon Side-Notched pt	2			
Lithics	Retouched piece	1			

Historic

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

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

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

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: 4

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

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

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

Documentary evidence revealed that the former Johnson Barn dated to the middle of the twentieth century. Metal and ceramic fragments, as well as historic map references, suggest occupation in the early or middle nineteenth century. The extant Johnston House, for which the site is partially named, was constructed in 1910. Earlier remains are likely, given historical map evidence, but the extent and contents of these remains are incompletely defined.

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

Site No. 33-SU-0481 Page 3

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Weapons	0.22 cal. cartridge case	1			
Weapons	0.45 cal. bullet	1			
Other	Bark	1			
Fuel/Energy	Battery terminal	2			
Food Remains	Bone	494			
Kitchen	Bottle glass	78			
Architectural	Brick fragment	39			
Clothing	Button	9			
Fuel/Energy	Cinder	55			
Toys & Games	Clay marble	2			
Misc. Hardware	Coach screw	1			
Fuel/Energy	Coal	73			
Architectural	Concrete	3			
Architectural	Cut nail	39			
Architectural	Drain tile	2			
Other	Dressed mudstone	1			
Fuel/Energy	Electrical insulator	2			
Unknown	Felt	1			
Architectural	Fence staple	1			
Unknown	Ferrous metal	16			
Construction/Manufacturi	File	1			
Architectural	Firebrick	2			
Architectural	Flat glass	323			
Misc. Hardware	Galvanized metal mesh	1			
Unknown	Glass	18			
Unknown	Graphite	1			
Food Remains	Hickory nutshell	1			
Unknown	Identification plate	1			
Furniture	Lamp chimney glass	13			
Unknown	Melted glass	3			
Food Remains	Molusk shell fragment				
Architectural	Nail fragment	6			
Architectural	Paint fragment	10			
Unknown	Plastic	3			
Architectural	Plate glass	12			
Kitchen	Porcelain	35			
Toys & Games	Porcelain handle	1			
Kitchen	Redware	8			
Misc. Hardware	Rolled sheet metal	1			
Other	Sandstone	13			
Kitchen	Sanitary can fragment	2			
Personal	Seed bead	1			
Architectural	Shingle fragment	26			
Personal	Slate pencil	2			
Architectural	Slate shingle	1			
Other	Stone	22			
Kitchen	Stoneware	39			
Kitchen	Stoneware, Bristol slip	11			
Kitchen	Stoneware, salt glazed	3			
Personal	Tobacco pipe fragment	5			
Toys & Games	Toy car	1			
Misc. Hardware	Valve stem, chrome	1			
Food Remains	Walnut shell	1			
Misc. Hardware	Washer	1			
Kitchen	Whiteware	87			
Architectural	Wire nail	25			
Other	Wood	9			
Kitchen	Yellow ware	20			

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
X Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

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

The prehistoric component is represented by projectile points and debitage, suggesting a potential camp or other habitation site. Historically, map references to an early house and the extant 1910 house indicate domestic use of the site, and a barn, corn crib, and plowed fields indicate agricultural use.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	X Agriculture	X Historic Construction		Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation		Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other			

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction

The Johnson Barn's foundation was deemed unsafe, and has been removed. This work was conducted on frozen ground with rubber-tired vehicles, mitigating any further disturbance. In addition, the non-historic Rodhe house and sheds to the west-southwest of the barn have also been removed. The associated artifact scatter is considered disturbed by historical plowing activities.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
Residential

9. Land Use History

Beginning in 1846, plats display a lot in this location that would now encompass both the Johnson Barn and the Johnston House, as well as the associated outbuildings. The 1856 plat suggests the presence of a brick house prior t the construction of the extant Johnston House in 1910. The modern Rohde house and several associated sheds have been removed by the NPS.

10. Site Elevation: **202** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-1**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Glenford-Fitchville**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Fitchville Silt Loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **W**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **2** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Cuyahoga River**
    Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **60** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **6** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

	Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
X	Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
	Unrecorded	Other	

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.
Mowed turf grass cover

6. Site Area (square meters): **4850** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Andrew LaBounty**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **12/01/2009**

13. Field Date: **06/01/1986**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
Midwest Archeological Center, Acc. #166, 351

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

21. National Register Status:

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

Testing conducted at the Johnson Barn prior to establishing the Boston Trailhead and parking lot revealed that the sparse prehistoric artifact scatter is limited to the disturbed plow zone. For this reason, the prehistoric component has been deemed inelegible for the National Register of Historic Places. The historic component consists of nineteenth century domestic and structural refuse, along with the no longer extant Johnson barn, and may not be a significant source of information. The Johnston House itself is listed as a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Lee, A.M.	1986	Phase II Cultural Resource Survey, Trailhead Parking Lot, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit County, Ohio. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.
Noble, V.E.	1991	Trip Report, February 25 - March 1, 1991. Memorandum on File, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.
Richner, J.J.	1991	Trip Report. Memorandum on File, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.
Finney, Fred A.	2002	Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Upper Midwest Archaeology, Contract Completion Report No. 22, prepared for National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.
Bauermeister, Ann C. Richner, Jeffrey J.	2009	An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of Nine Archeological Sites in the Boston Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. USDI, National Park Service. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln.

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated:

Date (uncorrected C14 years):

Laboratory:

Sample #:

References:

I. Description of Site

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

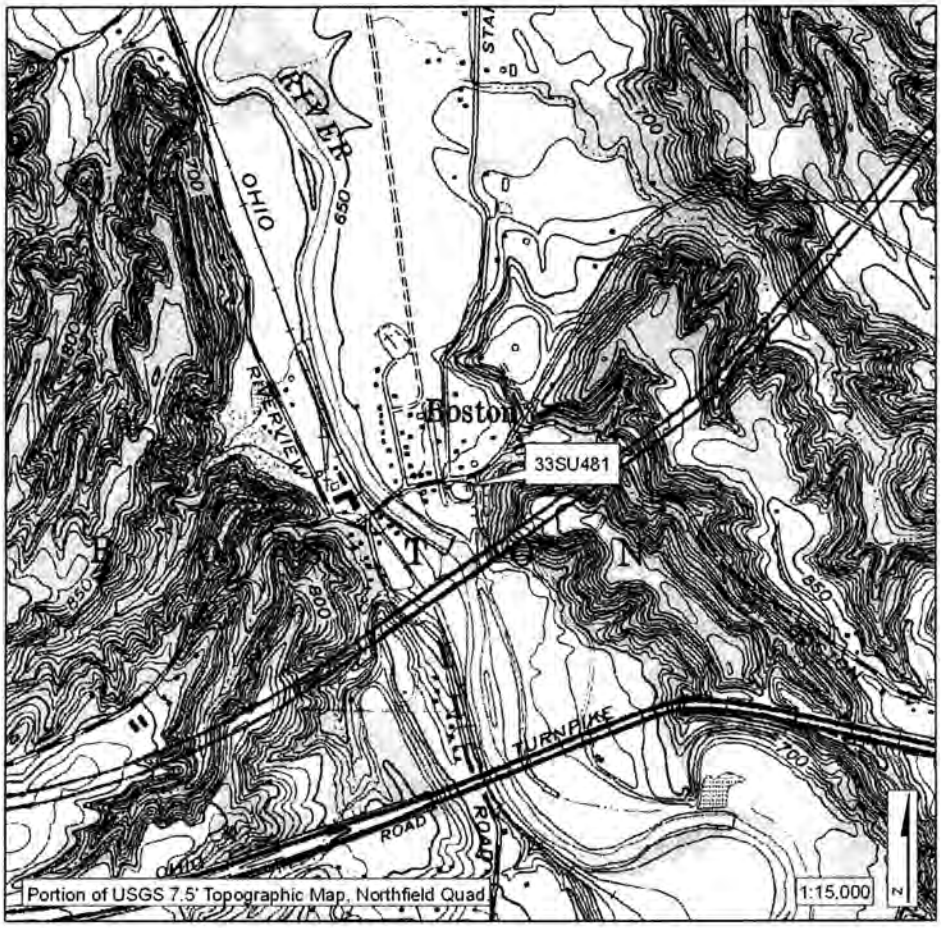
The Johnson Barn / Johnston-Rodhe site consists of a sparse prehistoric and historic artifact scatter as well as the property associated with the extant Johnston house, established in 1910. Testing was initially conducted near a barn thought to date to ca. 1910, but this has since been shown to date to the middle of the twentieth century, and has been removed as a safety hazard in 1991. Historic artifacts from the vicinity of the foundation include various metal and ceramic fragments. Prehistoric artifacts suggest an early Late Woodland occupation, but are limited to the plow zone. After adequate testing strategies, the Boston Trailhead parking lot was established on the site, while the adjacent Johnston House is listed as a contributing element of the Boston Mills Historic District.

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

Several sites are located in close proximity to the Johnson Barn / Johnston-Rodhe House, on the same landform. These include 33SU61 (Boston Cemetery), 33SU267, 33SU268 (Wolschleger House), 33SU269 (Boodey House), 33SU270 (Boston Company Store), 33SU456 (Nina Stanford House), 33SU419 (Savacoal Barn), 33SU423 (Hopkins House/Savacoal), 33SU110 (McBride Brewery and Grocery), 33SU412 (Conger House), and 33SU138 (Stanford Knoll). 33SU105 (Clayton Stanford House) is located on the next higher terrace. The uppermost terrace contains 33SU417 (Hines Hill), and 33SU99 (Gioia). All of these sites contain late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

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



Appendix 2 Site Reclamation Form

DEGRADED SITE RECLAMATION FORM

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Site ID No. 32 Site Name Ohio Turnpike I-271

NPS Tract No. 118-79 Army Corps Engineer ID No. 27-1

NPS Ownership: Yes X No ____

General History

This is a 40 acre barren area between I-80 and I-271 used to obtain fill material for Interstate Highway construction approximately 15 years ago. The area was leveled, seeded, and fertilized. Due to poor soil conditions, the seeding was not able to sustain itself and severe gully erosion has occurred. The Corps' report estimated 10,200 tons of sediment are delivered offsite annually from this area.

Site Need Reclamation - Natural Revegetation is unsuccessful

Yes X No ____

Scope of Reclamation Work

The site will have grassed waterways and diversions constructed to safely dispose of surface water. Natural drainage will be used wherever possible. Areas disturbed during construction will be seeded, fertilized, and mulched. Consideration will be given to topdressing the area with compost to increase organic matter if a suitable composting material is available. This project will need to be completed in cooperation with the State of Ohio as the site is bisected by the Ohio Canal.

Site ID No. 32-1

Permits

Type	Required	Applic Date	Received
Archeological (Triple X)	Yes ___ No X	_____	_____
ODNR - Water	Yes ___ No X	_____	_____
Army Corps 404	Yes ___ No X	_____	_____

Engandered Species

No endangered plants or animal species are known to occur on this site. The site has been severely impacted by previous land use.

Potential Use

The area will be allowed to undergo natural succession after reclamation.

RECLAMATION WORK

Access

Access will be south of Boston Mills Road approximately 200 feet east of the junction with Stanford Road.

Site Preparation

No site preparation is needed.

Cost $_____

3

Land Grading

Yards^3 Material Moved _____ Cost $ _____

General Land Grading Acres 6 acres @ 1,000 Cost $ 6,000

Approximately 6,000 linear feet waterway and diversion.

Soil Amendments

Topsoil: Depth 3" Yd^3 1,600 Cost/Yd 10 Total Cost $16,000

Compost: Ton/Acre _____ Acres _____ Cost/Ac _____ Total Cost $ _____

Fertilizer & Seeding

Lime: Lbs/Acre _____ No. Acres _____

Fertilizer: N 100 P 400 K 0 Per Acre

Seeding:

Species	Lbs/Acre	Acres
Switchgrass	3	25
Indiangrass	3	25
Little Bluestem	3	25
Slender Wheatgrass	3	25
Annual Ryegrass	25	25

Site ID No. 32-3

4

Mulch: Ton/Acre 2 Acres 25

Total Seeding Operations Cost: $1,000/acre X 25 acres = $ 25,000

Hydroseeding
Cost/Yard _____ No. Yards _____ Total Cost $ _____

Mulch Matting
Cost/Yard 1.5 No. Yards 19,500 Total Cost $ 29,250

Tree Planting Species	Cost/Acre	No. Acres	Total Cost
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Subtotal	76,250
Plus 47% overhead and contingencies	35,800
TOTAL RECLAMATION COSTS $	112,000

Status or Reclamation	Dates
Plan & Design	5/15/83
Contract Let	_____
Reclamation Completed	_____

Site ID No. 32-4