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An Archeological Inventory and Assessment of 14 Archeological Sites In the Everett Area, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio

By
Jeffrey J. Richner
and
Ann C. Bauermeister

Technical Report 113

Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

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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 Everett in Cuyahoga Valley National Park with regard to a proposed sewer system to be developed to serve numerous historic structures in the crossroads community. It also describes the components, content, and context of 14 archeological sites that occur on the properties to be served by the new sewer system. The sewer system would be a unified, single system connected to the City of Akron sewer system that would replace numerous leach fields, holding tanks, and associated sewer components that currently serve the structures individually, or in small groups. As a result of intensive planning efforts, and the narrow, linear character of the project, the new system has been designed to avoid any adverse impacts to the archeological sites that occur on the properties. The new system's components, consisting primarily of main sewer lines, connectors to each property, and a few lift or pump stations, were placed within disturbed road-rights-of way, other areas grossly disturbed by various historic and modern activities, and/or in areas devoid of 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.

Everett is a small, historic community that developed incrementally through most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in association with three overlapping, but sequential regional transportation systems: the Ohio and Erie Canal, The Valley Rail, and a motor car road system. Everett, known during portions of the nineteenth century as Unionville, is located at the intersection of Everett and Riverview Roads in Summit County, Ohio. The entire community is within the boundaries of Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA). Beginning in 1985 and continuing on a nearly annual basis from 1993 through 2008, the managers at CUVA have sponsored archeological inventory and evaluation efforts at numerous properties in Everett. This work was conducted to provide baseline data for identifying the distribution and significance of the archeological resources that occur at the properties. Although the only work specifically targeted to understanding the relationship of archeological resources and the proposed sewer system occurred in 2008, the foresight of the park in conducting the previous, more general, studies was borne out since many of those studies contributed important and extensive data for the project planning efforts. While some of the recorded archeological resources are directly associated with activities that occurred at historic structures at Everett, others are unrelated to the buildings and predate the historic community by a millennium or more. 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 multiple potentially significant pre-contact Native American and historic Euro-American site components occur within Everett, 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 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 148, 526, 558, 565, 603, 646, 721, 751, 792, 851, 911, 945, 987, 1028, 1088, 1144, 1221, and 1237.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The completion of this report was made possible by the assistance of many individuals from the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) and other locations working over many years. Ann and I have attempted to list everyone who worked with us on our numerous projects in Everett, but may have inadvertently omitted someone. 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 Everett.

MWAC Archeologist Richner's 1993 field team consisted of Archeological Technicians Gerrit Saylor, Kay Adams, Tim Meade, Chris Blount, and Karen Archey. 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.

Richner's 1996 field team included Archeological Technicians Linda Plock, Harold Roeker, Scott Stadler, and William Volf. The MWAC crew was greatly augmented by a team of international volunteers from Volunteers for Peace including coordinator Daya Naef and volunteers Thurid Schicha, Anja Lembcke, Seth Grimbly, Anne Beltz, Renaud Tritsch, Amy Judd, Jennifer Lubkin, Omar Sidqui, Antonio Sanchez, and Krzysztof Zajkowski.

The 1997 team under Richner's direction consisted of Archeological Technicians William Volf, Phil Wanyerka, Linda Plock, and Harold Roeker. They were assisted by international volunteers from Volunteers for Peace Ann Chin, Monique Pujol, Sanna Pikkarainen, Tony Howsam, and Aldas Armoska. MWAC, CUVA, and National Trust for Historic Preservation volunteer Thurid Schicha from Germany was also a key member of the 1997 team.

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 1999 field team included Archeologist Jan Dial-Jones and Archeological Technicians Ann Bauermeister, Linda Plock, Lisa Stanley, William Volf, and Phil Wanyerka. Joining the MWAC crew were volunteers from Volunteers for Peace Lisa Carlson, Jeri-Lynn Chatfield, Jennifer Claux, Sharon Douglas, Joost Gisquiere, Jeanette

Gurney, Nicholas Hill, Nick Lyon, Evania Wright, and Niccalo Co Piparo. MWAC volunteers Gary Akers, Becky Silvis, Janai Tegland, and Sandra Wagner also contributed their time to the project.

Richner's 2000 field team consisted of Archeologists William Volf and 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 Archeological Technicians 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.

Bauermeister's 2005 team consisted of Archeological Technicians Mike Hammons, Scott Brannan, Ben Perry, Monika Zsigmond, Allison Deep and Erin Dempsey.

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.

Bauermeister's 2008 field team consisted of Archeological Technicians Erin Dempsey, Jessica Cerny, and Albert LeBeau.

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 Popielsky. Janet's planning efforts for the sewer project design are a key component in the overall success of the project.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract i
Acknowledgments iii
Table of Contents v
List of Tables xi
List of Figures xv
Introduction 1
Project Background 5
Environmental Setting 5
Culture History 7
Paleoindian Tradition 7
Archaic Tradition 8
Woodland Tradition 10
Middle Woodland Context for the Cuyahoga Valley 11
Late Prehistoric Tradition 17
History 18
Everett 20
Archeological Investigations In Everett 26
Project Methods and Research Design 29
Historic and Prehistoric Background Research 29
Research Designs and Fieldwork 30
Archeological Field Methods 31
Collections Management 33
The Proposed Sewer System 35
Historic Properties and Archeological Sites Within the Area of the Proposed Everett Sewer Project 39
Site 33SU132 at the Muar Property 39
Description 39
Archeological Information 40
1994 Fieldwork 41
Prehistoric Site Component, 1994 42
Historic Site Component, 1994 43
Site Disturbance Factors 44
Site Significance 45
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 46

Site 33SU441 at the Osborne Property 46
Description 46
Archeological Information 47
Prehistoric Site Component 47
Historic Site Component 48
Site Disturbance Factors 49
Site Significance 50
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 50
Site 33SU480 at the Sager Gas Station and Confectionery and Stewart Outbuilding Property 50
Description 50
Archeological Information 51
Prehistoric Site Component 51
Historic Site Component. 51
Site Disturbance Factors 52
Site Significance 52
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 52
Site 33SU136 at the Kepner Property 53
Description of the Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136 53
Archeological Information, the Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136 54
1993 Fieldwork at the Kepner House 55
Prehistoric Site Component, 1993 56
Historic Site Component, 1993 56
1999 Fieldwork at the Kepner House 57
Site Disturbance Factors, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136 58
Site Significance, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136 58
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136 60
Description of the Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136 60
Archeological Information, the Kepner Field Area 60
Prehistoric Site Component 61
Historic Site Component 62
Site Disturbance Factors, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136 65
Site Significance, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136 65
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136 65

Site 33SU437 at the Hardy Property 66
Description 66
Archeological Information 67
Prehistoric Site Component 69
Historic Site Component 70
Site Disturbance Factors 71
Site Significance 71
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 72
Site 33SU486 at the Hawkins Property 73
Description 73
Archeological Information 73
Site Disturbance Factors 75
Site Significance 75
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 75
Site 33SU433 at the Carter's Store Property 76
Description 76
Archeological Information 77
Prehistoric Site Component 80
Historic Site Component 80
Site Disturbance Factors 83
Site Significance 83
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 84
Site 33SU134 at the Chamberlin Property 85
Description 85
Archeological Information 87
Prehistoric Site Component 90
Historic Site Component 91
Ceramic Sherds and Vessels from 1995 91
Whiteware Decorative Types 92
Edge Decorated 92
Sponge Decorated 93
Annular Decorated 93
Hand Painted 94
Transfer Printed 95
Decal Decorated 97

Undecorated 98
Other 98
Stoneware 98
Yellowware 99
Redware 99
Trash Deposit Found in 1996 99
Site Disturbance Factors 102
Site Significance 103
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 103
The Lavicka Property (No Archeological Site Recorded) 103
Description 103
Archeological Information 104
Site Disturbance Factors 104
Site Significance 104
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 105
Site 33SU121 at the Krimmer Property 105
Description 105
Archeological Information 105
2000 Fieldwork 105
2001 Fieldwork 106
2003 Fieldwork 106
2006 Fieldwork 107
Prehistoric Site Component 107
Historic Site Component 108
Site Disturbance Factors 109
Site Significance 109
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 110
Site 33SU121 at the Schmidt Property 110
Description 110
Archeological Information 110
2000 Fieldwork 110
2003 Fieldwork 111
Prehistoric Site Component 112
Historic Site Component 112
Site Disturbance Factors 112

Site Significance 113
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 113
Site 33SU424 at the Gifford Property 113
Description 113
Archeological Information 114
Prehistoric Site Component 115
Historic Site Component 116
Site Disturbance Factors 117
Site Significance 117
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 118
Site 33SU434 at the Szalay Property 118
Description 118
Archeological Information 119
1997 Fieldwork 119
1998 Fieldwork 120
1999 Fieldwork 120
2005 Fieldwork 121
Cultural Features 121
Postmolds 122
Earth Oven 125
Refuse Pit 126
Basins 127
Excavation Summary and Site Stratigraphy 127
Prehistoric Artifacts 129
Bladelets 129
Projectile Points 130
Pitted Stones 130
Debitage 130
Fauna 131
Pottery 131
Historic Site Component 132
Site Disturbance Factors 134
Site Significance 135
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 136
Site 33SU428 at the Richardson Property 136

Description 136
Archeological Information 136
1999 Fieldwork 136
2002 Fieldwork 137
2008 Fieldwork 137
Prehistoric Site Component 138
Historic Site Component 138
Site Disturbance Factors 138
Site Significance 139
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 139
Site 33SU216 at the Duncan Property 139
Description 139
Archeological Information 139
Prehistoric Site Component 140
Historic Site Component 140
Site Disturbance Factors 141
Site Significance 141
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 142
Site 33SU430 at the Howe Meadow Property 142
Description 142
Archeological Information 142
2002 Fieldwork 142
2003 Fieldwork 143
2007 Fieldwork 143
2008 Fieldwork 144
Prehistoric Site Component 145
Historic Site Component 146
Site Disturbance Factors 146
Site Significance 146
Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project 147
Summary and Recommendations 149
References Cited 157
Appendix I "A Summary of the 2008 Cleveland State University Archaeological Field School at Howe Meadow (33SU430)" 427

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Summary of Archeological Sites at Historic Properties to be Served by the Proposed Everett Sewer System. 167
Table 2. Middle Woodland Radiocarbon Dates within Cuyahoga Valley National Park. 170
Table 3. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Prehistoric Artifacts. 171
Table 4. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Architectural Group Artifacts. 173
Table 5. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Domestic Group Artifacts. 176
Table 6. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 180
Table 7. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Personal Group Artifacts. 182
Table 8. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Prehistoric Artifacts 184
Table 9. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Architectural Group Artifacts. 186
Table 10. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Domestic Group Artifacts. 187
Table 11. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 189
Table 12. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Personal Group Artifacts. 190
Table 13. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Prehistoric Artifacts. 191
Table 14. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Domestic Group Artifacts. 192
Table 15. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 193
Table 16. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Prehistoric Artifacts. 194
Table 17. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Architectural Group Artifacts. 195
Table 18. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Domestic Group Artifacts. 198
Table 19. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Whiteware Analysis. 202
Table 20. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 205
Table 21. Kepner House Site, 33SU136 Personal Group Artifacts. 208
Table 22. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Prehistoric Artifacts. 210
Table 23. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Architectural Group Artifacts. 212
Table 24. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Domestic Group Artifacts. 214
Table 25. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Whiteware Analysis. 217
Table 26. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 220
Table 27. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Personal Group Artifacts. 221
Table 28. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Prehistoric Artifacts. 223
Table 29. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Architectural Group Artifacts. 224
Table 30. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Domestic Group Artifacts. 227
Table 31. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 230
Table 32. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Personal Group Artifacts. 232

Table 33. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Architectural Group Artifacts..... 234
Table 34. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Domestic Group Artifacts..... 234
Table 35. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 235
Table 36. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Prehistoric Artifacts. 236
Table 37. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Architectural Group Artifacts. 237
Table 38. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Domestic Group Artifacts. 240
Table 39. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Whiteware Analysis. 244
Table 40. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 246
Table 41. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Personal Group Artifacts. 249
Table 42. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Prehistoric Artifacts..... 251
Table 43. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Architectural Group Artifacts. 253
Table 44. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Domestic Group Artifacts. 256
Table 45. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Ceramic Vessel Analysis, 1995. 261
Table 46. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Whiteware Analysis. 269
Table 47. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Summary of Bottles, 1996. 274
Table 48. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Contents of Bottles, 1996. 281
Table 49. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Makers of Bottles, 1996. 281
Table 50. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Proprietors of Bottles, 1996. 282
Table 51. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts..... 283
Table 52. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Personal Group Artifacts. 286
Table 53. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Prehistoric Artifacts. 288
Table 54. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Architectural Group Artifacts. 289
Table 55. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Domestic Group Artifacts. 290
Table 55. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Domestic Group Artifacts. 291
Table 56. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 292
Table 57. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Personal Group Artifacts. 292
Table 58. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Site Features. 293
Table 59. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Prehistoric Artifacts. 294
Table 60. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Architectural Group Artifacts. 304
Table 61. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Domestic Group Artifacts. 315
Table 62. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Whiteware Analysis. 330
Table 63. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 336
Table 64. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Personal Group Artifacts. 341
Table 65. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Prehistoric Artifacts. 347
Table 66. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Architectural Group Artifacts. 348

Table 67. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Domestic Group Artifacts. 348
Table 68. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts. 349
Table 69. Howe Meadow, Site 33SU430 Prehistoric Artifacts. 350
Table 70. Howe Meadow, Site 33SU430 Domestic Group Artifacts. 351

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. General project area. 353
Figure 2. Everett area. 354
Figure 3. Portion of the Peninsula U.S.G.S 7.5 minute quadrangle depicting sites in the project area 355
Figure 4. Muar House and Site 33SU132 356
Figure 5. Osborne House and Site 33SU441. 357
Figure 6. Stewart and Sager Property and Site 33SU480 358
Figure 7. Kepner House and Site 33SU136 359
Figure 8. Site 33SU136 Test Units 3, 7, and 8 west wall profile 360
Figure 9. Kepner Field and Site 33SU136 361
Figure 10. Site 33SU136 Feature 24 and Test Unit 1 profile 362
Figure 11. Site 33SU136 Feature 23 Plan View. 363
Figure 12. Hardy House and Site 33SU437 364
Figure 13. Site 33SU437 Test Unit 6 east wall profile 365
Figure 14. Hawkins House and Site 33SU486. 366
Figure 15. Carter's Store and Site 33SU433 367
Figure 16. Site 33SU433 Test Unit 2 east wall profile 368
Figure 17. Site 33SU433 Test Unit 8 west wall profile 369
Figure 18. Site 33SU433 Feature 1 plan view. 370
Figure 19. Sponge and spatter-decorated whiteware, 33SU433 371
Figure 20. Fineline polychrome hand-painted whiteware, 33SU433 372
Figure 21. Sprig polychrome hand-painted whiteware saucer, 33SU433 373
Figure 22. Sprig polychrome hand-painted saucer fragments, 33SU433 374
Figure 23. Edge-decorated whiteware, 33SU433 375
Figure 24. Annular-decorated whiteware, 33SU433 376
Figure 25. Transfer-printed whiteware, 33SU433 377
Figure 26. Transfer-printed whiteware, 33SU433 378
Figure 27. Chamberlin House and Site 33SU134 379
Figure 28. Site 33SU134 Test Unit 28.7-31.7N/144.5-145.5W west wall profile. 380
Figure 29. Site 33SU134 Test Unit 25-26N/164-165W north wall profile. 381
Figure 30. Lavicka House 382
Figure 31. Gifford House and Site 33SU424 383
Figure 32. Site 33SU424 Feature 1 plan view. 384
Figure 33. Site 33SU424 Feature 1 profile 385

Figure 34. Szalay House and Site 33SU434 386
Figure 35. Site 33SU434 Features 387
Figure 36. Site 33SU434 Feature 1 plan view..... 388
Figure 37. Site 33SU434 Feature 2 plan view..... 389
Figure 38. Site 33SU434 Feature 4 plan view..... 390
Figure 39. Site 33SU434 Feature 4 profile..... 391
Figure 40. Site 33SU434 Feature 5 plan view..... 392
Figure 41. Site 33SU434 Feature 5 profile..... 393
Figure 42. Site 33SU434 Feature 6 plan view..... 394
Figure 43. Site 33SU434 Feature 6 profile..... 395
Figure 44. Site 33SU434 Feature 7 plan view..... 396
Figure 45. Site 33SU434 Feature 7 profile..... 397
Figure 46. Site 33SU434 Feature 8 plan view..... 398
Figure 47. Site 33SU434 Feature 8 profile..... 399
Figure 48. Site 33SU434 Features 9, 10 and 12 plan views 400
Figure 49. Site 33SU434 Features 9 and 10 profiles..... 401
Figure 50. Site 33SU434 Feature 11 plan view..... 402
Figure 51. Site 33SU434 Feature 11 profile 403
Figure 52. Site 33SU434 Feature 12 profile 404
Figure 53. Site 33SU434 Feature 13 plan view 405
Figure 54. Site 33SU434 Feature 13 profile 406
Figure 55. Site 33SU434 Feature 14 plan view..... 407
Figure 56. Site 33SU434 Feature 14 profile 408
Figure 57. Site 33SU434 Feature 15 plan view..... 409
Figure 58. Site 33SU434 Feature 15 profile 410
Figure 59. Site 33SU434 Feature 16 plan view..... 411
Figure 60. Site 33SU434 Feature 16 profile 412
Figure 61. Site 33SU434 Features 17A, 17B, and 18 plan views..... 413
Figure 62. Site 33SU434 Features 17A and 17B profiles 414
Figure 63. Site 33SU434 Feature 18 profile 415
Figure 64. Site 33SU434 Features 19 and 20 plan views 416
Figure 65. Site 33SU434 Feature 19 profile 417
Figure 66. Site 33SU434 Feature 20 profile 418
Figure 67. Site 33SU434 Feature 22 plan view..... 419
Figure 68. Site 33SU434 Feature 22 profile 420

Figure 69. Site 33SU434 north wall profile of trench through wasteway..... 421
Figure 70. Site 33SU434 Test Unit 39-40N/71-72E east wall profile..... 422
Figure 71. Bladelets and projectile point base, Site 33SU434 423
Figure 72. Pottery sherds, Site 33SU434 424
Figure 73. Richardson House and Site 33SU428 425
Figure 74. Howe Meadow and Site 33SU430..... 426

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the relationship of archeological resources that occur within Everett Village, Summit County, Ohio with a sewer system proposed for development there in 2009. Everett, a small historic community with its primary development roots in the middle 1820s, is located within CUVA, a National Park Service unit that forms a 22-mile-long green corridor along the Cuyahoga River between the metropolitan areas of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio (Figure 1). Everett is a short distance north of Akron along the intersection of Everett and Riverview Roads. It is that position that has led historians to consider it as a typical cross-roads historical community. 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. Everett is situated on a series of riverine terraces, the primary one of which forms a broad, flat expanse adjacent to, and only a few feet elevated above, the floodplains of Furnace Run Creek and the Cuyahoga River. The core of the community lies north of Furnace Run, with the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River to the east. Smaller, flat benches at higher elevations occur just to the west 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 lineally along Everett and Riverview Roads 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 numerous 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 are also included. A barn and a few small outbuildings complete the historic structure inventory. These structures now stand adaptively restored and function as park staff offices, a ranger station, storage facilities, and residences for temporary, seasonal employees and researchers. 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. Several non-native spruces and other trees were removed as the properties were restored over a period of several years. A mixed hardwood forest occurs in the floodplains, creek and river corridors, and on the upland slopes. Fallow and cultivated agricultural fields flank the village in portions of the floodplains of Furnace Run and the Cuyahoga River, some of which occur on lands owned by the Metroparks Serving Summit County immediately adjacent to NPS-owned parcels.

Each of the primary historic structures in Everett 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 National Park Service's (NPS) List of Classified Structures. Archeological sites on the parcels are recorded via State of Ohio Site 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 most, but not all, of the properties to be served by Everett's proposed

new sewer system (Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3). 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. 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 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 Everett 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 Everett, the local prehistoric sequence, a summary of sites in the Everett vicinity, the Euro-American history of Everett beginning with the pre-Canal era and ending with the National Park era, the history of archeological investigations in Everett, and a description of the proposed sewer system. 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 staff and the contractor (HDR) who planned the project worked closely with the authors of this report, and with the guidance and support of the project managers at the NPS's Denver Service Center, to develop an innovative design that completely avoids adverse impacts to the archeological sites in Everett.

The chapter titled HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED Everett 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. This data presentation relies on tabular summaries and synthetic discussions, rather than lengthy verbal descriptions, wherever possible. 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 insure that sites are not inadvertently damaged during construction by activities occurring outside the direct impact zone.

The REFERENCES CITED section lists the published sources referenced in the text. APPENDIX 1 consists of the report entitled "A Summary of the 2008 Cleveland State University Archaeological Field School at Howe Meadow (33SU430)" by archeologist Phillip J. Wanyerka.

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 (Figure 1). 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 Wisconsinan 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 ca. 13,000 B.P. from the Wabash Moraine and covered the area north of Akron to the southern border of Cuyahoga County. Later and further north, Lake Independence was formed by the Defiance Moraine around 11,800 B.P. As the glaciers retreated from 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 710 feet 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. All of the historic properties and sites considered in this report are situated on broad, flat terraces flanking Furnace Run and the Cuyahoga River.

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 ca. A.D. 1350 to 1850 (Fagan 2000). Northwesterly to westerly winds blowing off Lake Erie affect temperatures in the project area by lowering them in the summer and raising them in winter. Located within the Lake Erie snowbelt, the area and 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 in 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 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 Everett is situated on a flat, wide terrace at an elevation of about 720-730 feet amsl. This terrace is flanked on the south by the floodplain of Furnace Run and on the east by the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River (Figure 3). The Schmidt and Krimmer properties are positioned on a smaller, higher, terrace at 760 feet amsl. The soils on the higher terrace at Everett are classified as Glenford silt loam (GfB) from the Glenford series, a moderately well-drained soil that occurs on slopes of 2-6%. The Glenford soils are deep, are formed in stratified silty materials, and have been used historically for crops such as corn, wheat, or hay (USDA 1974). The soil occurs on terraces throughout Summit County, and in areas between entrenched tributaries of the Cuyahoga River. When cultivated, as is the case for most of this terrace landform at Everett, it consists of about 9 inches of dark grayish-brown silt loam over a (dark) yellowish-brown B horizon. The predominant soil association in Everett that characterizes the lower, larger terrace where most of the structures occur is defined as the Wheeling Soil Series. Wheeling silt loam (WrA) is the predominant soil in Everett and occurs on 0-2% slopes, usually in areas of 20-60 acres. It is a deep, nearly level, well-drained soil that is well suited to early and long-season crops. This soil formed in loamy material over gravel and sand (USDA 1974). Those basal deposits can originate from glacial outwash or riverine actions. The Wheeling silt loam's very dark brown A horizon grades to a dark yellowish-brown B horizon. The Kepner, Duncan, Richardson, Szalay, Gifford, Stewart/Sager, Osborne, Muar, Hardy, and Hawkins structures are all at essentially the same elevation and are positioned near the east and/or south edge of the lower terrace. The Carter General Store and Chamberlin Houses are just a few feet higher in elevation, but appear to be on the same landform as the previously listed structures. All have the Wheeling silt loam profile, occasionally overlain by recent silt (colluvium) from the adjacent uplands. The Lavicka House is anomalous, in that it occurs on a small man-made bench cut into the sloping edge of the higher terrace, and has no intact soil profile.

While the lower, larger terrace is an early Holocene or late Pleistocene former floodplain of the Cuyahoga River, the genesis of the higher bench is uncertain. It is

considerably older than the primary, lower terrace. To the north and northwest of Everett, steep, irregular upland slopes lead to an upland plateau. Similar landforms occur further west of the village and to the east beyond the Cuyahoga River floodplain. The uplands north of Everett are drained by an intermittent steam that flows downslope to the southeast until it reaches the north edge of the lower terrace. From there it trends essentially eastward and passes just north of the Chamberlin, Carter, Hawkins, Hardy, and Kepner structures. While often dry in its lower reaches, this channel carries large amounts of water and silt during the frequent heavy rainstorms that occur in northeast Ohio in the summer. The silt deposited by these episodes on the subject properties north of Everett Road buries and seals the original, undisturbed Wheeling silt loam of the terrace under as much as one meter of colluvium. The silt is deepest on the west at the Carter and Chamberlin properties and shallower to the east at Kepner. The silt all appears to be of historic age, and likely began to build up during and after local land clearing efforts in the adjacent slopes and uplands postdating about 1825. As will be discussed further in a later section of this report, prehistoric deposits are sealed and protected under this silt at a few of the Everett properties, most notably at the Carter General Store and the Kepner House.

Today, Furnace Run flows east through the south edge of Everett, south of the structures considered in the current report. However, evidence in the form of a remnant channel scar in the Cuyahoga River floodplain strongly suggests the stream formerly flowed very close to the location of Lock 27 before heading southeast to its junction with the Cuyahoga. The date of its movement to the south in its current channel is undetermined, but certainly predates construction of the local segment of the Ohio and Erie Canal from 1825-1827. It is likely that, in Middle Woodland times (circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 450), the stream was in its former channel and passed very close to the current Szalay property and significant Middle Woodland Site 33SU434.

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 discussion 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. (Brose et al. 1981:107-108). 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 Early Paleoindian Tradition sequential fluted point types have been recognized in the Great Lakes region, which differ from the classic Clovis points found west on the Great Plains. These are recognized as representing distinct cultural complexes that include Gainey (9000-8600 B.C.), Parkhill (ca. 8600 B.C.), and Crowfield (post-8600 B.C.). The Great Lakes regional variant is the Gainey fluted point, described as having a Clovis-like morphology but made by a Folsom-like technique (Finney 2002:16 citing Stoltman 1993).

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

Paleoindian sites in Ohio occur most commonly in elevated locations along major river valleys, at upland bogs and wetlands, kettle lakes, gravel knolls, lake and stream margins, and in wide swampy floodplain bottoms (Finney 2002). These sites are characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated fluted projectile points. An exception is the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County (33ME274) where Early Paleoindian campsites have been identified. A particularly noteworthy discovery was a series of postmolds 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. Two sites occur within the vicinity of the project area. The Norman P site, 33SU15, is located 15,000 meters to the northwest. It is on the Furnace Run floodplain on a terrace near the north edge of the creek valley. It is at a higher elevation than Everett at 820-830 feet amsl. The Paleoindian component consists of a Dalton point and an intact soil horizon dating to the Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic transition (Brose 1975a). A Cumberland point was recovered from the Everett Knoll Site, 33SU14, which is located immediately south of site 33SU121 in the lower floodplain setting of Furnace Run where the elevation ranges from 730-750' amsl. Site 33SU14 is best known for being one of the most significant Middle Woodlands sites within Cuyahoga Valley and is listed on the NRHP as a prehistoric district (NR 77000157).

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 (2001:187) 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."

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 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. Of the sites that have been recorded in Summit County, several are in lowland settings and relatively near the project area. The previously mentioned Norman P Site, 33SU15, represents the earliest Archaic site in the park. In addition to the Paleoindian component, artifacts from all Archaic sequences have been recovered there. To the east 1145 meters and on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga River, Point-Biro Farm, 33SU440, has yielded artifacts from the Early through Late Archaic and also subsequent Woodland deposits (Richner et al. 2001). It is on the first terrace above the river's floodplain at an elevation of 740 feet amsl. The Muldowny site, 33SU31, is located on the same landform in an agricultural field 450 meters north-northeast of the Point-Biro Farm. It is a multi-component prehistoric site where Archaic points have been recovered during surface surveys among other artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric (Brose et al. 1981; Richner 2000). Further northwest in an upland setting more typical of Archaic sites in the valley, is Pittenger Village, site 33SU23. Archeological investigations at the site have identified Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Prehistoric components (Finney 2002). It is 2150 meters northeast of 33SU121 on a hilltop 830 feet amsl. The Brown-Bender Field site, 33SU112, is south of the project area by 2750 meters. The site is situated in the floodplain on the east side of the Cuyahoga River. The site is interpreted as a specialized Late Prehistoric occupation with an Archaic component; an Ashtabula point was discovered at the base of a gravel knoll toward the south end of the field at a slightly higher elevation (Richner 1999).

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 three Woodland subdivisions 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 funerary 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 cord marked, more finely worked bifacial tools, and new projectile point styles, including contracting-stemmed, square-stemmed, and side-notched varieties (Fagan 1995; Neusius and Gross 2007). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting, plant food collection, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture (Finney 2002:23). Sites in the region from this period occur on upland bluffs, floodplain terraces, and hilltops with a settlement pattern that appears to represent scattered, semi-permanent small villages that were occupied from late spring through fall by populations involved in a complex seasonal round of activities (Brose et al. 1981:133; Finney 2002:23). In CUVA, Early Woodland sites include possible villages, rockshelter camps, isolated caches on upland plateaus, and small artifact scatters that

may represent temporary special function camps (Brose et al. 1981:133). Ceremonial sites consisting of small circular earthworks and burial mounds from this period have also been identified in the park (Hunt 1986:8).

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 ceramics in Ohio (Lee 1986). Sites recorded near the Everett project area include the previously discussed Brown-Bender Field (33SU112), Muldowny Village (33SU31), and Point-Biro Farm (33SU440). The Point Mound, site 33SU7, is located 200 meters east of the Point-Biro Farm on a sandy second terrace above the Cuyahoga River. The site setting has an elevation of 770 feet amsl and is a short distance east of Everett. The mound contained two burials with a small assemblage of associated artifacts. An early Woodland component was also reported from the site.

We have chosen to provide an expanded statement on culture history related to the Middle Woodland Period, since this is the primary prehistoric period represented within the Everett area. In fact, Everett Village is a focal point of Middle Woodland activity in the Cuyahoga Valley (Finney 2002; Volf 2000).

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; 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).

Middle Woodland Context for the Cuyahoga Valley

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; and Richner and Volf 2000). 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; and 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 Cuyahoga Valley National Park (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.

Numerous mounds and earthworks have been reported within the Cuyahoga River valley (Bierce 1854; Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002; Mills 1914; Whitman 1999; and Whittlesey 1871). The presence of "typical" Hopewellian conical mounds has been reported along the Cuyahoga River and several of its tributaries (Chippewa Creek, Tinkers Creek, Dickerson's Run, Furnace Run, and Hale's Run) (Brose et al. 1981:134). Although some of those sites have been known for over 150 years, they have received relatively minor attention from professional archeologists to date. A notable exception is Brose's (1974) re-investigation of the Everett Knoll site (33SU14), a Middle Woodland Hopewell site documented through an anonymous 1870s report, and apparently mentioned briefly by Bierce (1854:25) and Whittlesey (1871:14). Confident assignments of Middle Woodland age for most of the other Cuyahoga Valley mounds and earthworks cannot be made due to a lack of information. Many are severely degraded by years of agricultural activities, lost to residential and suburban development, or destroyed by uncontrolled and/or poorly documented digging long ago. In addition, the initial, and in many cases only, published report for each site is often of limited value in placing the site in temporal perspective. The locations of the multiple mounds mentioned by Bierce (1854) and Whittlesey (1871) were not typically depicted on maps, making relocation, or correlation with the few surviving sites, difficult. It is likely that some of the mounds mentioned in nineteenth-century literature reflect Hopewellian use of the Cuyahoga Valley, although others might instead represent Early or Late Woodland activities, or may simply be glacial deposits embellished and assumed to be man-made through local lore.

Although not known to be directly associated with a mound or earthwork, a discovery at or near what would later be recorded as the Szalay Site reported by Bierce (1854) indicates some of the difficulties encountered when using and interpreting the early site literature for the Cuyahoga Valley. Bierce (1854:29) reports that when workers were constructing the Ohio and Erie Canal soon after 1825 "near what is called Johnny Cake lock, [a local name for Lock 27 in Everett] a number of ancient skulls were dug up, and thrown up with them were antique copper coin[s]. Being considerably corroded, they were considered of no value, and lost, or thrown away." The artifact type Bierce was referring by "coin" is not known. It is conceivable that they were copper earspools, a diagnostic artifact found in association with some Hopewellian burials (Seeman 1979), but that supposition is admittedly speculative. Bierce reports that the skulls were also discarded.

Although the early reports on mounds and earthworks are generally more useful than this example, information is usually incomplete, at best. Bierce (1854:24-25) also mentioned several earthworks, which he typically called "forts," but provided very little detail about them. He gave one mapped example, but it is difficult to determine if that map is accurate or an embellished or hypothetical construct. The earthworks or forts mentioned by Bierce are all in very close proximity to Everett. Some, if not all, appear to later be documented in more detail by Whittlesey (1871). Bierce also mentioned several

mounds near Everett. After briefly describing two "forts" east of William Hale's House, Bierce (1854:25) added: "About half a mile east of this fort is a large number of mounds, from ten to twenty feet diameter, and from three to ten feet high. These too, with one exception, are covered with large trees, and must have existed for centuries." Their location would appear to have been somewhere south to southeast of Everett.

Whittlesey (1871) mapped several earthworks located atop high bluffs overlooking the steep-sided Cuyahoga River Valley. His "Forts" numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7 are recorded in close proximity to Everett, and others are not far distant. Although several of these sites have been destroyed or severely degraded, Forts 4 (33CU20) (Finney 1997, 2002), 5 (33SU92) (Belovich 1985a, 1985b, 1998; Belovich and Brose 1983, 1992), and 7 (33SU3) (Finney 2002) retain considerable integrity. However, investigations at those sites to date provide relatively little evidence for Middle Woodland construction. Although Middle Woodland materials may be present at these and other Whittlesey forts, the most intensively studied of the sites appear to have a Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric origin (Belovich 1998; Finney 1997).

Although Whittlesey reported several mounds in the general vicinity of Everett, relatively little is known about them. Whittlesey specifically mentioned one mound located a short distance east of Everett. According to Whittlesey (1871:14) that mound was on land then owned by "Nathan" Point about one mile from Fort 6 on a second terrace elevated about 50 feet above the Cuyahoga River. The mound was "opened" and yielded parts of two skeletons, charcoal, ash, two chipped-stone points and other artifacts. The site is recorded as 33SU7 and is plotted on a flat, elevated bench not far east from the Akron Peninsula Road within the former historic Nathaniel Point Farm. However, the mound may have been destroyed, since most of that area was intensively quarried for topsoil and sand.

Whittlesey (1871:16) also makes passing mention to other mounds in Northampton and Bath Townships that are near Everett, but provides no details on those sites. He offered a few more specifics about one large mound that was near his Fort 8. That mound was "cut into" and an intrusive burial and tools were found. The mound was originally 7 feet high, but by Whittlesey's time was reduced to 5 feet and was 47.5 - 49 feet in diameter. Between that mound and Whittlesey's "caches" on Hale's Brook were six other mounds. These were "opened" by Osborne and others and yielded human bones and charcoal. While some, or even all, of these mounds may have been associated with the Hopewell, that cannot be proven. Whittlesey (1871:25) also mentions the excavation of a group of mounds at the corners of Bath, Boston, Richland, and Northampton townships, but offers no details about these sites. This lack of detail is typical of the early accounts of these sites.

Whittlesey (1871:24) also mentions the Col. John Schoonova [sic] mound. Since a former land owner of this property was Schoonover, we assume Whittlesey misspelled the name. This very large mound was 18 feet high and 300 feet in circumference. Later known as Big Dog Mound or Botzum Mound, among other local names, this mound is a prominent landscape feature near a current National Park Service parking area and trailhead south of the intersection of Bath and Riverview Roads. Brose and colleagues

(1981) have suggested this is a natural feature, rather than a mound. If it is a man-made feature, it is certainly very large.

Mills, in his *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914), depicts numerous mounds and a few earthworks in the Cuyahoga Valley area. However, as for the earlier accounts, there is little detail on the character of these sites.

The best evidence for a Middle Woodland mound/earthwork site, in this case with associated habitation debris, in close proximity to the current project area is the Everett Knoll Site, 33SU14 (Brose 1974). An anonymous account in the minutes of the 1875 Archaeological convention in Mansfield, Ohio, reports that workers in 1856, when excavating for construction of a schoolhouse on the edge of a terrace on the north side of the Furnace Run floodplain in the village of Everett, uncovered a six-sided limestone crypt six feet high and 35 feet on a side. The feature was purposefully capped with clay. "For whatever purpose it was built, it was filled and covered over, by its builders, with earth" (Brose 1974:36 citing Anonymous 1876). Artifacts included copper objects, a stone pipe, gorgets, sheets of mica, stone pipes, galena and poorly preserved human remains (Brose 1974:36 citing Anonymous 1876). The finds are indicative of a Hopewellian mound though the ultimate disposition of the recovered artifacts is not known. Following up on this report, Brose conducted fieldwork at the Everett Knoll (33SU14) and in the general Everett area and found ceramic sherds of the McGraw Cordmarked and Chillicothe brushed ceramic types as well as chipped and polished stone tools, a bird bone bead, and a perforated canine typical of Middle Woodland Hopewell artifacts (Brose 1974:40-42). Brose placed the site in a Hopewell context (estimated to date to about A.D. 300) based upon the artifacts reported from 1856 and his own 1971 excavations in addition to the character of the Everett Knoll feature. None of Brose's excavations were directly within the current project area, although the Knoll is immediately south of the Kepner and Schmidt properties (33SU121), and habitation debris was found along Furnace Run further from any of the buildings to be served by the proposed Everett Sewer Project.

Although Brose does not cite any other nineteenth-century mentions of the Everett Knoll site beyond the 1875 report, this is probably the same site that is briefly mentioned by Bierce (1854:25) and also by Whittlesey (1871:14). Whittlesey refers to a cellar excavation within a circle or hexagon that seems to precisely match Everett Knoll, especially since he says it yielded copper tools, mica, galena, and stone implements.

Linda Whitman (1999:36-37) discovered a relatively well-preserved mound about 1.5 miles southwest of Everett in an area formerly owned by the Hale family. This may have been among the mounds briefly mentioned by Whittlesey (1871). The mound is about 5 m in diameter and 50-70 cm in height. A single borrow pit is visible southeast of the mound. She notes that the cultural/temporal affiliation is undetermined. However, it is conceivable that this is a Middle Woodland feature.

While the literature for mounds and earthworks of possible Hopewell affiliation near Everett are of some value in providing a local Middle Woodland context, more recent archeological investigations within other portions of Cuyahoga Valley National Park have added more tangible evidence for Hopewell occupation in the general project

area. These fieldwork efforts have focused upon habitation sites, rather than on mounds and earthworks.

Excavations carried out prior to the installation of a water storage cistern at a multi-component prehistoric site (33SU138) on the grounds of the historic Stanford House about 4 miles north of Everett revealed evidence of Hopewellian occupation (Lee 1986). The excavations located two features that contained Flint Ridge flint bladelets and several McGraw Cordmarked 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 1986) are fully consistent with other Middle Woodland dates from the park area, including several from the Szalay site that will be presented later.

Site 33SU31 (Muldowny Village Site) northeast of Everett is a multi-component prehistoric site positioned on a terrace along the south side of an unnamed drainage. Archeological teams from the Midwest Archeological Center have monitored this site since 1999 as part of the National Park Service's agricultural leasing program. A wide range of diagnostic materials has been collected from the site, part of which is annually cultivated for sweet corn production. Various Archaic and Early Woodland projectile point types are very common at the site, although Middle Woodland types have not been found to date. The Middle Woodland component includes diagnostic surface finds and also a sub-plow zone pit feature that was exposed during investigations in 2002 (Bauermeister 2002). A radiometric assay on a sample of charcoal from the pit feature yielded a date of 1970 +/-50 B.P. (Beta-172508).

The presence of this seemingly isolated Middle Woodland feature at 33SU31 is similar to the situation seen at site 33SU440. Investigations on the grounds of the historic Nathaniel Point (also known as Point-Biro after its two primary historic owners) farmhouse resulted in the discovery of a multi-component site spanning Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric as well as the expected nineteenth-century occupation (Richner 1996, 2000; and Richner, Volf, and Bauermeister 2001). This site is on the first terrace east of the Cuyahoga River and is approximately 700 m due east of the core of Everett. The farmhouse and site 33SU440 occupy a low, but distinct, rise on the terrace. Although temporally diagnostic Middle Woodland artifacts were not identified in the relatively large artifact sample that resulted from interval shovel testing and intensive evaluative test excavations conducted over two field seasons, a well-preserved roasting oven feature yielded a Middle Woodland date of 1740+/-60 B.P. (Beta-96182). This feature contained large amounts of charcoal and fire-cracked rock along with a distinct burned/oxidized soil zone at the base of the feature.

The "Nathan" Point mound described above was located on a higher landform east from site 33SU440. While it may have been of Hopewell association, that cannot be absolutely confirmed.

Brose (1975b) reports on several Hopewellian sites located during his survey of the Lower Tinkers Creek drainage, a tributary of the Cuyahoga River, located about 10 miles north of the Everett area. By interviewing local residents and conducting

fieldwork in specific areas, Brose located a number of Hopewellian sites. Among the sites investigated were the two separate areas consisting of a "village" with an associated burial mound. Surface survey and limited test excavations at one of these sites, the Gleeson village (33CU19), suggests a site extent of 100-x-150-m containing evidence for a domestic occupation. No cultural features were located. Ceramics included McGraw Plain and Cordmarked along with small amounts of Cuyahoga Cordmarked, and Chillicothe Brushed. The nearby conical mound (The Gleeson Mound) is "typically Hopewellian in structure" (Brose 1975b:25) and is located approximately 200 m north of the domestic site. The mound stands 8 m in height and has a diameter of 40 m. Based upon the collections of local residents who have dug into the mound, Brose believes the mound and village sites to be contemporaneous. Brose also received information from a local resident about a single cache (Koth Cache) that contained over 150 leaf-shaped bifacial ceremonial blades of exotic flint. He was unable to secure permission to visit the reported location of the cache. Brose (1975b:29) concludes that most of the Middle Woodland occupations in the Tinkers Creek study area "all appear to represent short-term, occasional small-group utilization of the general area for special purpose economic activity."

Outside the immediate Cuyahoga Valley is Gillies Rockshelter. This site is located in the uplands above Tinkers Creek and was excavated by Bernhardt in the early 1970's. Work at this site primarily revealed a late prehistoric occupation, yet the lone hearth feature yielded a Middle Woodland radiocarbon date of A.D. 205+/-130 (GX-2455). Despite this date, no diagnostic Middle Woodland artifacts were recovered. Bernhardt dismisses the Middle Woodland radiocarbon date and concludes that the rockshelter was utilized around A.D. 800 based upon the typology of the ceramic assemblage (Bernhardt 1973).

The available evidence for Hopewellian occupation in the Cuyahoga Valley is relatively sparse and the evaluation of many of the sites has been extremely limited. Despite these shortcomings, some general comments can be made about Hopewellian occupation in the Cuyahoga Valley. The occupation sites all appear to be small in size, and with the exception of the Gillies Rockshelter, most appear to be associated with nearby mounds. The available radiocarbon dates (Table 2) all suggest a late Middle Woodland use of the area. Greber (1999) has analyzed the extant radiocarbon dates for Ohio Hopewell sites and notes that there is a "peak" among radiocarbon dates around 1800 B.P. Interestingly, the dates for the Cuyahoga Valley occur during this peak and afterwards.

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 cord marked, 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 Cord-marked 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).

The prehistoric site at the Jensen House, 33SU426, contains a Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric component based on the recovery of cord-marked pottery and triangular points (Bauermeister 2003). Site setting is on the first terrace along the west side of the Cuyahoga River at 730 feet amsl and it is about 1200 meters south of the project area. Site 33SU31 is the other closest site with a Late Woodland component.

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 ceramics 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 ceramic assemblage comprised of grit-tempered wares dominated by the type Fairport Plain ceramics (Noble 1988:14). Chert obtained from bedrock sources appears to have been used more than it was formerly (Finney 2002:30). The settlement subsistence system was similar to that known for the former 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. No sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of Everett; the nearest sites include the Brown-Bender Field (33SU112) and the Siebert Site (33SU22). Siebert, also known as Whittlesey Fort No. 9, is located east of site 33SU112 in an upland hillside setting with an elevation of 800 feet amsl, 2800 meters south of the project area. Recovered Whittlesey artifacts span several phases, with most attributed to the period from A.D. 1250-1450 (Finney

2002:190). Site 33SU2 is about 2000 meters northeast from the project area. Also known as Whittlesey Fort No. 6, it is an earthwork village site situated at 830 feet amsl and positioned above the Cuyahoga River on the east side.

The Vaughn Phase marks the appearance of shell-tempered pottery in the region. This ware exhibits plain or smoothed treatments that largely replace the previous cord-marked varieties. During this phase there is a marked increase in the use of debitage for tools at villages (Finney 2002:31). The two types of occupations that occur are similar to those from earlier phases and include summer horticultural villages and winter hunting camps. The warm season villages were large and tended to be placed along secondary valleys and lake estuaries, a trend that indicates the emphasis on horticulture and also fishing activities (Finney 2002:30-31). Fourteen sites assigned to the Vaughn Phase have been recorded in CUVA, none of which are within the vicinity of the project area. Several significant sites with components attributed to the Vaughn Phase are recorded in Jaite, approximately 2.8 kilometers to the north.

During the Tuttle Hill Phase, the ceramics are not very different from the preceding phase. However, the lithic assemblages exhibit much greater variability between winter campsites and summer villages (Noble 1988:19). A greater number of projectile points, mostly triangular, are present in both settings and quarried chert appears to be favored over locally available glacial materials in chipped-stone technology. A continuing trend from the previous phase that is specific to summer villages is the use of debitage as tools (Finney 2002:31). Ten sites with Tuttle Hill Phase components are recorded in the park, although none are located near the project area in Everett.

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 ceramic 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, and within CUVA no European trade goods have been found as part of any Whittlesey artifact assemblage. 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.

History

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

Report (Winstel 1995a) and the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Everett Historic District (Winstel 1993a).

The early historic period lasts 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 connection to 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 (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 1992:3-4). An important event of the period was 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).

Everett

Everett is located in the southwest portion of CUVA in the southwestern corner of Boston Township. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District (NR 93001467) in 1993. Everett is a crossroads community mainly comprised of several buildings in close proximity to the intersection of Everett (formerly Richfield) Road and Riverview (formerly Boston) Road. The Ohio and Erie Canal passes through Everett a short distance east from and paralleling Riverview Road. Lock

27, locally known as the Johnny Cake Lock, is within the community. Everett fronts a forested valley wall and is bordered by river-bottom fields with rich farming soils; the crossroads was, and is, surrounded by large parcels of agricultural lands. The Ohio and Erie Canal and later Valley Railway transportation systems were important in the development and commerce of Everett, with agriculture being the primary focus of the economy throughout most of its history. The district is a locally significant example of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type and is also listed for its historic archeological significance based on the potential to yield important information on non-aboriginal cultures in Cuyahoga Valley (Winstel 1993a). The archeological resources listed in the Nomination at two properties (Kepner and Chamberlin) considered in this report are contributing elements to the 1993 Everett Historic District nomination. The historic period of significance for the district extends from ca. 1830 to 1935. The National Register district boundary encompasses all of the structures (contributing and non-contributing) along Everett and Riverview Roads. Fourteen of those properties and 13 associated archeological sites are considered in this report relative to NPS plans to connect numerous structures to a proposed Everett sewer system.

Within and adjacent to the Everett Historic District are portions of two National Register listed linear districts, one listed prehistoric district, and one listed agricultural resource. Lock 27 (known as the Johnny Cake Lock) and its associated wasteway are located along the eastern boundary of Everett Historic District and are listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic group (NR 02001456). The Valley Railway Historic District (NR 85001123) runs through Everett parallel to Riverview Road. The Everett Knoll Complex, site 33SU14 (NR 77000157), encompasses a large portion of the district; it does not extend as far north or west as the historic district. This prehistoric district consists of a mound and two village sites that are attributed to Hopewell Culture. The boundaries for the Everett Knoll Complex were rather hastily drawn and are much more inclusive than the three actual features or site areas that were known to exist when the nomination was developed. In fact, the actual known Middle Woodland deposits in Everett in 1977 when the nomination was developed constituted only a tiny fragment of the area encompassed by the National Register boundary. Even after numerous archeological inventory and testing projects have been conducted since 1977 within the Complex boundary, the majority of the encompassed area is devoid of Middle Woodland prehistoric deposits. The actual pattern is one of relatively small, scattered clusters of Middle Woodland artifacts and/or features within the bounded area, rather than a continuous site scatter across the entire area. In fact, some of the most notable Middle Woodland discoveries occur outside the 1977 Complex boundary. The Hunt House (NR 93000080) was listed in the National Register as a contributing structure for the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley, rather than as part of the 1993 Everett Historic District. It is located south of the district on Bolanz Road. It is not one of the properties to be connected to the proposed Everett sewer system.

Four sequential historic phases of development can be defined for Everett (Winstel 1995a): the Settlement Era (1796-1824), the Ohio and Erie Canal Era (1825-1879), the Valley Railway and Agrarian Hamlet Era (1880-1930), and the Auto-Related Hamlet Era (1931-1944). The first three of these are of particular relevance to archeological studies of Everett.

While all the historic properties considered in the current report lie within the southern edge of Boston Township, the community of Everett actually extends south a short distance into Northampton Township. From 1800-1808, this area was within Trumbull County. After 1808, it was within Portage County. Summit County was formed in 1840, and includes present day Everett. Despite the fact that Ohio statehood occurred in 1803, the land west of the Cuyahoga River, including the area that is now Everett, was not available for American settlement until after 1805 when Indian ownership was extinguished by the Treaty of Fort Industry. Small-scale settlement began immediately afterward. The area east of the Cuyahoga River had been defined as the western boundary of the United States by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785 and was released from Indian claims in 1795 by the Treaty of Greenville. It was subject to survey into 5-mile-square townships in 1796 and 1797. Due to the later removal of Indian claims west of the River, survey and settlement there occurred at a slightly later date. Most of the earliest settlers came from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York. Alfred Wolcott surveyed what was to become Boston Township in 1806. He and Samuel Ewart were the first settlers in March, 1806. They were soon joined by James Stanford, Abner Robinson, and Adam and William Vance, all of whom settled near the community of Boston, north of the Everett area (Bierce 1854:27). Legend suggests that Stanford, one of the 1806 survey party, chose the name Boston for the settlement and township (Doyle 1908:854).

Boston Township was formally organized on January 15, 1811. As in other areas of the Western Reserve, roads were either non-existent or very poor during the early years of settlement and settlers were widely scattered due to the way that the Western Reserve's lands were sold. In October, 1811, John Melish traveled on horseback along the Cuyahoga River to the settlement of Boston, hoping to visit Hudson, Ohio to the east. The road was so bad that he was unable to reach Hudson, then one of the primary seats of culture, education, and settlement for the Western Reserve region. In Boston Township, Melish's horse sank to its knees in mud (Hatcher 1991:66). Melish described his eight-mile trek through Boston Township as "the worst road I have ever seen in America" (Hatcher 1991:66). He saw only widely scattered, primitive log houses and inhabitants sick with fever. Although his impressions may have been more favorable had he reached Hudson, his narrative accurately describes the poor living conditions on the Western Reserve Frontier at that time. Here, as well as elsewhere in much of the former Connecticut Western Reserve and specifically within what is now CUVA, settlement was at a very slow pace until after the hostilities of the War of 1812 had ended.

If any houses were built in or near Everett at that early date, they would have been primitive log homes. Chauncey Case built such a house in Hudson in 1814 and when his family moved in it had a mere blanket for a door, and no windows, floors, or chimney (Case 1963:1). A cobblestone fireplace with an 8-foot wide tamped clay hearth, a chimney of sticks and mortar, a puncheon floor of half-logs, a board door on two wooden hinges, sliding board windows and mud mortar log chinking completed the house later that year. They hunted wild game and pursued subsistence farming for survival. If there were any houses in Everett at this time, we do not have any record of them, but the example of the Case family would have characterized most local settler's homes, whether actual land owner or squatter, in that time frame.

These earliest settlers brought a few goods with them from their homes in the east, and made wooden chairs, benches, dishes, trenchers and other items for their homes. The few ceramic tea sets and vessels brought with them were treasured, since there was little or no access to imported items and there was no local manufacture of ceramic dinner wares and similar materials.

An early and significant land transaction in Boston Township for the area that would later become Everett dates to 1817 for Tracts 10 and 11. Henry Iddings purchased 51 acres from land speculator Levi Bronson and built the first building, later known as the Swan House, sometime before 1820 (Perrin 1881:539). It was located on the west side of Riverview (formerly known as Boston) Road. That road led from the settlement of Boston south to the Portage Path. Some have estimated that the original core of the Swan House was built about 1818, immediately after Iddings' purchase of the land. That timber-frame house had clapboard siding, but still maintained very primitive features, such as a box-like, chinked log column that extended into the cellar to support the fireplace and chimney. By the early 1990s, the Swan House was in severely deteriorated condition and was found to be beyond repair. It was demolished by the NPS. The remaining houses in Everett appear to date no earlier than the initial years of the Canal Era (post 1827).

The first period of intensive development in what would later be known as Everett started in 1825 when the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal began. The State of Ohio purchased five acres from Henry Iddings for Lock 27, locally known as the Johnny Cake Lock. The waterway, with its numerous locks and other hydraulic features, was completed between Cleveland and Akron by 1827. Settlement began in Everett in 1826 as part of the development of the canal through the area. Iddings operated a livery for canal boat mules and horses a short distance south of Lock 27. Alanson Swan bought the Iddings property soon after the canal opened and became one of the major landowners and business operators in the village, known at that time as Unionville. His business endeavors focused on canal travelers and included stables for the care and exchange of packet boat horses, a grocery store, a warehouse, and a tavern; he also enjoyed the most prosperous farming operation in the community. Archeological evidence remains from some of Swan's commercial buildings, although none are within the Area of Potential Effect of the Everett Sewer Project.

Soon after 1827, imported manufactured goods could be acquired locally for the first time with cash that had previously been in very short supply. Rather suddenly, the inhabitants along the Cuyahoga Valley had access to the newest dishes, tobacco pipes and other manufactured goods. These were made in England, Germany and elsewhere and shipped from ports like New York down the Erie Canal, across Lake Erie and finally down the Ohio and Erie Canal. Where only a few years earlier, local residents had limited or no access to such items, now they could not only acquire them, they could be assured of obtaining the most recent patterns and styles, made only a few months earlier in England and Europe. This availability of goods and the changes in decorative styles in ceramics and other wares over the next couple of decades is clearly visible at several archeological sites at CUVA (Richner 1992; Richner and Volf 2001). These kinds of items are present in relatively large numbers in a few of the earliest (1830s-1850s) archeological assemblages at the historic sites in Everett, as will be seen in a later section of this report.

In 1828, the first in a series of floods damaged the infrastructure of the canal in Everett, silting in the prism. As a result, an aqueduct to carry the canal's water was constructed over Furnace Run at the south edge of the current project area. In 1839, Swan and John Smith owned only 57 acres, but within a few years during the height of prosperity brought by the Canal, Swan owned 500 acres, including all the land in what is now Everett (Perrin 1881:539; Winstel 1993b:31).

In addition to Swan's livery business, other stores catering to early canal traffic were the Swan and Smith Dry Goods Store built in 1835, and Eliah Chilson's store that opened near the lock in 1838 (Perrin 1881:539-540). By 1839 there were nine recorded owners in the Everett areas and by 1843 the community included a schoolhouse located along Everett Road. Swan rented the school parcel to the school district for only 6 cents per year (Winstel 1993b:32). Four frame houses are listed in tax records for 1845, three of which were owned by Swan and one by Eliah Chilson. It is conceivable that these were the Swan, Chamberlin, Kepner, and Szalay Houses, although that is speculation by the authors. No maps exist that depict the locations of the four 1845 houses. Certainly, along with the Carter Store, these are the earliest structures known to have been constructed in Everett. By 1852, six structures (three of which were barns) were listed on tax assessor's maps on Lots 10 and 11. Swan remained the dominant property owner in 1858 with nearly 70 percent of the property under his name; the other 30 percent was owned by William Mather. Everett was largely supported by the local agricultural economy and had the advantage of having a lock and canal that allowed for shipment of goods, such as wheat and flour, to market. The heyday of the canal was a relatively brief period extending only into the 1840s, with decreases in tonnage shipped, flooding and infrastructure problems and the end of the packet boat era marking significant negative events in a long, slow decline. Even as the shipping function declined due to competition from regional railroads in the early 1850s, the canal maintained some level of success in shipping of goods as well transporting passengers. The packet boat era ended in the early 1850s and with that the Ohio and Erie Canal entered a period of serious decline. In 1870, with business impacted by the canal's downward spiral, Alanson Swan sold much of his property to Alexander Swanson. In 1874, 12 buildings were listed in the community. Around this time, the community was trying to adopt the name of "Unionville" (Lane 1892:659).

The next period of development in Everett is marked by the arrival of Valley Railway in 1880, which boosted commerce and growth. The rail grade paralleled the Canal route and rapidly replaced it due to its increased speed and efficiency. While no longer focusing on the canal, the hamlet continued to serve the needs of the surrounding farming community, both for the local farms in the Cuyahoga Valley and for those to the west at Richfield and other locations. The railroad established a depot in the community of Unionville and that same year the name was officially changed to Everett, after Treasurer of the railroad, T.S. Everett. In 1880, Everett had 100 residents, two stores, a schoolhouse, a hotel, a livery stable, and a post office. Pearce Chamberlin was postmaster. A railway combination station was situated immediately north of Everett Road at the edge of the current Hardy property and an additional railroad structure was located west of there. By 1884, 150 people were living in Everett and the village included a Western Union Telegraph office and an American Express office. By 1884, G.P. Harrington operated a store (probably at the building now known as the Carter

General Store), and by 1898 he had become the postmaster. Everett's population grew to 200 by 1888, and residents' trades included auctioneering, teaching, carpentry, and retail. A church was built in 1895 belonging to the Disciple Church Association. It was destroyed by fire in 1908 and a new church, the Everett Church of Christ, was built on its footprint later that year. Sometime between 1910 and 1920 the school was moved from its circa 1856 location on the Everett Knoll archeological site (33SU14) across Everett Road to a new building, which was later (1936) greatly enlarged and adapted to become the Schmidt House (Building 1646).

During the 1920s, Everett had a post office, general store, school, church, cemetery, railroad station, and a gas station at Carter's General Store on the north side of Everett Road. The Carter Store, modified to something close to its current configuration by 1885, served primarily as a grocery during this time and later became Hamilton's. The Kepner Store (not now extant) was located on the northwest corner of the main intersection and it served as a store as well as a post office and social hub. At the southwest corner of the intersection, Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery was built around 1930 and replaced a former residence on that lot. Agriculture in the valley declined during the 1920s and 1930s and, as a result, the community of Everett became less agrarian and more recreation based.

The period from 1931 to 1944 in Everett is recognized by the effects brought about by the burgeoning automobile culture in the United States. The national political movement known as the Good Roads Movement occurred in the United States between 1880 and 1916, with advocates calling for improved road systems. The local movement was sponsored by the Akron Automobile Club starting in 1906, although it wasn't until 1915 that local farmers would support it, given the potential for increased property taxes. Such increases are apparent in Everett in that time frame. Everett and Riverview Roads, formerly gravel and/or slag, were improved to hard surfaces and Everett Road was also realigned into a straighter route in 1929. Portions of the old roadbed are still visible in the western portion of the community. As a result, property taxes increased and the community also became less insular and more dependent on goods and services beyond what was immediately available. In 1931 the school closed and the railroad station agent was transferred to Akron. By 1935 the station was closed. Businesses in Everett began selling gasoline, which was offered at Sager's Gas Station, the Carter General Store, and the Kepner Store.

The National Park Service acquired most of the properties in Everett when Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established in 1974. The NPS was responsible for preparing the nomination form for the Everett Historic District as well as the other districts and resources listed on the NRHP within and adjacent to Everett and is charged with the preservation and protection of Everett's historic properties and archeological sites. Since the middle-1990s, CUVA has adaptively restored or rehabilitated numerous structures in Everett, which are now used as offices, housing, a ranger station, a library, artifact storage, and for other purposes.

Archeological Investigations in Everett

The history of archeological investigations in Everett through the 1970s is summarized in the section above on Middle Woodland context for the Cuyahoga Valley. Readers interested in the broader history of archeological investigations within CUVA are directed to Fred Finney's 2002 CUVA archeological overview and assessment.

In 1980, a small-scale study of the area immediately south of the Everett Knoll (33SU14) resulted in the recording of the Schmidt Site (33SU121) (Brose et al. 1981). In 1985, William Hunt (1986) of the Midwest Archeological Center conducted small-scale evaluative testing adjacent to the building foundations of multiple historic properties in Everett in support of long-term planning for the eventual restoration or rehabilitation of the properties. The results of his work at the Muar House (then known as the Chamberlin House, 33SU132), the Kepner House (then known as the Mathews House, 33SU136), and the Chamberlin House (then known as the Johnson House, 33SU134), are previously published (Hunt 1986) and are also summarized in a later section of the current report.

Beginning in 1993, archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center continued the work in Everett initiated by William Hunt. In the years from 1993 through 1999 he directed archeological inventories and evaluations at the Muar House (33SU132), The Osborne House (33SU441), the Kepner House (33SU136), the Szalay House (33SU434), the Hardy House (33SU437), the Hawkins House (33SU486), Carter's Store (33SU433), the Chamberlin House (33SU134), and the Lavicka House (no site recorded). All of this work was conducted to collect data for general planning purposes for future adaptive restoration or rehabilitation of the primary structures at those properties. The basic results of the projects were provided to CUVA management in the form of internal NPS memoranda, maps, and other data. The current report serves as the formal technical report for all of those projects. Each project conducted at the Everett properties from 1993 through 1999 is documented in a later section of the current report.

In 1994, archeologist Lori Frye of Archaeological Resources Consultants directed an inventory and evaluation of archeological resources at the Duncan House (33SU216) via a contract with the Midwest Archeological Center. The results of her work are published elsewhere (Frye 1994) and are summarized in the current report.

In 2000, initial work began under Jeffrey Richner's direction to evaluate the archeological resources at site 33SU121, which were determined to extend across the Krimmer (Tract 114-44) and Schmidt (Tract 114-42) properties in addition to the field north of the Church in the Valley where Brose had initially recorded the site in 1980. Beginning in 2001, archeologist Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center directed additional work at site 33SU121. Further fieldwork was conducted there under her direction in 2003 and 2006 (Bauermeister 2008). Work focused both on plans for a parking area expansion for the church and for proposed restoration or rehabilitation efforts at the Schmidt and Krimmer properties. All of the Midwest Archeological Center's fieldwork at site 33SU121 is documented in Bauermeister's (2008) synthetic report on that site. The results of that work that are pertinent to the Krimmer and Schmidt House components of the site are summarized later in the current report.

Bauermeister directed additional small-scale inventory and test excavation projects in Everett in 2002 at the Richardson House (33SU428), in 2003 at the Gifford House (33SU424), in 2005 at the Szalay House (33SU434), and in 2008 at the Stewart-Sager property (33SU480), the Hardy House (33SU437), the Richardson House (33SU428) and the Chamberlin House (33SU134). This work included general planning efforts as well as inventory and testing related to the proposed sewer project at Everett. All of these fieldwork efforts are documented in the current report.

In 2002, 2003 and 2007, Bauermeister directed archeological fieldwork at Howe Meadow (33SU430). Although Howe Meadow is south of Everett, the 2002, 2003, and 2007 fieldwork at 33SU430 is reported here since a small area near the site is the proposed location for a small lift station for the sewer project. Phillip Wanyerka of Cleveland State University conducted additional inventory and evaluation work at 33SU430 in 2008, including study of the proposed lift station area. That work was completed as part of an archeological field school conducted under Archeological Resources Protection Act Permit 2008-6 issued by the Midwest Region of the National Park Service. The results of that work are included as Appendix 1 of the current report.

PROJECT METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The fieldwork discussed in this report was conducted over many years in 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 Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)(1994) recommends 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 Everett by Midwest Archeological Center and contracted archeological teams. Where appropriate, more specific information is provided in the section of the report where individual historic properties and sites are discussed and described. Very little of the fieldwork conducted to date at Everett was actually targeted toward specific study of the proposed Everett Sewer Project. In fact, only the 2008 fieldwork efforts specifically addressed those proposed developments. However, 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 numerous historic properties in Everett. CUVA management took this 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 Everett over several thousand years. Since the inventories and testing projects at the properties had such broad goals, the resulting data can be used for a variety of planning purposes, including placement of the various elements of the proposed Everett Sewer Project to avoid adverse impact to the numerous sites that occur there. As we will demonstrate, avoidance of significant site deposits has been effectively accomplished through the Everett Sewer Project planning process, using data collected from numerous archeological projects conducted over more than 20 years.

The following paragraphs summarize the methods used for the various projects in Everett, 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 Everett soon after the park was founded and as the properties were 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 Everett and the rest of the park. As early as 1984, a contracted Architectural and Engineering firm, Foit-Albert and Associates, studied, evaluated, and reported on the architectural characteristics and history of Everett's primary structures. Park staff continued those studies as structural renovations and restorations of the buildings were completed over the next 20+ years. Background research into the history and architecture of Everett 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; and Upton 1910) and unpublished historical reports, maps, tax records, other property records, architectural studies of the fabric of each building, 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 an Everett Historic District National Register Nomination (Winstel 1993a) and an historic and landscape synthesis of the community (Winstel 1995a). 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; and Noble 1992), it is apparent that the archeological studies of the historic properties in Everett were firmly framed in an appropriate historical and architectural perspective.

Similar to the historical and architectural studies pertinent to Everett, 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., Anonymous 1876; Bierce 1854; Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002; Hunt 1986; Noble 1988, 1992; and Whittlesey 1871, 1877) for the various researchers who conducted archeological fieldwork there. Like the historical data cited above, pertinent archeological information is synthesized in the BACKGROUND section of this report.

Research Designs and Fieldwork

Archeological fieldwork was conducted or contracted by archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center in Everett in 1985, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, and 2008. For most of those projects, a very broad and basic premise was used to guide the work. The goals were to intensively inventory and evaluate the numerous historic properties in Everett 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. So, rather than conduct very small-scale investigations related to some minor proposed action, such as inventory for placement of a water line to a single property, the entire historic lots formed the focus for investigation so that minor developments could be placed within the lots in a manner that would avoid adversely impacting any archeological resources. That broader approach has proven successful since many sites have been recorded on the properties, and all the sites in Everett remain in as good or better condition as when the properties were acquired by the NPS. Sites are now known to exist 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.

A few of the projects had more specific goals, and these will be discussed under the narratives for the individual properties involved.

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. Given the lack of exposed ground around the historic structures, we did not rely on pedestrian inventory methods, and all of the fieldwork was completed as planned 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 Riverview and/or Everett Roads. 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 .5-x-.5-m shovel test units on a 15-m grid, we have found through the study of many dozens of historic properties at many national parks that a smaller interval provides particularly useful data on the distribution of artifacts at historic house sites as well as prehistoric sites that tend to exhibit rather sparse scatters. In terms of sampling area, the slightly smaller unit size that we utilize is compensated for by a more intensive level of coverage. Since the inventories at Everett occurred over more than 20 years at many different parcels, multiple grids were established, rather than using a single grid for the entire community. However, we 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 Hardy, Hawkins, Carter, and Chamberlin lots, as well as at Muar and Osborne. For each property and/or grid, the grid was placed parallel with the adjacent roadway. All of the historic buildings were then 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 ranged considerably across the sites depending upon each site's complexity and content. The amount of excavation at each property and site is summarized in Table 1, and is also specifically discussed under each property considered in the chapter on historic properties and archeological sites. 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 silt loam soil profile. This resulted in some surprisingly deep excavations at a few parcels, especially at Carter where relatively deep colluvium covers a portion of the early site deposits. Excavations were typically conducted in 10 cm levels, although natural/cultural soil layers were the basis for vertical control in some units. All excavations were documented through a variety of related methods including: standard MWAC

shovel test forms, 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 most prehistoric site features. Carbon 14 and other special samples were collected wherever appropriate contexts were discovered, and subsequently, several have been processed and are reported here.

In addition to the standard shovel testing and test excavation field approaches described above, non-destructive geophysical inventories were conducted at a few of the properties including Szalay, Kepner Field, and Krimmer. The methods and results of those investigations will be presented in the appropriate site summary sections of this report.

All of the archeological sites discovered in Everett as a result of the projects summarized in this report have been recorded via Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) site forms and formal trinomials have been assigned to the sites. Following procedures used in many other national park areas, we elected to consider each historic lot in Everett separately for purposes of site recordation (Figure 2). This approach works extremely well for the historic archeological deposits, which are in virtually every instance related only to the occupation and use of the individual lots. However, this approach fits less well with the prehistoric artifact scatters, which in some cases span multiple properties. The latter issue is addressed specifically in several of the site data presentations that follow in a later chapter of this report. Despite that limitation, the use of lot boundaries for identifying individual sites has worked much better in Everett than site boundary and numbering approaches that have been applied at other comparable historic communities in CUVA. For example, a different approach, based solely on rather arbitrary definitions of artifact scatter boundaries, was used by a private contracting firm in the community of Boston, north of Everett (Mustain et al. 1996). There, the presence of known historic lot lines, former and extant historic structures, and numerous details about community history were not fully considered when multiple site areas were defined based upon a narrow, linear inventory flanking Boston Mills Road in that community. Several of the resulting site designations for portions of Boston are accordingly very unwieldy and of little use for interpretation and site management since they span multiple historic properties and combine materials from temporally and functionally disparate buildings and site occupations. Accordingly, 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 Everett, such as awarding 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 splitting prehistoric scatters across multiple site forms.

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 64,000+ sites are included in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). This database consists of numerous data

fields, with multiple entries in each field, for each of the NPS's recorded archeological sites. All archeological sites within CUVA are included in ASMIS.

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 Everett since NPS ownership began in the 1970s is documented through not only those sources, but also via geographic information system-based site plotting and related project map layers, as well as through multiple park-wide archeological syntheses (Brose et al. 1981; Finney 2002), all pertinent archeological information for Everett was available to the authors of this report in advance of report preparation.

Collections Management

The collections resulting from MWAC fieldwork in Everett to date are held in numerous Midwest Archeological Center accessions including: MWAC-148, 526, 558, 565, 603, 646, 721, 751, 792, 851, 911, 945, 987, 1028, 1065, 1088, 1144, 1221, and 1237. 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 meeting or exceeding the NPS's standards for museum collections at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE PROPOSED SEWER SYSTEM

Through its 175+ years-long history, the community of Everett has not previously 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 1992). 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 Everett would have employed brick or concrete septic tanks, rather than pit privies. Multiple tanks exist at some of the properties, suggesting use and replacement through time. Still later, combinations of septic tank and leach fields or leach pits were constructed at several of the properties. The benefits of connecting the properties to a modern city wastewater system have been known for many years, 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 Everett, 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 the city of Akron's wastewater collection and treatment system and modernize all wastewater treatment at Everett.

The proposed undertaking would replace multiple existing deteriorated septic systems in Everett with new pump stations, new force main lines, and gravity sewer lines to convey all wastewater generated in Everett to a pump station operated by the City of Akron. All residential and commercial buildings in Everett would be served by the new system. Four simplex lift stations, two duplex lift stations and 2,700 linear feet of gravity sewers and force mains would be installed in Everett. The sanitary flow for all structures except the Osborne and Muar buildings would be collected into one of two new duplex lift stations in Everett, the first of which would be located at the intersection of Riverview and Everett Road on the Stewart-Sager parcel. The lift station would pump flow into a new 1-1/2" force main. A second duplex lift station would be constructed within the Riverview Road right-of-way in front of the Muar House to collect all the flow from the upstream lift station as well as the Osborne and Muar Houses. Downstream of the second duplex station the wastewater would be pumped into a new 3" force main. South of Everett, the 3" force main would be installed within the grossly disturbed right-of-way of Riverview Road. This would connect to a new lift station at Howe Meadow that would pump through a 3" force main to a connection with Akron's lift station at Towpath Village.

The project was developed and designed by the firm HDR of Omaha, Nebraska along with National Park Service staff from the Denver Service Center and Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The authors of this report met with and advised the contractor and NPS staff 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. Areas of the project footprint outside of existing road corridors, utility lines, and tank locations include approximately 200 square feet at the Stewart-Sager and Muar properties and approximately 200 square feet at Howe Meadow. Those three areas are needed for the installation of lift stations. The lift stations, like all of the other project components, are developed specifically for this project in a conscious effort to reduce ground disturbance to the smallest zone that would allow for a modern, functioning system. As the project was being designed, it was obvious that Everett is an area of considerable archeological sensitivity. As indicated in the PROJECT BACKGROUND chapter of this report, knowledge of archeological resources in Everett extends back to the middle 1800s, with numerous small-scale, modern archeological projects occurring there beginning in 1974. The specific archeological projects that have occurred at the individual properties in Everett 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 that chapter.

This report's authors not only participated in project design, but also carefully examined the Project Specifications and Drawings for Contract 2000041400. Based upon that review, we determined what areas within the APE were either not previously grossly disturbed and/or had not been archeologically inventoried and evaluated. As a result of that review, five specific areas were archeologically examined in 2008. These include small areas at the Hardy, Chamberlin, Richardson, Stewart-Sager, and Howe Meadow locations. Archeological fieldwork was undertaken in 2008 to fully inventory the anticipated areas of ground disturbance at those locations. At Chamberlin, the result was a modification of the proposed system to avoid the significant portions of the site, while at the other properties 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 fieldwork to design a system that can be connected to each of 14 historic properties in Everett, many of which contain archeological resources, without adversely impacting the qualities for which any of Everett's archeological sites are eligible for, or already listed on, the National Register of Historic Places. For the properties along Everett Road, the main line would be placed in the grossly disturbed right-of-way on the north side of Everett Road. Much of that installation would be accomplished using directional boring, rather than open trenches. Connections would then be made to the Schmidt, Krimmer, Lavicka, Chamberlin, Carter's Store, Hawkins, and Hardy Houses. At each of those properties, 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. As noted above, existing tank and utility corridors were used whenever possible. At Schmidt, Kepner, Duncan, Richardson, and Szalay, small simplex lift stations would be installed in previously disturbed areas in order to utilize force mains in smaller, shallower trenches following existing utilities. In all other cases, the routes for the short connecting trenches were chosen to avoid all significant archeological deposits. From Hardy, the line would pass under Everett Road to the Stewart-Sager property at the southwest corner of the Everett/ Riverview Road intersection where a duplex lift station would be constructed. That location does not contain any significant archeological resources.

A second sewer line would pass along the west side of Riverview Road, within the grossly disturbed road right-of-way. As at Everett Road, most of that installation would involve directional boring rather than open trenching. Connections to that line along Riverview Road would be made to the Duncan, Kepner, Richardson, Szalay, and Gifford properties. The Osborne and Muar properties will be connected to another duplex pump station which would be located in the right-of-way in front of Muar. As at the properties on Everett 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 Krimmer, Chamberlin, Carter's Store, and Hardy properties along Everett Road and at the Duncan, Kepner, Szalay, and Gifford properties on Riverview 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 Everett, the sewer force main passes down Riverview Road within the road right-of-way to Howe Meadow, where another duplex lift station would be constructed. That small impact zone, about 200 square feet in size, avoids any significant archeological resources at the Howe Meadow location. From Howe Meadow, the line again passes within road rights-of-way to a connection with the Akron wastewater system at Towpath Village.

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 Everett or Howe Meadow. However, since significant archeological sites occur in relatively close proximity to some components of the proposed undertaking, a series of provisions have been installed in the contract's Project Specifications (see section 01350 Archeological Protection) 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 THE PROPOSED EVERETT SEWER PROJECT

The following narratives synthesize the available information for all archeological fieldwork conducted at the properties in Everett that will be served by the proposed sewer system and/or where other sewer project components, such as the lift station at Howe Meadow, are planned. Information on other archeological projects in or near Everett, but that are not within the more specific area 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 considerable unpublished archeological information available for several of the properties. The current report fully documents all of those previously unpublished archeological projects. This newly reported information includes multiple field projects conducted by the Midwest Archeological Center from 1993 to 2008. 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.

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 of the items, rather than narrative descriptions. 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 discussions where the items are numerous, rather than repeating such information for multiple sites. For example, the synthesis and description of the historic ceramic wares found at site 33SU134 at the Chamberlin House is applicable to several of the other sites, but is not is explicitly repeated in the discussion of those sites. Temporally and culturally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are infrequent from the projects described for the first time in this report, with nearly all examples recovered from site 33SU434 at the Szalay House. Accordingly, we have illustrated several items from that collection, but have not illustrated the few pieces of debitage and fire-cracked rocks that were recovered from other site collections reported here for the first time.

Site 33SU132 at the Muar Property

Description

This multi-component site is on Government Tract 114-54 at the south edge of the cluster of structures that form the core of Everett (Figures 2, 3, and 4). This historic property, known as the Muar House due to its historic owners, was formerly known as the Chamberlin (also occasionally spelled Chamberlain) House. It consists of the house (HS-469), a well (HS-469A), and a privy (no number). The house is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register listing; the privy

is a noncontributing element. The house's front door faces to the north, although its address is 4642 Riverview Road. The house is about 150 m north of Furnace Run. The house is of balloon-frame construction and, based upon that construction technique and other architectural characteristics, was reported to date to circa 1910-1915 (Foit-Albert and Associates 1984). The National Register Nomination for Everett (Winstel 1993a) lists the more specific construction date of 1909 based upon interpretation of local tax records. In the balloon-frame construction technique, the studs that create the frame for the walls extend the entire height of the building, and the floors (which have no true subfloors) are essentially hung from those vertical elements by attachment with nails. This differs from modern "stick" frame construction where the various floors are essentially separate boxes or platforms, with the stud walls for each story resting on that story's floor.

Like many of the houses in Everett, the Muar House was built in multiple phases, with the north component the earliest. This portion is built over a basement with a sandstone rubble foundation, with a single course of well-shaped Berea sandstone blocks serving as the upper course and the only portion of the foundation exposed to view. The interior of the foundation is buttressed with sandstone-covered soil. This construction technique suggests that the basement was excavated after the house (or a previous house at the same location) was built. The southeast foundation wall is constructed of hollow redware tile blocks, which underlies an addition that is connected somewhat awkwardly to the earlier house core. The southwest addition probably had a similar tile foundation, but it had been replaced by a cinder-block foundation some time prior to 1994. This kind of tile block was manufactured in Ohio and was popular for house construction during the first two decades of the twentieth century (Winstel 1995b:4). There is a third addition on the south façade. It is a small shed-style structure that covers the entrance to the basement.

There is historical map evidence that a house stood at this location by 1874 (Foit-Albert and Associates 1984:57-58; Tackabury, Mead, and Moffett 1874). It is likely that the earlier house was removed and replaced at that same location by the current balloon-framed house about 1910. The grounds consist of mowed turf on all sides of the house, with an open area to the north toward the Osborne House that was at one time a cultivated field. To the south is a thicket of small trees that extends to Furnace Run. On the maintained grounds around the house are two sugar maples and a single catalpa, with two spruces at the west edge of the Riverview Road right-of-way (Winstel 1995a:Figure 43; Figure 4 this report). The site area is defined essentially by the house lot and the maintained turf area. The site boundary is formed by the right-of-way of Riverview Road on the east, the railroad tracks on the west and the lot line on the north. The southern extent of the site is not well defined and its prehistoric scatter might extend to Furnace Run.

Archeological Information

The archeological deposits on this property were first identified in 1985 through small-scale investigation of a portion of the exterior of the foundation and the grounds on the north side of the house by Archeologist William J. Hunt (1986) of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. That work yielded a small biface, 31

pieces of chipped-stone debitage, 1 fire-cracked rock, and two prehistoric pottery body sherds. As expected, historic materials were more common, with personal, group services, domestic, architecture, and unknown functional groups represented (Hunt 1986:26-28). Hunt found little or no evidence for the anticipated late nineteenth-century occupation of the structure depicted on the 1874 plat map, but instead recovered materials related to occupation of the extant house. Two primary deposits characterized Hunt's interpretation of the site stratigraphy, with the lowest level, a rich brown loam A horizon, containing most of the prehistoric artifacts. This is undoubtedly Wheeling silt loam, which is the original soil for the 1st terrace landform on which many of the Everett properties are constructed. Immediately adjacent to the house, especially on the north, the silt loam is buried under historic fills. Away from the house, the silt loam forms the current ground surface. Above the original A horizon near the foundation was a historic fill zone that contained most of the historic artifacts. Hunt found evidence for a porch foundation in the form of cobbles and rotted wood along the north façade and speculated that an earlier porch may have extended along that entire side of the house. The only other feature Hunt recorded was the builder's trench for the house foundation. It is very narrow and contained few, if any, artifacts in the area sampled in 1985.

Based upon his work at the site in 1985, Hunt (1986:122) found that archeological site 33SU132 was not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and suggested that further work be accomplished only if required by architects and planners for collecting data for rehabilitation of the property.

1994 Fieldwork

A second archeological project was conducted at site 33SU132 in 1994. The project was directed by archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. The work was part of investigations at numerous properties in Everett to provide data for future rehabilitation of the properties. Despite Hunt's finding that the site was not significant, fieldwork was expanded in 1994 to examine more of the property in a systematic manner. Interval shovel testing, limited test excavation, and monitoring of installation of an electric line trench were accomplished during that fieldwork effort. The cumulative inventory and evaluative testing efforts at site 33SU132, which totaled 25.8 sq. m of excavation, are summarized in Table 1.

The entire grounds were shovel tested in 5-m intervals in 1994. In addition, five 1-x-1-m test units were excavated. Surprisingly shallow soils were encountered in the south, north, and east yards. Essentially no A (E) horizon was recorded in the small east yard, and a very shallow A horizon, obviously disturbed by previous cultivation, was recorded in the larger north yard. Shovel tests placed in a line about 2.75 m west from and paralleling Riverview Road revealed a grossly disturbed profile all the way north across the Muar lot and through the Osborne property. This line was within the formal right-of-way for the road and reveals that, as expected, the right-of-way is grossly disturbed by initial road construction, road repair episodes, and possibly by the installation of utility lines in the right-of-way. The road right-of-way extends about 5 meters into the maintained turf yard at Muar. Shovel tests further west from the initial, eastern-most line revealed a simple, disturbed soil profile consisting of a homogenous brown silt loam plow zone over a compact B horizon silt loam that contained a few

artifacts. The ephemeral archeological deposit recorded in the north yard primarily contained prehistoric items, with a sparse scatter of debitage and a few fire-cracked rocks occurring across the inventoried area (Table 3). Similar results were obtained in the south yard. On the west, prehistoric artifacts were fewer in number, but the original soil profile was better preserved and deeper than elsewhere on the site.

Test Units 1 through 4 were placed along the north façade of the house where Hunt (1986) had found some historic materials in a fill zone. Excavation there was very difficult, since the upper portion of the profile consists of dense, mottled clay and gravel. Historic materials are concentrated in a cinder-rich second fill zone extending to about 30+ cm below surface. These items date primarily to the early-twentieth century and are obviously associated with activities from the occupants of the extant house. This fill zone is the same one that Hunt (1986) identified and concluded was not significant. Typically, by about 36 cm below surface, original grade was encountered. The upper, dark brown silt loam portion of that profile contained most of the prehistoric artifacts that were recovered from Units 1 through 4. However, pieces of coal were incorporated into the upper portion of that original grade, indicating some disturbance before the two fill zones were added.

Test Unit 5 was placed along the south façade of the southwest addition to the house. This appears to be the more recent of the two primary additions to the south side of the original house core. Dense clay and rock fill occurs at the surface. This deposit was exceedingly difficult to excavate with hand tools and appears to represent backfill from the excavation of the southwest portion of the basement. Under it is an earlier fill consisting of a dark loam rich with natural pea gravel. Such gravel is a typical constituent of the lower levels of the terrace on which the house is constructed, suggesting that this zone also reflects back dirt from digging of the house's basement. Historic artifacts occur primarily on the surface of that fill. Under the fill is the same dark brown Wheeling silt loam A horizon (original grade) encountered along the north house façade in Units 1 through 4. Shovel testing revealed that as one moves away from the house foundation, the fill zones pinch out and the original grade, although highly disturbed and/or truncated in many areas, occurs at the current ground surface.

As a result of all archeological work conducted to date at the Muar Property and site 33SU132, 67 shovel tests, six test units and one backhoe trench have been excavated. The area opened in the hand excavations equates to approximately 12.1 sq. m. An additional 13.7 sq. m of the site was tested mechanically via a 27.4-meter-long backhoe trench that was .5-m wide. No features or artifacts were observed during trench monitoring.

Prehistoric Site Component, 1994

The yield of prehistoric artifacts at site 33SU132 in 1994 was essentially comparable to what was found in more limited work in 1985 (Table 3; Hunt 1986). Small numbers of debitage were collected from numerous shovel tests at the site in 1994, especially in the area north of house. That area has been previously cultivated and the items were all recovered from within the shallow plow zone. The depths depicted for the shovel tests in Table 3 reflect the total depth of each excavation unit rather

than the depth at which artifacts were recovered. Since each test was excavated into the culturally sterile B horizon of the soil profile, the depth of excavation exceeds the depth of artifacts in each case. A roughly similar pattern was observed at the five test excavation units placed at the site in 1994, although in those units, debitage was found in disturbed fill zones as well as within the original soil profile. For example, in Test Unit 1, the debitage from 30-50 cm was recovered from the A horizon of the Wheeling silt loam soil profile, which in that area is covered by about 30 cm of modern and late historic fill. The same situation occurred in Test Unit 3, with the debitage recovered from both original grade and overlying disturbed contexts. The materials from 30-50 cm below surface are from the A horizon of the Wheeling silt loam soil profile. A few bifaces, none of which are temporally diagnostic, were also recovered from the site in 1994 along with six, undecorated, cord-marked body sherds. Those sherds could be associated with any of the local Woodland or Late Prehistoric cultures beginning in the Middle Woodland period and extending to about A.D. 1600. They are too thin to be of Early Woodland association, but, given the ubiquitous distribution of cord-marked wares through time, cannot be assigned to any particular one of the later complexes.

A total of 62 debitage was recovered from 28 of the 67 shovel tests excavated at the Muar property in 1994 (Table 3). That wide distribution, but low density, characterizes many of the prehistoric archeological sites and scatters recorded at the historic properties in Everett. Seven fire-cracked rocks were recovered from three of the 1994 shovel tests, indicating a very sparse scatter of those materials across the site. No chipped-stone tools or other prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the 67 shovel tests excavated in 1994.

Slightly more diverse, but still limited, prehistoric materials were collected from the five test units excavated in 1994 (Table 3). One hundred twenty four pieces of chipped-stone debitage were collected from the five test units. Materials were most dense in Test Units 1 and 3, with the majority of the items occurring in the Wheeling silt loam soil profile that is buried under historic and modern fill in that area. However, debitage was also recovered from disturbed fill contexts in all of the units. Fire-cracked rock was recovered only from Unit 1, and in very small quantity (Table 3). Four bifaces, three of which were very fragmentary are also present from Units 1 and 4. The specimen from Unit 4 is from a mixed and disturbed historic fill context. All are made of Upper Mercer chert, and none is temporally diagnostic. Six small cord-marked body sherds were recovered from Unit 1's Wheeling silt loam soil profile. None is diagnostic, other than of the Woodland period in general. They seem too thin to be of Early Woodland association, but could be associated with any of the other local Woodland or Late Prehistoric complexes.

Historic Site Component, 1994

The 1994 field project produced slightly different results for the historic component than were obtained by Hunt (1986). His work failed to reveal any evidence for a structure predating the existing circa 1910 building. However, that would appear to be the result of the limited area that was sampled in 1985. The more extensive and intensive 1994 fieldwork reveled some limited evidence for an earlier structure on this parcel, as is suggested by the depiction of a house at this location on an 1874 plat (Winstel 1993a). Cut nails, which would likely predate the extant house, were found in

small numbers in close proximity to the house (Table 4). Ten were recovered from six different shovel tests, while several others derived from Test Units 1, 2, 3, and 4. These test units were all positioned close to the north house façade. In addition, a few white clay tobacco pipe fragments that appear to predate 1900 were also recovered from select test units (Table 7). The presence of these items in very close proximity to the existing house suggests that the extant Muar house replaced an earlier home that was positioned in the same location. It may have even been built upon the same foundation. Certainly, we found no evidence for another structural footprint during our 1994 inventory and testing of the property. A similar example of house replacement exists at the Botzum Farm not far south of Everett, where a twentieth-century structure was constructed on the foundation of an earlier nineteenth-century building after the earlier house was removed.

Domestic group artifacts were present in many of the site's shovel tests and in all of the 1994 test excavation units (Table 5). However, they are present in much lower frequencies than at several of the other Everett historic sites, including the Szalay, Chamberlin, and Kepner Houses and Carter's Store. No distinct midden was recorded near the house, as it was for those four sites. Despite that, faunal elements were recovered from a few shovel tests and from the five test units excavated in very close proximity to the house's north and south façades (Table 5, Figure 4). All of the fauna was recovered from a zone within about 10 meters around the house. This is precisely the area where a midden would be expected to occur, especially at the non-extant nineteenth-century house that formerly stood at this location. Whiteware (and other ceramic wares) and bottle glass sherds were more numerous than faunal elements, but were distributed in a wider zone extending into what some (Mansberger 2008) would define as the Outer Yard, a zone typically encountered from about 9 to 22 meters away from rural historic houses. Most kitchen midden debris, including ceramics and fauna, is usually concentrated closer to the house, and in fact, that pattern holds at Muar despite the lack of a highly distinct midden (Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7).

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several grossly disturbed areas at site 33SU132. These disturbances were caused by or include:

- Two water storage cisterns, one old and filled, one functioning,
- Four septic tanks south of the house,
- A septic leach field and associated line to the house,
- Probable earlier non-functioning septic tanks,
- A gravel driveway and parking pad, both cut into sterile B horizon soil,
- An underground electric line trench,
- Evidence for extensive cultivation on the grounds, especially north of the house,
- The A horizon of the Wheeling silt loam is truncated and missing over much of the property, especially on the east and south sides of the house,

- An area where a garage formerly was located southwest of the house, and
- The Everett Road right-of-way, which extends about 5 meters into the mowed turf yard.

These disturbances constitute a significant portion of the Muar house lot, and therefore, a sizable area of site 33SU132 (Figure 4).

Site Significance

There is an ephemeral prehistoric scatter across much of the lot. On the north, that scatter is contiguous with a very similar scatter on the Osborne Property and archeological site 33SU441. Unfortunately, the prehistoric deposit is of highly compromised integrity over nearly the entire parcel, especially on the north where it is extremely shallow and damaged by cultivation. The prehistoric deposit is absent along the east façade of the house, where the Wheeling silt loam soil profile is truncated. The only area where the prehistoric component appears to retain some of its depositional integrity is along the north house façade where it is covered by about 30 cm of historic and modern fills. Even there, historic and modern items (such as coal), have intruded into the prehistoric deposit.

Historic artifacts are largely of early twentieth-century association, and occur in a diffuse sheet scatter around the house. Only in small areas very close to the house, especially on the north and south façades, within less than five meters from the house's foundation, do the historic materials occur in a semi-stratified setting in something close to a classic midden deposit. However, even there the deposits are compromised by a variety of disturbances.

Interval shovel testing in 1994 revealed that there is essentially no A horizon soil preserved south and east of the house. There is a thin deposit of historic materials immediately adjacent to the house on the south, capped by clay from apparent cellar backfill. That deposit does not extend out onto the grounds. The driveway is cut into olive-colored subsoil. To the north, there is a shallow, semi-intact soil profile, but is it heavily disturbed by previous cultivation. We suspect all of the area, including where the Muar House now stands, was cultivated during the early years of occupation of the Swan House on tract 114-53 to the north. Only in the west yard of Muar is the original soil profile relatively well preserved. That area also appears to have been cultivated, but the original soil profile is deeper and better preserved there than anywhere else on the property. Not only is the area in the east yard compromised by its shallow and disturbed character, one would not expect to find intact middens or other significant deposits in the front yard of a house of this age. That area was generally reserved for landscaping and more formal uses that would have left little archeological evidence, even if the area were better preserved.

We concur with Hunt's (1986) finding that the prehistoric site component is not significant. This is because of the extensive and numerous disturbances, the absence of prehistoric features and the limited potential of the few prehistoric artifacts that have been, or can be expected to be, recovered from the site.

It is much more difficult to assess the significance of the historic site component(s). Unlike the 1985 fieldwork, the 1994 work did reveal some evidence for the earlier, circa 1874 house that is depicted on a single historic plat map. Given our intensive investigation of the yard, with no evidence found for other cellars, foundations, or other historic features, that house must have occupied the same footprint as the extant circa 1910 frame structure. No dense, intact midden deposits were encountered at the site, although a sheet scatter that contains various domestic artifacts typical of an Inner Yard (Mansberger 2008) is present. However, it is relatively intact only in a small area near the house that extends out no more than 5 meters, mainly along the north and south façades. Considering the entire site area, we find the historic component not to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The proposed sewer line connection would serve the house via a new line placed across the east yard in an area that contains no intact archeological deposits and connect to the existing line that leads from the south façade to the existing leach field. The A horizon, which might have previously contained prehistoric materials as it does across the remainder of the property, is completely absent in the area that the new line would cross in the east yard. The main sewer line would be installed in the grossly disturbed Riverview Road right-of way. Therefore, the proposed sewer project would have no adverse effect on any archeological deposits at the Muar Property.

Site 33SU441 at the Osborne Property

Description

This multi-component site is located on the Osborne (formerly known as Morgan) Property, Government Tract 114-53 (Figures 2, 3, and 5). This is one of the most recent houses in Everett, dating to 1928, and is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register listing. Its address is 4646 Riverview Road. A former resident of Everett reported that the house was not built on site, but was moved there in the late 1920s (Winstel 1995a:34). The house is situated on the original Swan House parcel. It is a small, single-story residence constructed in a modern “stick-frame” method. The one-story eave-oriented house has a small brick stoop at its off-center entrance on its east façade. It has another entrance on the north served by a porch, and a sun room addition on the west, also with its own entrance. The house is situated just south of the former Swan House location. That non-extant house is thought to have been not only the oldest house in Everett, but probably one of the oldest houses in the area. In addition to the Osborne House (HS-388), a garage (HS-389) that is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register Nomination is present along the north edge of the house lot. That building is believed to occupy the same location as an earlier two-bay horse barn (Winstel 1995a:34). That barn would have been associated with the non-extant Swan House, rather than with the more modern Osborne House. The grounds around the Osborne buildings are maintained as a mowed turf yard. Single silver maple and catalpa trees are present near the house (Winstel 1995a:Figure 42).

Archeological Information

The sole archeological investigation of site 33SU441 occurred in 1994. The work was directed by Archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. Sixty-one shovel tests were placed across the lot in 5-meter intervals (Figure 5). The grid used for the excavations is a continuation of the grid from the adjacent Muar House lot (Site 33SU132). Subsequent to the shovel testing effort, small-scale evaluative test excavations and monitoring of installation of a narrow electric line trench were also accomplished. The test units were numbered 1 and 5; test units numbered 2, 3, and 4 were not excavated at this site. A 28-meter-long electric line backhoe trench about 50-cm wide was also monitored with negative results. As a result of these combined field methods, 7.9 sq. m of the site area was excavated with hand methods and an additional circa 14 sq. m area was exposed and monitored through mechanical trenching in advance of electric line installation. About one half of the 61 shovel tests excavated at the site contained prehistoric or historic artifacts, or both. The site is bounded on the north and south by the historic lot lines, which is an arbitrary distinction, especially for the site's prehistoric component. Site 33SU132 is immediately adjacent on the south, with site 33SU134 on the former Swan property immediately adjacent on the north. The rail grade on the west and the Riverview Road right-of-way on the east, which roughly correlate with the lot lines, form more discrete geographic boundaries for the site in those directions. As at site 33SU132 immediately adjacent to the south, the disturbances related to the Riverview Road right-of-way were confirmed by a row of shovel tests placed about 2.75 meters west of the road. All of the shovel tests in that easternmost row at Osborne, as at Muar, exposed only grossly disturbed soils and none contained artifacts. This row was within the right-of-way for Riverview Road, which extends nearly 5 meters west from the pavement into the mowed turf yard.

Other than an occasional artifact from activities associated with the former Swan House that might occur in the assemblage, the sparse historic materials at 33SU441 reflect post-1930s activities associated with the Osborne House. Those materials occur in no obvious concentrations, are few in number, and are not significant. Prehistoric materials are present and probably reflect a more-or-less continuous scatter across adjacent sites 33SU132, 33SU441, and 33SU134. Small numbers of prehistoric items were recovered from most of the shovel tests at 33SU441, although many were positioned in disturbed locations. Much of the lot in close proximity to the house is heavily disturbed by two septic fields, their associated underground tanks, and by other modern developments.

Excavation of two 1-x-1-m units at site 33SU441 revealed no fill zones, but did document the original soil profile and the gradation from the dark brown A to the olive-colored B horizon. That gradation was recorded in Test Unit 1, while in Test Unit 5, positioned about 12.5 to 13.5 meters south from the house's south façade, a distinct plow zone was recorded at about 26 cm below surface. Below 30 cm, a culturally sterile, extremely compact B horizon was encountered.

Prehistoric Site Component

Although 107 prehistoric artifacts were collected at site 33SU441 in 1994, most of them were recovered from disturbed contexts. All of the shovel tests (and Test Unit 5)

placed at and south from the 65 meter north line exposed very shallow soil profiles with a distinct plow zone. All of the debitage and fire-cracked rocks from those excavation units were in a shallow (generally less than 20 cm below surface), disturbed context. The prehistoric artifacts from Test Units 1 and 5 were also from disturbed contexts. Totals of 87 debitage, 18 fire-cracked rocks, one distal biface fragment, and one "T" shaped drill constitute the entire prehistoric assemblage from site 33SU441 (Table 8). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic, so the assemblage cannot be placed in context within the local culture-historical sequence.

Debitage was distributed in small numbers across 23 of the 61 shovel tests excavated at the site (Table 8). No single test contained more than four debitage. Thirteen debitage were collected from Test Unit 1, with essentially equal numbers from each of the four excavated levels. Thirty-one pieces of debitage were collected from Test Unit 5, but all were recovered from a mixed, shallow plow zone context.

Fire-cracked rocks were found in lower density than debitage, with 12 pieces collected from nine shovel tests. All except Shovel Test 70N/40W contained a single fragment. Only six pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from Test Units 1 and 5, with five of those from Test Unit 1.

The "T"-shaped drill was recovered from a mixed and highly disturbed context in Level 2 of Test Unit 1.

The prehistoric scatter at site 33SU441 is continuous with an identical deposit at site 33SU132 to the south on the Muar property. The sites' boundaries were determined by the historic lot lines, which is a relatively effective demarcation for the historic deposits, but less so for the prehistoric site components. There is a more-or-less continuous scatter of prehistoric artifacts from the north edge of site 33SU441 to the south side of site 33SU132. However, temporally diagnostic items are lacking and most of the areas of the two sites are grossly disturbed by a variety of historic activities.

Historic Site Component

As might be expected for a late historic house site like Osborne, a very meager historic artifact inventory was obtained from the 61 shovel tests and two 1-x-1-m test excavation units (Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12). No midden deposits were exposed and no concentrations of artifacts were discovered. By the 1930s when the house was occupied, concerns over sanitation were at the forefront compared with the early and middle nineteenth century when kitchen and food waste, broken domestic goods like bottles and ceramics and other materials were merely thrown out of a house and allowed to accumulate in middens immediately around the structures. Such deposits are well known at other sites in CUVA (33SU314, 33CU341, and many others), but do not occur at sites dating to the mid-twentieth century. The very thin sheet scatter around the Osborne house and the lack of middens and dense artifact accumulations near it is fully in keeping with the age of the house. At that time, trash was disposed of via more formal and regularized methods.

Domestic-related materials are few in number and are highly fragmentary. None offer any useful information about the inhabitants of the house or the activities that took place there. The architectural artifacts are similarly non-diagnostic and/or relate to structures other than the existing house. For example the three cut nails (Table 9) cannot be from the Osborne House, which was placed at this location in 1928. Instead, they relate to some other structure and probably reflect a highly diffuse scatter associated with the non-extant Swan House that formerly stood to the north of the Osborne House. Flat glass sherds from former windows are the most numerous architectural-group artifact (n = 17), and those appear to be related to the extant house. However, they have no utility for site dating, since glass dating formulae are not effective much beyond about 1910 when glass of modern thickness was consistently being produced. Given the 1928 age of the house and the fact that there are no questions about its age or construction history, the window glass sherds have very limited or no analytical value. The same can be said for the remainder of the small historic artifact assemblage. Similar diffuse artifact scatters must certainly occur at the numerous 1920s-1930s houses in northern Ohio, and there is nothing about the assemblage at Osborne that makes it unique or valuable for potential future research. So, while the building contributes to the historic scene in Everett, the ephemeral archeological deposits on its grounds do not offer any meaningful avenues of archeological or historical research and are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several disturbances at site 33SU441 that were caused by or include:

- An underground electric line trench,
- The Riverview Road right-of-way,
- A large gravel driveway,
- Multiple old and abandoned concrete septic tanks that cover a large portion of the west yard (Winstel 1995a),
- The garage, which removed all archeological evidence of a former horse barn,
- Concrete walkways,
- An underground water cistern,
- Porches, and
- Extensive evidence of cultivation of the grounds, especially in the area south of the house.

Largely due to these very extensive disturbances, which cover almost the entire site area, no early historic or prehistoric features were recorded at the site, and there is minimal potential for their existence.

Site Significance

The historic artifact scatter at site 33SU441 is of recent age, highly ephemeral and unremarkable. It offers no information to enhance knowledge about the occupation, use and history of the Osborne House, or any of the qualities for which the Osborne House was listed as a contributing element to the Everett Historic District. The historic archeological site component is not significant and not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

An ephemeral and shallow prehistoric scatter occurs on the Osborne lot, except within the multiple areas that are grossly disturbed by installation of various septic systems and other modern amenities. Interval shovel testing, monitoring of installation of an underground electric line, and excavation of a test unit to the south of the Osborne House documented a shallow, disturbed soil profile. A sparse prehistoric artifact scatter, apparently devoid of temporally and culturally diagnostic artifacts, recorded in the former plow zone there is probably part of an essentially continuous scatter extending from Tinkers Creek north through the Swan lot. Apparent gaps (as indicated by numerous negative shovel tests) are due to the rather ephemeral character of the deposit and the numerous disturbances related to occupation of the Muar, Osborne, and Swan Houses from about 1820 through recent times. The prehistoric component at 33SU441 is not significant in its own right, since it is shallow and confined to the disturbed, plowed A horizon, appears to lack subsurface features, and contains few, if any, temporally diagnostic artifacts. However, when considered in conjunction with scatters on adjacent sites 33SU132 and 33SU134, the materials at the site might contribute some information to knowledge about prehistoric activities in Everett more generally.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The main line for the Everett sewer will pass east of the Osborne House within the grossly disturbed Riverview Road right-of-way. Shovel testing confirmed both the degree of disturbance and the absence of any cultural materials in the proposed installation prism. The line proposed to connect the house to the main service line would pass through the south yard where the most ephemeral and shallow cultural deposits occur. The entire area has been plowed and soils are shallow and badly deflated. The new line would connect to the exiting sewer system on the west side of the house where four septic tanks already exist and where the terrain is grossly disturbed. Since the archeological components at the Osborne House are not significant, and since the new sewer line would be installed through a highly disturbed field and in a grossly disturbed zone, the project would have no adverse effect upon any archeological resources.

Site 33SU480 at the Sager Gas Station and Confectionery and Stewart Outbuilding Property

Description

A small, one-story combination gas station and confectionery store (HS-385) was constructed on Government Tract 114-52 in 1930 by Tom Sager (Winstel 1993a:12-13) (Figures 2, 3 and 6). The low-pitch roof forms a canopy on the front façade. The

structure is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District. The fuel pumps were removed many years ago. Their initial installation and subsequent removal (including their associated underground tanks) disturbed a large area in front of the store. Also on this same parcel at the southwest corner of the Everett/Riverview Road intersection is the Stewart Outbuilding (Building 1110). This contributing structure was associated with a house that was formerly located near this building. The house's exact location has not been confirmed through archeological research, but it was probably located on a parcel that is not in NPS ownership south of the Stewart and Sager buildings. The house is thought to have been built between 1900 and 1905. The Stewart Outbuilding is believed, based upon tax value increases, to have been built in 1913 as an outbuilding associated with the non-extant house. While probably intended for storage function, it was occasionally rented for occupancy. This one-story structure has a gable roof with an extension over the front porch. A third contributing structure on this parcel is the Stewart Privy (no number) also thought to have been built about 1913.

Archeological Information

The only archeological investigation of this property occurred on July 24, 2008. Fieldwork was conducted by Ann C. Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. A small section of the parcel was subjected to a shovel test inventory in advance of the proposed installation of a pump station for the Everett septic system replacement. The inventory focused on a portion of the parcel east of the Sager building, south of the gravel driveway, and west of Riverview Road (Figure 6). Five shovel tests were excavated at very close (3-5 m) intervals and targeted the location for the proposed pump station and adjacent grounds. Two of the shovel tests (Shove Tests 2 and 3) were situated within the road right-of-way, and the other three were on the lawn east of the Sager building. The total area tested during the 2008 shovel inventory was 0.5 sq. m.

Each shovel test revealed a highly disturbed soil profile of mixed brown clay loam and/or sandy clay loam, mottled clays, orange sand (in Shovel Test 1), gravel, and coal (in Shovel Tests 4 and 5). A sparse amount of prehistoric (n = 3) and historic (n = 11) artifacts were recovered from three of the shovel tests (Table 13). All of the artifacts were found in mixed context in disturbed soils.

Prehistoric Site Component

The prehistoric artifact assemblage for 33SU480 includes two pieces of lithic debitage and one fire-cracked rock. Shovel Test 1 yielded a single chert flake and Shovel Test 2 yielded one chert flake and one fire-cracked rock. All of the artifacts derived from highly disturbed soils and in mixed context with historic artifacts. The prehistoric site component lacks any depositional context and has no data potential.

Historic Site Component.

The historic artifact assemblage consists of nine domestic artifacts, including curved glass, whiteware, pearlware, and bone, and two miscellaneous unidentified

ferrous metal fragments (Tables 14 and 15). Only three of the artifacts, all from Shovel Test 1, are temporally diagnostic. One solarized glass fragment was recovered that would have been produced between 1880 and 1915, and two pearlware rim sherds with an embossed, dot pattern date to about 1820. Since the artifacts were not found in primary depositional context, they have little to no research value.

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several obvious disturbance factors at the Stewart-Sager parcel:

- Cultivation of the entire area during or before the Stewart site occupation,
- Installation and subsequent removal of underground gasoline storage tanks in front of the gas station/confectionary building,
- Installation and removal of gravel for parking in front of both buildings,
- Vehicular traffic across the entire area in front of the two buildings, and
- Disturbed road rights-of-way for initial construction and maintenance of Everett and Riverview Roads.

Site Significance

Site 33SU480 at the Stewart-Sager property is a small scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts that occurs in grossly disturbed soils. Since the entire property has not been investigated for archeological resources, it is possible that additional deposits could be present elsewhere on the parcel. As it is currently defined, the site exhibits no primary depositional integrity, and lacks informational value and data potential. Therefore, the site is not considered significant or eligible for inclusion on the National Register. A comprehensive inventory of the remainder of the property would be necessary to determine if any additional archeological resources exist and, if so, to reevaluate site significance.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

A segment of gravity sewer line is proposed that would run northwest to southeast through the gravel drive in front of the buildings. The line would connect from a new air valve and manhole installed within the Everett Road right-of-way to a new pump station installed within the Riverview Road right-of way. Excavation for the manhole will be entirely restricted to the grossly disturbed road right-of-way along the south side of Everett Road. The excavation for the new pump station extends just slightly west of the disturbed right-of-way along the west side of Riverview Road and onto the Stewart-Sager property. Results from the 2008 archeological investigations verified that this area is also highly disturbed and that no significant archeological resources are present where the pump station would be installed. The sewer line route runs through the section of property where substantial ground disturbance for the installation and subsequent removal of underground gasoline tanks took place. There is no potential for significant archeological resources along the proposed sewer line given the extensive subsurface alterations at this location. 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.

Site 33SU136 at the Kepner Property

Site 33SU136 at the historic Kepner property will be considered in two subsite areas. The first includes the grounds around the house and to the south about 20 meters to include a concrete foundation of a large former chicken "house" (Winstel 1995a:34-36). The second area is a field that extends south from the former chicken house foundation to Everett Road. That portion of the site constitutes the area at the northwest side of the intersection of Everett and Riverview Roads. The latter is referred to as the Kepner Field.

Description of the Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136

The Kepner House (HS-379), formerly referred to as the Matthews House (Hunt 1986), is located on Government Tract 114-51 at 4722 Riverview Road (Figures 2, 3 and 7). The house is positioned a short distance north of the Riverview-Everett Road intersection and faces east onto Riverview across a very narrow front yard. Nearly the entire front yard is within the right-of-way for Everett Road, with only a two-foot-wide strip along the south portion of the east façade falling outside of that prism (Figure 7). The Kepner House is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register Nomination (Winstel 1993a). The one-story house is of irregular form as the result of numerous additions made to the structure through time. The original gable-roofed house core is of timber frame construction with corner posts visible on the building's interior and with hand-hewn floor joists visible in the basement. A gabled-ell addition and the original core have a stone foundation, although the core's crude rubble foundation is parged with concrete. A shed-roof addition on the north side has a concrete foundation. A rear porch addition is located on the southwest corner, and it encompasses a former entry to the cellar. An architectural investigation of the house (Foit-Albert and Associates 1984) indicated that the timber-frame core, which constitutes only 25% of the total house plan, might date to the 1840s, while the balloon-framed north addition was constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The front porch is thought to date to about 1920. A date in that range is reasonable given the presence of hollow-tile blocks used in part of the porch's foundation (Hunt 1986 and Winstel 1995b).

Tax records document an increase of tax value of the house and the construction of an addition (Winstel 1993a). This might reflect the north addition or some other addition to the timber-framed house core. A well (no number) is a contributing resource to the Everett Historic District. A short distance south of the house is a concrete foundation marking the former location of the Kepner chicken house (Winstel 1995a:34-26). Prior to 1995, it had been assumed that this foundation may have been from the former Kepner General Store. Accordingly, the foundation was listed in 1993 as a contributing component to the Everett Historic District. Now it is known that the store, which functioned primarily as a post office and community gathering location in the 1930s and 1940s, was positioned farther south at the junction of Everett and Riverview Roads. An associated water pump and cistern are in close proximity to the chicken house foundation ruin.

Most of the Kepner House property is maintained as a mowed turf yard. A few trees are present at the north edge of the lot along an unnamed drainage. To the south, a few small trees and weeds cover the former footprint of the chicken house and a former adjacent grain shed.

Archeological site 33SU136, initially recorded by William Hunt (1986), is a "contributing site" to the Everett Historic District (Winstel 1993a). However, it should be noted that Hunt (1986:126) specifically stated that, of the deposits he evaluated at the site in 1985, only a small area under the east porch was eligible for listing. His work was very limited in horizontal scope and focused only under the front porch and a small area along the house's south façade.

Archeological Information, the Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136

In 1985 William Hunt (1986) of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service conducted small-scale test excavations at the site. He placed two small test units (Units 2 and 3) under the east (front) porch after the deteriorated porch floor boards had been removed and a third unit (Test Unit 1) along the south façade of the original house core (Hunt 1986:Figure 25). He recorded a remnant of the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile under the front porch, from which a few prehistoric artifacts were collected. A remnant of a sandstone walkway was also found to be preserved under the porch. Hunt also recorded the original silt loam soil profile, in somewhat better preserved condition, under multiple shallow fill zones in Test Unit 1 (Hunt 1986:Figure 26). At least some of these fills are the result of back dirt deposited from excavation of the house's basement. Hunt continued his excavation through the soil profile into the sand and pea gravel parent material that forms the base of the large terrace on which many of the buildings in Everett are constructed. Also in Test Unit 1, a builder's trench for the sandstone rubble foundation was recorded and labeled Feature 1. Hunt concluded from the highly irregular, unmortared construction of the foundation and the very narrow builder's trench that the foundation had been crudely constructed from the inside of the cellar by piling the rocks against a soil face.

Hunt (1986) recorded both historic and prehistoric artifacts in all three of his test excavation units. He recovered 56 pieces of debitage, two pottery sherds and 16 fragments of fire-cracked rock. Given the scalloped lip of one of the sherds, it is conceivable that a Late Prehistoric Whittlesey component is reflected by the very small pottery assemblage. However, it is not possible to associate the debitage and fire-cracked rock with any particular prehistoric period. No other temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no prehistoric features were exposed during Hunt's investigation. As would be expected, historic items, some of which appear to date to the circa 1840s era, were recovered in greater numbers. They were of sufficient number and variety to allow Hunt to suggest that a very limited area of this site component was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Later, the historic site component was included as a contributing site to the Everett Historic District National Register listing (Winstel 1993a).

1993 Fieldwork at the Kepner House

In 1993, interval shovel testing and limited test excavations were accomplished across the grounds immediately around the Kepner House under the direction of archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. The front or east yard is extremely narrow and, with the exception of a tiny area that might still be preserved under the porch, grossly disturbed through the presence of the road right-of-way for Riverview Road, a large storm sewer line, and other utility routes (Figure 7). Hunt (1986) located a small area of preserved Wheeling silt loam soil and part of an early sandstone walkway under the porch in 1985, but the remainder of the very small east yard is grossly disturbed. A total of 16.7 sq. m in eight test units and 28 shovel tests was excavated at the Kepner House portion of site 33SU136 in 1993.

Test Unit 1, 1-x-1-m in size, was placed west of the house within a modern gravel parking pad. Disturbance from installation of the pad was relatively minimal and does not appear to have exceeded 4 to 6 inches in depth. This unit appears to have intersected the southern edge of a kitchen midden or domestic artifact sheet scatter. Test Unit 2, also a 1-x-1-m unit, was placed a few meters northwest of Unit 1 (Figure 7). It is closer to the house and intersected a denser portion of the kitchen midden that flanks that historic building. Test Units 4 and 6, contiguous 1-x-1-m units, were placed near the west façade where a midden as well as a cistern were exposed. The cistern was not excavated. Test Unit 5 was situated off the southwest corner of the house, and like the others, exposed a scatter of historic artifacts associated with the long occupation of the house.

Test Units 3, 7, and 8 were excavated in a contiguous 1-x-3-m block in very close proximity to the southwest corner of one of the additions to the house. This is about as close as one can excavate to the original house core while still working in an undisturbed area. The original house core is essentially encapsulated by additions and porches and only the south façade, where many disturbances occur, is exposed to view. The profile (Figure 8) of this 3-m-long segment is typical of all the test units at the site, although not all of the other units were excavated to a depth as great as these three units. The surface consists of a dark brown loam that is a modern organic humus horizon that has formed on the surface of historic fill and silt. Along with siltation from the adjacent drainage, the fill zones were created by various site activities including digging and subsequent redeposition of the back dirt for the cellar, septic tank(s), cisterns, and other below-ground on-site amenities. Below the current humus layer is the primary historic artifact-bearing zone that is rich in coal. Within that zone close to the house is a concentration of rock that appears to represent an older version of a walkway that underlies the current concrete walkway. Under the coal-rich cultural zone is a thin band of pea gravel that overlays original grade. That original grade is the Wheeling silt loam A (E) horizon. Very few artifacts were recovered from that zone.

As a result of the 1985 and 1993 archeological investigations at the Kepner House and site 33SU136, 28 shovel tests and 11 test excavation units were opened, totaling about 22.7 sq. m. As might be expected for the house that dates to about 1840, historic artifacts are distributed across the grounds as evidenced by the fact that 24 of the 28 shovel tests were positive for the presence of artifacts.

Prehistoric Site Component, 1993

Six pieces of debitage (all Upper Mercer chert) represent the sum of prehistoric materials recovered from the site in 1993 (Table 16). They can only be categorized as prehistoric, and their specific association within that broad time frame remains undetermined.

Historic Site Component, 1993

In sharp contrast to the prehistoric site component, the historic component is represented by a large and diverse sample of artifacts (Tables 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21). Only Shovel Tests 23, 24, 25, and 26 were devoid of historic artifacts. All of the others contained numerous artifacts in various functional groups. Many intersected a rich kitchen midden while others exposed a sheet midden that occurs farther from the house core. The negative tests were all situated along the north house addition, especially along its north façade (Figure 7). Although Shovel Test 28 contained a few historic artifacts, it was placed in the Riverview Road right-of-way, and as expected, exposed a grossly disturbed soil profile. The few artifacts from that shovel test are not in original depositional context.

Several historic artifact groups are well represented in the Kepner House artifact assemblage. Items within the domestic group are especially numerous, with 301 pieces of bottle glass, 404 whiteware ceramic sherds, 164 yellowware ceramic sherds, and 360 pieces of fauna collected from numerous proveniences (Table 18). All of the test excavation units and 24 of the site's 28 shovel tests contained artifacts from the domestic group. These artifacts are indicative of the presence of a kitchen midden flanking the south and west façades of the house. This deposit does not extend along the north façade, which is formed by one of the multiple additions to the original structure. The presence of yellowware throughout most of the excavated levels of the eight 1-x-1-m units excavated at the site is indicative of deposition after about 1830 through the nineteenth, and possibly early twentieth, century. Yellowware is a product of United States ceramic manufacturing companies, many of which were operating in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other eastern states in the 1840s. It was mass produced in huge numbers, with production peaking in the 1860s and 1870s, after which it remained viable, but declined in popularity for several more decades (Leibowitz 1985:9). Ohio was the primary center for yellowware manufacture and such vessels would have been readily available locally after about 1839 from pottery works in East Liverpool, Muskingum, and Cincinnati (Leibowitz 1985:39) via shipment on the Ohio and Erie Canal and overland. Although manufacture continued until about 1930, yellowware's demise is probably best marked by a date of around 1900. The yellowware sherds from the Kepner House site reflect a variety of utilitarian forms such as mixing bowls and similar food preparation items. Specimens were too fragmentary to allow determination of the minimum number of vessels or the vessel shapes that are present.

The site's whiteware assemblage is more temporally sensitive than the yellowware items. The collection is dominated by undecorated whiteware sherds (n = 307) that were recovered from nearly every provenience that contained artifacts (Tables 18 and 19). These sherds represent vessels manufactured between about 1830 and 1900.

Although decorated whiteware sherds are not numerous in the 1993 excavations, several decorative types, including a few examples that were made between circa 1830 and 1860, are present (Table 19). Information on the chronological and economic aspects of decorated whiteware is presented in more detail for the 1995 Chamberlin House (see below) and will not be repeated here.

The nine decal-decorated examples probably date to the circa 1900 era, as indicated by their recovery from shallow contexts in Test Units 4 and 6. Earlier decorative types are also present in small numbers. Most, if not all, of the site's edge- decorated (n = 11), annular (n = 6), sponge (n = 3), hand-painted (n = 10) and transfer -print (n = 40) sherds derive from vessels made from about 1830 to 1860. If sample sizes for these types were larger, it would be feasible to consider the decorative varieties and patterns within the broader types and provide more information on the chronological and cultural implications of the materials. There is little doubt that the site contains samples sufficient for such study, but the existing collection is too small for detailed analytical treatment. The transfer-print sherds were all carefully examined in an attempt to identify individual patterns and makers, but those efforts were unsuccessful due to the highly fragmentary condition of the sherds. The blue, purple, and red examples all appear to be of types associated with the Second Transitional (circa 1835-1845) and Romantic (1845-1860) periods of transfer print popularity. No pre-1830 "Vintage" era patterns were recognized in the small sample of transfer-printed sherds. Taken as a group, the presence of edge-decorated, annular, sponge, hand-painted, and transfer-print whiteware sherds is fully consistent with the purported circa 1840 age of the original core of the house, since all of the examples collected in 1993 could have been in use any time after about 1830 through about 1860.

The 11 flow blue transfer print sherds must date to about the mid-1840s when flowing colors were introduced to the market. Flow blue had a short period of popularity in the middle-nineteenth-century and a second period of much greater popularity around 1900-1910. We were not able to assign any of the 11 sherds to either period given their fragmentary condition.

Architectural group artifacts are present in lower frequency than domestic group artifacts, but are still very numerous (Table 17). Flat glass from broken windows and cut nails are the most frequent, followed by brick fragments and wire nails. The nails indicate that deposition continued minimally through the final decade of the nineteenth century.

Personal group artifacts are also well represented, although in far fewer numbers than domestic or architectural items (Table 21). Of particular interest in this group is an 1852 Bank of Upper Canada token from Shovel Test 20.

1999 Fieldwork at the Kepner House

Archeological fieldwork in 1999 was limited to monitoring the installation of a water line to serve the house. The planned installation of the line was treated as an opportunity to examine site stratigraphy and artifact content along the narrow trench (Figure 7). The trench was about 23 meters long and an average of 0.8 meters wide,

resulting in exposure of about 18.4 sq m. The stratigraphic profile near the house matched that seen in the 1993 test units that are described above. As one moved farther from the house, the historic silt and fill zones ended and by the edge of the driveway, a simple Wheeling silt loam profile consisting of A and B horizons, defined via a gradual gradation from one to the other, were the only layers present. No features were observed in the trench and no collections were made due to a lack of temporally diagnostic items being exposed.

Site Disturbance Factors, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136

Except for a very small area of the original soil profile that might still be preserved under the east porch, the remainder of the very narrow east yard is grossly disturbed. This is an important consideration, since it is that area alone where impacts from the proposed Everett Sewer Project would occur. There are several areas of ground disturbance at the Kepner House portion of site 33SU136 that resulted from the following actions or developments:

- The Riverview Road right-of-way, which extends to the step at the front (east) porch, leaving only 2 feet of yard along the porch and 4 feet along the rest of the front façade,
- A large and deep storm sewer installed in the east yard is also within the right-of-way,
- Other utility lines extending from the street to the house along the east façade, including electric, sewer, water, septic and natural gas,
- House foundation repair and rebuilding episodes,
- Various underground utility lines, including routes to and from septic tanks, a water line, and other similar amenities,
- A gravel parking pad (disturbance from this element is shallow, not exceeding about 6” or 15 cm in depth),
- The rail grade for the Valley Line,
- Two underground water cisterns at the house and a third near the former chicken house foundation,
- Two old septic tanks near the southeast corner of the house, and
- An undetermined number of earlier, abandoned septic tanks in the west yard.

Site Significance, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136

The historic component of site 33SU136 is listed as a contributing element under Criterion D to the Everett Historic District National Register Nomination. Although Hunt’s (1986) original assessment applied only to a very limited area under the front porch, the later fieldwork reported here clearly confirms that most of the maintained yard area, with the exception of the north yard and the grossly disturbed east yard, nearly all of which is within the Riverview Road right-of-way, contains very dense artifact accumulations. Much of the area investigated in 1993 falls within what

Mansberger (2008:38) has defined as the "Inner Yard," which is an outdoor activity area that essentially forms an extension of the interior kitchen. In examples from rural Texas, this zone is from zero to nine meters from the house. Mansberger noted that the Inner Yard area of early structures often contains a high artifact density dominated by small-sized domestic items that occur in a distinct midden, precisely matching MWAC's findings at the Kepner House. The area adjacent to the Kepner House's south and west façades also matches expectations for the presence of Inner Yard features, including wells and cisterns in addition to the previously described kitchen midden. The north yard, and probably the west yard more distant from the house, match what Mansberger (2008:38) has called "The Low Activity Yard." There, few artifacts are expected and fewer activities occurred. The "Outer Yard" is where features such as privies, barns, and related "foul smelling" features are anticipated to occur (Mansberger 2008:39). In some examples, this zone extends from about 9 to 22 meters from the house. The large chicken house at Kepner would appear to fall into the category of features expected in the Outer Yard. It would not appear to be a coincidence that the north side of that former structure is about 20 meters from the Kepner House's south façade. Although no privies have been located at the Kepner House to date, at least one, and probably several used and abandoned in sequence, no doubt exist. Their use would have continued until the now-abandoned septic tank system was installed some time in the twentieth century. We anticipate the privies would be located in the west yard in the approximate zone defined for the Outer Yard.

The presence of large numbers of artifacts and features (cisterns, chicken house, etc.) on the small Kepner House lot all add considerably to the archeological research potential of the historic site component. The age of the house is known only in a general manner from its construction style, yet the ceramic assemblage might help to refine its construction date more specifically. Many aspects of the crossroads community structure and the numerous changes that occurred through time as the community moved from a canal-based to railroad and finally a road-based hamlet could be addressed by more intensive study of the site's historic archeological component. Questions related to early- or middle-nineteenth century subsistence, economy, transportation systems, supply of goods, and other related lines of inquiry could be addressed via the historic archeological component. Accordingly, the existing listing under Criterion D is fully supported by the fieldwork reported here, and the entire lot, with the notable exception of certain grossly disturbed areas, rather than just the area under the front porch as identified by Hunt, should be considered to be part of the significant site area.

To date, the number and range of prehistoric items collected from the site are too meager to allow a confident determination to be made on the prehistoric component's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Although no features have been recorded and only two potentially culturally or temporally diagnostic artifacts have been identified, the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile is relatively well-preserved across much of the site, and typically occurs under a zone of historic fills and/or culturally sterile silt. Those fill zones currently serve to seal and protect the prehistoric site component, although their presence also makes it more difficult to study that component. Given available information, we suggest that the prehistoric component be considered to be potentially significant, although data would currently be insufficient

to confirm such significance or to nominate the prehistoric component to the National Register of Historic Places.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project, Kepner House Area of Site 33SU136

There will be no new ground disturbance required for connection of the new sewer system at the Kepner House. All work at this location would occur in the grossly disturbed Riverview Road right-of-way. As documented above, multiple utility lines, a large storm sewer route and other disturbances have occurred in the right-of-way over many decades. At the Kepner House, not only the main sewer line, but also the connection to the house, which would be made to an existing line serving two older underground septic tanks, would all occur within the grossly disturbed right-of-way. So, while the site is significant and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, there will be no adverse impact to the site as a result of the sewer project since no aspect of the project would have any potential to disturb any intact portion of the site.

Description of the Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136

This portion of the site is maintained in mowed turf. A few large spruces and a white pine flank the field along Riverview Road, and two large walnut trees and a single black cherry tree are at the edge of the field along the rail grade on the west (Winstel 1995a). Small trees and brush cover much of the former chicken house area at the north edge of the field.

Archeological Information, the Kepner Field Area

This portion of the site was archeologically investigated over two brief field efforts in 1995 and 1999 under the direction of Archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center. In 1995, the northern half of the field was inventoried in multiple linear shovel test transects (Figure 9) based upon a proposal for possible future installation of a leach field in that location. The leach field was later installed north of the Kepner property in an area that was devoid of archeological resources. In 1999, a geophysical inventory was accomplished across much of the field, three test excavation units were opened, and a linear backhoe trench was excavated. Two 1-x-1-m test units (Test Units 2 and 3) and a 1-x-2-m unit (Test Unit 1) were excavated based upon the results of geophysical inventory of the field and examination of the profile of a linear backhoe trench.

As a result of those efforts, 23 shovel tests and three test units were opened, totaling about 6.2 sq. m of excavation coverage. An additional 28 sq. m were examined in the backhoe trench. In all, 34.2 sq. m of this part of site 33SU136 was excavated via inventory and site evaluative methods over two brief field efforts.

In 1999, a water line was installed along the east edge of the Kepner Field site area. Originally, it was proposed to install the line in the disturbed Riverview Road right-of-way, and while a portion of the line was indeed installed there, to avoid mature trees, some portions of the line were placed outside (west of) the right-of-way. Archeologists

from the Midwest Archeological Center monitored the excavation of the trench, which was completed with a backhoe. A large historic pit of undetermined function was exposed in the trench, and a 1-x-2-m test unit (Test Unit 1) was subsequently excavated to expose the pit's profile and sample its contents (Figure 9). In addition, the water line trench also intersected the disturbed remains of the Kepner Store near the intersection of Riverview and Everett Roads. No intact foundation remains were exposed, but broken and disturbed concrete from the building was intersected. This was found in the area that Winstel (1995a:Figure 28) had previously identified as an area of anomalous vegetation. He noted the presence of a slightly raised area where the turf grass was coarser and thicker than elsewhere across the open field. He appears to have been correct in assuming that the Kepner Store formerly stood within that area.

In 1999, preliminary geophysical inventory was made across much of the site area with a fluxgate gradiometer (Figure 9). That work revealed a series of modern disturbances as well as two anomalies that appeared to have the potential to represent prehistoric features. Test Units 2 and 3 were placed to intersect the two anomalies.

Prehistoric Site Component

Shovel testing across the mowed turf field in 1995 yielded 12 debitage, four fire-cracked rocks, and a fragmentary projectile point (Table 22). The point is a very small, triangular arrow point that probably is associated with the Late Prehistoric period. It is made from a local, gray-colored glacial chert that was probably obtained in pebble form from a nearby stream gravel bar. There were no obvious concentrations of artifacts; a thin scatter occurred across the entire area. Only 12 pieces of chipped-stone debitage were recovered from nine different shovel test units, indicating the sparse character of the prehistoric artifact scatter at the Kepner Field portion of site 33SU136 (Table 22). Fire-cracked rocks were even scarcer, with four pieces recorded in four different shovel test units. All of the tests containing fire-cracked rock also yielded debitage. The point fragment was recovered from a shovel test that yielded no debitage or fire-cracked rock.

The historic pit (labeled Feature 24 in a continuing numbering system from the adjacent Szalay Site, 33SU434) exposed in 1999 Test Unit 1 contained a variety of artifacts in secondary context, including several prehistoric items (Table 22). These items were recovered from pit fill from a depth of about 70-130 cm below surface (Figure 10). Debitage also was recovered from overlying fill (Table 22) and from disturbed back dirt from the original water line trench. Forty-six pieces of debitage, six pieces of fire-cracked rock and two pottery sherds were collected from the pit fill in mixed context with large numbers of historic items. The source of fill for this feature is undetermined; it may, or may not, have originated at site 33SU136. Prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from above the pit and trench back dirt (Table 22). Those prehistoric items, like the ones in the pit, are from an undetermined source. They may have originated at or near Feature 24, having been removed from original context when the pit was dug and then redeposited in the pit when it was filled with soil and historic trash. Alternately, some or all of the prehistoric (and historic) artifacts in and above the pit feature may have originated at another nearby site and merely been redeposited in the pit when it was filled. The sherds are the only potentially temporally diagnostic items recovered from the feature. It is tempting to suggest that they are of Middle Woodland association, given the presence

of the Middle Woodland Hopewell component at the Szalay Site across Riverview Road from 33SU136, but the undecorated cord-marked body sherds are not unique to Middle Woodland assemblages, and could equally well date to some Late Woodland or even Late Prehistoric context.

The context of the prehistoric artifacts in 1999 Test Units 2 and 3 is more clear (Table 22). Although very sparse prehistoric materials were collected from Test Unit 2 (Table 22), those few items are associated with a very deep Wheeling silt loam A horizon at that location. One piece of chipped-stone debitage and two fire-cracked rocks constitute the entire prehistoric assemblage from the unit. Although a magnetic anomaly was indicated at the Test Unit 2 location, no obvious feature was recorded there. However, the soil profile is unusually deep, with the dark brown A horizon much thicker there than at other locations on the site and elsewhere in Everett.

A slightly more dense accumulation of prehistoric artifacts was recovered from 1999 Test Unit 3 (Table 22). There, 11 pieces of debitage and 37 pieces of fire-cracked rock were collected. That unit was also placed over a magnetic anomaly. However, in Unit 3, the source of the anomaly was confirmed and determined to be a small concentration of fire-cracked rocks occurring within 50-60 cm below surface, at the base of the deep A horizon. This concentration was labeled Feature 23. It contained all but six of the artifacts collected from this unit. Small amounts of charcoal were recovered in direct association with the 37 pieces of fire-cracked rock (Figure 11). A sample of the charcoal yielded a date in radiocarbon years of 3850+/-100 B.P. (Beta 147366). That places the age of the feature in a Late Archaic context (Finney 2002). A small cluster of mica was found near the feature, at the same depth (54 cm) below surface. We assume it is contemporary with the fire-cracked rock feature. Unfortunately, while the date for Feature 23 provides a solid chronological placement for the feature and its small number of associated artifacts, it cannot be taken as evidence that other portions of the prehistoric scatter at 33SU136 are of that same association. No other datable contexts were encountered at the site and, other than the pottery sherds collected from a mixed context in the historic pit Feature 24, no temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the 1999 fieldwork efforts at the Kepner Field component of site 33SU136. Three cord-marked pottery sherds and three pieces of debitage were recovered from 30-50 cm below surface, overlying Feature 23 (Table 22). As noted previously, the sherds cannot be placed in specific chronological context, although their depth in the deposit might suggest a Middle Woodland association. However, that is purely speculative, since similar sherds also occur in Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric contexts.

Historic Site Component

As noted above, Feature 24, a large historic pit feature, was partially exposed in a 1999 trench for water line installation and was further investigated through 1-x-2-m Test Unit 1. Originally, the water line was to have been installed in the right-of-way for Riverview Road, but the presence of very large trees caused the installers to deviate from that plan and install the line further west, partially outside of the disturbed right-of-way prism. It is for that reason that the historic pit was intersected. From the pit's profile (Figure 10), it can be seen that it is quite large, and is certainly more than 1 meter in diameter. The original A horizon of the soil profile in this area is not fully intact, and

the pit appears to have removed that strata and also cut through the original B horizon (Stratum 8, a dark yellow-brown (10YR4/4) silty loam) and into the C horizon (an olive-brown sandy loam with abundant pea gravel) that forms the base of the terrace landform. Strata 2 through 7 are various pit fills, while Stratum 1 is a thick (circa 30 cm), black (7.5YR2.5/1) loam topsoil that is very reminiscent of the original Wheeling silt loam A Horizon. However, in this case it is obviously deposited over the pit and therefore must be redeposited, rather than an undisturbed original soil horizon. As noted in Figure 10, Stratum 2 is a dark silty clay loam (7.5YR3/2) with mortar throughout that caps the original pit. It, along with the other fills, would appear to derive from some nearby historic house site. Strata 3-7 vary in color and texture, but are all historic fills that contain numerous historic artifacts along with several prehistoric artifacts. These strata seem to represent the A and B horizons of the Wheeling silt loam that have been mixed and redeposited in the former large pit. Unfortunately, the source of this fill is undetermined. It may have derived from the nearby Kepner or Szalay Houses, or from some other nearby middle-nineteenth-century historic site, but its true source is unknown. Whatever its origin, the original site from which it came contained relatively large numbers of prehistoric debitage along with large numbers of historic items.

Just as the source of the fill, including the thick redeposited A horizon that caps the feature, is unknown, the function of the pit is similarly unclear. It is at least 90 cm deep, and probably deeper, since its upper point of origin was not exposed in Unit 1 and is therefore undetermined. Its base is just over 130 cm below the current ground surface. It is obviously more than 1 meter wide, as seen in the Unit 1 south wall profile. More study of this feature would be necessary to determine its full extent and function.

A surprisingly large number of historic artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing and limited test excavations at the Kepner Field portion of site 33SU136 (Tables 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27). Although the majority is from Feature 24, associated trench back dirt, and the fill overlying the feature, numerous artifacts were also collected from several of the shovel tests placed at the site. We have divided the artifacts into functional groups and summarized them in a series of tables. Architectural (n = 650), domestic (n = 1478), miscellaneous (n = 53), and personal (n = 73) groups are all well represented. Window glass is present in very large amounts (n = 600). These sherds are not in association with the former Kepner Store, and the great majority was collected from Feature 24 and the overburden above the large pit. Similar results were obtained for whiteware (n = 550) and fauna remains (n = 526). These counts, especially the very high numbers associated with Feature 24 and the overburden above it, indicate disposal from a nearby historic house, possibly a house that is no longer extant in Everett. In order to more fully evaluate the content of Feature 24 and the historic artifact scatter near it, additional information about the whiteware assemblage was developed.

The whiteware from Test Unit 1, including Feature 24, as well as the water line trench (No. 9) that initially exposed the feature, is summarized in Table 25. The relatively early age of the feature, based upon its whiteware content, is readily apparent. The typical pre-1860 whiteware decorative types of annular (n = 8), edge decorated (n = 43), sponge decorated (n = 6), hand painted (n = 74), and transfer print (n = 88) are all well represented from sherds directly associated with the feature. Many of the very large number (n = 269) of undecorated whiteware sherds from the feature are also of likely

pre-1860 vintage. Especially important for chronological placement of the deposit is the presence of seven very dark, cobalt blue transfer-printed sherds. As described in more detail for the Chamberlin Site, such sherds are indicative of the period from about 1818-1835, and are most numerous from the early 1820s through 1830. Although these sherds may have been broken, discarded and incorporated into the feature fill several years after 1830, they are common only on sites where initial occupation predates about 1830. So, while in total, the whiteware assemblage is highly indicative of a pre-1860 deposit, the "Old Blue" transfer-print sherds provides some suggestion that the source of the assemblage, whatever that may be, dates from very early in Everett's history, possibly contemporaneous with the opening of Lock 27 and the adjacent Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827, and does not seem to include post-1860 artifacts.

Other artifacts from the Feature 24 pit and the remainder of the site are consistent with the age range suggested from the whiteware ceramic sherds. Cut nails, although few in number, are the only type of nail recovered from the feature. That strongly suggests that early twentieth-century artifacts do not contribute to the feature's fill or the overburden above it. Personal items within the feature also match the range indicated from the whiteware. An 1831 Liberty Cent, commonly known as a "large cent" due to its size, is present in the upper part of the feature fill. Such coins were in circulation for some time after flying eagle and "Indian Head" cents were introduced in the 1850s, but it seems very unlikely that the coin would have seen any functional use after the late nineteenth century. The few tobacco pipe fragments are various "cockled" forms that are known to have been made in Germany (and possibly earlier in Bristol, England) and imported to the United States in almost unbelievable numbers by 1840 (Sudbury 2008:170). In 1845 alone, a single town in Germany exported 13.5 million white clay pipes to the United States. Illustrated examples (Sudbury 2008:168, 170) are perfect matches for the cockled pipes from the Kepner Field portion of site 33SU136 and numerous other sites in CUVA. While 1840 may mark the beginning of extensive German pipe imports, the same styles may have been made earlier in Bristol (Sudbury 2008, personal communication) and imported along with the wide range of pre-1840s ceramic whitewares seen on Cuyahoga Valley archeological sites. At the present time, archeologists lack the ability to differentiate German vs. English origin for white clay cockled-style tobacco pipes that lack maker's marks. Still, with German imports slowing after the 1850s, the mere presence of that style strongly suggests a circa pre-1860s age for those specimens.

The fill within Feature 24 is an interesting blend of pre-1860s historic artifacts and prehistoric items. It seems that portions of a house midden (ceramic sherds, glassware, broken window glass, and large amounts of butchered fauna) was deposited into the pit with prehistoric artifacts that almost certainly derive from the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile. The question remains: "What is the source of these items?" Were they gathered from a nearby early historic house site and merely deposited in the large pit (Feature 24), or does the pit and its contents reflect a non-extant house that formerly stood here and that was removed in the nineteenth century? Information is insufficient to answer with any confidence, but we suspect the latter is more likely. We have no examples of extensive mid-nineteenth-century trash discard well away from standing houses at CUVA. In fact, in every example studied to date, including the earliest houses in Everett, historic kitchen middens, with very similar content to the materials

within and above Feature 24, are immediately proximal to the standing structures that produced them. This pattern is seen at commercial properties (Richner 1992, 1996, 1997) as well as at multiple house sites (Noble 1992, Richner 1996, 1997) across CUVA.

Site Disturbance Factors, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136

Like all of the archeological sites in Everett, the Kepner Field subsite area of 33SU136 has been impacted by a variety of historic activities. The most noteworthy disturbance factors are:

- Road rights-of-way and their attendant disturbances from construction and maintenance of Everett and Riverview Roads (each extending about 5 meters from the roads' pavement edges),
- The Valley Rail grade at the west edge of the site,
- Construction and demolition of the twentieth-century Kepner General Store at the southeast edge of this parcel,
- Construction of the chicken "house" at the north edge of the subsite, and
- Underground water line(s), a fire hydrant, a storm sewer, and other utility corridors along the east and south edges of the site.

These disturbances occur around the entire perimeter of this part of site 33SU136. However, the core portion of the site exhibits a deep, relatively undisturbed soil profile that is known to have contained at least one Late Archaic site occupation feature and a large, early-to-middle nineteenth-century refuse pit.

Site Significance, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136

The Kepner Field portion of site 33SU136 had not been recorded in 1993 when a very limited area of the site around the Kepner House was included as a contributing resource to the Everett Historic District. The historic component of the "field" section of the site would appear to be eligible for inclusion as a contributing site to the Everett Historic District, given the presence of a huge trash pit and a sparse, but relatively extensive, historic sheet midden across the parcel. The prehistoric site component, as at the Kepner House portion of the site, is rather enigmatic, and is characterized primarily as a sparse lithic scatter. However, the presence of an intact Late Archaic feature suggests that this site component contains data useful for answering questions about the prehistoric occupation of the Everett terrace landform, and should be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It might appropriately be considered as an addition to the existing Everett Knoll NRHP listing.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project, Kepner Field Area of Site 33SU136

The proposed Everett Sewer Project's gravity line would pass through the grossly disturbed Riverview Road right-of-way at the eastern edge of the site. There, multiple construction episodes for Riverview Road, other underground utility corridors and additional disturbances have been documented. Since work would be confined to the

grossly disturbed road right-of-way outside the site boundary and the intact portions of the site would be carefully and fully protected during sewer installation activities, there would be no adverse effect to the Kepner Field subsite area of 33SU136 by the proposed Everett Sewer Project.

Site 33SU437 at the Hardy Property

Description

The Hardy House (HS-473) is located immediately west of the railroad tracks and north of Everett Road near its junction with Riverview Road. The property is on Government Tract 114-50, with the house address of 2167 Everett Road (Figures 2, and 3). The house is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register listing. The house is set back farther to the north from Everett Road than the other houses to the west of it flanking that road. Further, the house is not positioned on the same axis as Everett Road, but instead is offset from that orientation by several degrees (Figure 12).

The Hardy House consists of a symmetrical two-story core with a later, single-story addition on the west façade. The house is clad with tongue-and-groove clapboard siding, with two window openings at the center of the north and south façades on each floor. A screened-in porch with a shed roof extends most of the length of the east façade and an attached shed/garage spans the house core and about half of the width of the porch along the north façade (Figure 12). The original house core has a cinder block foundation. The blocks are molded in a faux-rock form to resemble rock-faced ashlar blocks. Construction of these hollow blocks probably began in Ohio around 1900, and this style was popular over large portions of the United States into the early 1920s (Winstel 1995b). The west addition has a plain, unmolded concrete-block foundation, which is a more recent block style. The house is first listed in the tax records for 1909, a date that is thought to approximate its age. The attached garage/shed addition was added soon after (Winstel 1993a:16). A limestone gravel driveway leads north from Everett Road about 60 meters to the east side of the garage. Several non-native spruce trees flanked the house on the southeast and west, but those non-native species were subsequently removed (flush cut) on July 21, 1994 as part of landscape management at Everett. The senior author counted the rings in the larger trees and determined that they had to have been planted some time after 1934. The property and site area is managed as a maintained turf yard.

Just north of the house is an intermittent drainage that flows east toward the Kepner House. That drainage has flooded in the past, resulting in the deposition of silt across not only the Kepner lot, but also several of the properties to the west. The presence of this silt has important implications for understanding and evaluating prehistoric deposits that occur on these properties north of Everett Road.

Immediately adjacent to the Hardy lot on the east along the Valley Line Rail grade is a small parcel that was the location of the Everett Station for the Valley Line railroad (Winstel 1995a:Figures 6, 7, and 25). There is a photograph of the station, which stood immediately west of the tracks on the depot parcel. Although the precise location

has not been confirmed through historic maps or archeological discoveries, it was east of the current gravel Hardy House driveway in a disturbed zone flanking the tracks. Mr. Morris, who formerly lived in the Hardy House, recalled (personal communication, June 19, 1995) that the depot was positioned a short distance south of the Hardy House immediately adjacent to the tracks. Although the Depot's precise location has not been determined archeologically, the current sewer project's components would not be installed anywhere near the tracks and could not impact the archeological remains of the depot, should any still occur. Mr. Morris also indicated that a scaling house for weighing coal was present south of the depot. It too, is outside the sewer project impact area.

Archeological Information

Archeological fieldwork was conducted at the Hardy House in 1994 and 2008. The 1994 work was directed by Jeffrey Richner of the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. That work consisted of interval shovel testing, test excavations and monitoring of the installation of an underground electric line. In 2008, additional test excavations were accomplished under the direction of Archeologist Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. The 1994 work was conducted to collect information for general planning purposes, while the 2008 fieldwork was directly related to the Everett Sewer Project.

Shovel testing in the yard south of the house in 1994 revealed the presence of fills brought from some off-site location (Figure 12). These include black, gravelly fills and various clays, including blue clay that appears to derive from some floodplain setting. This fill was especially apparent in the first two shovel test transects (lines 0W and 10W from 20N to 50N) west of the rail grade. The fills do not occur in close proximity to the Hardy House, but are instead out in the yard to the south. The fill zone is about 20 to 30 meters wide from east to west, and extends from Everett Road north about 40+ meters. The fills contain a few historic and/or modern artifacts, but those are unrelated to activities conducted by the occupants of the Hardy House and derive from an off-site location. Mr. Morris (personal communication, June 19, 1995) recalls the fills being brought in, but did not indicate a specific date. His recollections for Everett would be no earlier than the 1930s, suggesting middle-twentieth century or more recent age of the fill.

Shovel testing in the south yard west of the modern fill zone yielded negative results, although a buried dark brown loam marking the original grade in the area was recorded in one shovel test positioned at grid point 30N/30W. That test was negative, but revealed that at some portions of the project area, original grade is buried under silt deposited as colluvium from the previously mentioned drainage to the north. Mr. Morris (personal communication, June 19, 1995) commented that siltation had long been a problem at the property. All of the shovel tests on the 20 west line from just north of the Everett Road right-of-way to within about five meters of the house were negative. Several of these overlap the extant leach field.

Shovel testing was not conducted in a complete grid north of the house, since that area is intersected by a mud-filled seasonal drainage that originates at the base of

the high bluff west of the Everett General Store. Extensive recent siltation is apparent in and along that ephemeral drainage. During our fieldwork at the Hardy House in 1994, we witnessed flooding from that drainage after a very heavy rain. Water flowed over much of the area flanking the drainage to the south and deposited a layer of silt several inches thick across the northern portions of the Hardy and adjacent Hawkins properties. Subsequent excavation of a single row of six shovel tests immediately north of the drainage exposed the Wheeling silt loam profile buried under about 60 cm of sterile silt. All of the tests were negative.

After completion of a shovel testing grid, seven additional shovel tests were placed in very close proximity to the house in an attempt to evaluate the historic scatter recorded via the interval tests and focus on what appeared to be a small sheet scatter of historic artifacts in very close proximity to the house (Figure 12). Although those tests were numbered 1 through 7 in the field, their actual grid coordinates are used in the artifact summary tables for this site.

After completion of the shovel testing at the Hardy Property in 1994, six 1-x-1-m test units were excavated near the house to evaluate the historic scatter discovered there via shovel testing. Units were placed along all four house façades. All were positioned in close proximity to the house to intersect the historic scatter recorded there in several tests in the original interval inventory and in the seven specifically placed shovel tests (Figure 12).

Test Units 1, 3 and 4 were placed near the northeast corner of the house, with Units 1 and 4 forming a 1-x-2-m unit (Figure 12). Test Unit 2 was excavated along the south façade. Unit 5 was positioned just off a porch along the west addition and Unit 6 was placed north of that addition adjacent to the shed-roofed attached garage (Figure 12). Generally comparable profiles were exposed in these six units, although not all of them were excavated through the Wheeling silt loam paleosol that is buried under a deep silt zone here and at other sites along the north side of Everett Road. The profile of Test Unit 6, while not including every single historic fill lens observed in other units, provides a typical profile exposed near the Hardy House (Figure 13). A very recent deposit of yellow-brown silt is present at the ground surface. That silt accumulated from a flood episode during our work at the site. Under the sod is a layer of coal and cinders that represents the middle- and late-twentieth-century activities at the house (Figure 13). Several twentieth-century pennies were collected from that deposit in Test Units 1, 2, and 3. Under that is a very dark brown (10YR2/3) zone that represents a formerly stable ground surface. Under it is a second coal and cinder-rich historic fill zone. That lies on top of a thick (60 cm) olive-brown (2.5YR4/4) silt layer that represents material deposited from overbank deposits from the adjacent drainage positioned just north of the Hardy House. That 60-cm thick deposit was also recorded in six shovel tests excavated along the north side of that drainage. The silt is culturally sterile. Under the silt is the preserved Wheeling silt loam soil profile, consisting of a crumbly black (10YR2/1) A (E) horizon that grades into a very dark grayish-brown (2.5YR3/2) silt loam B horizon. This is the original grade of the terrace landform that existed before the silt zone accumulated. Excavations were terminated about 20 cm into the original B horizon at a depth of about 140 cm below the current ground surface. Two fire-cracked rocks were collected from the lowest excavation level at 130-140 cm below surface.

Test Units 3 and 5 were also excavated through the Wheeling silt loam soil paleosol, but excavation in Units 1, 4, and 2 were terminated in the culturally sterile silt zone before the paleosol was reached. In Unit 3 east of the house, the top of the paleosol was encountered at 98 cm below surface and excavation continued to 140 cm. No artifacts were recovered from the paleosol in Unit 3. Unit 5 was excavated to 130 cm below surface into, but not completely through, the paleosol. The floor of the unit was cored with a hollow soil probe, and the B horizon was fully exposed by about 145 cm below surface. A single piece of fire-cracked rock was collected from the uppermost part of the paleosol from the 100-110 cm below surface level in Test Unit 5.

Also in 1994, a trench was opened from the adjacent Hawkins House lot to the southwest corner of the Hardy House (Figures 12 and 14). This was treated as an evaluative test trench to examine site stratigraphy and to search for artifact scatters and midden deposits. This trench was excavated into the silt zone, which was exposed along the entire length of the trench, but not through the paleosol. No features or artifacts were observed in the trench. Subsequent to excavation, electric service and other related lines were installed in the trench and it was backfilled. Excavation of the trench exposed about 17 sq. m at the Hardy property.

In 2008, Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service directed additional test excavations at the site. Her team placed two units in the area where a new sewer line was proposed to connect to the new main sewer line. The main line would be installed through directional boring within the disturbed Everett Road right-of-way and be connected to the existing Hardy House sewer line via a short connecting line leading north from the road right-of-way. The 2008 fieldwork, which consisted of two 1-x-1-m units situated within the proposed new connecting line route, confirmed the presence of a zone of silt overlying the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile as recorded elsewhere on the site, but failed to yield any prehistoric artifacts in the paleosol. The few artifacts recovered from these units were collected from the uppermost portion of the silt fill zone and consist largely of coal and modern objects that are not of archeological interest.

As a result of fieldwork in 1994 and 2008, about 11 sq. m were excavated in 31 shovel tests and eight test excavation units and an additional 17 sq. m were investigated through mechanical trenching.

Prehistoric Site Component

A small number (n = 8) of prehistoric items was collected from the site in 1994 (Table 28). These included five pieces of debitage and three pieces of fire-cracked rock. The debitage collected from two of the shovel tests and from Test Units 1, 2, and 4 appears to be in disturbed context since it was found in historic fill zones and was associated with late historic and modern materials. No debitage was collected from an undisturbed context. Only the three pieces of fire-cracked rock from Test Units 5 and 6 appear to be in original context. They were collected from the A horizon and/or upper portion of the B horizon of the Wheeling silt loam profile that forms the original grade across much of Everett. Near the Hardy House, the original grade is buried under 60 or more cm of silt

deposited by the drainage that passes immediately north of the house, and also by historic fills resulting from the early twentieth-century occupation of that house.

In 2008, two 1-x-1-m units were excavated in the proposed route for the new sewer connection for the property, which will run from the main line in the disturbed Everett Road right-of-way to the existing Hardy leach field. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from those two test units.

The complete lack of temporally diagnostic prehistoric materials for the site makes it impossible to place the fire-cracked rock recovered there in 1994 in any specific prehistoric context. The same can be said for the debitage, but those materials are from an unknown original context and have been redeposited on the Hardy lot in historic contexts that overlay the silt zone, which is thought to have begun accumulating in the early-nineteenth century.

Historic Site Component

The historic artifacts from shovel tests and evaluative test units at the site are tabulated in Tables 29, 30, 31 and 32. The materials are relatively limited in variety and number and, with one apparent exception, are typical of what would be expected at an early-twentieth-century house site. Although a true midden deposit was not recorded, a sheet scatter of domestic, architectural, personal, and miscellaneous group artifacts occurs in close proximity to the house. Whiteware, fauna, and other materials resulting from kitchen discards were, with a single exception, found only within five meters of the house. This pattern matches expectations for nineteenth-century deposits, where true kitchen middens typically occur within less than nine meters of houses (Mansberger 2008:39). This area has been called the Inner Yard. However, at Hardy, there appears to be no differentiation between front, back, and side yards, since the sheet scatter occurs around all four façades. Perhaps this is because the house is positioned well north of Everett Road, where a more formal, lesser-used front yard would not be a necessity. Only the most minimal scatter occurs further from the house, most of which is associated with a zone of disturbed, imported (road?) fill.

The historic scatter recorded at the Hardy House in 1994 contained one artifact type, cut nails, that is worthy of special consideration. Cut nails were rapidly supplanted in popularity by wire nails after the middle 1890s, although they were in use in later years and still can be purchased today. We would not have anticipated that cut nails would have been used in sizable numbers on the Hardy House, if it dates to 1909, as suggested by tax records. Given that the faux-ashlar stone foundation blocks were in use by about 1900, perhaps the house is slightly earlier than its first mention on the tax records and dates closer to 1900. Mixed use of cut and wire nails at that date would not be surprising. It is also possible that some, or even many, of the cut nails at Hardy are associated with the former Everett Depot that is thought to have been positioned not far southeast of the house. It would have been built solely with cut nails and those may have been distributed rather widely when the depot was demolished in the middle-twentieth century. However, all of the 28 cut nails were found in very close proximity to the Hardy House, suggesting their use relates in some direct way to the existing structure.

Other than the presence of cut nails, the remainder of the historic artifact assemblage from the Hardy House is unremarkable and offers relatively little information for supporting archeological research questions about the house's occupants. While the site's extent has been previously considered to correspond to the entire lot, only a small zone around the house, extending out no further than nine meters, and probably closer to only five meters, is the only portion investigated to date that contains suitable contexts and content to address even the most simple and superficial questions about the house and its occupants from about 1900 to the end of the Everett's National Register period of significance (the end of the Automobile Era) in 1944.

Site Disturbance Factors

The primary disturbance factors at this site relate to Everett Road and a series of fill episodes including:

- Right-of-way for Everett Road that resulted in extensive disturbance from construction and maintenance of the road,
- A storm sewer route,
- Placement of apparent road fills over a large area of the south yard,
- A large leach field with an associated line connecting to the house located in the south yard, west of the "road fill" zone,
- A gravel driveway,
- An adjacent Valley Rail grade,
- Construction and demolition of the rail depot (Everett Station) to the east of the house along the existing rail tracks, and
- Undetermined scope of disturbance from a previous underground septic tank septic system.

Site Significance

The meager prehistoric assemblage cannot be adequately evaluated for significance. Only three pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from an undisturbed context at the site. These were collected from the Wheeling silt loam paleosol in close proximity to the house. This paleosol is sealed across the property under a minimum of 60 cm of culturally sterile silt, and in some locations under historic artifact-bearing fills that overlie the silt. All the debitage collected from this site is from historic-age deposits overlying the silt zone and is therefore not in original depositional context. It may have come from this site and been redeposited on site, or it may have originated elsewhere. The fact that the paleosol is deeply buried and is undisturbed, except where it has been intersected by the house's cellar and other historic excavations, indicates that any prehistoric objects that might occur in the deposit would be in original context and might have considerable research potential, depending upon site content. However, other than three pieces of fire-cracked rock from two units and an absence of prehistoric artifacts from several others, no data are available to further assess what might be present.

The historic artifact assemblage is difficult to evaluate. Domestic artifacts that might have some potential to address questions about the occupation of this twentieth-century site are few in number. More importantly, only those items in very close proximity to the existing house are in primary context. The sheet scatter occurring in the south yard is discontinuous and ephemeral, with all of the artifacts from the easternmost shovel tests deriving from fill from some undetermined off-site source. However, very close to the house in some of the 1994 test excavation units, early and middle-twentieth-century artifacts were found in sufficient quantities and in contexts amenable to a few lines of potential inquiry. These items could be used to address the lifeways at this house in the early- and middle-twentieth century and might contribute in a limited manner to our knowledge about the later years of the Railroad Era and the pre-1944 Automobile Era for which many of the historic properties in Everett are listed on the Everett Historic District National Register Nomination. In our opinion, the only portion of the site that has any potential for addressing such questions is confined to a zone about five meters in diameter that encompasses the current house location. If tangible archeological evidence for the Everett Depot were to be discovered immediately adjacent to the rail grade southeast of the house, that area might also be significant under Criterion D. However, to date, extensive disturbances and modern fills have precluded archeological investigation of the probable depot location.

Compared with several other archeological sites in Everett, the historic component at site 33SU437 is unimpressive and has very limited potential to address meaningful questions about the house, its former occupants, and the community in general. However, a small area of the site has at least some potential for containing information pertinent to addressing a few meaningful research questions for the period from about 1910 to 1944. Accordingly, despite several obvious limitations, we recommend that the historic site component be considered to be potentially significant and eligible for inclusion in the Everett Historic District National Register listing as a contributing archeological resource under Criterion D. However, we would reiterate that the only portion of the site that contains deposits that could support those research avenues is limited to a small zone near the house.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The proposed Everett Sewer Project would have no adverse effect upon the historic or prehistoric components at the Hardy House. The main sewer line would be installed in the grossly disturbed Everett Road right-of-way where no archeological resources occur. From that line, a connection will be made via a single small line to the existing leach field (Figure 12). That connecting line would be about 10-m long and pass through an area that has been investigated via interval shovel testing and two 1-x-1-m test units with negative results. Accordingly, no archeological deposits would be intersected by either the main line or the short connecting line that would serve the Hardy House.

Site 33SU486 at the Hawkins Property

Description

The Walter Hawkins House (HS-390) occupies Government Tract 114-49 at 2171 Everett Road (Figures 2 and 3). It is considerably altered from its original configuration and is a noncontributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register listing. It is located west of the Hardy House and east from the Everett General Store. The age and history of the house are poorly known, with various dates (1880, 1891, and 1903) provided for its construction in various sources (Winstel 1993a:17). Map evidence indicates it was present by 1891, suggesting the original estimate of circa 1880 made by Foit-Albert and Associates (1984) based upon its architectural characteristics may be reasonably accurate. Increases of value for the parcel that might be associated with subsequent additions or alterations occurred in 1891, 1910 and 1914. The core is a two-story house with lap siding. The original house had an open front porch and a second story sleeping porch. The lower porch was later enclosed and the sleeping porch partially enclosed. Shed roof additions occur on the rear of the house. The house has been considerably altered, with the main entrance moved to the side and capped by an elaborate door surround. A circa 1900 barn (HS-474) is located north of the house, and a circa 1910 chicken coop (HS-475) and milk house (HS-474B) also occur in that area (Figure 14). Those three buildings, along with a privy (HS-474C) dating to about 1910, are all contributing elements to the Everett Historic District National Register listing.

Most of the property is managed as a maintained turf yard with a few scattered trees. Those are primarily silver maples and white pines, although a willow is present along the drainage behind the chicken house (building 1113) (Winstel 1995a:Figure 24).

Archeological Information

The area around the house was subject to archeological inventory and monitoring of fuel tank removal and electric line installation in 1994. That work was directed by Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. Twenty seven shovel tests were excavated across the property (Figure 14). Artifact yield from those tests was so meager that no formal test excavation units were opened at the site. In total, about 2.6 sq m of the area was sampled via shovel testing. An additional 56.4 sq. m area was examined via mechanical excavation in a single 70.5-m-x-.8-m trench.

The monitoring of the electric line trench to the Hawkins House provided useful information on site stratigraphy. A pit was excavated near Everett Road and from there a route was bored under the road to a power pole on the south side of the road. The insertion trench on the Hawkins property exposed a dark brown paleosol at less than 1 meter below the current ground surface. The soil overlying the paleosol is an undifferentiated silt deposit that results from colluvium deposited across much of the Carter Store, Hawkins, Hardy and Kepner properties. The source is the upland soil west of the store, which is eroded downslope during heavy rain episodes and is subsequently redeposited when the silt-laden runoff overflows the ephemeral drainage that flows along the north side of the store, Hawkins buildings, Hardy House, and Kepner House. The trench for insertion of the “mole” to bore the line under Everett Road ended at

the surface of the paleosol, so we took that opportunity to excavate two shovel tests into the paleosol. No artifacts were recovered. From there, a narrow backhoe trench was excavated along the west façade of the Hawkins House. The trench was typically about 1 meter deep and barely exposed the surface of the paleosol. No artifacts, either prehistoric or historic, were exposed in the trench. However, multiple clay tile lines were crossed, and an iron pipe to the septic tank was also exposed (Figure 14). Four separate and distinct tile lines were intersected, one of round terra cotta tile, one of hexagonal field tile, and two of large square vitreous tile. Each of the four tile lines was completely clogged with silt and had long been inoperable. The presence of these multiple drainage lines suggest that the drainage problems at Hawkins that result from the overflow of the drainage to the north and the accompanying deposition of silt had been ongoing for many years.

The surface of the paleosol was exposed at about 90 cm below surface across most of the electric line trench. At the north end of the trench near the transformer, the backhoe exposed a layer of pea gravel overlying the silt. This appeared to be a purposeful fill by the former occupants, rather than the result of slopewash. Given its vertical position, it must be very recent in age. In order to sample the paleosol exposed in the backhoe trench, which is difficult to expose in shovel testing due to its depth below the current ground surface, we excavated nine shovel tests that originated at the base of the trench. These were spaced in 10-m intervals along the gently winding route of the trench (Figure 14). Shovel Tests 2, 3, and 4 within the trench yielded a meager amount of historic artifacts (Tables 33, 34 and 35), all of which came from the base of the fill zone overlying original grade.

From the transformer location north of the Hawkins House, the electric line then passed south of the barn and progressed roughly due east to connect to the southwest corner of the Hardy House (Figures 12 and 14). Near the southeast corner of the barn, a large buried fuel tank was encountered. Its removal was carefully monitored, with negative results. In the area south of the barn, a zone of thick gravel was recorded overlying the silt zone. No paleosol was recorded in this area, and while it might be more deeply buried than the circa 1 meter deep backhoe trench, the entire area appeared to be grossly disturbed. No artifacts, features or other materials were found in the trench, or through careful examination of its back dirt, from the Hawkins barn to the Hardy House. There, the paleosol was exposed at about 60 cm below surface.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from excavation of shovel tests at the Hawkins House. Only 10 historic artifacts were collected from four positive shovel tests (Tables 33, 34 and 35). These include: one wire nail, three flat glass sherds, one unidentifiable rusted metal scrap, two plain, undecorated whiteware sherds, two unidentifiable faunal fragments, and one piece of non-diagnostic curved glass. All of

these items were recovered from disturbed contexts. Twenty-four other shovel tests and the lengthy electric line trench failed to expose any artifacts.

Site Disturbance Factors

The multiple disturbance factors at the Hawkins property include:

- A large leach field serving the Hawkins House and Everett General Store, covering much of the west yard of the Hawkins House,
- A utility trench containing electric line, phone, etc. crossing the west and north Hawkins yards,
- An electric transformer,
- A minimum of four clay tile twentieth-century drainage lines in the west yard,
- An early and large septic tank location in the west yard,
- A minimum of one removed underground storage tank; others are probably present,
- A barn,
- Two other outbuildings,
- Previous extensive vehicular traffic to access the barn and outbuildings north of the house,
- The right-of way for constructing and maintaining Everett Road,
- A gravel driveway, and
- Limestone gravel fills covering much of the area south of the Hawkins Barn that have become incorporated into the disturbed soil profile in that area.

Site Significance

The Hawkins House is not a contributing element to the Everett Historic District. Archeological investigations in 1994 revealed neither historic nor prehistoric deposits on the grounds that have the potential to contribute to knowledge about the historic district, the Everett Knoll Complex, or any other local National Register listing. The highly ephemeral artifact scatter, exposed only in disturbed context in four shovel tests, is not significant.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

There will be very minor ground disturbance for the connection of the Hawkins House to the proposed Everett Sewer Project. A single narrow line will pass through the grossly disturbed west yard and connect to the existing sewer line that connects

the house to the extensive leach field in the west yard. The new connection would not intersect any significant archeological deposits and would not adversely impact any archeological resources that are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33SU433 at the Carter's Store Property

Description

Unlike most of the other properties considered in this report, as indicated by its name, this was a commercial property for most of its history. It is now adaptively restored for office use. On the Everett Historic District National Register Nomination Form (Winstel 1993a), it is referred to as Carter's General Store, although it has also been referred to previously in some NPS documents in a more generic manner as the Everett General Store. It had multiple owners through time and probably was known by several other names in addition to Carter's Store. Located west of the Hawkins House on a flat, raised bench, this property is on Government Tract 114-48 at 2179 Everett Road (Figures 2 and 3). It is at a slightly higher elevation than the Muar, Osborne, Gifford, Szalay, Richardson, Duncan, Kepner, Hardy, and Hawkins properties, all of which are at essentially the same elevation, or at least were until silt accumulated to a depth of about 60 cm to 1+ m across the Hardy and Hawkins lots. These other properties are all on the first terrace above the floodplain. It is unclear whether the slightly increased elevation (less than 10 feet higher than the others) of the store and the adjacent Chamberlin House reflects a second, versus first, terrace setting, or is merely within the range of elevation for the first terrace formation. The soil profile of original grade is the same for each of the properties, despite this small change in elevation.

The Carter Store property includes the store (HS-476) and a more modern (circa 1920) garage (HS-476A). The store, the garage, and a privy (HS-476B) are all contributing elements to the Everett Historic District National Register listing. The original core of the store, a 25-x-30-foot two-story gable structure, is encapsulated by two one-story additions and a porch (Figure 15). A cellar is under most, but not all, of the original core. The gables are on the east and west, with two front doors, the original of which is centered on the building. A bay window was added to the front (south) façade at some later date. One shed-roofed addition extends along the west façade and a second shed-roofed addition extends along the entire north façade. The porch encloses the east façade.

The core of the structure includes hewn log floor joists and other elements that suggest a "post Colonial era construction" (Winstel 1993a:19). A more precise age for initial construction has not been established through historic or architectural research. The two additions were probably added in the period soon after 1880, since the tax value of the property increased markedly between 1880 and 1885 from only $40 to $210. With the exception of alterations to the porch foundation and a few other changes, the building was in its current configuration by about 1885. Several families owned the property through time, and therefore the store has been known by various names. The primary nineteenth-century owners were the Chamberlins, who lived in the house next

door to the west. In the 1900s, the store was operated by the Harrington, Carter, and Hamilton families (Winstel 1993a:19-20). It is typically referred to as the Carter Store, after its 1920s and 1930s owner, who operated a gas station between the front façade and the nearby Everett Road (formerly known as Richfield Road). The gas station was in use well into the middle-twentieth-century (Winstel 1995a:Figure 14). The installation, use, and removal of the gas tank(s) grossly disturbed the narrow strip between the structure's south façade and Everett Road (Winstel 1995a:Figure 23). The Everett Road right-of-way is only 15 feet (4.57 m) from the south façade of the building, but even that narrow strip is grossly disturbed through the activities relating to the construction and removal of the gas station amenities.

A gravel driveway extends along the east side of the porch leading to the 6.8-x-6.8-m garage northeast of the store. The narrow yard south of the store is the former location of gasoline pumps and associated gravel drive/vehicle access area and is grossly disturbed. No archeological inventory was feasible in that area due to those massive disturbances.

The Carter property is largely maintained in mowed turf, although a few large, mature silver maple trees are present (Winstel 1995a:Figure 23).

Archeological Information

Archeological fieldwork was conducted at the property in 1994 and 1998 under the direction of Jeffrey Richner of the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. A small surface collection was also made by members of the park structural restoration team in January, 1999 from a crawl space under the building. A chance discovery by that team provides the best available evidence for the age of the original building. The 1994 fieldwork consisted of 21 shovel tests in a formal grid pattern in addition to excavation of eight formal test units (Figure 15). The units were of varying size, with Units 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 placed in a block to investigate a stone foundation and associated artifact scatter recorded along the north façade of the structure. Test Unit 2 was placed in the north yard and Test Unit 8 was placed in the west yard. All of these units are on the site grid, but were numbered as a convenience since they are of varying size and Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were at irregular points on the grid. Those latter units were all within the area bounded by 39.5 to 42.5 m north and 110 to 114 m west. Unit 2 was positioned at 48.75-49.75N/110-111W and Unit 8 was placed at 19-20N/127.5-128.5W.

In 1998, we took advantage of restoration activities that were underway at the store, part of which lead to the removal of portions of the floor of the north addition. We excavated two adjacent 1-x-2-m units (1 and 5) in the easternmost room and two additional adjacent 1-x-2-m units (2 and 4) in the third room to the west. That is the westernmost of three rooms that comprise the north addition. We did not calculate the precise grid positions for these units at the time of excavation, but they are now plotted on the site grid and their coordinates could be determined relatively easily. Removal of most of the floor in the eastern room revealed the presence of the original entrance and stairs to the basement. Both the stairs and the stair wall are made of Berea Sandstone, although there is a concrete cap over the stone wall. This stairway would have been used until the north addition was added to the structure when it would have been covered

and abandoned. This necessitated construction of a new cellar entrance, which was somewhat awkwardly created at the southeast corner of the original core of the building under the stairs to the second floor. The second set of basement stairs was constructed of wood.

Also in 1998, we placed a 1-x-2-m test unit in the north yard at grid coordinates 50.3-51.3N/106.3-108.3W. That unit was excavated to further assess the deep fills recorded in 1994 Test Unit 2 and to (hopefully) recover prehistoric artifacts in the Wheeling silt loam paleosol recorded in that area.

The 1999 collection was made under the building along what was previously an exposed sandstone foundation wall. That wall is now encapsulated under the building and forms the east edge of a crawl space adjacent to the basement. No actual excavation was accomplished as part of that work.

Shovel testing in 1994 exposed a deep silt fill zone across the entire property. This is the same colluvium as described above for the Hardy and Hawkins properties. Its source is the uplands and slope west and northwest of the Store property. Historic artifacts were recovered from 15 of the 21 shovel tests. One piece of prehistoric fire-cracked rock was recovered from Shovel Test 50N/120W, possibly from the Wheeling silt loam paleosol under a deep fill zone.

While test excavation in 1994 focused primarily on exposing a sandstone foundation immediately north of a large concrete slab along the north addition, Test Units 2 and 8 were excavated more deeply and exposed the site's surprisingly deep soil profile. The east wall profile of Test Unit 2 is depicted in Figure 16. There, the deep silt zone is readily apparent. The profile consists of a turf grass sod layer (about 7 cm thick) that formed on a very dark gray silt loam. That silt loam is the primary historic deposit across most of the site. It averages about 32 cm thick in Unit 2, and consists of a very dark gray colored silt loam that contains historic artifacts, coal, and pea gravel throughout. At about 41-42 cm below surface, the gray silt loam grades into an olive-brown silt that is devoid of artifacts. This 60+ cm-thick layer reflects siltation from the drainage on the north side of the site that flows east from the adjacent uplands, eventually passing along the north side of the Kepner House and draining into the Cuyahoga River floodplain. This is an intermittent stream. The colluvium grades into a mixed zone about 10 cm thick that consists of the A horizon of the original Wheeling silt loam intermixed with the olive colored silt. Below that are the intact, undisturbed A and B horizons of the Wheeling silt loam, which on this site occurs as a paleosol under silt and historic fill zones. The paleosol is almost perfectly preserved, unlike at most other areas on terraces in the park (including several areas in Everett) where it is at the modern surface and has suffered a variety of impacts from historic and modern activities. In fact, in many areas it is essentially eroded away, or deflated and fully incorporated in a thin (circa 25 cm-thick) plow zone. But at the Carter Store 1994 Test Unit 2, it is surprisingly thick and sealed under 112+ cm of silt and historic fill material. Here the paleosol is in nearly pristine condition. Unfortunately, in Test Unit 2 the paleosol did not contain any artifacts.

The profile of Test Unit 8 is comparable to that of Test Unit 2, although Unit 8 has some additional lenses or layers (Figure 17). Those include a zone of modern limestone

gravel on the surface of the upper dark gray historic layer. That gravel probably relates to use of the narrow south yard for a gas station function in the middle-twentieth century and/or an informal driveway to the nearby Chamberlin House. There are also pea gravel and sand lenses within the olive-brown silt zone that appear to reflect deposition of coarse materials via slopewash from the adjacent drainage to the north. Test Unit 8 is several feet downslope from Test Unit 2 and most of the yard at Carter, so heavier materials would have been carried to this area when the stream flooded, with lighter materials settling out on the higher flat ground, either from ponded water or slower moving water as the flooding subsided. As in Unit 2, the Wheeling silt loam profile occurs under the silt zone. The A horizon is a rich, crumbly textured black (10YR2/1) color as a result of the high organic content in this former ground surface. This black A (E) horizon grades to a very dark grayish-brown (2.5Y3/2) B horizon. A single piece of debitage was found in the upper portion of the B horizon, indicating the presence of a prehistoric component on this site. The presence of this component would be confirmed in a second test unit excavated in the north yard in 1998.

The four test units placed within the north addition in 1998 exposed a scatter related to the circa pre-1885 configuration and use of the building. These units were dug primarily to expose any historic deposits that might predate the north addition. The units were not excavated through the deep silt zone due to practical considerations, especially the lack of an area to pile large amounts of excavated back dirt within the still-standing north addition. However, after completing excavations to 40 cm below surface in 1998 Test Unit 2, a depth that marks the bottom of the historic artifact-bearing zone, we used a bucket auger to penetrate the remainder of the underlying silt zone. We exposed the top of a very well-preserved Wheeling silt loam paleosol at 145 cm below surface. The silt under the north addition, and the artifact-bearing 30-40 cm thick incipient humus zone that developed on it, must predate circa 1880 to 1885 when the north addition was added.

Excavation of Test Unit 3 in 1998 confirmed the results of testing in 1994 and provided better detail on site stratigraphy and content. Since the unit was 1-x-2-m in size, it provided a better sample of the paleosol than we were able to obtain from 1994 Test Unit 2 in the north yard. The profile of the north wall of 1998 Unit 3 (50.3-51.3N/106.3-108.3W) is very distinct and fully consistent with the profile of nearby 1994 Unit 2. The uppermost layer is the modern surface consisting of sod and a light yellowish-brown (2.5Y6/4) silty clay loam. Under it is a layer of pea gravel and silty loam. This gravel zone overlies the primary historic deposit, which consists of a dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/4) clay loam that contains artifacts and coal. This layer must have formed the ground surface for most of the nineteenth-century occupation and use of the store. It is an incipient soil A horizon that was forming on the deep silt that is deposited across the site. That silt zone is a yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) fine silty loam. When combined with the artifact-bearing zone forming its surface (Stratum 3), it is about 80 cm thick. At its base, it grades into a mixture of silt with the top of the Wheeling silt loam paleosol. Below that thin mixed zone is the undisturbed A (E) horizon of the original grade on this landform, a very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine silt loam. The A horizon gradually grades to the B horizon. The latter is a dark yellowish-brown fine silty clay loam. Excavation was terminated well into that B horizon at about 140 cm below ground surface. One piece of debitage was collected from the mixed zone at the surface of the paleosol and

17 pieces of cord-marked pottery were collected from the base of the A horizon and the upper portion of the B horizon at 115-135 cm below surface. This important discovery is considered again in a later section of the report.

As a result of the 1994 and 1998 excavations at Carter's Store, 21 shovel tests, of which 15 were positive, and 13 test units of varying size were excavated. That equates to about 18.9 sq. m of areal coverage. Only three of the test units, and very few of the shovel tests, fully penetrated the site's paleosol, while all the units fully sampled the historic artifact-bearing strata. The relatively small number of prehistoric items should not be taken as an indication of lack of artifact content or significance of that site component, but instead as a reflection of the relatively limited sampling of the deposits that contain this component. If features are present in the deeply buried, very well-preserved soil, they are expected to be in relatively undisturbed condition.

Prehistoric Site Component

A total of 30 prehistoric artifacts was recovered from the site in 1994 and 1998 (Table 36). With the exception of single pieces of debitage recovered from mixed historic contexts in 1994 Test Unit 2 and 1998 Test Units 3 and 4, the remainder of the artifacts were collected from the buried A and/or B horizons of the Wheeling silt loam soil profile that is present across most of the site. That number includes two debitage from the paleosol in 1994 (one each from Units 2 and 8) and one from a similar stratum in 1998 Unit 3. While only six pieces of debitage and three pieces of fire-cracked rock were collected, of note are 21 cord-marked body sherds from 1994 Test Unit 2 and 1998 Test Unit 3 placed in the north yard. Those sherds were positioned well into the original soil profile near the A horizon's interface/gradation to the olive-brown B horizon. The recovery of pottery sherds relatively deep in the original soil profile, which is buried under nearly one meter of silt, suggests that portions of the prehistoric site component are probably very well preserved. Given the presence of several pottery sherds in the limited excavations in the north yard that fully exposed the paleosol Wheeling silt loam profile, the site might contain significant prehistoric deposits. This depth makes the deposit difficult to sample, especially via shovel testing procedures. It is not easy to place the pottery sherds in specific temporal and cultural context, since they are merely cord-marked body sherds. Such cord-marked wares might range in age from Middle Woodland through Late Prehistoric in the Cuyahoga Valley. Given the presence of the Everett Knoll (33SU14) ceremonial feature in such close proximity to site 33SU433, it is tempting to assign a Middle Woodland age to the 17 sherds. While such an association is feasible, and perhaps probable, it cannot be confirmed.

Historic Site Component

One distinct historic feature (Feature 1) was exposed during test excavations at Carter's Store in 1994 (Figure 18). A considerable portion, but not all, of the feature was exposed. Part of it appears to underlie a concrete slab that serves as a kind of patio/work surface along the north façade of the Store's north addition. We exposed portions of two sandstone foundation walls forming an "L-shape," with a suggestion of a third wall on the southwest edge of Test Unit 5. If that interpretation is correct, that wall would join the others to form three sides of a rectangle, with the south extent undetermined.

These walls enclose a 2.2-x-1.2-m area. The foundation consists of squared, flat Berea Sandstone slabs that average about 30-40 cm on each side (Figure 18). They are positioned not far under the current ground surface, with their upper surfaces ranging from about 8 to 19.5 cm below ground surface when they were exposed in 1994. They are dry laid and unmortared and appear to be a single rock in height. The shaped sandstone blocks appear to represent an informal foundation for a small structure. This may have been a porch, or a separate structure, such as a summer kitchen. Historic artifacts, including two or more broken plates, were exposed along the north edge of the east-west wall alignment, just beyond the wall (Figure 18). These included numerous sherds in Wedgwood's Loraine pattern that were found in a compact scatter in Test Unit 5. Unit 7 would have exposed more of the associated artifact scatter, but it could not be excavated due to a dense tangle of maple tree roots. Excavation would have necessitated cutting numerous large roots and that would have significantly jeopardized the tree's health. The sandstone feature was left intact at the completion of excavation in 1994, as the units were excavated only deep enough to reveal the shape of the feature and were then backfilled.

More than 2,100 historic artifacts were recovered from inventory and test excavation at Carter's Store in 1994, 1998, and 1999 (Tables 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41). Although personal, architectural, and miscellaneous groups are relatively well represented, the assemblage is dominated by domestic group materials (Tables 38 and 39). These artifacts primarily reflect the presence of a kitchen midden with large numbers of whiteware ceramic sherds, broken bottles, and fauna recovered from multiple proveniences. The presence of these materials clearly indicates that the store functioned as more than just a commercial property through much of its nineteenth-century history, especially given the fragmented character of the sherds and bottles and the presence of such large numbers of faunal elements. All of the historic artifacts from 1998 Test Units 1, 2, 4, and 5 predate the north addition and were therefore deposited before 1885 when the store was in its earlier, original configuration. Similarly, the artifacts from the 1999 crawl space surface collection also predate any of the store's additions.

Of the domestic group artifacts, the whiteware sherds have perhaps the greatest analytical value. This is especially true of the artifacts from the crawl space surface collection. Nearly all of the whiteware sherds from most Everett site contexts, including many from Carter's Store, are highly fragmented due to foot traffic and frost action after their original deposition. However, since they were apparently covered by an addition to the store not too long after they were deposited, the sherds from the crawl space are relatively large and extremely well preserved. For that reason, we have chosen some of the best examples to illustrate as typical decorative types, not only for the Store, but for all of the Everett sites that have pre-1860 historic whiteware assemblages. These include large, partially reconstructed portions of multiple sponge-decorated whiteware (Figure 19), one complete hand-painted saucer and several other fragmentary hand-painted saucers and cups (Figures 20, 21, and 22), multiple edge-decorated plate fragments in multiple patterns (Figure 23), several annular-decorated sherds (Figure 24), numerous transfer-printed sherds (Figures 25 and 26) and undecorated sherds from a single, reconstructable vessel. The sponge-decorated examples include abstract spatterware as well as a finely decorated cut-sponge example (Figure 19). A single hand-painted peafowl plate fragment is marked "Adams." This firm was in operation over many years,

but ceased operations in 1864. The peafowl painted design is known to occur on sponge/spatter vessels as well as edge-decorated plates (Greaser and Greaser 1973:Figures 6-17). The hand-painted examples are all polychrome (earth tones of red, green, blue and black, with the black limited to plant stems), and include fine line (Figure 20) as well as sprig (Figures 21 and 22) examples. Most of the sherds are from 6-inch diameter saucers and London shape 4-inch diameter tea cups. The edge-decorated examples include early (circa pre-1840) even-scallop shell edge with bud (Figure 23, bottom and middle left), and later, minimally decorated (Figure 23, upper right) pieces.

The annular-decorated examples include several of the varieties commonly seen at CUVA, including the early banded with "cat's eye" pattern and later, simple blue and white banded examples (Figure 24). Like the other whiteware examples presented above, these annular vessels would mostly predate 1860. A few of the site's transfer-printed sherds could be identified by maker and pattern, although none are marked by their makers. One is a classic early 1830s form, with a complex-scalloped rim (Figure 25, lower right). This red transfer-printed plate is in the "Swiss" pattern, by Ralph Stevenson (Snyder 1997:159; Williams 1978:426). The Stevenson firm operated from 1810 through 1835. However, the red color places this vessel and pattern within the more restricted period of time from 1830 to 1835. The Swiss Lakes pattern by Davenport (Figure 25 upper left) is a later example, probably dating to the Romantic Period style of 1845-1860. Cassino (Figure 26, upper left) (Williams 1978:221) and Caledonia (Figure 26, lower left) (Snyder 1997:14; Williams 1978:210-211) executed in medium blue color, were both made by William Adams. Both must predate 1864 when the Adams firm closed and both are of romantic styles popular from about 1845-1860.

Taken as a group, the whiteware from Carter's Store includes several examples that predate the earliest available date (1866) for the building by several decades. The fine line hand-painted sherds, "cat's eye" annular, even scallop shell edge with bud, and many of the transfer-printed examples all predate 1860, with many appearing to predate about 1850 or perhaps 1840. This age is consistent with the hewn-log frame of the core of the store and the architect's observation that this is a "post-colonial" structure.

Also of note in the sample from the 1999 crawl space collection is the presence of a very early, delicate bottle finish. It is hand-tooled and therefore hand-blown and certainly predates 1860.

The architectural group artifact subset is dominated by window glass. The presence of relatively large numbers of window glass (n = 217) from the four 1-x-2-m test units placed under the north addition in 1998 indicates that sample sizes from that area are sufficient for some basic studies of window glass thickness that might contribute independent information for considering both the age of the glass in the original building core as well as the age of the addition (cf. Richner 1992, 1997). The vertical distribution of wire nails (Table 37) indicates that perhaps the upper 20 cm of the historic deposit in the yard includes artifacts dating to about 1895 or later.

While the decorated whiteware sherds and hand-blown bottle finish from the 1999 collection in the store's crawlspace clearly support a pre-1860s age for the store, of even greater interest was the discovery of a fragment of a newspaper that was on top of the foundation along a floor joist. That fragment includes the publishing date of 1851. Clearly, the original core of the building must date no later than 1851, a date that is totally consistent with the artifacts recovered from the earliest site contexts.

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several obvious disturbances at this property:

- The Everett Road right-of-way, which extends to within 15 feet of the front façade of the store,
- The former presence and subsequent removal of underground gasoline tanks that were located in the narrow south "yard" and that grossly disturbed the entire area between the store and Everett Road,
- Vehicular traffic along the south store façade,
- A gravel fill zone incorporated into the highly disturbed soil profile along the south store façade,
- A gravel driveway and parking area,
- A garage,
- An old and abandoned septic tank system of undetermined location, and
- A more modern sewer line leading to a large leach field.

Site Significance

Although the prehistoric assemblage at this site is of very modest quantity and complexity, the context of most of the objects is exceptionally good. As noted above, many of the artifacts were recovered from an extremely well-preserved paleosol that represents the former ground surface in the area prior to the deposition of a deep zone of historic-age silt. Although the paleosol was sampled in relatively limited areal coverage in 1994 and 1998, it contained well-preserved pottery sherds that are likely of Middle Woodland age and therefore associated with the important Everett Knoll (33SU14) site that is located a short distance from the store across Everett Road to the southwest. Given the excellent integrity and completely undisturbed character of the paleosol that contains the prehistoric artifacts, despite the small number of prehistoric artifacts recovered from it to date at this site, we find the site's prehistoric component to be significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

In contrast to the prehistoric contexts at Carter's Store, the historic deposits at the site were fully intersected by most of the shovel tests and test excavation units excavated at the site in 1994 and 1998. Test Unit 7 in 1998 is a notable exception since it was abandoned at a very shallow depth due to the presence of numerous large and small tree roots. Inventory and testing revealed the presence of surprisingly dense accumulations of historic artifacts in the upper circa 40 cm of the soil profile, both around, and in the

case of the north addition, under the footprint of the store. As would be expected for a commercial property, especially one with a very small front yard that for much of the twentieth century served as a gas station, midden deposits are primarily located in the north or back yard. Although the midden is most dense close to the store, as seen in the relatively high artifact yields of 1994 Test Units 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and shovel tests along the 40 north line from 100 to 130 west, the deposit continues in less dense form as a sheet scatter to 1998 Test Unit 3 about 15 meters from the store. The west yard also contains a sheet scatter, although domestic group artifacts are less numerous there than along (and under) the north façade. The store does not have an east yard, with the gravel driveway to the garage marking the east edge of the parcel. As noted above, the south or front yard is very limited in scope and most of it is grossly disturbed. The Riverview Road right-of-way extends to within two meters of the large front porch (Figure 15). However, that limited area north of the right-of-way does contain some undisturbed deposits, as indicated by positive Shovel Tests 20N/110W through 20N/130W. Test Unit 8 (1994) was placed at the north edge of the right-of-way and it revealed an undisturbed soil profile with a meager, but intact historic scatter.

Given the age of the historic deposits at Carter's Store, their relatively well-preserved context, their distribution on three sides of the building, and their potential to address a variety of questions about the nineteenth-century history of the building and its occupants and owners, we find the historic component to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Everett Historic District. This significance is enhanced by the recognition that the building is already listed as a contributing resource to that district. The range of historic artifacts at the site is interesting and in many ways is consistent with domestic, more than any obvious commercial, use of the building in the nineteenth century. The numerous faunal remains, highly fragmented whiteware sherds, and other domestic artifacts, especially those distributed in relatively dense accumulations in the north yard close to the building, strongly suggest that portions of the building may have had a residential use during portions of its nineteenth-century history. Those items do not appear to reflect discarded/broken store stocks, but are instead similar to the kinds of artifacts seen at house sites in Everett of comparable age. However, such domestic artifacts have been recorded in relatively large numbers at other commercial sites such as the Boston General Store (Richner 1996, 1997), the Mustill Store (Richner 2002), and the structure at Lock 38 (Richner 1992), all of which are known to have served residential, tavern, or related functions in addition to serving as purely commercial properties. Perhaps Carter's Store served a variety of functions, including residence, especially during its nineteenth-century history. By the early- and middle-twentieth century, little beyond groceries and gasoline was sold there (Morris, personal communication, June 1995).

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

Given the significance of both the prehistoric and historic components of this site, the MWAC team worked with project planners to avoid the site when the building is connected to the proposed sewer system. This was accomplished by placing the new connecting line (the only new component needed for the project at Carter's Store) in the adjacent Hawkins House yard. There it would pass through an existing, grossly disturbed leach field on the Hawkins lot (a property where no significant archeological

deposits occur), while intersecting only the gravel driveway at Carter's Store. There the proposed line would pass directly through 1994 Shovel Test 30N/100W that was excavated through that driveway with negative results. Historic grade is missing there, having been removed when the driveway was installed. At that location, the line would be connected to the Store about three feet below surface. That would place the line above the paleosol, should it be present in that area. The main sewer line would be installed in the right-of-way for Everett Road, a zone that is previously grossly disturbed by a variety of actions, including road construction and utility line installation. Therefore, since all planned components for the project completely avoid all intact portions of the site, the project would not adversely impact any of the archeological values at the site that make it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. We find that this course of action would result in no adverse effect.

Site 33SU134 at the Chamberlin Property

Description

The Abigail Chamberlin (formerly known as the Nettie Johnson) House (HS-477) may be one of the oldest houses in Everett. The core of this small house is of timber frame construction, as are most of the early-nineteenth-century houses at Everett and Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Tax records are incomplete for the early years of Everett, but the architectural characteristics of the front and middle rooms along with the timber frame construction technique led architects to estimate that the core of the house was constructed prior to 1845 (Foit-Albert Associates 1984:40-47). As will be discussed in more detail later, archeological evidence from the grounds around the house fully supports the architects' age estimate since several early- and middle-nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered from the site. Tax records document a house in this location by about 1858 (Winstel 1993b).

The small house has a gable end facing Everett Road, is framed with hewn posts and beams, and has round log floor joists in its first floor. The front porch may date to about 1870 and the west porch and rear addition are estimated to date to about 1910. In 1996, as major structural restoration efforts were underway, the senior author observed that the rear (north) addition was placed upon a single course of hollow red clay tiles. This was a popular building material during the first two decades of the twentieth century (Winstel 1995b). A privy (no number) is a noncontributing element, while the well (no number) is a contributing element. An archeological site on the grounds, 33SU134, is listed as a contributing element to the Everett Historic District based upon its historic archeological information potential (Figures 2, 3 and 27).

The front (southernmost) room has only a crawl space under it, but the main room has a full basement that was originally crudely constructed of Berea Sandstone blocks and rubble. Berea Sandstone was a primary building material for all of the original locks, bridge abutments, and other elements along the Cleveland-to-Akron section of the Ohio and Erie Canal constructed between 1825 and 1827. Most homes of that era and for several decades afterward used Berea Sandstone for foundations, walkways and other permanent construction features. The upper portion of the foundation was replaced sometime after 1900 with concrete. In 1996, the sandstone walls were rebuilt

and concrete block walls were constructed behind them to eliminate or reduce water infiltration. The post and beam construction of the first floor consists of hewn posts between which are widely spaced 3" square, sawn studs. For the south portion of the house, which has no basement, under the hewn sill beams, placed under each post, is a pile of sandstone rocks that form the house's original foundation. The area between these sandstone "piers" appears to have been in filled later with bricks, rubble, or whatever material was handy. The basement under the main room may have been added sometime after initial house construction. It was constructed of random-coursed sandstone that was dry laid in a crude fashion. Hunt (1986) noted the poor condition of the original foundation and that its rubble form indicated it was built against the cellar excavation, rather than being constructed free standing with the house built on top of it. It was replaced in 1996 when the house was restored.

The second floor is also an addition, but one that did not alter the main roof line except for the addition of dormers. When the house was being restored in 1996, a carpenter found that a section of plaster along the stairway to the second floor contained the penciled date of October 8, 1845. He interpreted this date to indicate when the stairs to the second story were built. The second floor living space is a roughly constructed addition to the small core of the original house. The entire level is cobbled onto the first floor beams in a manner to position the floor at the level of the base, rather than on top, of the beams to provide a little headroom. The dormers are also much more modern than the house core. The original house would have had only an attic, or perhaps merely an open ceiling to the gabled roof.

A pre-1845 age for this house was suggested by Foit-Albert Associates (1984) based upon the presence of broad-ax-cut sill beams and round log first floor joists. Once the plaster and lath were removed during the 1996 restoration, we could see that all the beams and posts are broad-ax-cut, with the studs being 3" sawn lumber. The knee braces in the corners are mortised into the posts and beams and are of the same sawed 3" dimension lumber as the studs. These construction techniques are consistent with the findings of the architects (Foit-Albert and Associates 1984). Even if the October 1845 date written on the second floor stairway plaster dates the original house, rather than the stair as suggested by the project carpenters, this is still an early structure, and obviously predates any specific mention of it in the local tax records by about 13 or more years.

The early ownership history of the house is difficult to reconstruct, especially since the house and adjacent Carter's Store appear to have been considered a single property until the area was subdivided by about 1875 (Winstel 1993b). However, given questions about its age and relationship to the adjacent Carter's Store, a short summary is offered. The following information is drawn from J. Winstel's unpublished notes on local tax records. The Everett area was owned by Iddings after 1818, but little is known about the level of building and development during his ownership. Much of the area north of Everett Road was owned after 1827 by A. Swan, and he later (late 1830s) owned a large parcel that encompassed Everett. He is known to have rented properties to relatives, indicating that he owned multiple houses in Everett. Swan is known to have owned three of the four frame houses that are documented to exist in Everett in 1845, although their specific locations are not known. Perhaps one of these was the Chamberlin House.

Although there is no specific documentation for a house or houses in the area where the Chamberlin House stands until 1858, it is possible that the house was built during Swan's ownership of the area. A person named Howe may have owned the house in 1858. Abby Chamberlin owned the parcel that later contained both the store and the house by 1862. By 1875 James Ferguson owned the house, and Sarah Chamberlin owned the store, since the parcel had been subdivided by that date. Ferguson maintained ownership until 1910 when Nettie Johnson purchased the house. She sold the house to Lewis Bowling in 1914.

Like most of the other Everett properties, this one is managed as a maintained turf yard with a few large trees. Three large maple trees and several black locusts are present on this parcel. The shallow, extensive roots of the maples are notable impediments to excavation on some areas of the grounds.

Archeological Information

Site 33SU134 was recorded by William J. Hunt of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service on the basis of examination of the stratigraphy and contents of five backhoe trenches, four of which were excavated perpendicular to the east and west house foundations, in 1985 (Hunt 1986). The fifth trench was placed in the yard about 20 meters west of the house. A large, artifact-filled pit or trench was exposed in Backhoe Trench 1 along the east façade (Hunt 1986:56). The numerous artifacts in this feature have a relatively long temporal span, but the presence of certain milk bottle forms suggests a deposition date for the feature at about 1930+ (Hunt 1986:75). Backhoe Trenches 2 and 3 also placed along the east façade revealed multiple fill layers and a badly deteriorated sandstone rubble foundation that had previously been replaced under parts of the structure. A surprisingly complex sequence of fill zones was recorded in these two backhoe trenches, along with numerous historic artifacts.

Backhoe Trench 4 was placed along the west façade of the house (Hunt 1986:58). Here, a less complex stratigraphic profile was recorded, with all artifacts confined to a single historic fill zone. Although the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile was exposed, no artifacts of any kind occurred within it. Instead, they were all deposited in an undifferentiated fill over that original grade. Hunt recorded a narrow builder's trench, a tile drainage line, and a portion of a limestone and mortar foundation, possibly from an earlier outbuilding, in Backhoe Trench 4. Artifacts from Backhoe Trench 4 spanned about 1850 to present.

Backhoe Trench 5 was placed in the west yard about 20 meters from the west façade. About 60 cm of fill, which contained all of the artifacts recovered from the trench, and a small hand-excavation unit at the edge of the trench, was found to overlie original grade in this location (Hunt 1986:58-59).

Hunt recorded and described large numbers of artifacts from the five backhoe trenches he excavated at the site in 1985. Based upon the number and wide range of artifacts, he concluded that the site was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Hunt 1986:124). No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 1985 site testing program, but a wide variety and large number of historic items in multiple functional classes were recovered (Hunt 1986:59-75). It was on

the basis of the presence of historic features and a variety and large number of artifacts that the site was recorded and deemed significant.

Site 33SU134 was subject to more intensive archeological inventory and site evaluation efforts in 1995 and 1996 under the direction of archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. That work included excavation of shovel tests in 5-m intervals on the grounds around the house and excavation of several small test units (Figure 27). Test units, each 1-x-1-m in extent, were placed at 28.7-31.7N/144.5-145.5W (three contiguous 1-x-1-m units), 33.7-34.7N/145-146W, and 25-26N/164-165W in 1995, and two units of irregular size were placed under the north addition in 1996. As a result of that work, about 22 sq. m had been excavated at this site by the end of 1996. In 2008, Archeologist Ann C. Bauermeister excavated an additional test unit at the site, bringing the total excavations to 23 sq. m.

An unusual discovery was made at the site in 1996. At that time, the park staff removed the small north addition due to its rotted and extensively deteriorated condition. It was subsequently reconstructed. When we examined the area under the former addition, we noticed a cultural deposit that seemed to fill an old stairway leading down toward the basement. From inside the house, we recorded a walled-in doorway in the north foundation wall that would have previously provided access to the basement through that stair entry. The stairwell was essentially filled with artifacts that we removed and collected. There was little dirt, per se, and the excavation unit was merely contiguous with the stairwell. Although we subdivided the area into two separate test units (1996 Unit 1 and Unit 2), these were contiguous and covered the entire area of the former stairwell. Unit 1 was excavated in two vertical proveniences, measured from the house's sill, from 0-100 cm and 100-180 cm below the sill. Unit 2 was removed in a single layer. In addition, surface collections were made from multiple locations under the former addition away from the former stairwell. Most of the original sandstone steps had been removed for use elsewhere, leaving only a soil "ramp." The trash discovered there, all of which seems to have been discarded in a single event, ranges in age from the 1850s well into the early 1900s. We interpret the deposit to be the result of a major house cleaning episode dating immediately prior to the construction of the north frame addition to the house, or during a renovation of that component that involved removal of its floor. We suspect this could have occurred in conjunction with an ownership change. The deposit in the stairwell was sealed off by the walling in of the former door through the foundation and by the construction of the addition over the stairwell. The subsequent dry conditions in the stairwell prior to its re-exposure in 1996 led to remarkable preservation of perishable materials including many leather shoes and two ambrotype photographs with their cases as well as glass images well preserved.

The density of the cultural materials at this site is revealed by the fact that 31 of the 37 shovel tests excavated there contained artifacts. Perhaps even more importantly, the cultural deposits in the yard flanking the house are often well stratified, with historic fills and silt ranging in thickness from a minimum of 43 cm to as much as 124 cm measured from the modern ground surface. Those materials covered the original grade, the terrace's Wheeling silt loam, on the west, north, and east façades of the house. The south façade of the house is disturbed by the Everett Road right-of-way and other modern amenities, but the buried soil was probably once present there as well. This same

situation occurs at the Hardy, Hawkins, and Carter's Store properties, all of which are positioned along the same intermittent drainage as the Chamberlin House.

The stratigraphic profiles exposed in the 1995 test units diverged somewhat from what Hunt (1986) recorded at the site in 1985, since they did not expose the deep twentieth-century pit feature and narrow basement builder's trenches that Hunt recorded. However, the 1995 profiles were consistent with Hunt's observation of a rather deeply buried original grade across the site. A profile at 28.7-31.7N/145.5W is typical of those recorded at the site in 1995 (Figure 28). There, both mid-nineteenth-century historic and prehistoric deposits are sealed under multiple fill zones. The current ground surface consists of a dark brown humus that has formed on a brown clay loam stratum that is nearly 40 cm thick. Artifacts are numerous in a coal-rich deposit, but decrease markedly in number toward the base of the stratum. The loam, which likely derives from siltation from an adjacent drainage, overlies an historic midden deposit (Stratum 3) and brown silt (Stratum 4). The Stratum 4 silt is also slopewash from the adjacent drainage. A former resident of the Chamberlin House, Mr. Morris (personal communication, June 1995), recalled that siltation on the properties north of Everett Road had been a problem from the 1930s to the present time. The stratigraphic profiles at Chamberlin clearly indicate that the siltation process here and at other nearby sites has a relatively long history beyond Mr. Morris' recollections.

Strata 3 and 4 both contain lenses and concentrations of ash and charcoal along with numerous historic artifacts. The presence of the ash lenses in Strata 3 and 4 is significant, and contrasts with the coal-rich deposits seen at more recent historic deposits here and at other sites in Everett, such as at the Hardy and Muar Houses. Similar ash lenses have been recorded at other early historic deposits at CUVA Historic sites including sites 33CU314 (Richner 1992) and 33CU341 (Richner 1984). The ash-rich deposits are consistently early in the historic archeological sequence at the park and, at the two sites mentioned, are associated with 1850s and earlier cultural materials. The ash reflects use of wood-burning fireplaces and/or or wood stoves for cooking and heating of the early homes in the valley. Such deposits seem to be a horizon marker for early-nineteenth-century archeological deposits, especially kitchen middens that occur in close proximity to early structures. Although coal was first shipped on the Ohio and Erie Canal by about 1833, it was not transported in large quantities until the 1840s. This would be consistent with an early age of the ash-rich historic deposits at Chamberlin and other sites in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Stratum 5 is very rich in natural pea gravel and is devoid of artifacts. This deposit might derive from excavation of the cellar for the Chamberlin house, or from some other deep excavation, since pea gravel and sands form the base of the terrace landform on which the house is constructed. Those deposits are present as parent material immediately under the Wheeling silt loam soil profile. It is also conceivable that the pea gravel lens is redeposited from the adjacent uplands via slopewash. Under the pea gravel is a zone (Stratum 6) of cross-bedded silts and sands that contain areas of iron deposits. This stratum certainly represents water-lain materials that were formed by moving water that subsequently ponded over the deposits, causing the iron accumulations. This likely derived from colluvium from the drainage immediately north of the house. After the adjacent uplands and slopes were cleared of timber in the circa 1820s era, large amounts

of silt were deposited across portions of Everett by this now intermittent drainage. Under Stratum 6 is the Wheeling silt loam soil profile. Here, as at the Hardy and Carter's Store properties, it occurs as a paleosol. It consists of a black (10YR2/1) silt loam humus zone or A horizon that grades to an olive-brown B horizon. Excavation was terminated in the paleosol B horizon within 108 to 118 cm below surface in the three contiguous test units. Twenty-eight pieces of prehistoric fire-cracked rock were recovered from the paleosol between 98 and 118 cm below surface (Table 42).

Similar profiles were recorded in other test units in the west yard of the Chamberlin House. As expected given its position so close to the profile described above, the east wall profile of Test Unit 33.7-34.7N/145-146W is similar to the previously described sequence of strata. The buried historic midden, sterile fill zones, and paleosol Wheeling silt loam were also recorded in this 1-x-1-m unit. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the paleosol in this unit, although a few items were collected from mixed historic contexts higher in the profile (Table 42). Also of note is a late historic deposit that contains artifacts and coal. It is stratigraphically well above the earlier midden that contains artifacts and ash. Separating those deposits is a stratum that contains few artifacts but is heavily mottled and contains chunks of clay and other materials. It might represent basement backfill.

Test Unit 25-26N/164-165W at the west edge of the yard yielded similar results, with a near-surface historic deposit, a buried historic deposit, an underlying deep silt zone (colluvium) and the buried paleosol all present (Figure 29).

These three similar stratigraphic profiles in the west yard demonstrate the excellent archeological research potential of the historic site component, especially for the earlier, buried midden, and confirm that the prehistoric component, although sparse and not present in all excavation units, is deeply buried and undisturbed.

Prehistoric Site Component

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site in 1995 but not in 1996. The lack of such materials in 1996 results from the fact that only the abandoned and filled bulkhead cellar entrance was excavated in 1996, while in 1995, shovel testing and limited test excavations were accomplished across much of the grounds at the property. No debitage was recovered from shovel testing in 1995, but nine pieces were collected from four test excavation units that year (Table 42). Most of the debitage was collected from historic fill zones and was therefore not in original context. Fire-cracked rocks were collected from multiple contexts, including the original grade (Wheeling silt loam A horizon) in four different test units and two shovel tests (Table 42). The presence of those artifacts below 97 cm below surface in two of the test units is indicative of the fact that, over some portions of the site, the original Wheeling silt loam soil profile is buried under nearly 100 cm of historic fills and culturally sterile silt. No temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts and no prehistoric features were recorded at the site. Accordingly, the age(s) of the prehistoric debitage and fire-cracked rocks remains undetermined.

Historic Site Component

This site contains two distinct deposits that contain historic artifacts. One begins at the current ground surface and extends to a minimum of 20 cm and a maximum of about 40 cm below surface. This deposit contains numerous artifacts and coal. The earliest historic materials at the site occur in a buried midden deposit of 20 cm or less in thickness that appears to extend across much of the west yard, especially within about 1-10 meters of the house. A less dense sheet scatter extends out somewhat further west toward a large leach field that serves both the Chamberlin and Lavicka Houses and to the north of the house. Examination of counts of the most common artifacts types (whiteware, curved glass, and window glass) by excavated level for the 1-x-3-m block of three units at 28.7-31.7N/144.5-145.5W and a nearby 1-x-1-m unit at 33.7-34.7N/145-146W clearly confirms the presence of two distinct historic deposits at the site (Tables 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52). At both excavation locations, large numbers of artifacts in these types occur in a zone forming the upper 30 to 35 cm of the soil profile. This layer consists of an incipient humus zone that has formed on a brown silt loam. This historic deposit contains large amounts of coal. Artifacts then become much less frequent as one moves through a nearly sterile, lighter colored silt zone that contains chunks of clay and lenses of pea gravel. Under that layer is a buried midden that is encountered at about 45 cm below surface. The midden contains large numbers of artifacts in a distinct layer about 10 to 20 cm thick. This zone contains ash and wood charcoal, rather than coal. The ash and charcoal appear to be a hallmark of early to mid-nineteenth-century midden deposits at CUVA and have been recorded at several sites of that age (Richner 1984, 1992, 1996, 1997, 2002). The separation of the two primary historic deposits and the buried, well-protected context of the earlier midden are very important site characteristics that add measurably to the significance of the site's historic component(s).

Ceramic Sherds and Vessels from 1995. Given the stratified condition of the site, the relatively large number of ceramic sherds, and the questions about the original construction date and early history of the house, we analyzed the site's 1995 ceramic assemblage in more detail than for the other sites considered in this report. In addition to identifying the sherds by ware, we also recorded glaze type, decorative technique and color, and, where feasible, vessel form. We attempted to match and mend the sherds across proveniences, with some limited success. We also identified individual vessels based upon unique characteristics of ware type, decorative type, decorative pattern, color, and other factors. As a result, we identified a minimum of 89 unique vessels from the 1995 site collection (Table 45). Of these, 59 are whiteware, 17 stoneware, seven yellowware, and four porcelain.

Ceramic sherds are very numerous at the Chamberlin site. The assemblage is dominated by whiteware of several decorative types, although stoneware, yellowware, redware, and porcelain are also present in significant numbers. In the nineteenth-century, whitewares typically served tea and table service functions, while yellowware, and in some cases redware, functioned primarily as food preparation vessels. In the early nineteenth century, shallow redware pans were used for separating milk and cream, for bowls, molds, and for other purposes. However, by the time the Chamberlin site was occupied, these functions seem to have waned, and the redware from this and other contemporary sites primarily represent their function today – unglazed flower pots.

Stoneware had multiple functions, but the most important was probably food storage. The site's porcelain assemblage reflects inexpensive circa 1900 era German and other continental manufacture, rather than earlier, high status English items. Most of the sherds derive from decal-decorated or undecorated plates from 1900 or the early years of the twentieth century. The earlier fine porcelains are absent not only at Chamberlin, but also at all of the other historic sites examined to date in the Cuyahoga Valley at middle class domestic and commercial sites.

The nineteenth-century whitewares found on Cuyahoga Valley sites are mostly imported from England, while stoneware, redware, and yellowware were locally, or regionally, made.

Whiteware Decorative Types. Whitewares in several well-known decorative types dominate the 1995 collection (Tables 44, 45, and 46). The vessels represented by these sherds were used for tea and table service, or in some cases for mixing bowls or other food preparation functions. All of the sherds from the buried midden are from decorative types that were manufactured in Staffordshire England during the early- and middle-nineteenth-century, as are many from mixed contexts at the site. Previous archeological work at commercial (Richner 1992, 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2001) and domestic (Richner 1994; Noble 1988; Richner, Volf and Bauermeister 2001) nineteenth-century sites near the Chamberlin property within CUVA has documented the presence of these decorative types at several sites of comparable age to Chamberlin. This match between the sites is hardly surprising, since the burgeoning canal trade supplied all of these sites after the opening of the Akron to Cleveland section of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827. From then until local American makers made inroads into the British-dominated world ceramic market during and after the Civil War, generally similar decorated varieties of English ceramic vessels can be expected to be found on all local sites of comparable age. The ratios of decorative types will vary according to precise site age, function, and economic status of the occupants, but the general pattern can be expected to be very similar at all of the sites.

The ceramic assemblage from Chamberlin is generally highly fragmented, since most of the sherds occur in what were once surface scatters where they continued to be fragmented after initial discard until they were covered with silt or other fills. While some refitting was accomplished, single or small numbers of small sherds represent most vessels. This fragmentation limited our ability to identify individual vessels from the collection. Accordingly, the numbers of vessels presented within each decorative type is certainly an underestimate of the actual number of vessels represented by the sherds. Despite this limitation, 89 individual vessels could be confidently identified in the 1995 collection, of which 57 are whiteware forms.

Edge Decorated. This is perhaps the simplest, and least expensive, of the Staffordshire decorative whiteware types. Since only the rim of the vessel contains decoration in this type, numerous broken sherds from edge-decorated vessels can be expected to occur without any decorative embellishment and, if they are not mended to decorated rims, cannot be properly identified as edge-decorated specimens. Accordingly, many of the undecorated whiteware sherds from the site likely derive from the center portions of edge-decorated vessels, but are not identified as such. Based

primarily upon rim sherds, a minimum of 18 edge-decorated vessels and 15 sherds are from this decorative type. All of these vessels appear to be plates or platters. Edge-decorated vessels were seldom marked by their manufacturer, and many companies made comparable designs, so the makers of these vessels at the Chamberlin site remain anonymous.

The examples from Chamberlin include many of the known patterns. A few blue examples and a single green rim in the so-called "even scalloped shell edge with bud" pattern are diagnostic of pre-1840 manufacture. The single green example (Vessel 40) was recovered from the buried midden in the west yard (Tables 45 and 46), and like several other sherds and vessels from that provenience strongly suggests that the midden was accumulating before circa 1840.

Sponge Decorated. This decorative type, also known as spatterware, is typically poorly represented at canal-related sites along the Cuyahoga River north of Akron. For example, only 12 sherds were identified in the very large ceramic collection from the inn, tavern and residence at Lock 38 recorded as archeological site 33CU314 (Richner 1992). Similarly sparse representation of sponge-decorated vessels is the case at most other early-to-middle nineteenth-century sites that have been investigated in the area to date. Only at the Mustill Site (33SU274) in Akron have we recovered significant numbers of sponge-decorated sherds and vessels (Richner 2002). At Chamberlin, only two vessels, one a flat form and the other hollowware, were identified (Table 45). These are of the abstract spatterware form, rather than the more regular cut-sponge type.

Like edge decoration, sponge and spatter decoration is typically an inexpensive decorative type through its period of popularity. However, less is known about these sponge-decorated vessels than the other, more common British whiteware types. Some of the most useful information we have found is from the somewhat obscure work of the Greasers (Greaser and Greaser 1973), who were writing for the ceramic collector, rather than the archeologist. It is possible that the examples from Chamberlin included hand-painted central designs, like those at the Mustill site, but that cannot be confirmed from the small sample from 1995 test excavations at Chamberlin. Like edge-decorated ware, their makers (or decorators) very seldom mark sponge or spatter-decorated vessels. While the Greasers trace manufacture of the better-made examples of this ware to the eighteenth century, they also confirm that spatterware (which they differentiate very carefully from sponge applied decorations) was being made through the early- and middle-nineteenth century, while sponge-decorated examples seem to date to about the 1860s era. Given their context, and association with other forms at Chamberlin, we assume that the two examples are contemporary with the edge-decorated, transfer-printed, and hand-painted examples from the site, and would therefore predate about 1860. However, a later age (1860s) for the examples is certainly plausible.

Annular Decorated. Most of the annular-decorated vessels from Chamberlin are highly fragmented and incomplete. However, they compare favorably to a much better-preserved collection from site 33CU314 at Lock 38 (Richner 1992). Annular-decorated vessels from that and other sites along the Ohio and Erie Canal are almost invariably in the form of London Shape mixing bowls. The five identified examples from Chamberlin are probably all of that shape. These graceful forms have straight, flaring sides and

sharp distinct shoulders low on the vessel near the base. Often listed as "dipt" ware in nineteenth-century sale lists, annular-decorated ware consists of wide bands of color applied through dipping in glaze, narrow, typically black bands, and unusual decorative elements applied from multi-chambered slip cups with narrow spouts. Designs are named according to collector and archeological literature as "cat's eye," "earthworm," dendritic and other forms (Sussman 1997). Some examples, particularly the earlier ones from the 1820s-30s era, occasionally include rouletted or machine turned green color bands near the rim. While the London form has traditionally been considered to date from about 1820-1850, Sussman suggests that annular-decorated bowls and other forms were produced a decade or more after that date. Most of the examples we have seen from sites at CUVA would appear to date prior to 1860, with most dating to the 1820-1850 span. However, one example from Chamberlin is from the upper midden/sheet scatter and that context might indicate a post-1860 date of deposition.

Hand Painted. Hand-painted vessels required more decorating skill than the sponge, edge-decorated, and annular examples summarized above. Accordingly, they were more costly to purchase than those types. While these attractive vessels have not received the attention collectors and archeologists have given to the better known transfer-printed vessels, there are at least three groups or variants that can be identified in existing collections from the Cuyahoga Valley. While all are floral in character, there is considerable variability within that broad classification. The earliest examples often exhibit very broad-line painted designs in very rich earth tones of cobalt blue, deep green, mustard yellow, and similar colors. While many are polychrome, monochrome, cobalt blue examples are relatively common. While there is no firm chronology for these pieces, they seem to represent the earliest hand-painted examples from local sites, and would likely date from prior to about 1830. They typically exhibit pearlware glaze (a glaze that has a blue tint due to the presence of cobalt oxide), that was most commonly used prior to about 1830, and that was seldom seen after 1840. A few of these broad-line examples are present at the Chamberlin site. A wide variety of more "fine-line" decorated examples seem to date to the 1840s-1850s period. Again, this is a very rough estimate, since absolute chronology for these items is lacking. Earth tones still dominate, although the early mustard and similar hues are absent. Brick red, dark blue, black, and dark green colors are common on the fine line painted vessels. Later, much brighter, nearly garish, color is used. These appear to be essentially absent from the Chamberlin assemblage. Toward the end of popularity of hand-painted decoration, tiny design elements called "sprig" dominates. These designs are very small and repeat infrequently across large open, undecorated areas of the vessels. These sprig-decorated vessels contrast very dramatically with the early broad-line hand-painted examples, where color was applied to nearly the entire surface of the vessel. The London form seen on some of these sprig vessels suggests that they may also predate 1860, if one accepts the traditional chronology for that vessel shape.

While the very earliest locally known broad-line examples (circa 1800-1820) are absent from Chamberlin, broad-line examples likely dating to the 1820-1840 era are present. Later fine line and sprig patterns are also represented in the collection. A minimum of 10 vessels are identified from the Chamberlin collection (Table 45). At 33CU314 (Inn and Tavern at Lock 38), 33CU341 (Frazee House), 33SU270 (Boston Store), and several other locations, the hand-painted examples are overwhelmingly represented

by 4" diameter, London Shape cups and associated deep, 6" diameter saucers. While hand-painted plates are present at some sites, they are fairly rare. Since hand-painted vessels at these sites are almost always limited to cups and saucers, it is apparent that these hand-painted forms were used with other decorative types to form more complete table settings. This same pattern applies at Chamberlin, where a minimum of four tea cups (without handles), two 6" saucers and three unidentified forms are present. The other vessel appears to be a pitcher.

Transfer Printed. Although transfer-printed vessels are still made today, their primary period of popularity was from the very late 1700s through about 1860. The great majority of sherds and vessels from Chamberlin can be confidently dated from about the middle 1820s through the late 1850s. For most of the primary era of production, transfer-printed pearlware and whiteware were among the most popular, and costly, of the available decorative types available to the American consumer. The source for these vessels, like the decorative types discussed above, was the Staffordshire district of England where dozens of companies produced perhaps as many as 1,000 distinct patterns for worldwide consumption. Detailed information on the stylistic and economic trends of this and other whiteware decorative types in the Cuyahoga Valley have been provided in considerable detail for site 33CU314 (Richner 1992), 33SU274 (Richner 2002), and 33SU270 (Richner 1996, 1997; Richner and Volf 2001) and will not be repeated here. The Ohio and Erie Canal's peak use era (1827-1850s) matches very well with the peak use of transfer-printed ware, as well as the annular, edge-decorated, hand-painted, and other wares discussed above. These wares were imported in enormous quantities to eastern U.S. ports such as New York and Boston, and quickly found their way to the Akron and Cleveland area via the developing canal and lake transportation system of the early- and middle-nineteenth century. Local consumers had ready access to the most up-to-date styles available, not only for transfer-print vessels, but also for the other vessels describe above.

Transfer-print sherds and vessels of several colors and numerous patterns are present in the Chamberlin collection. A minimum of 16 vessels are present in the 1995 collection in a variety of vessel forms and transfer-print colors. As is typically the case, various shades of blue are the most common, although mulberry and black are also present.

While transfer-printed whiteware sherds and identified vessels were not extremely numerous in the 1995 collection (Tables 44, 45, and 46), a few specimens could be identified by pattern and maker and are worthy of specific comment. Others are highly fragmentary and can only be identified by general style and color. Several very dark blue sherds, apparently all from the same bowl, were recovered from the buried midden deposit in Unit 29.7-30.7N/144.5-145.5W, from 40 to 60 cm below surface. This dark blue color has been referred to as "Old Blue," "Staffordshire Blue," and other similar names (Richner 1992). It is a rich, dark, cobalt blue; one of the only colors in the early years of transfer printing that stayed true when fired. It was made in England and was popular for export, especially to the United States, for a relatively brief span in the late 1810s and 1820s. Although some dark blue patterns were produced after 1830, the dark color was passé after that date and quickly passed out of popularity, being replaced by lighter blue, red, pink, black, mulberry, and other colors after new ink types were

developed and produced after 1829. The dark blue patterns always occur with pearlware glazes that have an overall blue tint and exhibit blue tinted puddling along foot rims and small speckles of dark blue elsewhere on the undecorated portions of the vessels. The dark blue sherds of Vessel 6 from site 33SU134 are from an undetermined central scene in the Fruit and Flower Border Series produced by Henshall, Williamson, and Company (Snyder 1995:61). This identification is made based upon comparison with published examples, since few of this firm's pieces are marked. This company was in operation only from 1802-1828, indicating that the vessel had to be made prior to 1829. That age fits perfectly with the style of the pattern (a view of an actual location, probably copied from a published work of art), and the known date range of cobalt blue color transfer printing. Its presence at the site in the lowest historic deposit also suggests an early age for the Chamberlin House. Even if the vessel was used for several years before its eventual breakage and discard, it still reflects an early age for the house as suggested by the initial architectural study (Foit-Alberts and Associates 1984).

The Fruit and Flower Border Series vessel is the only transfer-printed vessel from the 1995 excavations that can be securely placed within the "Vintage" period of transfer printing, which dates from about 1815 to 1835 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). That early period is marked by skilled engraving and subsequent careful transfer printing in very well executed designs, almost always including a central scene copied from a painting, aquatint, or similar contemporary work of art. Unique rim patterns were a form of signature for the various makers of these vessels.

A partially reconstructed 6" saucer in the Gazelle pattern (Snyder 1997:20; Williams 1978:494) by William Adams, executed in a medium blue, was recovered from a shovel test at the site. It has characteristics that might place it within either the Vintage Period or The Second Transitional period (1835-1845) as defined by Coysh and Henrywood (1982). Its gently indented rim is not characteristic of the typical scalloped rims of the 1830s and, since it is more similar to 1820s vessel shapes, might predate 1830. One author (Snyder 1997:20) has suggested a date range for the Gazelle pattern in a green-colored sugar bowl of 1800 to 1830, which is highly unlikely considering that the green-colored ink for transfer printing was not developed until after about 1829. Furthermore, the pattern is atypical of the realistic scenes that were popular into the early 1830s. The Gazelle pattern has a rim pattern and central scene that are more typical of the Second Transitional (1835-1845) or Romantic (1845-1860) eras, where fanciful scenes, rather than actual locations copied from works or art, are depicted on England's transfer-printed vessels (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10-11). Since the Adams firm has such a long history, working under the name William Adams and Sons from 1819 through 1864 at a factory in Tunstall (Godden 1964), the precise age of this vessel cannot be determined based upon available information.

The early midden deposit in Unit 29.7-30.7N/144.5-145.5W also yielded another relatively early vessel executed in a medium blue color. Multiple sherds from a single plate in the Lombardy pattern (Snyder 1997:75) were recovered from Level 5 (40-50 cm below surface) of that unit. Lombardy was made by Joseph Heath and Company, a firm that was in business only from 1828-1841 (Godden 1964). Its style suggests a Second Transitional Period association of 1835-1841, although it could conceivably date to the earlier years of Heath's history. The Fruit and Flower Border, Gazelle, and Lombardy

patterned vessels all suggest an early age for the initial deposition of the site's early midden, apparently predating 1845, if not considerably earlier.

The only other pattern identified by name from the site's transfer-print sherds collected in 1995 is "Siam" (Snyder 1997:45; Williams 1978:160). Siam was made by Joseph Clementson, who worked from 1839-1864 (Godden 1964:150). This pattern was recovered in large numbers from CUVA site 33CU314 in 1983 (Richner 1992:53) and among those sherds were examples with a Cleveland, Ohio importer's mark (Alonzo S. Gardner) under glaze. It is apparent from the under-glaze Gardner mark that Gardner had a formal arrangement with Clementson to produce wares for his Ohio business. Although the small examples of Siam from the Chamberlin site are unmarked, there can be little doubt about their association with the Clementson firm or their approximate age. The name of the Siam pattern reflects English interest in that area (Thailand) around 1850, even though the pattern is completely fanciful and bears no real resemblance to that region. That is typical of all the patterns of the Romantic Period from about 1845-1860 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:11). The pattern was initially registered July 8, 1850 (Laidacker 1951:133) and it was probably not made earlier (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:338). This is a classic, imaginary "Romantic Period" design, and although well executed, reflects the decline and proliferation of transfer printing after about 1842. That date is a watershed, since a copyright act of that year precluded the copying of works of art via engravings on copper plates to be used for transferring designs to ceramic vessels. This restriction, along with the glutting of the market and need to produce wares much more cheaply to allow purchase by working class Americans, led to difficulties in developing original art for the vessels, which became very formulaic in the circa 1845-1860 period. At least one of the Siam sherds from 33SU134 is from a multi-sided rim, also indicative of the period after about 1844 through the early 1850s. The presence of these post-1850 sherds in the midden deposit (>50 cm below surface) at Unit 30.7-31.7N/144.5-145.5W indicates that this deposit accrued over several decades, assuming that all of the transfer-printed sherds from that deposit that are described above were discarded not too long after their original date of manufacture. The identified transfer-printed sherds suggest a span from the 1820s through no later than 1860 for the deposit.

There are a minimum of nine other transfer-print patterns from the site collection in 1995, but none could be identified by name or maker. All of them originate in the buried historic midden at the site. Given that all of these transfer printed sherds must predate about 1860, it appears that the midden accrued before that date.

Decal Decorated. At first glance, decal decoration is generally similar to transfer printing. However, it is typically polychrome while transfer print is almost always monochrome (occasionally center designs are one color and rim patterns a second color), it is applied over glaze while transfer print is applied under glaze, and it is popular later in time than transfer print. Decals are thin sheets that are applied to the vessel, also in contrast to transfer print, which is a color application that does not include fixing paper to the vessel. Decals are photo-mechanically produced. Under magnification the series of printed dots that create the designs are readily visible. While there is considerable antiquity to decal decoration, it did not become an important decorative treatment until after about 1900. The decals exhibited on the Chamberlin site vessels are likely from German or other Continental sources, although the actual vessels may be of

U.S. or other manufacture. Decal-decorated vessels occasionally include application of painted gilt lines along the rim. A single decal-decorated saucer was identified from the Chamberlin site in 1995. This sherd dates from about 1900 or later and accordingly, was recovered from the uppermost deposit at the site.

Undecorated. As expected, relatively large numbers of undecorated whiteware vessels (n = 12) in a variety of shapes were identified at the Chamberlin site. Plain, undecorated whiteware was manufactured in enormous quantities throughout the nineteenth century by nearly every Staffordshire pottery company and after the 1850s by numerous U.S. companies as well. Undecorated whiteware was the basis for assigning costs to whiteware decorative types, since, prior to about 1860, it was the least expensive of all whiteware vessels. After about 1860, when transfer printing, edge decoration, annular decoration, and hand painting all declined sharply in popularity, undecorated whiteware became more costly in relation to the other decorative types. After 1860, plain undecorated whiteware (known by a bewildering array of names, most of which attempt to indicate hardness and durability) dominated whiteware production in England and the United States. This dominance is clearly seen in domestic archeological assemblages that postdate about 1860. At the Old Munising town site in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, founded in 1867, undecorated whiteware overwhelmingly dominates the very large ceramic whiteware assemblage (Richner 1992). While there is a considerable range in color of this ware from almost cream colored to pure white to steel blue, there is no simple way to seriate or otherwise date the ware by these surface/glaze tones. Further, maker's marks that might allow more precise dating are rare in the assemblage. Accordingly, the large collection of undecorated whiteware from the site has not been placed in any particular chronological order.

Undecorated whiteware was recovered from multiple vertical proveniences in 1995 and therefore reflects manufacture from circa 1830 through about 1900.

Other. The remainder of the site's whiteware collection consists of unidentified decorative types along with a few embossed, or mold-decorated examples (Table 44).

While the numerous whiteware decorative types described above clearly dominate the site's ceramic assemblage, other wares are also present in significant numbers and were important functional items.

Stoneware. Stoneware was made from a specific kind of clay that, when fired at very high temperatures, became impermeable to penetration by water and other liquids. When the surfaces of stoneware vessels were glazed or slipped, they were not only impermeable, but also easily cleaned and occasionally rather decorative in appearance. Nineteenth-century stoneware is best known for its use in food or other storage vessels such as crocks, jugs, water coolers, and similar large vessels.

Seventeen stoneware vessels were identified among the 119 stoneware sherds recovered from the site in 1995. These include five jugs and 12 crocks. Stoneware was often used for food storage, as indicted by these general shapes. Most of these sherds exhibit salt-glazed exteriors with Albany slipped interiors. Salt glaze, which lends a gray, pebbly or "orange-peel" "skin" to the exterior of stoneware vessels, was applied by

adding raw salt to the kiln during the firing process. For vessels glazed in this manner, the interior was typically coated with a clay wash, or slip, of brown clay. Originally obtained from the Albany, New York area, this slip became named after that location regardless of where it was actually obtained. Compared with the larger number of whiteware sherds, it is apparent that stoneware was used at the site in much smaller numbers than whiteware. Of course, stoneware was much thicker, harder, and more durable than whiteware and would not have entered the archeological record as frequently through breakage as whiteware. Most of the stoneware sherds from the site appear to derive from various sized crocks (n = 10). These would have been used for a variety of food storage purposes. The stoneware vessels were probably locally or regionally made, since their weight was an impediment to shipping over long distances until rail transportation reached the area in the 1850s era. Local Summit County production of stoneware is known to extend back to the late 1820s era, and it is likely that many of the examples from Chamberlin are from local sources.

Yellowware. This ware was made in the Ohio region beginning in the 1840s era. The paste of this earthenware is a buff yellow color and is relatively soft. Like whiteware, it had to be glazed inside and out to prevent absorption of liquids. Much early yellowware was merely glazed with colorless glaze, imparting a rich, dark yellow color to the vessel surfaces. Later, annular bands, or amorphous dark brown manganese decorations, often referred to as Rockingham after one famous production site, were applied to the ware to add interest. Although yellowware was used for a variety of vessel forms, even including washboards, much of it functioned for food preparation vessels such as bowls of various sizes. The seven yellowware vessels identified in the Chamberlin assemblage from 1995 include three Rockingham glaze, three colorless glaze and one simple annular decorated vessel. Although fragmentary, all are hollowware forms and are most likely all bowls.

Redware. This ware, although used in the early-nineteenth century for milk pans, molds and other forms, is certainly best known in its simplest form, unglazed flower pots. Like stoneware and yellowware, redware was also made locally, and there is no reason to suppose that the vessels used at Chamberlin were manufactured at distant locales. This is in considerable contrast to the large whiteware assemblage, most of which was manufactured at Staffordshire, England. Redware is very poorly represented in the 1995 collection, with only a jug identified.

The porcelain vessels are all of relatively recent vintage, all probably dating to circa 1900 and after. One is a decal-decorated hollowware form (bowl?), and three are undecorated (1 unidentified, 1 hollowware and 1 plate).

Trash Deposit Found in 1996. Hunt (1986) recorded significant late historic deposits along the east façade and in 1995 much earlier materials were found across portions of the west yard. In 1996, a very unusual and interesting array of historic items was collected from the former steps of the bulkhead basement entry to the original house that is somewhat reminiscent of Hunt's discovery of a twentieth-century refuse pit. This deposit had been sealed for many years under the floor of the small north addition. Large numbers of artifacts, spanning perhaps 1854 through the 1930s were recovered from the dry conditions present there (Tables 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52). As indicated by the list of artifacts in Table 44, domestic items of all kinds,

including 111 complete bottles (Table 47), various glass jars and other glass containers, whiteware and stoneware vessels, and even a wooden bucket, were recovered (Table 44). The complete glass bottles are not included in the artifact counts for Table 44, but are instead considered in four other tables (Tables 47, 48, 49, and 50). Personal items are dominated by 46 shoes and shoe fragments, a most unusual discovery of nineteenth-century material culture in the moist, humid conditions of Ohio (Table 52). Another unusual personal item is a nickel-plated cane handle. Architectural items and household furnishings are also well represented with lamp shade fragments, oil lamp components, wooden clothes pins, stove fragments, ceramic door knobs, and two brass clock frames (one Seth Thomas, the other Waterbury Clock Company).

The deposit contains artifacts of widely varying age. All appear to have been dumped into the stairwell in a major cleanup effort immediately prior to the construction or modification of the north addition, since they occurred in a single jumble, rather than in any layers. Further, there was no separation between earlier and more modern objects, with artifacts of varying age encountered through the thick deposit. Several of the artifacts can be placed in relatively tight chronological control. The knurled knob for a wick advancement mechanism for an oil lamp bears patent dates of 2/17/61 and 8/9/64, placing that object's age after 1864. A glass jar liner is marked with a series of patent dates including: 2/12/56, 12/17/61, 11/4/62, 12/6/64, and 6/9/68. Therefore, that vessel must date after 1868. Another glass fragment bears a date of 1/11/1868. A pressed glass stemware vessel in the "Baby Face" pattern probably dates to the circa 1880s era. The two Prince Albert tobacco tins date no earlier than the early-twentieth century. Prince Albert tobacco was first issued in 1907 (Campbell 1964), but is not thought to have been placed in the familiar pocket tin until 1913 (Rock 1980). A whiteware sherd marked with the Johnson Brothers hallmark would have been made between 1883 and 1913 (Godden 1964:355). A polychrome decal-decorated whiteware plate fragment might date as early as the 1880s, but its style suggests a circa 1900 date for the vessel. A glass canning jar lid insert from the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company would probably date between the years 1871 and 1908. A gelatin mold marked JELL-O must postdate 1897 when that name was patented by Pearle Wait. He sold the rights to the product to Francis Woodward in 1899, and it had modest popularity until a 1904 sales and advertising effort by Woodward's company, The Genesee Pure Food Co., boosted its sales. Given that history, the mold probably postdates about 1904. A glass vessel fragment made by Libby, McNeill, and Libby of Chicago was patented February 10, 1903. A second glass sherd is fragmentary and lacks a maker's mark, but also appears to have been made by that same firm since it too bears a patent date of 2/10/03. A ferrous metal and rubber chain pump bucket matches an example in the 1908 Sears Catalog. A metal stove pipe damper has a June 1915 patent date, placing that object after 1915. A whiteware vessel bears the mark of the Dresden Pottery of East Liverpool, Ohio, and was made in 1921. This item clearly indicates that the dump must postdate 1921 (Debolt 1994:42-44). Two or more shoes match very well with examples from a 1922 Montgomery Ward catalog, but the date range for that style is not known.

The most numerous artifacts in the deposit are glass bottles. One-hundred-eleven complete specimens and 61 other identifiable fragments are present (Table 47). The relatively complete character of the bottle assemblage is another factor suggesting that the dumping was a short-term evet, since if the deposit were left open and added

to over a longer period of time, one would have expected more of the bottles to be broken. On the basis of these complete and fragmentary examples, we defined 172 individual vessels. These vessels offer considerable detail on the age of the deposit as well as information on bottle contents and manufacturers. Primary information on the 172 vessels is summarized in Table 47. The variables recorded for the vessels include shape, portion represented, mold type, finish technique, finish shape, closure type, base technological landmarks, content, and approximate date of manufacture. The vessels are an interesting blend of automatic machine-made and partially hand-made examples. Those with lipping tool finishes can all be expected to predate about 1920, while the automatic-made bottles must postdate about 1903. Many of the bottles postdate 1910 and several date to the 1916-1929 era. One flask (Vessel 112) must postdate 1932. This suggests that the accumulation of trash continued until at least 1932. Despite the age range of the bottles, there is no internal layering in the deposit, so it seems they were discarded over a relatively brief period. This may have even been in a single event.

The former contents of the bottles include food (n = 45), liquor (n = 25), undetermined liquid (n = 5), medicine (n = 62), soda or mineral water (n = 11), toiletries (n = 1), and undetermined (n = 23) (Table 48). Thirteen different bottle makers were identified (Table 49). As indicated above, the date range for these makers spans about 1880 to the late 1930s. Firms from primary bottle production areas in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and West Virginia are represented. A wider range of locations for the proprietors of the bottles' contents was determined for 39 identified examples (Table 50). As might be expected, 14 of the 24 identified proprietors are from Ohio. The bottle assemblage, like other aspects of site 33SU134, is an unexpected discovery at a small, historic house site. When combined with Hunt's discovery of another large twentieth-century trash pit along the east façade, it suggests that perhaps the late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials at the site might derive from both the house and adjacent Carter's Store. The two were owned in common for many years. Further, NPS workmen pointed out to the senior author in 1996 that the north house addition that eventually covered and sealed the stairwell dump seemed like a storage room, rather than a living space. They speculated that the room was for storage for the store, rather than for the very small residence. Perhaps they were correct, which might help to explain the large late historic trash accumulations at the site. Alternately, the stairwell dump could reflect a long-postponed clean up of the house's basement. In either case, it is an unusual and atypical archeological deposit at Everett.

The most unusual artifacts among the many items from this unique stairwell deposit are two ambrotype photographic images that are still preserved in their original brass, fabric, and wood cases. They are in a remarkably good state of preservation. One contained two short poems typed on a small, yellowed strip of paper that had been placed inside the frame. The poems read:

"My heart to you is given
Oh! Do you give yours to me
We'll lock them up together
And throw away the key"

"Love hath power to sooth a savage

Melt a heart and split a cabbage"

This photographic type, like the earlier daguerreotype, consisted of a positive image on glass. To be seen, an ambrotype had to be backed in black. All were placed in cases for preservation of the image, which is on the back side of the glass. This technique was developed in 1854 and had a short period of popularity until about 1860. It was in decline in the early 1860s and was replaced with tin type images after about 1866. Unfortunately, as is typical for these images, all of which are one-of-a-kind, neither the subjects nor the photographer (nor the author of the doggerel) are known for the two images from the Chamberlin House. These items would seem to be among the earliest artifacts in the deposit, and must have been heirlooms, discarded with items known to have been many decades more recent.

Given the known ownership history of the house, the presence of whiteware plates from the dump with a "J" monogram on the rim indicates they may have belonged to Nettie Johnson, the owner of the house from 1910-1914.

Historic features are also present at the Chamberlin House. A few meters northeast of the house are two distinct depressions. Feature 1 is roughly circular (~2 m diameter) and the other (Feature 2) is square (about 2-x-2-m). Although shovel tests were placed in the features, their function(s) remains undetermined. A third feature consists of the near-surface evidence for a former pea gravel driveway. It was found by probing with a solid steel rod and is about 5 m wide. It is positioned at the westernmost edge of the parcel at the foot of the slope below the adjacent Lavicka House. Mr. Morris (personal communication, June 19, 1995) recalled that driveway, but did not indicate what it led to. Portions of the driveway probably have been compromised by the installation of a leach field that serves the Chamberlin and Lavicka Houses. Although it is not labeled as a feature on the site drawings, a cistern is present under an approximately 2-x-2-m concrete slab off the north addition of the house. It has not been examined archeologically.

Site Disturbance Factors

Despite the generally good condition of the site and its relatively deep deposits, several disturbances are apparent:

- The Everett Road right-of-way on the south, extending to within about 15 feet of the house's south façade,
- A well in the west yard,
- An older, abandoned septic tank system of undetermined extent,
- Porches and walkways, especially along the north and west façades, and
- A septic leach field in the northwest yard and associated sewer line connecting it to the house.

Site Significance

The lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts makes it difficult to assess the prehistoric site component(s). Debitage occurs primarily in mixed context in historic fill zones, while fire-cracked rock is present in the well-preserved Wheeling silt loam paleosol. Given the relatively large size of the site and the relatively minimal sampling of the paleosol to date, it is possible that temporally diagnostic materials and/or features could be present. So, although there is insufficient data to state with certainty that the prehistoric materials recorded to date reflect the presence of a significant prehistoric deposit, that possibility must be considered. We recommend that the prehistoric deposit be considered to be potentially significant and that it be protected and preserved for possible future study. Given the depth of the paleosol well below the current ground surface, it should be relatively easy to insure its preservation. If the paleosol is protected, then any prehistoric artifacts it may contain would also be preserved.

Site 33SU134 at the Chamberlin House exhibits multiple historic features and dense historic artifact deposits in stratified contexts. These deposits have considerable research potential and are significant. The assemblage was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993, prior to the archeological work reported here. That work has only reinforced the complexity and significance of the site deposits.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

Planners worked very hard to avoid adversely impacting the intact portions of the site at the Chamberlin House. Original plans called for routing the new connecting sewer line through the west yard via a connection to the lines for the existing leach field, but those plans were revised solely with the goal of protecting the associated archeological site. Accordingly, a new route was selected to pass through the narrow (approximately 9 meter-wide) south yard. The majority of that route is within the disturbed right-of-way for Everett Road. The goal of the redesign was to avoid the important deposits recorded in the west yard in 1995 and 2008, part of which was previously impacted by an earlier septic field. Under the new design, the important deposits recorded in the west yard in 1995 and 2008 would be completely avoided and preserved. Based upon that redesign, the proposed Everett Sewer Project would have no adverse effect on the qualities for which the associated historical archeological site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For the prehistoric site component, the project would have no adverse impact upon the qualities for which that component would be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Lavicka Property (no archeological site recorded)

Description

The Lavicka House (Building 1116) on Government Tract 114-46 at 2209 Everett Road is positioned on a man-made notch or bench cut into a steep slope on the north side of Everett Road (Figures 2, 3 and 30). The Krimmer property is to the west on higher ground above the slope and the Chamberlin property is to the east on a lower, natural bench. The Lavicka House is a frame structure built about 1920 that was in extremely

poor repair and had to be extensively rehabilitated by the National Park Service. The house consists of a small, two-story core that forms the northeast component of the building. There is a small addition on the north side of that core and a larger addition, approximately the same size as the original house component, on the west. That addition is one story in height. The house was substantially remodeled in the early 1970s and lacks architectural integrity. It is a noncontributing element of the Everett Historic District. A large, relatively modern, garage (Building 1118) accessed by a gravel driveway from Everett Road is present immediately north of the house. It too is a noncontributing element to the Everett Historic District.

The Lavicka House is positioned on a distinct bench that was cut into the eastern slope of the landform that contains the Krimmer, Schmidt and Church in the Valley properties to the west. That cut is very distinct on the west and north sides of the house, leaving only a very small yard around the building. Steep, but lower, slopes occur at the edge of the south yard along Everett Road just east of the driveway toward the Chamberlin House. The small front (south) yard is maintained in mowed turf where a single silver maple tree is present. The tiny back and west side yards are in turf and weeds.

Archeological Information

The Lavicka House lot was archeologically inventoried in 1995 under the direction of Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service and no significant cultural deposits of any age were exposed. As at most of the properties in Everett, shovel tests were placed in 5-m intervals where the terrain allowed (Figure 30). Clay was exposed in all the tests, with no evidence of intact soil profiles existing across the property. This is a result of the excavation of the bench on which the house is placed into the adjacent slope. As a result, there was no opportunity for the presence of prehistoric artifacts to occur in situ on the property and historic items were so sparse, and occurred in surface contexts only, as to preclude assigning a site number to those materials. Accordingly, no archeological site occurs at the Lavicka property. Therefore, the connection of the Everett sewer system to that house will have no effect upon cultural resources.

Site Disturbance Factors

There is no archeological site at the Lavicka Property and the small parcel is grossly disturbed. The bench the house occupies is artificial, and was cut into the slope of the adjacent bench to the west and north. No intact soil profiles exist at the house and there is no potential for the presence of archeological resources at this property.

Site Significance

No archeological resources are present on the small, highly modified and disturbed Lavicka House lot.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

Given the absence of archeological resources on this property, the proposed sewer project would have no effect on archeological resources there.

Site 33SU121 at the Krimmer Property

Description

The Krimmer House (Building 1443) on Government Tract 114-44 (Figures 2 and 3) is the second house to occupy this location. An earlier structure, dating to the late 1800s, burned and was replaced by the Krimmer House in the early 1900s. Originally a one-and-one-half story, eave oriented frame house, it was subsequently modified by additions on the south, east and north elevations. The large number of modifications resulted in the house being a noncontributing element to the Everett Historic District. A dilapidated chicken coop (Building 1443) that was subsequently removed, and a garage (Building 1444) were also determined to be not significant and noncontributing elements to the district.

Archeological Information

All of the fieldwork summarized below has been fully reported by Ann Bauermeister (2010). The following narrative is developed from that report. No new fieldwork was conducted at the site for the current report.

2000 Fieldwork

The initial investigations at the Krimmer property were undertaken from June 18-23, 2000 by Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center (Bauermeister 2008). The goal of the archeological investigations was to inventory all of the grounds adjacent to the house and develop a preliminary evaluation of the condition, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey. The work was conducted to provide data for planning future rehabilitation of the house, since specific plans had not yet been developed. A shovel test inventory utilizing 5-m intervals on a north/east-oriented grid was completed and a total of 58 shovel tests was excavated. Forty-one shovel tests were positive for cultural materials that included both prehistoric and historic artifacts. One nearly complete projectile point was recovered from a shovel test along the northern edge of the clearing. It is similar to Brewerton Eared-Triangle points that have been attributed to the Late Archaic tradition (Justice 1987:Figure 24k). Six other formal stone tools were identified, including a retouched flake, two bifaces, one uniface, a celt fragment, and a drill. The historic artifact assemblage consisted of common household twentieth-century refuse items.

Eleven 1-x-1-m test units were then excavated to evaluate the resources identified through shovel testing. Four test units were situated in the front (south) yard, four units were placed in the back yard, and three units were located in a clearing north of the back yard. Additional prehistoric material was encountered in ten of the test units and

all eleven contained historic and modern debris (Bauermeister 2010:Table 1). Temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts include four incomplete projectile points that range in age from Late Archaic to Late Woodland (Bauermeister 2010:33 and Figure 53). The points were recovered from four different test units located in the south and north yards and in the clearing. The soil profile for the clearing consists of 0-30 cm of plow zone that is the disturbed dark brown silty loam A-horizon, underlain by sterile B-horizon yellowish brown clay. The soil profile for the residential grounds was more varied and exhibited different types of disturbance, including mixed and mottled strata, layers of fill, and inclusions of gravel, coal, and brick fragments. The historic artifacts occur as a diffuse, unconsolidated sheet scatter across the site.

It was determined that the archeological resources identified at the Krimmer property were part of previously recorded site 33SU121. Site 33SU121 was originally recorded in 1980 as a temporally unaffiliated prehistoric scatter located just north of the Everett Church on the adjacent lot to the west. The site boundary was expanded to include the Krimmer property and an historic component attributed to twentieth-century residential activities was added to the site description.

2001 Fieldwork

Midwest Archeological Center Archeologists Jeffrey Richner and Ann Bauermeister returned to the Krimmer property in 2001 to conduct additional investigations to evaluate site resources in advance of anticipated rehabilitation-related projects, including a septic system upgrade (Bauermeister 2010). The fieldwork took place from July 18-23, 2001, and included a fluxgate gradiometer survey and excavation of four 1-x-1-m test units in an 800 sq. m area within the clearing in the northern yard. Prehistoric materials were recovered from all but one of the units and a partially intact subsurface pit feature was encountered in a test unit located in the eastern half of the clearing. The feature is a fire-cracked rock-lined hearth that was encountered below the disturbed A-horizon (Bauermeister 2010:Figure 22). The feature did not contain artifacts other than the fire-cracked rock, but soil samples and charcoal samples obtained from the feature could provide additional information on its age and function. The soil profile is more intact in the clearing and this portion of the property has better depositional integrity, and research potential, than the yard adjacent to the house examined during the 2000 investigations. However, the majority of artifacts in the clearing did occur in mixed context within the disturbed plow zone. Nonetheless, the discovery of a partially intact prehistoric feature led archeologists to consider this small portion of the site as significant with the potential to provide data on prehistoric occupation in the Everett area.

2003 Fieldwork

Ann Bauermeister completed additional evaluative testing at the Krimmer property from July 14-17, 2003, with excavations that targeted the south and east yards (Bauermeister 2010). These investigations were again completed in advance of potential undertakings associated with rehabilitation efforts for the specific purpose of providing park planners with data about the location of resources and evaluation of site significance. In doing so, the project alternatives having the least potential to adversely

impact significant archeological resources would be pursued. Six 1-x-1-m test units were excavated in the front yard and one 1-x-1-me unit was excavated in the east yard. All units exposed disturbed soils and a mix of prehistoric, historic, and modern material. The test units in the front yard revealed a substantial amount of historic alteration to the soil profile. The soil profile for this section of the property is generally comprised of a very deep historic yellow clay fill, or basement spoil, that extents to 55 cm below surface where the original A-horizon was encountered. Any potential intact deposits would thus occur below this depth. An important discovery of prehistoric pottery was made during the 2003 excavations. Six pottery sherds in total were recovered from two units in the south yard and one unit in the east yard; the sherds were all found in disturbed soils and are very fragmentary with sloughed-off surfaces and grit-tempered paste. The diminished condition of the pottery precludes their identification and they could be associated with Woodland or Late Prehistoric traditions.

2006 Fieldwork

The final evaluative testing effort at the Krimmer property was undertaken from July 25-27, 2006, by Ann Bauermeister (2010). The investigations targeted the area between the house and now non-extant garage in the north yard where specific improvements, including an updated driveway, new parking area, and screen plantings, associated with the rehabilitation of the house were proposed. Four 1-x-1-m test units were excavated and yielded additional prehistoric, historic, and modern materials. A retouched chipped-stone flake and stone drill were the only formal stone tools recovered; the rest of the assemblage consists of stone debitage and fire-cracked rock. All of the artifacts derived from disturbed soils. A continuation of the unconsolidated sheet scatter of historic artifacts previously identified at the property was also encountered. The depositional context was found to be so greatly comprised within the 2006 project area that the resources contained within were not considered significant.

Prehistoric Site Component

In total, 58 shovel tests were excavated at the Krimmer property and 33 were positive for a combined total of 78 prehistoric artifacts, with seven of those identified as formal tools (Bauermeister 2010:Figure 10j) as previously discussed. Four of the stone tools (projectile point, biface, uniface, and drill) were recovered from the clearing and three of those (excluding the biface) were found in units devoid of historic material, but still within the disturbed upper A-horizon soils. An additional 35 pieces of chipped-stone debitage and 36 pieces of fire-cracked rock comprise the rest of the assemblage recovered through shovel testing.

The combined investigations at the Krimmer property resulted in the excavation of 26 1-x-1-m test units. Twenty-three of the test units were positive for prehistoric materials yielding a total of 343 pieces of debitage, 562 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 6 projectile points, 4 bifaces, 3 retouched flakes, 1 drill, 3 cores, 3 worked-slate fragments, and 6 pottery sherds. The pottery sherds provide evidence for a Woodland or Late Prehistoric component. The four incomplete projectile points represent the other temporally diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage and range in age from Late Archaic to Late Woodland (Bauermeister 2010:33). A total of 1009 prehistoric artifacts was

recovered from 67 percent of the combined excavation units, including the shovel tests, and are fairly evenly distributed across the property. Because the parcel has been subjected to previous and rather substantial ground disturbance, including excavation for a basement, nearly all (86 percent) of the materials were found in disturbed soils and in mixed context with historic and/or modern materials. The only prehistoric artifacts that were found in their primary depositional context were the pieces of fire-cracked rock in the hearth feature in the eastern half of the clearing and chert flakes in a deeply-buried paleosol (70-80 cm below surface) in the south yard. All of the other artifacts were found in secondary depositional context, due to the extensively altered soil profile at the property, with few that are temporally diagnostic.

These results at Krimmer, combined with data from excavations conducted at the adjacent Church in the Valley property and Schmidt property, led to the conclusion that archeological site 33SU121 is a multi-component prehistoric site that occurs across almost the entire landform on which each of these contiguous properties lie (Bauermeister 2010:35). The Krimmer property is one part of the larger site. The site has components dating from Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric and is interpreted to represent the cumulative effect of widely spaced, short-term occupations and use episodes that encompassed a broad expanse of time. The ephemeral use of the site, by its nature, would result in the construction of very few features. Associations for the Middle Woodland component can be linked to the well-known nearby sites such as Everett Knoll (33SU14) and the Szalay Site (33SU434). Site 33SU121 encompasses a total of 31,300 sq. m and though much of the site has been impacted from various ground disturbing activities, portions of the site do contain significant archeological resources and warrant protection.

Historic Site Component

The historic artifact assemblage is predominately common household refuse items including ceramic sherds (whiteware, yellowware, redware, stoneware) that are mostly undecorated, curved glass (broken bottle glass and jars), bone, and an iron stove part. The few pieces of decorated ceramics include a decal-decorated whiteware sherd dating to 1860-present, an annular-decorated whiteware sherd dating to 1790-1930, a whiteware sherd with an unidentified blue transfer-print pattern that dates to circa 1790-present, a floral embossed green and yellow-glazed whiteware sherd, and a leaf-shaped porcelain lid. Flat glass and nails were the primary architectural materials recovered from the excavations along with fragmentary pieces of brick. A small number of personal items, such as tobacco-pipe stems, buttons, slate pencils, a clock key, and metal pin were also recovered. The artifacts were found in no particular concentration or as any type of intentional deposit. Rather, they occur as a thin, unconsolidated sheet scatter within disturbed soils and in the same context as modern and prehistoric artifacts. The artifacts are very fragmentary and offer little interpretive value since very few exhibit any datable decorative or manufacturing elements.

Bauermeister (2008:34) concluded that the historic component is comprised primarily of twentieth-century debris attributed to activities at the residential property that postdate the period of significance for which Everett is recognized. The property is within the Everett Village Historic District boundary, but none of the extant structures

are contributing, and, based on the results from archeological investigations, neither are the archeological resources. Given the lack of depositional context and diagnostic landmarks, the materials have no potential to contribute additional information about the historic use of the property, and are therefore not considered to be significant.

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several disturbances at site 33SU121 at the Krimmer Property that were caused by or include:

- Two primary house construction episodes, and multiple house additions,
- Basement excavation,
- Plowing/cultivation,
- A gravel driveway along the west edge of the property,
- Cisterns,
- Utility installations,
- Construction of garage, and
- Construction of outbuildings.

Site Significance

The prehistoric component at the Krimmer property is part of prehistoric site 33SU121 that has components dating from Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric based on radiocarbon dates obtained from features on the Everett Church property, and temporally diagnostic projectile points and pottery recovered from units excavated at the Church and Krimmer properties. The prehistoric component of site 33SU121 should be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it has the potential to yield additional data about prehistoric activities in the Cuyahoga Valley spanning at least 5000 years. Extensive inventory and evaluative testing has shown that data are limited due to the compromised depositional context caused by previous disturbance factors. However, portions of the site do retain intact deposits. One such area was identified at the Krimmer property in the eastern half of the clearing north of the house. Here, relatively intact artifact deposits and a subsurface feature were encountered.

The historic component identified at the Krimmer property and assigned to site 33SU121 is not significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Results from the investigations show that the property has been subject to various levels of ground disturbance that have greatly compromised the integrity of the archeological deposits. The artifacts are very fragmentary, few exhibit any diagnostic landmarks, and none were recovered from primary depositional context. The artifacts occur as an ephemeral sheet scatter across the property that is not associated with any midden deposits or features. Further, the historic artifact assemblage is comprised primarily of twentieth-century debris attributed to activities at the residential property that postdate the period of significance for which Everett is recognized.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

Results from the archeological investigations conducted at the Krimmer property indicate that no significant archeological resources are present in the proposed route through the south yard for the gravity sewer line. The sewer line would run north from a force main that would be situated within the Everett Road right-of-way and through the front yard to connect approximately midpoint along the house's south façade. Archeological investigations conducted within this area showed a grossly disturbed soil profile with a considerable amount of basement spoil. A buried paleosol was encountered in the south yard, but it was over 10 meters east of the proposed route, and no significant deposits were recovered from it. The only intact and significant prehistoric deposits from site 33SU121 at Krimmer were encountered in the clearing north of the house, and they are well outside of the Area of Potential Effect for the sewer project. The installation of the sewer line would have no effect on the qualities for which site 33SU121 might be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33SU121 at the Schmidt Property

Description

According to oral history obtained from a former owner, the Leonard Schmidt House (Building 1646) on Government Tract 114-42 (Figures 2 and 3) was formerly a one-room school house that was remodeled into a four-room house in 1936 (Winstel 1993a:23). That is consistent with the deed that conveyed the property from the Board of Education to William Schmidt in April, 1935. The current house is a two-story, gabled roof structure with a large screened-in porch. It has been altered multiple times. The house as well as a garage (Building 1647), a shed (Building 1648), and a chicken coop (Building 1649), all dating to about 1936, are not significant and are noncontributing elements for the Everett Historic District.

Archeological Information

All of the fieldwork summarized below has been fully reported by Ann Bauermeister (2010). The following narrative is developed from that report. No new fieldwork was conducted at the site for the current report.

2000 Fieldwork

Jeffrey Richner from the Midwest Archeological Center completed an initial shovel test inventory of the Schmidt property on June 30, 2000. The shovel test inventory encompassed the entire residential portion of the property and covered approximately 1950 sq. m. The investigations were undertaken to identify and evaluate any potential archeological resources, and to provide data to the park in anticipation of future rehabilitation work at the property. Shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals on a north/east-oriented grid and included all of the grounds adjacent to the Schmidt House and associated buildings. A total of 37 shovel tests was excavated. Evaluative testing was then completed from July 5-6, 2000, based on the results from the shovel test inventory.

Single 1-x-2-m test units were excavated in the north and south yards and an additional 1-x-1-m unit was excavated adjacent to the unit located in the north yard.

The soil profile at the Schmidt property was found to be grossly disturbed. One profile in the north yard included a 20 cm-thick layer of dark brown silty clay loam with limestone gravel inclusions, underlain by yellowish brown mottled clay. An example of a south yard profile is a 0-15 cm top layer of modern fill comprised of mottled blue and yellow clays, underlain by another fill layer of brown loam mixed with yellow clay from 15-25 cm, and then solid yellow clay. These profiles were exposed in the 1-x-2-m test units; different profiles showing varying degrees of disturbance were exposed in all of the shovel tests across the property. The profile in the northern section of the property includes a top layer of plow zone that is the disturbed A-horizon, underlain by the yellowish brown B-horizon.

Prehistoric materials were encountered in 35 percent of the shovel tests and in all three of the test units, though all were recovered from disturbed soils in the upper stratum (Bauermeister 2010:Tables 1 and 7). Recovered artifacts included chipped-stone debitage and fire-cracked rock, but no diagnostic or formal stone tools. The artifacts were attributed to previously recorded prehistoric site 33SU121, located on the adjacent Church in the Valley parcel to the east, and at the Krimmer property east of the church (Bauermeister 2010). A small amount of historic material associated with residential twentieth-century activities was also identified and added to the site description for 33SU121 (Bauermeister 2010:Tables 3-6). Like the prehistoric component, all of the historic artifacts were found in secondary depositional context in disturbed soils. As a result of the 2000 investigations, the boundary for 33SU121 was increased to include the Schmidt property, though no resources were encountered at the property that contributed to site significance or National Register of Historic Places eligibility for the larger site 33SU121.

2003 Fieldwork

A supplemental shovel test inventory was undertaken on July 18, 2003 by Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center (2010). This inventory focused on the south yard and was completed in advance of anticipated utility upgrades including sewer and water. Shovel tests were excavated in the upper part of the front yard, adjacent to the house, and also in the lower yard, adjacent to Everett Road. The shovel tests were situated at close intervals (3-5 m) along the west edge of the gravel driveway and along two west- to-east-oriented linear transects positioned across the lower portion of the front yard, for a total of 13 excavated shovel tests. All of the shovel tests in the upper yard revealed grossly disturbed soils with dense, and sometimes compacted, gravel. The shovel tests in the lower yard also revealed very disturbed soils with mottled clay, sand, and gravel. A small amount of modern debris was found in this area, including curved glass, brick, ceramic tile, and concrete. The former route of Everett Road was also encountered toward the southern edge of the yard, just underneath the grass. The rerouting of Everett Road undoubtedly contributed to the disturbance noted in this area. None of the materials recovered in 2003 were considered archeologically significant

since they are mostly modern residential items and road debris. Further, the materials were found in grossly disturbed soils and lacked depositional integrity.

Prehistoric Site Component

A combined 50 shovel tests were excavated at the Schmidt property in 2000 and 2003, and 14 were positive for prehistoric materials. Recovered artifacts included five pieces of chipped-stone debitage and 38 fire-cracked rocks. No temporally diagnostic or formal stone tools were discovered. An additional 14 pieces of debitage and 205 pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from the three formal test units. Most (n = 167) of the fire-cracked rock was recovered from a single 1-x-2-m unit in the north yard, however, no discernable pattern or associated charcoal was identified with the artifacts in this unit. Further, the artifacts were all recovered from disturbed soils and were in mixed context with insignificant modern debris (e.g., 1982 penny, plastic, wire nails). None of the prehistoric artifacts occur in primary depositional context or in association with any features or intact deposits. All of the artifacts were recovered from disturbed A-horizon soils and the prehistoric component lacks depositional integrity and interpretive value.

Historic Site Component

The historic component is comprised of middle-twentieth-century residential debris attributed to activities at the Schmidt property that post date the period of significance for Everett. All of the artifacts occur in soils that have been heavily impacted from ground disturbing activities at the residence, including house, outbuilding, and driveway construction, plowing, utility installations, vehicular traffic, and in the south yard, construction of the original and rerouted Everett Roads. The artifacts were found as an ephemeral scatter in no particular concentration or in association with any intact deposits or features. Types of artifacts in the historic assemblage are: ceramics (redware, stoneware, porcelain and whiteware), ferrous metal, curved glass, flat glass, wire nails, and a glass ink bottle of indeterminate age. Most of the artifacts are highly fragmentary and lack datable characteristics. The few that can be dated are three coins, a 1937 Buffalo nickel, 1939 Mercury dime, and Lincoln penny; and nine whiteware fragments with annular decoration. Annular-decorated whiteware dates to 1790-1930.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbance at the Schmidt property was caused by:

- House construction,
- The gravel driveway along the east edge of the property,
- Gravel driveways north of the house,
- Garage construction,
- Cistern installations,
- Construction of numerous outbuildings,
- Utility installations,

- Cultivation, and
- Construction related to the original Everett Road and the subsequent rerouting of Everett Road in 1929.

Site Significance

Results from the archeological investigations at the Schmidt property verified the presence of prehistoric material that is attributed to site 33SU121 and identified a small amount of historic material from twentieth-century residential activities. Site 33SU121 is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site with components dating from Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric, and to the twentieth century. The site encompasses most of the landform that Schmidt is situated on and includes the adjacent Church in the Valley and Krimmer properties to the east. The prehistoric component of site 33SU121 is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it has the potential to yield additional data about prehistoric activities in the Cuyahoga Valley. The historic component is twentieth-century debris from the Schmidt and Krimmer residences and is not significant. The extensive inventory and evaluative testing conducted at all three properties comprising 33SU121 has shown that data are limited due to the compromised depositional context caused by previous disturbance factors. Portions of the site have been identified where intact deposits remain and have research potential, but none are at the Schmidt property. This parcel has been subjected to previous and rather extensive disturbance related to the residence situated on the upper part of the parcel as well as from the original construction and realignment of Everett Road on the lower elevation. So while archeological resources at Schmidt are considered part of site 33SU121, none of the resources contribute to site significance or eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because they occur within a highly compromised depositional context and retain no research potential.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The proposed sewer line at the Schmidt property would run from the northeast corner of the house, southeast along the driveway, and south where it would connect to a lift station situated in the Everett Road right-of-way. The Schmidt property is included within the site boundary for site 33SU121, though none of the archeological resources at Schmidt is significant because they all derived from disturbed contexts and lack interpretive value or research potential. No significant archeological resources exist within the proposed sewer line route and therefore the installation of the gravity sewer line would have no adverse effect on the qualities for which site 33SU121 would be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33SU424 at the Gifford Property

Description

The Gifford House (Building 1167) was constructed on Government Tract 114-55 on the east side of Riverview Road in 1880 (Winstel 1993a:15-16) (Figures 2, 3 and 31). The structure may have served as a stable and later a dance hall in the 1890s. In the

1970s, it was extensively modified and lost its architectural integrity. Accordingly, the structure is a noncontributing element to the Everett Historic District. Similarly, the modern, one-story detached Gifford Garage (Building 1168) is not significant and is a noncontributing element to the district. The house currently serves as the South District Ranger Station for CUVA. The majority of the grounds is used as parking space with adjoining drives situated north and south of the house. The remainder of the parcel is maintained as a mown turf yard.

Archeological Information

The initial archeological investigation of the small Gifford lot was conducted by Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center in 2003. Close-interval shovel tests were excavated across the entire parcel where excavation was feasible. The large gravel parking lot situated east of the house and the adjoining north and south drives prohibited shovel testing of those areas, therefore the investigations were focused within the yard and alongside the drives. Additional investigations were carried out in the grassy area that is situated between the drives for the Gifford House and the Szalay House to the north. This area was being considered as a potential location to install a lift station for a proposed Everett septic system replacement.

A total of 38 shovel tests was excavated at the property, with 22 situated on the grounds (lawn) adjacent to the house, four placed along the southern drive, and one along the east edge of the parking lot (Figure 31). Eleven shovel tests and one 1-x-1-m test unit were excavated in the area between the Gifford and Szalay driveways. The shovel tests and test unit were numbered in the order in which they were dug and the location of each unit is depicted on the site map (Figure 31). The shovel tests and test unit were not placed on an established grid, but rather were situated across the property at very close intervals (2-5 m) in order to maximize the area subjected to excavations. As a result, 4.7 sq. m of the site area was excavated during the 2003 investigations. The shovel test inventory revealed the presence of an altered and considerably varied soil profile across the property that resulted from multiple historic and/or modern ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, road and house construction episodes, and driveway, parking lot, and utility installations.

The most intact profile was revealed by excavations in the area between the Gifford and Szalay driveways in the shovel tests located furthest from the drive and road right-of-way. Disturbance was evident in this area, but it was not as extensive or nearly as deep as disturbances observed closer to the house and alongside the driveways. The profile here includes an upper 31 cm-thick layer of the brown silt loam A-horizon soil that yielded both historic and prehistoric artifacts, underlain by the sterile B-horizon yellow-brown silty clay. Shovel Test 35 exposed the top of a concentration of fire-cracked rock. A 1-x-1-m test unit (Test Unit 1) was excavated over Shovel Test 35 to further expose the potential feature. Additional debitage was discovered along with a small amount of charcoal and several fragmentary pottery sherds. The feature (Feature 1) resembles the postmolds identified at the adjacent Szalay site, 33SU434, indicating it is likely attributed the same Middle Woodland occupation.

For the remainder of the property, the soil profile consists of an upper layer of disturbed brown silty loam that ranges in depth from 11 cm in the southwest yard to 56 cm in the north yard, and in most areas includes pea gravel and cultural materials. Only three of the shovel tests (9, 21, and 26) were completely devoid of any cultural items. The remainder yielded either artifacts or fill material that included items such as coal and brick fragments, which were noted but not collected. The underlying layer consists of a disturbed matrix of the upper brown loam and mottled clays derived from lower strata, and it also typically contained cultural materials. This layer was as shallow as 30 cm below surface along the north edge of the north drive and as deep as 115 cm in the north yard; on average it was encountered at 66 cm below surface. Coal is also present in this layer along the north and east façades, and a thick layer of coal and slag was encountered from 78 to 100 cm near the house, midway along the north façade. The B horizon yellow-brown silty clay was uncovered in relatively few of the shovel tests, given the nature of the deeply disturbed soils. It was exposed in the area north of the north drive around 30 cm below surface, and in one test along the southern drive at 62 cm below surface. Disturbed soils, evidenced by mottled clays combined with heavy pea gravel, and/or fill material that included coal and cinder, were exposed in the shovel tests located within the road right-of-way. Along the southern edges of both drives the soils are heavily disturbed and gravelly. In the west yard, a possible historic midden was encountered in the area just west of the garage. An artifact-rich layer of dark brown silt loam is buried underneath the loam and mottled clay layer, which is then underlain by reddish-brown silty clay. The historic artifact yield in this area was considerably greater than anywhere else on the grounds. The remainder of the recovered artifacts, including additional historic materials and a small prehistoric component, occurs as a sparse scatter of displaced materials within highly disturbed soils.

Prehistoric Site Component

Eleven of the 38 shovel tests were positive for prehistoric materials (Table 53), including 17 pieces of lithic debitage, four pieces of fire-cracked rock, and two bifaces. All of the artifacts occurred out of context within soils disturbed to varying degrees, and are neither temporally or culturally diagnostic beyond indeterminate prehistoric. Four of the positive tests were located in the west yard and yielded a combined total of seven pieces of chipped-stone debitage, one fire-cracked rock, and one biface. Two pieces of debitage were recovered in the north yard close to the drive. The other six positive shovel tests all occurred along the north side of the Gifford drive, including one within the road right-of-way and two along the edge of the drive where soils are highly disturbed. The shovel tests in this area yielded between one and three artifacts apiece and all but one of the shovel tests contained a single artifact type.

Test Unit 1, located between the Gifford and Szalay driveways, was excavated to investigate Feature 1, which was initially encountered in Shovel Test 35. The 1-x-1-m test unit was positioned so that the shovel test was centered in the southwest quadrant of the unit. The test unit was excavated in 10-cm levels until reaching the base of the shovel test at 60 cm below surface. The interface between the brown loam A horizon and yellow-brown silty clay B horizon was at 30 cm below surface. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were found in mixed context within the upper 30 cm of the unit. Artifacts included nine pieces of debitage, 13 flat glass fragments, 18 curved glass fragments, and 21 pieces of

bone. A distinct circular stain was exposed just to the east of the shovel test at 32 cm below surface. The stain was approximately 30 cm in diameter and yielded several pieces of coal. Slightly deeper, the stain took on an amorphous shape and then disappeared. At 50 cm below surface, two of the fire-cracked rocks from Shovel Test 35 were visible and a small amount of charcoal and darker soils surrounding the rocks was exposed in plan view (Figure 32). Feature 1 was then cross sectioned 20 cm north of the test unit's south wall, to expose it in profile (Figure 33). The circular feature measured 23 cm across, west to east, and tapered slightly toward its base at 80 cm below surface. Contents of the feature were five pieces of fire-cracked rock and four very fragmentary pieces of pottery. The feature is interpreted to be a postmold and is very similar to those identified at the adjacent Middle Woodland site, 33SU434, at the Szalay property. Given the proximity to site 33SU434 and the similarity of Feature 1 to features there, the prehistoric component located in the area between the Gifford and Szalay drives is likely associated with site 33SU434 as well as the larger Everett Knoll Complex, site 33SU14.

Historic Site Component

The historic site component at the Gifford property is comprised of 381 artifacts recovered from the 28 positive shovel tests, and the previously mentioned 43 artifacts (flat glass, curved glass, bone) from Test Unit 1 (Tables 54, 55, 56, and 57). Artifact groups represented in the shovel test assemblage include domestic (n = 255), architectural (n = 92), personal (n = 3), and miscellaneous (n = 31). The majority (67%) of artifacts represent domestic refuse, including 169 whiteware sherds, 59 curved glass fragments, 11 yellowware sherds, three pieces of porcelain, and one animal bone fragment. The domestic artifacts were recovered from 26 of the 28 positive shovel tests and were scattered across the property in no particular concentration.

The exception is Shovel Test 7, located south of the southwest corner of the house and west of the garage, which alone yielded 157 artifacts and represents more than half (n = 136, or 53%) of the domestic assemblage. Whiteware is the most abundant artifact type (n = 128), followed by curved glass (n = 7), and yellowware (n = 1). The same shovel test also contained the most (n = 14, or 15%) architectural artifacts in a single shovel test, including eight corroded nail fragments and six flat glass sherds. Additional artifacts include five unidentified ferrous metal fragments, one eyelet from a modern plastic tarp, and one tobacco-pipe stem. Shovel Test 7 was the only shovel test that contained artifacts from all four historic artifact groups and its contents account for 41% of the entire historic component. Shovel Test 7 may have intersected an historic midden deposit associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the Gifford House. However, the deposit has been impacted from ground disturbance as evidenced by the altered soil profile and mixed contents. Further, no similar type of deposit was encountered in any of the surrounding shovel tests and the excavations across the western yard revealed disturbed soil profiles that varied from unit to unit.

The remainder of the historic component, comprised of 24% architectural, 8% miscellaneous, and just .01% personal artifacts, consists of fragmentary artifacts sparsely scattered across the remainder of the property. All of the artifacts are confined to disturbed soils where depositional context has been substantially compromised and

have little interpretational value. The small area of yard between the southwest corner of the house and the garage retains the best potential for any intact archeological deposits. Additional evaluative testing would be necessary to further investigate the nature of the historic component there and determine site significance and National Register eligibility.

Site Disturbance Factors

There are several disturbances at site 33SU424 that were caused by or include:

- The Riverview Road right-of-way, present about 6.7 meters west of the west façade of the building,
- A storm sewer and other utility lines that flank Riverview Road within the road right-of-way,
- Two large gravel driveways and an extensive gravel parking pad that cover the entire east yard and much of the south and north yards,
- A garage and dog kennel, and
- Flower planters and foundation landscaping.

Site Significance

The site at the Gifford property is multicomponent with artifacts associated with the historic 1880 Gifford House, and a prehistoric feature and associated artifacts attributed to adjacent Middle Woodland site 33SU434. The historic component could potentially provide information on this early historic residence and how activities there fit into the surrounding village setting. However, results from this inventory indicate that the property has been subject to various levels of ground disturbance that have greatly compromised the integrity of the archeological deposits. Disturbance is particularly prevalent in the west yard that is attributed to the construction of Riverview Road. Additional disturbance associated with the house and associated site improvements, including the parking area, driveways, and utility installations, is noted across most of the site. Based on a high artifact yield from a single shovel test located between the southwest corner of the house and the garage, this section of yard has the best potential to contain deposits with some integrity. Additional evaluative testing would be necessary to determine if, in fact, any intact or significant archeological resources are present. Current findings indicate the historic site component lacks the integrity and information potential to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The prehistoric site component includes a very sparse scatter of non-diagnostic chipped-stone artifacts and fire-cracked rock found in disturbed soils on the grounds adjacent to the house, and a concentration of similar artifacts that was identified in the area located between the Gifford driveway and the Szalay driveway to the north. The former is not considered significant because it lacks depositional context and any informational value.

The additional discovery of a postmold feature and related artifacts, including pottery sherds, at the location between the two driveways provides evidence for a Middle Woodland site that is attributed to the Hopewell occupation at site 33SU434 as well as the larger Everett Knoll Complex, site 33SU14. This area has also been impacted from disturbances that include road and driveway construction, and excavation for the well. However, at least some portion of this area retains integrity given the presence of an intact subsurface feature. This section of the prehistoric site component should be considered significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with the highly significant sites 33SU434 and 33SU14 and the potential to yield additional information on Middle Woodland activities in Everett.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The proposed sewer service line would run from a new lift station installed on the opposite (west) side of Riverview Road, east through the north yard, turning 90 degrees to the south and through the parking lot to its intersection with the existing connection along the east façade. The entire route would be confined to areas that contain no intact archeological deposits, as determined based on the results of an intensive archeological shovel test inventory. The proposed sewer project would therefore have no adverse effect upon any significant archeological resources at the Gifford property. The areas where significant archeological resources were identified, north of the northern Gifford driveway, or where additional evaluative testing is recommended, west of the garage, are both outside of the Area of Potential Effect and would be avoided entirely during construction. The project would have no adverse effect on any qualities for which site 33SU424 might be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33SU434 at the Szalay Property

Description

The Helen Szalay House (Building 1723) is located adjacent to Ohio and Erie Canal Lock 27, commonly known as the "Johnnycake Lock," at 4707 Riverview Road on Government Tract 114-56 (Figures 2, 3 , and 34). The house is set back from the road farther than the other buildings along Riverview Road and is clearly associated with the lock. Information about the early history of the structure is very limited. The structure has been added to and greatly modified over time. Large, modern additions are present on the east and west sides of the original house core, and that core has been extensively modified. This loss of integrity caused the house to be listed as "noncontributing" to the Everett Historic District. There are several elements that suggest a very early age for the core of the house. First, the first floor joists in the house core are round logs with the bark remaining on them. That is a very early construction technique. Further, the structure is on an "island" of sorts, in that the lock is on the east and the former canal wasteway, now filled and only partially visible, encircled the structure on the south, west and north sides. The Siliman map of 1916 depicts access to the structure from the west via a small bridge across the wasteway. While it is likely the structure was built after the lock (circa 1825), it is conceivable that it is contemporaneous with, or even predates the lock. The precise positioning of locks was somewhat flexible, within certain hydraulic parameters, and it is known that some locks were placed where developments already

existed. Regardless of its precise age, the Szalay House is an early structure that dates to at least 1838 (Winstel 1993a:12). The structure was probably a commercial property in its early years through at least 1910 when it was known as the Everett Store Co.

A detached, modern, aluminum-sided two-story garage (Building 1724), a noncontributing element to the Everett Historic District, is also present.

The property is managed as a maintained turf yard with only a few mature trees, including a Red Maple, present in the large front (west) yard.

Archeological Information

Archeological work at the Szalay property was initiated as part of an ongoing historic structure restoration program in Everett. The primary purpose of the project was to inventory and evaluate the front yard of the Szalay House relative to the possible installation of a septic leach field to serve both the Szalay and Gifford properties. While most fieldwork was concentrated there, shovel testing and test excavations also occurred across the rest of the small parcel. Prior to 1997, no archaeological work had been conducted on the Szalay site grounds, though the site does lie within the broader area that Brose (1974) recorded as 33SU14. However, it should be clearly understood that the boundary for the Everett Knoll Site (33SU14) listing was very arbitrary in its construct and merely formed a "connect-the-dots" box around and near three highly disparate locations where Brose had found Middle Woodland deposits in Everett. Only a small portion of the area within the listing's boundary had been archeologically inventoried when the nomination was developed, and at the time of the nomination, nearly all of that area was devoid of known archeological resources. Brose's work consisted of test excavations at a few select locations, rather than inventory efforts. So, while the archeological deposit at the Helen Szalay House happens to occur within the National Register boundary for Everett Knoll, it was not known to exist when the boundary was drawn.

1997 Fieldwork

The 1997 field season was conducted over a period of 12 days in June and July. The field crew consisted of four Midwest Archeological Center archeological technicians and a volunteer under the direction of MWAC archeologist Jeffrey Richner. The initial survey consisted of close-interval shovel testing of the grounds surrounding the Szalay House. Following placement of an arbitrary datum of 10N/10E at the southwest corner of the property, a grid line paralleling Riverview Road was laid using standard surveying techniques (transit, non-metallic cloth tapes). All subsequent excavation units therefore fall within the northeast quadrant of the grid. The 10 meter east line coincides very closely with the east right-of-way for Riverview Road. The circa 16-foot-wide strip of turf grass and gravel west from the 10 meter east line is entirely within the road right-of-way and is grossly disturbed. Shovel tests were then dug across the grounds of the property following a 5-m grid. A total of 67 shovel tests was dug. Of primary interest was the finding of several fragments of Flint Ridge flint bladelets in the area of the yard towards Riverview Road and a single piece of cord-marked pottery that, like the bladelet fragments, was consistent with a Middle Woodland Period association.

Subsequently, a total of fourteen 1-x-1-m test units was dug. Eight of the test units were placed in close proximity of the house where shovel testing had indicated a thin historic midden deposit associated with the historic core of the house (Figure 34). The other six test units were randomly placed across the front (west) yard. A 1- x-10-m backhoe trench was also dug and its profile confirmed the location of the canal wasteway in the west yard. While no cultural features and only an ephemeral lithic scatter were found in the yard, the occurrence of Flint Ridge flint bladelets (a highly diagnostic Hopewell artifact type), and a few pottery sherds suggested that further investigation of the site was warranted before any archeological recommendations were made relative to restoration or rehabilitation and future management of the property.

1998 Fieldwork

During the fall of 1997 and the spring of 1998, correspondence between CUVA park staff and MWAC Archeologist Jeffrey Richner indicated that the planned leach field project was to continue. As a result, a second season of fieldwork was proposed to further evaluate the Szalay Site. The 1998 fieldwork took place between June 22 and July 9. The field crew, under the direction of Jeffrey Richner, consisted of five MWAC archeological technicians supplemented by a group of eight volunteers. Excavations were initially randomly placed within the marked bounds of the proposed leach field. Several days into the project, a test unit in the proposed western septic field branch located a cultural feature indicative of a postmold. Subsequent excavations in the immediate area of the feature resulted in the placement of 19 contiguous 1-x-1-m test units uncovering a total of 20 prehistoric features. Meanwhile, six randomly placed shovel test probes were dug in the proposed "middle" branch of the septic field. The final shovel test located a dense concentration of charcoal approximately 40 cm below present surface. Subsequent placement of a 1-x-1-m test unit over the shovel test probe revealed an earth oven (Feature 5). An additional test unit was dug immediately north in order to assess the size of the feature. In total, the 1998 excavations revealed 21 prehistoric features, two small fragments of mica, 39 bladelets, 488 debitage, and 298 pottery sherds. Historic artifacts were also recovered but were confined to the upper 25 cm of the site deposit in a mixed zone that overlies all of the site's prehistoric features. No historic artifacts penetrated the prehistoric features. Due to the rare occurrence of intact Middle Woodland sites within the park, a recommendation of avoidance and *in situ* preservation was provided to park management (Richner 1998). Park management selected that option and the proposed leach field was not constructed.

1999 Fieldwork

Installation of new waterlines took place within Everett between June 22 and 23. The route of the waterline installation for the Szalay site avoided the flat yard where the Middle Woodland site had been recorded. The route was placed north of the site boundary through a small dip in the terrain (possibly an abandoned runoff stream). Monitoring of the installation and selective screening of the topsoil did not reveal any hint of the archeological site extending into this area. This factor is a very important consideration for planning the connection of the proposed Everett sewer to the Szalay House and as will be shown later, would, like the water line, allow the sewer project to be undertaken while avoiding any adverse impact to the site.

In an attempt to better ascertain the possibility of additional cultural features being present on the Szalay grounds, on June 29 and July 11, 1999, a magnetic gradient survey covering 120m^2 was conducted (Volf 2000). Following initial data analysis, a single anomaly (other than the previously recorded Feature 5 earth oven) was identified and tested by two MWAC archeological technicians and two volunteers. A single 1-x-1-m test unit was placed at 22-23N/13.8-14.8E to assess the anomaly. At a depth of 30 cm below surface it was evident that the anomaly represented a cultural feature (Feature 22). The presence of a bladelet in the feature fill suggested a Middle Woodland temporal placement of the feature. Only part of the feature was excavated, with the remainder left intact. The magnetic signature indicates that the feature is about two meters in diameter. Formal laboratory analysis of the magnetic data indicates that there is little likelihood of additional roasting ovens or large refuse filled pits in other areas of the site (Volf 2000).

2005 Fieldwork

In an effort to better understand the historic component of the site, Ann Bauermeister directed a brief test excavation project at the site in 2005. This was in response to plans under consideration for repairing portions of the foundation and the possible removal of a modern addition. Neither of those actions has been undertaken to date and there is no specific schedule for those tasks. Archeological fieldwork consisted of excavation of six 1-x-1-m units near the north and east sides of the house (Figure 34).

Cultural Features

Twenty-three prehistoric cultural features were recorded during archeological inventory and testing at the Szalay Site in 1998 and 1999 (Table 58) (Richner and Volf 2000). While only 22 feature numbers were assigned, one feature (17) was divided into 17a and 17b and should be considered to be two adjacent features (Figure 35). Feature types were defined based upon their morphological attributes and presumed functional uses. Four features types were identified: postmold (n = 18), shallow basin (n = 3), earth oven (n = 1), and refuse pit (n = 1). Typically, the features were initially encountered at a depth of 25 to 30 cm below present ground surface and extended to varying depths into the B horizon of the soil profile. A few were not identified until slightly deeper below surface due to subtle differences in depth of the upper portion of the B horizon across the site. Each of the features appears to have been constructed from the uppermost portion of the B horizon and/or the base of the A horizon of the original soil profile after it had been truncated by the purposeful removal of the organic-rich A horizon. They were then dug to various depths within the yellowish-brown silt loam of the B horizon, and in several cases subsequently deliberately filled with soil and occupation debris and capped with rounded sandstone rocks or fire-cracked rocks after use. This careful filling and capping after use is characteristic of many of the postmolds and shallow basins.

After a feature was identified, it was drawn in plan view after minimal cleaning with trowels and brushes (Figures 36 through 68). Brushes were used only on rocks or other artifacts. Each feature was then cross-sectioned by bisecting the plan view outline. After half of the feature was removed, a profile was drawn. Most of the feature fill was bagged for flotation processing. With the exception of the refuse pit (Feature 22), the features were all recorded within 1998 excavation units.

Postmolds (n = 18), Features 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21. The postmold features are all similar in shape and size. The features appear to have a nearly vertical orientation. Most were identified at a depth of 25-30 cm below surface through the presence of a very distinct concentration of fire-cracked igneous or unmodified sandstone rocks. The rocks were positioned in a manner to fully or partially cover the underlying postmold. These rocks were not scattered widely beyond the limit of the postmold and are typically confined in plan to the diameter of the feature or a short distance beyond the feature. The postmolds are generally circular in plan view with a range in diameter of 14-23 cm, averaging 17.6 cm in diameter. Postmold depth ranged from 54 to 80 cm below surface, with most extending to about 70 cm below the modern ground surface. They typically had relatively flat/gently rounded bottoms. Feature fill consists of a dark brown loam that contrasts sharply with the yellowish-brown silt loam of the surrounding B horizon. The features were in essentially pristine, undisturbed condition. Minimal disturbance to a few of the postmold features from insect tunneling was the only post-depositional impact noted.

Artifact content within the postmold feature fill was highly variable, ranging from no artifacts (Feature 3) to considerable numbers of certain artifact classes (Table 58). Pottery sherds (n = 151) and fire-cracked rock were the most common artifact types found within the postmolds. Four pieces of lithic debitage (Features 8 and 17a), small pieces of charred wood (Features 6, 7, 8, 14, 17a, 17b, and 18), calcined fauna (Features 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, and 18) and mica flecks (Feature 14) were also recovered from the excavation of the features (Table 58). A single bladelet was recovered from Feature 12.

Three postmolds contained numerous pottery sherds, occasionally placed atop fire-cracked rock. A “stack” of multiple, horizontally oriented sherds occurred in Feature 13. This pattern, in combination with the capping of several of the features with rock, clearly indicates that the features were not merely abandoned with the wooden posts in place, but were instead carefully managed as part of site abandonment or renewal practices. The posts were removed and the remaining voids into the B horizon were purposefully filled with soil and artifactual debris from the immediate vicinity. This may have been facilitated by sweeping or other cleaning of the floor of the structure that is represented by the posts. In some cases the filling of the holes involved relatively careful stacking of broken pottery vessels and/or fire-cracked rocks. The process was often completed by partially sealing or masking the now-filled hole with rounded, apparently unmodified sandstone rocks or fire-cracked igneous rocks.

Due to the limited area of excavation, the complete pattern of the structure(s) represented by the postmolds is not known. There are at least three north-south trending “lines” of postmolds. Features 4, 6, 7, 12, and 17 form the westernmost row; Features 14, 15, 18, 19, and 21 the “central” row, and Features 11, 16, and 20 the easternmost row (Figure 35). That row probably extends further to the south, but was barely clipped in our excavation coverage. It is uncertain if all of these features are from the same wall, but the posts are very regularly spaced. All three rows of posts were in a single, roughly north/south (19 degree) orientation. Since the posts extend over at least 7 meters, the pattern suggests that the structure they supported was relatively large. The rows consist of three staggered lines of posts (Figure 35). Measurements made between the midpoints of the features in each row, as determined in conjunction with feature profiles, indicates

careful and consistent spacing of most of the posts. The southernmost features all display regular patterning in their spatial distribution. The distance between Features 4, 7, 12, and 6 varies only by .06 m, with on-center spacing from 0.97 m to 1.03 m. The spacing between the centers of Features 21, 14, 19, and 15 varies only by 2 cm with those features 0.89 m to 0.91 m apart. Features 20, 16, and 11 are spaced 0.90 to 0.95 m apart for a range of only 5 cm. The maximum variance in spacing of all of these 11 postmold features is only 13 cm. This regularity in spacing indicates careful planning of post placement.

Postmold Features 17a, 17b, and 8 appear to represent a different wall (perhaps a north wall) of the structure, but that identification is at best speculative. Given the similar points of origin of the features relative to depth below surface, their comparable size, and treatment at abandonment, the features are probably contemporaneous, resulting from a single construction event and representing elements of a single structure.

A brief description of each of the postmold features follows.

Feature 1 consists of two adjacent postmolds with sandstone rocks partially covering them (Figure 36). The feature contained only three fire-cracked rocks.

Feature 3 appears to be an "outlier" relative to the patterning of posts described above (Figure 35). It was not recognized until excavation had proceeded relatively deeply, unlike all of the other postmold features that were typically first exposed from about 25 to 35 cm below surface. It is not known if it was covered with sandstone rocks, although the excavators made no mention of such an accumulation in their notes. No artifacts were found within the small amount of feature fill that was separately excavated.

Feature 4, the southernmost feature in the western row (Figure 35), was partially covered by rocks. C14 sample 2 (Beta 122445) was taken from the fill of this feature. It yielded a date in radiocarbon years of 1740+/-60 B.P. This feature had straight, parallel walls, and was very regular in shape. Pottery sherds (n = 45), fire-cracked rock, and charcoal were present within the fill (Figures 38 and 39).

Feature 6 was toward or at the north end of westernmost row (Figure 35). C14 sample 1 (Beta 122443) was recovered from this feature and provided a date in radiocarbon years of 1800 +/- 60 B.P. Calcined bone, pottery (n = 38) and fire-cracked rock were present. Several of the sherds were oriented vertically within the fill. This feature had nearly perfectly parallel walls and was more narrow and regular in form than any of the other postmold features excavated at the Szalay Site. It is very similar in shape to Feature 4 (Figures 42 and 43).

Feature 7 was in the westernmost row of posts (Figure 35). Several rocks were present at its surface, but they did not completely mask the feature (Figures 44 and 45). Several large pieces of fire-cracked rock and two pottery sherds were recovered from the feature's fill.

Feature 8, mostly rock covered, may be an element of a possible north "wall" of the structure (Figure 35). This feature was less regular in profile than the other

postmolds, and was both capped and filled with numerous rocks (Figures 46 sand 47). It contained five pottery sherds and 20 fire-cracked rocks.

Feature 11 was in the eastern row of posts and was partially exposed in profile at the east edge of the 1998 excavation area (Figure 35). There was a distinct pile of fire-cracked rocks at the top of this feature. Most of those were removed before the plan view depicted in Figure 50 was drawn. The feature had a rounded bottom and relatively straight walls (Figure 51). It contained only one pottery sherd along with fire-cracked rocks.

Feature 12 was in the westernmost row of posts (Figure 35). It contained a hammerstone and numerous sandstone rocks at its surface. The feature's walls were slightly flaring, with a relatively flat bottom (Figures 48 and 52). It contained five pottery sherds in addition to fire-cracked rocks and faunal remains.

Feature 13 was not clearly associated with any row of posts (Figure 35). Perhaps it served as a central support post of some kind. A large rock was present at its surface. The plan view of this feature was made after at least one large rock had been removed from its surface. The top of the feature fill was nearly obscured by the presence of rocks. The feature was filled with numerous rocks and 40 pottery sherds, many of which occurred horizontally stacked in the upper third of the feature fill (Figures 53 and 54). A C14 sample from the feature provided a date of 1810 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta 122444).

Feature 14 was part of the central row of posts (Figure 35). A large, flat sandstone rock was found at its surface along with other rocks that largely masked the fill of the post pit. The feature had a rounded bottom with gently flaring side walls (Figures 55 and 56). Charcoal and fire-cracked rocks were present in small quantities within the feature.

Feature 15, in the central row of posts (Figure 35), had a single rock at its surface (Figure 57). This feature had roughly parallel sides and a flattened base (Figure 58). It contained seven fire-cracked rocks and small amounts of fauna.

Feature 16, in the eastern row of posts (Figure 35), was partially covered with rocks. It was exposed in profile at the eastern edge of the excavation block. The top of this feature was almost completely capped with rocks (Figures 59 and 60). Pottery sherds were present in the feature fill. Like most of the postmolds, this feature had straight walls and a rounded base. One portion of its profile has been compromised to some degree by the activities of burrowing insects, probably cicadas.

Feature 17a and 17b consists of two very closely spaced, but distinct, features, with 17b representing a distinct post (Figures 35, 61, and 62). Feature 17a may also be a postmold. Many rocks were encountered above and around this feature. The feature might represent a component of a north wall of the structure. Feature 17a was almost completely filled with rocks, while 17b had numerous rocks over and around its surface, but few within its fill. Feature 17a, unlike most of the other features, had an orientation leaning to the east of perpendicular to the ground surface about 10 degrees. Feature 17b was more nearly vertical, with slightly expanding walls (Figure 62). It had a very distinct,

flat bottom. Each feature contained three pottery sherds and numerous fire-cracked rocks.

Feature 18 was the northernmost feature in the central row of posts (Figure 35). Rocks partially masked the surface of its pit fill (Figure 61). Thirteen fire-cracked rocks, including several rather large rocks, were present in the feature fill and on top of the feature. Nine pottery sherds, including at least one specimen oriented on edge, were recovered from the feature. The feature had an extremely regular form, with parallel walls and a gently rounded base (Figure 63).

Feature 19, in the central row of posts (Figure 35), had a single, large sandstone rock at its surface (Figure 64). This feature, like most of the postmolds, had generally parallel sides that slightly flared near the top of the feature and a flattened base (Figure 65). It contained only sandstone and fire-cracked rock in its fill.

Feature 20, barely exposed in profile at eastern edge of the 1998 excavation block (Figure 35), had many rocks masking the top of the feature (Figure 64). This feature had gently rounded sides and a flat bottom (Figure 66). It contained relatively large numbers of fire-cracked and sandstone rocks but no other artifacts.

Feature 21 was exposed in profile at the south end of the excavation block, in the central row of posts (Figure 35). A large rock occurred at its surface.

Earth Oven (n = 1), Feature 5. This feature was discovered while excavating a shovel test (Shovel Test 1998-3, 40N/29E) within the proposed footprint of Septic Field 2. The shovel test was excavated to a depth of 38 cm below surface where a dense layer of charcoal and burnt soil was visible in the north wall of the shovel test. Subsequently, a 1-x-1-m test unit (39.5-40.5N/28.5-29.5E) was excavated to examine the feature represented by the charcoal and burnt soil. The excavation unit confirmed the presence of an earth oven feature and the test unit was expanded to the north with a second test unit (40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E). The contiguous test units cross-sectioned the feature and the eastern half of the earth oven was excavated. The western half was left intact and remains undisturbed.

The feature is a 1-m-wide, circular pit feature with a flat bottom and straight walls (Figures 40 and 41). It is filled with distinct layers of mottled soil, fire-cracked rock, and charcoal. The feature extends from 33 cm to 72 cm below surface. A continuous, thin band of orange-red oxidized soil marks the lower boundary of the feature.

The profile of the feature was excavated through a mottled dark brown/strong brown clayey loam/silty clay (Munsel color 10YR3/3, 7.5YR 4/6) into a yellowish-brown sandy loam (Munsel color 7.5YR 4/6). Within the feature fill is a dense layer of fire-cracked granitic rocks ranging in size from 10 cm to 24 cm. The rock lies atop a 6-10 cm thick layer of charcoal from which three samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating (Beta-122446 1700 +/-60 B.P., Beta-122447 1660 +/- 60 B.P., and Beta-122448 1680 +/- 60 B.P.). These are very consistent dates, especially considering they are derived from large pieces of charcoal that could be expected to span a relatively large number of years in

terms of annual tree growth rings. The volume of charcoal is considerable, and consists of numerous large pieces, some of which remain in the form of branches or large chunks of wood. Large amounts were collected and are currently being maintained for potential future macro-botanical and C14 analyses. Little or no ash was observed in the feature matrix. Integrity of the feature, like all of those described here, is very high with no obvious evidence of disturbance.

Artifacts recovered from the excavation of the feature were limited to pottery (n = 6), lithic debitage (n = 9), and a single fleck of mica. These items were in the feature fill above the fire-cracked rock zone. No artifacts occurred below the rock layer. The artifacts are probably unrelated to the function of the feature and appear to occur as accidental inclusions in the fill.

It is apparent that the feature was built, used, abandoned, refilled and preserved in its still-functional condition despite the extensive historic activities, including excavation of a canal lock wasteway, that later (1825-1826) occurred in very close proximity. The following sequence is indicated by the feature's form and profile. After a flat-bottomed pit was dug into the soil's B horizon, a fire was built at the base of the pit using branches and other relatively large pieces of wood. After the wood was partially consumed by fire, but still in the form of large pieces of charcoal, previously fire-cracked rocks were placed directly on top of the hot coals. That the rocks are recycled is indicated by the fact that none refitted with adjacent specimens when in situ in the feature. We assume the feature was then filled with the food to be cooked, and then probably capped with vegetation and then soil to serve as an earth roasting oven. The fire died long before the charcoal burned all the way to ashes. Although speculative, we suspect that the feature was used to roast plant tubers. Such tuber roasting functions are well known in the Plateau area where Camus roasting was a very important seasonal subsistence activity. However, roasting of meat, protected by layers of vegetation placed before the soil was added, is an equally plausible function for the feature.

Other than the presence of recycled fire-cracked rock, there is no obvious evidence for reuse of the earth oven. The walls of the feature are discrete and show no evidence of disturbance from re-excavating the feature to remove the exhausted charcoal. There is a complete lack of ash, charcoal, or oxidized soil outside their primary context within the feature and the charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, and burned earth lens all occur in single, discrete layers. While it is not possible to convincingly determine how many times the earth oven was used prior to being abandoned, it appears to have been used only a few times, or perhaps only once.

Essentially identical features have been recorded at four other sites (33CU493, 33SU431, 33SU432, and 33SU440) within Cuyahoga Valley National Park. They range in age from Middle Woodland to the historic era (Finney 2002).

Refuse Pit (n = 1), Feature 22. This feature was discovered following analysis of the 1999 magnetic gradient survey and sampled with a 1-x-1-m test unit (22-23N/13.8-14.8E) over the southeast quarter of the magnetic anomaly. The full extent of the feature is not known, however, the magnetic anomaly suggests a diameter of approximately 2 m.

The feature is flat bottomed with vertical walls. It extends from 25 cm to 45 cm below surface (Figures 67 and 68).

In contrast to the earth oven and most of the other site features, the feature fill contained a considerable and relatively diverse artifact assemblage. The excavated portion of the feature yielded nearly 1 kg (999.1 g) of pottery representing a minimum of two individual ceramic vessels. Like all of the pottery recovered from the site, the sherds are cord marked and undecorated. Two large pitted stones with numerous well-defined pits averaging 27 mm wide and 17 mm deep and found on multiple facets of the stones were located within the feature. A similar, but smaller, pitted stone with a single hemispherical pit was also recovered. The two large pitted stones, along with associated soil, were bagged immediately upon removal from the feature for pending pollen wash analysis. The feature fill also contained a quantity of calcined bone, charred nutshells, and a fragment from a burned mud dauber wasp nest. One burned nutshell fragment was submitted for radiometric assay and yielded an uncorrected radiocarbon age of 1600 +/- 40 B.P. (Beta-147367). This should be considered to be a very accurate date for the feature, since the nut hull reflects a single year of growth as opposed to the charcoal dated from Features 4, 5, 6, and 13 that could be expected to reflect many years of tree ring growth in each sample, despite the fact that we attempted to select outer rings for dating wherever possible. Small, irregularly shaped pieces of burned clay were found throughout the feature. These were oxidized to a reddish or orange color.

Basins (n = 3), Features 2, 9, and 10. These features consist of circular to oval basins with sloping sides and rounded bases (Figures 35, 37, 48 and 49). The features all originated at the base of the A horizon and extended only slightly into the lower B soil horizon. The features are generally wider than they are deep. Maximum diameter of the basins ranged from 20 cm to 34 cm. Depths ranged from 10-22 cm into the soil's B horizon.

Artifact content within the basin features was generally lacking with the exception of sandstone rock (n = 38). In a situation matching the deeper, narrower postmolds, the sandstone rocks were found at the top of the features and appear to have served as purposefully placed caps that mask the underlying features. Pottery and lithic debitage was very scant (n = 2, n = 2, respectively) within the features (Table 58). Other than their slightly wider and considerably shallower form, these features are comparable to the postmold features in character and content.

Excavation Summary and Site Stratigraphy

As a result of four fieldwork efforts (1997, 1998, 1999, and 2005) at the site, about 68.4 sq. m were excavated in 77 shovel tests and 45 formal test excavation units. This is by far the most intensive sampling carried out to date at any site in Everett and that sampling level reflects both the complexity and significance of the site.

Although the site is relatively small, it exhibits considerable variability. Most of the front or west yard, especially the portion west of the now-filled curving canal wasteway, maintains the greatest depositional integrity and contains all of the prehistoric features recorded at the site to date. There, many of the features are associated with a

former Middle Woodland Hopewell structure of undetermined size and form (Figure 35). As indicated by the stratigraphic profile in the area of the structure, and by specific characteristics of the features, considerable planning and work went into the construction and eventual demolition of the structure. First, all of the A horizon of the Wheeling silt loam profile was removed, leaving a clean surface near the top of the olive-brown B horizon of the original soil profile. Such "intaglio" construction methods are well known for Hopewell earthworks and mounds. The various postmolds and basins were then excavated to various depths (see above) into the B horizon and the structure was completed. After an undetermined period of use, which appears to have been relatively brief, the posts were removed and the resulting post holes carefully filled with soil. The content of some of the filled postmolds strongly suggests that the floor of the former structure was cleaned or swept, with artifacts and soil placed to fill the holes. In some cases, such as postmold Feature 13, artifacts such as broken pottery vessels were rather carefully stacked into the holes. Only in a few very limited areas were any artifacts found on the former structure's floor, and those consisted largely of a few pottery sherds that occurred in several units (Table 59), but were most numerous in adjacent Units 29-30N/15-16E, 30-31N/15-16E, 30-31N/16-17E, and 31-32N/16-17E.

After the numerous postmolds and basins were filled, they were then covered with small clusters of rocks. Although fire-cracked rocks were used over some features, smooth unmodified sandstone rocks, possibly derived from river or creek gravel deposits, were also used. The covering of the features was careful and intentional. The rocks covered only the former penetrations into the B horizon and did not extend beyond the limits of the individual features. This pattern was so pervasive and obvious, that we knew we had located a postmold or basin feature whenever we exposed a small, round cluster of fire-cracked or smooth sandstone rocks. As part of what appears to be a systematic cleaning of the structure's floor and dismantling of its wooden superstructure, a pit (Feature 22) was dug and relatively large amounts of artifacts were discarded within it. These include two very large pitted stones, calcined faunal elements, burned clay, numerous pottery sherds, and other artifacts. An unusual inclusion was a burned piece from a mud-dauber wasp brood chamber. Feature 22 seems to be yet another example of the occupants' desire to clean and carefully manage the area of the site at the former structure. The site preparation and abandonment activities in the area of the former structure seem to be highly formalized and rigorously conducted. A clean brown soil surface was created by truncating the natural soil profile and then built upon with what appears to have been a large structure. Posts were very carefully and regularly spaced along the one wall that has been exposed to date. After the structure had served its purpose, the posts were removed and the ground surface was again cleaned with nearly all artifacts placed into a large pit and several now-empty post holes. Then all penetrations into the earth were filled and, in the case of the basins and post holes, carefully capped with rocks.

The stratigraphic profile in this area of the site typically consists of an upper deposit that is a mixed fill zone that is roughly similar to the original A horizon, but that also includes coal and a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Depth is somewhat variable, ranging from 25-36 cm, with an average of about 30 cm thickness. Under that zone that is separated and distinguished from the underlying stratum by a sharply demarcated line, is the truncated B horizon of the original Wheeling silt loam.

This pattern is typical of the entire area, along with the obvious penetration of the 22 features into the B horizon to varying depths. During site abandonment, they were filled with redeposited A and B horizon soil and artifacts.

The canal wasteway cuts across the site and has its own clear stratigraphic profile as indicated by a 10-m long backhoe trench (Figure 69). The wasteway was cut well into the soil profile and exhibits accidental and purposeful fill zones. The lowest levels of the original wasteway exhibit sandy alluvial fill that contains a few artifacts. That material accumulated when the wasteway was in use. Much later, probably in the early 1950s, the wasteway was purposefully filled with soil and rock debris from an undetermined off-site source. Prior to that time, local residents indicated that the wasteway remained open and was flanked by large American Elm trees (John Szalay, personal communication, June 23, 1998). Mr. Szalay indicted that this work was done by workmen from Summit County, who cut down the trees and filled the wasteway due to concerns about water flowing into the canal through the wasteway. The fill in the wasteway includes large sandstone rocks and other materials. Any prehistoric deposits that may have occurred in the wasteway route would have been displaced by the original construction circa 1825-1826.

East from the wasteway, the site has suffered from various disturbance factors relating to canal lock and Szalay House construction, modification and maintenance. Stratigraphic profiles near the house are variable, but most consist of a mixed/disturbed A horizon and historic fill/midden zone overlying the undisturbed soil B horizon. Neither historic nor prehistoric artifacts appear to penetrate the B horizon in this area. Many disturbances are present, but there is a relatively dense scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the area, especially along the south house façade. On the north, very shallow soil occurs, and context is poor due to many previous disturbances.

The zone east from the house to the lock is the most complex area of the site in terms of stratigraphic profiles. No two units in that area exhibited precisely identical profiles, and all exhibited a complex series of fill zones. One test unit profile is illustrated (Figure 70) to represent the typical stratigraphic sequence, which consists of a series of fills of late historic and modern age that overly the disturbed original grade. This zone was subject to extensive disturbances when the lock was constructed, but original grade is at least partially preserved in portions of the area.

Prehistoric Artifacts

The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the four field efforts at the Szalay Site are summarized in Table 59. As would be expected for a site that was sampled intensively, more artifacts were recovered from this site than any other considered in this report. Debitage (n = 1341), fire-cracked rock (n = 1277 not including Feature 5), pottery (n = 505), bladelet fragments (n = 51) and two complete bladelets, bifaces and projectile points (n = 18), and small numbers of other items including pitted stones, flecks of mica, and calcined faunal remains were recovered.

Bladelets. The formal stone tool assemblage is dominated by bladelet fragments. Unlike pottery, which was recovered primarily from feature contexts, the bladelet

fragments mainly derive from the mixed fill that overlies the site's features. Two complete and one broken, but mended, bladelets were recovered. The remainder are all fragments (Figure 71). All of the bladelets appear to have been made from Flint Ridge flint, although five examples are badly burned, making raw material identification problematic for those specimens. The highly lustrous and "waxy" surfaces and range of attractive colors of the specimens suggest that the cores from which they derived were carefully heat treated. No bladelet cores or core platform trimming elements were recovered, indicating that the bladelets were manufactured off site. Their fragmentary condition and macroscopic evidence of edge damage on 77% of the specimens suggests they were used for various purposes on site. They average 9.77 mm wide (standard deviation = 2.17), and are therefore slightly smaller than similar bladelets from the Liberty Works, which average about 11.55 mm (standard deviation = 3.34 mm) (Greber et al. 1981), although the size ranges overlap when the standard deviations of the means are considered.

Projectile Points. Most of the projectile points from the site are fragmentary, but it is possible to place most of them in broad cultural/temporal associations. Three point bases are consistent with the Snyders type, a type artifact for the Middle Woodland period. A Lowe Flared Base point is also a Middle Woodland type (Justice 1987:201-204, 208-214) (Figure 71). Only one of these points was recovered from a feature context (Feature 22). The remainder is from the mixed zone overlying the site's features. All four are made on Flint Ridge flint. An Adena point, made on Upper Mercer chert, was recovered from a shallow context adjacent to the cluster of Middle Woodland features. This point might date to the Early Woodland or Middle Woodland periods. Three small triangular arrow points were recovered from shallow, mixed historic and prehistoric contexts. All are probably of Late Prehistoric association.

Pitted Stones. One artifact type was recovered only from Feature 22, a refuse pit. Three pitted stones, two of which are very large, were recovered from that feature. They have been sealed for possible pollen studies since they were initially discovered and therefore have not been carefully analyzed to date. However, they contain multiple pits on multiple facets averaging 27 mm wide and 17 mm deep. A much smaller "hand stone" sized pitted stone with a single hemispherical pit was also recovered.

Debitage. It is difficult to place the debitage from the site in temporal perspective. Very few pieces of debitage were collected from the site's numerous Middle Woodland features, and there is ample evidence that the site has multiple prehistoric components. In considering only those items from the west yard, west of the former wasteway location, many if not most of the debitage are of probable Middle Woodland association, although Early Woodland and Late Woodland (or Late Prehistoric) projectile points were recovered in that area as well. A total of 626 pieces of debitage were recovered from the west yard (Volf 2000). Of those, 22 are of glacial chert, six are quartz, 343 are Upper Mercer, 158 are Flint Ridge, three are Columbus/Delaware, four are Harrison County, and 90 are of undetermined source. The glacial chert, quartz, and Upper Mercer examples can be considered to be local resources, although only the glacial chert would have been available in very close proximity to the site. The Flint Ridge, Delaware, and Harrison County examples are exotic to the Cuyahoga Valley. The relatively large number of Flint Ridge specimens is consistent with the site's bladelet assemblage, all identified specimens of which are made of that raw material. It is likely that the Flint

Ridge, Delaware, and Harrison County examples, along with many of the Upper Mercer specimens, are associated with the site's Middle Woodland component. However, those associations are tentative, since most of the items were collected from mixed contexts, where various prehistoric and historic items occur in a homogenized soil zone about 25-30+ cm thick.

Fauna. Unlike the debitage, little of which can be confidently associated with the site's Middle Woodland Hopewell component, all of the fauna reported in this section derives from firm Middle Woodland association, with the great majority from feature contexts. With few notable exceptions, such as the Everett Knoll Site (33SU14), faunal remains are absent from the numerous prehistoric contexts examined to date in Everett. Site 33SU434 is another exception, although fauna was found there only in very small size and in extremely fragmentary condition. Most of the assemblage consists of small, calcined fragments recovered from a few of the site's features via flotation sampling (Mather 2001:1). Although 3,515 fragments were counted, these amount to only 238.42 grams and 98% of the fragments could not be identified (Mather 2001:4). The remaining 2% were identified to the classes of Mammal, Reptile, and Bird. Over 99% of the assemblage is calcined and the entire collection is highly fragmented. Undifferentiated mammals are the most numerous identified group, but deer, some other hoofed mammal, the dog family, rodent, bird, and turtle were also identified.

Calcined fauna was collected from non-feature and feature contexts, with all but 28 of the site's specimens derived from Features 6, 12, 13, 18, and 22 (Mather 2001:8). Only 28 fragments were recovered from non-feature contexts, while 2,763 fragments were recovered from Feature 22. Since a large portion of that feature remains intact, numerous other elements are certainly still preserved there. While the data on fauna from the site are limited, deer, red fox or dog, turtle, bird, and a large Artiodactyl (probably elk, moose, or bison) have been identified. Given the recovery of all of these identified specimens from feature contexts, there can be no doubt that they are all of Middle Woodland Hopewell association.

Pottery. Middle Woodland Hopewell pottery is present in relatively large numbers at the Szalay Site (Volf 2000). A total of 505 sherds was recovered from numerous contexts, with the great majority deriving from site features (Tables 58 and 59). Pottery was sparse in the fill zone overlying the truncated structure floor and across the reminder of the site. As can be seen from Table 59, most of the sherds were recovered from feature contexts. Seven sherds were recovered from only three of the numerous shovel tests excavated at the site in 1997. A total of 178 of the sherds derived from general excavation contexts, of which several are from a shallow cultural deposit at or just above the horizon where all of the Middle Woodland features originate. This may represent a living or work surface within of the former structure. The remainder (n = 327) are all from feature contexts, with the largest number (n = 162) from Feature 22, a feature interpreted to be a refuse pit.

Of the 505 sherds, 399 had complete inner and outer surfaces, with the remainder missing one or both surfaces. All of the sherds are grit tempered with what appears to be crushed granite. Although the temper has not been analyzed in detail, there is an interesting constituent of a black material, reported by Volf (2000) to be mica, in

28 sherds. No decorated sherds were recovered. Surface treatments are limited and consistent. Most of the sherds (n = 363) are cord marked, with 29 others smoothed. The remainder of the sherds' surface treatments was not identified due to incomplete exterior surfaces. Body sherd thickness was measured for all specimens exhibiting intact exterior and interior surfaces and averaged 6.69 mm. Thickness ranged from 4.05 to 10.33 mm, with a standard deviation of 1.32 mm.

Nine vessels were tentatively identified, primarily based upon the 21 rim sherds collected from the site and the unique characteristics of some of the body sherds. About 36% of the assemblage could be assigned to these nine vessels. However, mends were rarely made and the size of the vessels remains undetermined. Some of the rims were large enough to allow estimation of vessel orifice, which ranged from 23 to 35 cm. Profiles appear to be straight, and the lips are slightly flattened. The vessels appear to be roughly conical in form. The vessels correspond well with the McGraw Cordmarked variety (Prufer 1965). Examples of pottery sherds are illustrated in Figure 72.

Historic Site Component

As might be expected for an early historic structure like the Szalay House, and given the large amount of test excavation at the parcel, relatively large numbers of historic artifacts were collected from the site (Tables 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64). Domestic, personal, architectural and miscellaneous artifact groups are all well represented. However, many of these items occur in mixed contexts. This is especially true of the west yard near and west of the former wasteway route. Essentially all of the historic objects in that large area of the site occur in mixed context in a shallow (circa 25-cm-thick) zone that caps the truncated B horizon that contains the numerous prehistoric site features. Closer to the house, especially along the south and north façades, historic artifacts are very dense, but are typically found in shallow, disturbed context. In some areas along the north façade, there is an historic midden, but it is limited in extent and has suffered many disturbances from house enlargement, installation of various utilities through time and other factors. East of the house toward the lock, historic materials occur in stratified context, but that area has also suffered from various disturbances through time. The core of the Szalay House shares early construction characteristics with the Chamberlin House, but unlike the archeological site at Chamberlin (33SU134), there is no well-preserved, buried historic midden at Szalay that reflects on the early years of occupation of the site. This is unfortunate, since the history of the property is interesting. The structure served various combined commercial and residential functions in its early years. Despite the relatively poor context of the historic artifacts, they are very numerous and are of archeological interest despite the site's numerous disturbances.

Since the actual age of the core of the house is unknown, some of the site's artifacts may have the potential to contribute to study of that aspect of site history. Among those is the site's window glass assemblage. Window glass, along with nails, dominates the site's architectural group artifacts (Table 60). The nails are of little analytical value, especially for any consideration of the original construction date for the house, since cut nails would have been used during the entire span within which the house may have been built. With the exception of only one or two test units, window glass samples from individual test units are too small for meaningful analysis via various

window glass dating formulae to provide dates for various construction actions at the site. However, taken as a group across the entire site, the window glass sample would be adequate for development of thickness distribution curves, especially for consideration of the possible presence of multiple thickness modes. Should a mode of glass thickness in the 1.0 mm range occur, it could be considered as evidence for a very early construction of the house core contemporaneous with a probable pre-1825 age for site 33CU314 at Lock 38. Like Szalay, that property served domestic and commercial functions in the early and middle 1800s.

As expected, domestic artifacts are very well represented at the Szalay Site (Table 61). Ceramic and glass fragments are scattered across the site as evidenced by the counts from 50 positive shovel tests. As expected, much larger samples, especially of whiteware, were collected from several of the numerous test units at the site. Also as expected, the great majority of these artifacts were collected in close proximity to the house. Table 62 contains a breakdown of the whiteware decorative types collected at the site in 1997 and 2005. The 1998 test units are not included in the totals in Table 62, since those units occurred in a block well away from the structure and contained only thinly scattered historic artifacts in shallow, disturbed context. In contrast, most of the 1997 and all of the 2005 test units were excavated in close proximity to the house where large numbers of historic artifacts occur.

The 1,446 whiteware sherds collected in 1997 and 2005 include all of the primary decorative types known for the pre-1900 era, with pre-1860s types very well represented (Table 62). The typical pre-1860 types (annular, edge, hand painted, sponge and transfer print) are all present, often in large numbers. Although most are highly fragmentary, they have the potential for relatively detailed analyses that might contribute to both specific knowledge about the history of the early core of the Szalay House and to information about ceramic supply patterns, economic considerations, and other topics for Everett in specific and the park area in general. The presence of 23 cobalt blue transfer-printed sherds from the site help confirm suggestions from the house's architectural elements (including round log floor joists in the original house core) that this is an early structure. Historical accounts place a building at this location by about 1837 and the cobalt sherds were almost certainly manufactured prior to that date. They provide at least some evidence for an 1820s occupation of the site, but, although probably made in the 1820s, they may have survived in use for several years before being broken and discarded. The large numbers of blue, black, red, green, and brown transfer-printed sherds, along with the edge-decorated, hand-painted, and annular sherds all reflect use and discard activities from about 1830-1860.

Also of interest in the large whiteware assemblage is the very minor representation of late-nineteenth-century types such mold-decorated and decal-decorated sherds. None of the nine decal-decorated sherds were collected from below 30 cm below surface, a position fully consistent with the probable circa 1900-1910 age for such items. Mold-decorated sherds are also scarce, with only 12 examples identified. They are also from shallow contexts that are consistent with their probable post-1850s age.

The distribution of faunal elements, along with whiteware sherds, provides a view of the extent of the historic midden that is associated with the Szalay House.

This midden flanks the south, east and north sides of the house. It does not extend to the west, where the original portion of the grounds that probably held the midden is covered with a very large modern addition. Three test units were placed immediately south of the original core of the house in 1997. Due to the presence of a planting area and concrete walkway along that façade, we were able to place units no closer than 3 to 3.5 meters from the house core's south façade (Figure 34). Despite that, these three units contained an average of 42 whiteware sherds and 63 faunal elements each. Four test units were placed near the large east porch that encloses both the original house core and most of an addition that appears to be rather early in the house's history (Figure 34). Most of those units were five or more meters from the core and the early addition, but all contained evidence of a domestic midden deposit. The four units averaged 44 pieces of whiteware and 19 faunal elements. Three test units were placed along the north side of the large modern addition that forms the western wing of the house. Those units contained very large numbers of historic artifacts, especially the two units positioned closest to the early house addition. Those units, although very shallow, contained an average of 265 pieces of whiteware and 230 pieces of fauna. Those units were positioned about 4-5 meters away from the historic north addition to the house. Clearly, this area of the site contains a very dense historic artifact midden. Unfortunately, that area has been adversely impacted through the twentieth century by installation of sewer and other utility lines. Test Unit 6 (2005) was placed further north from the house on low ground beyond the north edge of the terrace on which the house is situated. Based upon the huge yield of whiteware (n = 262) and the presence of 36 pieces of fauna in this unit, the historic midden extends at least 13 meters north from the historic addition's north façade.

Site Disturbance Factors

Although the Szalay Site is relatively small, there are multiple areas of the site that have undergone various disturbances. Given the site's location at Lock 27, there have been a series of historic activities there since 1825 when the Cleveland to Akron section of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and especially Lock 27, was constructed. The wasteway sliced through the prehistoric deposit, the lock appears to have cut off the eastern edge of the terrace that contains the deposit, exposing human remains and possible copper artifacts. The house is positioned on the site, disturbing it further. Excavation of the house's basement and its expansion with two large additions all adversely impacted the prehistoric site. Similarly, the modern porch (east) and west additions also adversely impacted the historic midden deposits that flank the house. Soon after World War II, the wasteway was filled with construction debris and other materials, all apparently deriving from off site. In addition, numerous other disturbances associated with occupation and uses of the house have impacted the prehistoric and early historic site components. Among the disturbances are:

- Wasteway excavation (circa 1825), use (1827-1913) and subsequent filling (circa 1953),
- Construction of Lock 27 (1825-1827),
- Grade modification and eventual infilling between the north addition of the house and the lock walls,

- Construction of the house and garage,
- Multiple large additions to the house,
- Construction of a gravel and paved driveway,
- Construction of concrete walkways along the south façade of the house and from the house to the garage,
- Construction of multiple septic systems, including installation of a large septic tank and associated sewer line,
- Underground installation of other utility lines, including water and electric systems, and
- Construction and maintenance of Riverview Road. The east right-of-way for Riverview Road coincides with the 10 East line of the 1997-1999 MWAC excavation grid. A strip approximately 15 feet wide of maintained turf east from the edge of the road pavement is within this right-of-way and is grossly disturbed.

Site Significance

Without question, the prehistoric component(s) at site 33SU434 is significant and clearly eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. While there is some evidence, in the form of a few scattered projectile points, for Early Woodland (an Adena Point) and Late Prehistoric (three triangular arrow points) activities at the site, the 23 site features and their associated artifacts are essentially contemporaneous and all relate to Middle Woodland Hopewell activities at the site. The excellent integrity of the deposits, the range and kinds of features, their artifact content, and the importance of the presence of classic Hopewellian materials in northeastern Ohio all provide the potential for a variety of research questions to be addressed by study of this site.

Despite the presence of numerous disturbances that have adversely impacted the nineteenth-century historic deposits around the house, including the additions to the house itself, the historic assemblage is large and varied. The most impressive remaining deposits are along the south, east and north house façades. The historic deposits along the south façade and the north side of the modern west addition are shallow and mixed, but contain large numbers and varieties of artifacts. The deposits on the east side of the house toward the lock are stratified and relatively complex compared with the remainder of the site. The historic deposits across the remainder of the site, farther from the house, are very shallow, often less than 30 cm in depth, and consist of a mixed and disturbed sheet midden. The most important portion of the historic site deposit is in a relatively limited zone on the south, east and north sides of the house. However, all of the site's historic materials have potential to answer questions about the history of this property, including its changing functions through time and perhaps even a more accurate determination of its original construction date. Accordingly, even though the house is not a contributing element to the Everett Historic District National Register listing, we recommend that the historic site component be considered eligible for listing on that district under Criterion D.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The project would avoid all undisturbed portions of the site and ground disturbance would be restricted to a very small, grossly disturbed area. The line serving the house would be installed in a swale that was investigated in 1999 and found to contain no archeological resources. That swale is outside of (north of) the site boundary. Even more importantly, the line would be installed with horizontal directional boring methods so that no open trench would be required. It will pass through pea gravel and sands that form the base of the terrace deposit under the Wheeling silt loam soil profile. It would originate from the proposed main sewer line that would be located in the Riverview Road right-of-way on the west side of Riverview Road. There the directional boring would be initiated and the new line would be bored under the road prism, through the swale and to the existing septic tank location. The line would then be connected to an existing sewer line that leads from the house to the existing septic tank. As at all the properties in Everett to be served by the new sewer system, the existing septic tank would be abandoned in place and not removed. The area where the new line would attach to the existing line is previously grossly disturbed as a result of the initial installation of the line and tank. As a result of these procedures, all of which were carefully considered and planned with the protection of the Szalay Site as a primary consideration, no new ground disturbance would occur at the Szalay Site as a result of the proposed sewer project. Therefore, the project would have no adverse effect on any of the qualities for which the site's prehistoric or historic components would be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33SU428 at the Richardson Property

Description

The A.A. Richardson House (HS-471) occupies a portion of Government Tract 114-57 at 4717 Riverview Road (Figures 2 and 3). Tax records confirm that the house was in existence by 1881 (Winstel 1993a:11). It is a small one and one-half story "Upright and Wing" house type. A one-bay, two-story frame carriage house (HS-471A), thought to have been constructed between 1885-1891, is present and is a contributing element to the Everett Historic District. The Richardson House currently is used by CUVA as office space.

Archeological Information

1999 Fieldwork

New waterlines were installed in Everett Village between June 22 and 23, 1999, and the process was closely monitored by Archeologist Jeffrey Richner and Archeological Technician William Volf of the Midwest Archeological Center. The connecting route at the Richardson House ran from the Riverview Road right-of-way east across the front yard to the house (Figure 73). Another route was placed from the road right-of-way just north of the Richardson driveway and ran southeast toward the Szalay House. A small amount of prehistoric (n = 5) (Table 65) and historic artifacts (n = 23) (Tables 66, 67, and 68) were recovered from the back dirt excavated from the sections of trench located

west of the house. No concentrations of artifacts were identified nor were any features encountered in any section of the waterline route.

2002 Fieldwork

The first archeological inventory undertaken at the Richardson property was conducted by Ann C. Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center on August 9, 2002. The small-scale shovel testing project was completed in advance of the park installing subsurface cables to connect the Richardson House to the computer networking system in Everett. A total of three shovel tests, labeled 1-3, were excavated along the two proposed routes (Figure 73). Shovel Tests 1 and 2 were positioned along a route through the northwest yard, and Shovel Test 3 was placed along the route between the south façade of the house and the driveway. Shovel Test 1 exposed a relatively intact soil profile that consists of an upper layer of light-brown silty loam from 0-24 cm below surface, underlain by brown silty loam from 24-48 cm below surface, and then the yellow-brown silty clay B horizon. Shovel Test 2 exposed a disturbed soil profile comprised of brown loam mottled with gray and orange clay. Both shovel tests yielded a small amount of prehistoric and historic materials in mixed context (Tables 65, 66, 67, and 68). Several historic fill layers were present in Shovel Test 3, and no artifacts were recovered. The profile includes an upper 23 cm-thick layer of brown silt loam with gravel and coal, followed by a 5 cm layer of ash and cinder that is underlain by 9 cm of coal and clinkers. The yellow-brown silty clay B horizon was encountered at 37 cm below surface.

2008 Fieldwork

A comprehensive shovel test inventory of the Richardson property was conducted on July 24, 2008 by Ann Bauermeister. Shovel tests were excavated every 5 meters on a north-oriented grid situated across the grounds adjacent to the house (Figure 73). Shovel tests were not excavated south of the house due to the driveway and steep slope behind it. In total, 18 shovel tests were excavated and all but one of the tests (15N/15E) encountered some type of cultural material, that is, artifacts and/or fill materials. All prehistoric artifacts were collected, while only potentially diagnostic historic artifacts were retained. Modern items and non-diagnostic historic artifacts (e.g., small glass fragments, undecorated whiteware) were noted, but not collected.

Excavations revealed a disturbed profile across most of the property, evidenced by mixed loam and mottled clays, and/or the heavy inclusion of gravel. Prehistoric and historic artifacts occur as a sparse scatter in the disturbed soils, and no distinct concentrations or midden deposits were identified. A deep artifact deposit occurs in the northwest part of the yard from 70 to 80 cm below surface. Further south, artifacts were recovered as deep as 100 cm below surface, but from grossly disturbed soils. Artifacts in the north and south yard were recovered from shallower depths, on average between 0-32 cm below surface. Most (n = 11, or 85%) of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the deeper deposits and in mixed context with the historic artifacts.

Prehistoric Site Component

The prehistoric assemblage from the Richardson property consists of a total of 22 artifacts recovered from eight of the shovel tests, and from the backhoe trench located west of the house and including an area within the road right-of-way. The artifacts occur as a sparse scatter in the compromised context of highly disturbed soils across the west yard. Fire-cracked rock was the most abundant artifact type; 12 pieces were recovered from five units, followed by eight pieces of lithic debitage from six units, one biface fragment, and one projectile point tip. Only one shovel test yielded multiple artifact types. Shovel Test 30N/5E contained one piece of lithic debitage, two pieces of fire-cracked rock, and the projectile point tip. The point tip appears to be made from Delaware chert, but lacks any other defining characteristics. None of the artifacts are temporally or culturally diagnostic. Therefore, the site is identified as unknown prehistoric.

Historic Site Component

The combined archeological investigations at the Richardson property resulted in the excavation of 12.4 sq. m and yielded 65 historic artifacts from three artifact classes including domestic (n = 58), architectural (n = 9), and miscellaneous (n = 2) (Tables 66, 67, and 68). All of the artifacts were contained within disturbed soils and lack primary depositional context. No concentrations were defined nor were any features or intact deposits encountered.

The historic assemblage consists mainly of very fragmentary pieces that lack temporally diagnostic characteristics. The few datable artifacts are decorated whiteware and yellowware sherds from Shovel Test 40N/5E. These include one yellowware sherd with Rockingham glaze dating to 1840-1900; two articulating hand-painted whiteware sherds with a polychrome fine line floral design that dates to circa 1830-1860 or later; and one whiteware sherd with a sepia transfer print, which would have been produced after about 1840. These artifacts were all found in grossly disturbed soils between 36 and 80 cm below surface. Additional domestic artifacts were nondescript and included curved glass fragments, undecorated whiteware, stoneware, yellowware, porcelain, and animal bone. The small remainder (n = 12) of the assemblage consists of flat glass, brick fragments, and unidentified ferrous metal fragments.

Site Disturbance Factors

- The right-of-way for Riverview Road extends about 16 feet east from the edge of the pavement to within about 25 feet of the west house façade, which is grossly disturbed,
- Underground water lines across the front (west) yard, and
- A gravel driveway on south and east sides of the house.

Site Significance

The archeological excavations at the Richardson Site revealed an ephemeral scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts distributed across the grounds adjacent to the house. The historic materials are scattered across the property while prehistoric artifacts are somewhat concentrated in the west yard. All of the artifacts, however, were recovered from grossly disturbed soils so neither the historic nor prehistoric component retains any depositional integrity. Based on these findings, the multi-component site 33SU428 is not considered significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The sewer connection for the Richardson House would require only a single line that would connect to the line to be installed in a grossly disturbed zone at the adjacent Szalay House. The new line at Richardson would pass south-southeast from a connection to the existing line that currently leads to an existing septic tank. The tank would be abandoned and left in place. The new line would be only 75 feet in length and run through a steep slope and old channel that is devoid of artifacts. No significant archeological resources exist within the Area of Potential Effect and therefore the project would have no adverse effect on any archeological resources.

Site 33SU216 at the Duncan Property

Description

The Barney Duncan House occupies Government Tract 114-72 at 4731 Riverview Road. It is the northernmost structure to be served by the proposed Everett Sewer Project. The house (HS-472), which was reportedly constructed in 1878, is a contributing element to the National Register Everett Historic District. The lot is very small, only .38 of an acre, and accordingly there are minimal grounds to contain archeological resources. The house is a one and one-half story building with an ashlar stone foundation. A screened-in porch is present on the south façade, and a shed dormer on the north appears to be a later addition to the core of the structure. A privy (no number), a shed (HS-472A) and a well (HS-472B) on the property are also contributing elements to the district.

Archeological Information

Archeological work was conducted at the small parcel in 1994 by Archeological Services Consultants, Inc. (ASC) via a contract with the Midwest Archeological Center (Frye 1994). The team excavated 35 shovel tests at 5-m intervals, conducted limited soil augering, and excavated five small test units. These excavations totaled 11.1 sq. m, making site 33SU216 one of the more intensively sampled sites in Everett, given the small extent of the artifact scatter. As a result of that work, multi-component archeological site 33SU216 was recorded on the small grounds around the house. Two small loci on the property were found to contain archeological deposits that have the potential to add to knowledge about the history of Everett and the former occupants of the Duncan House,

especially for the Canal era (Frye 1994:i). One area contains buried nineteenth-century artifacts, while the second area contains relatively large numbers of faunal remains.

Prehistoric Site Component

Similar to many of the historic properties in Everett, prehistoric artifacts were recovered in relatively small numbers from site 33SU216 at the Duncan House in 1994 (Frye 1994:33). Although there are some minor contradictions in the counts provided by Frye for the prehistoric contents of shovel tests, it appears that 19 lithic artifacts were collected from six of the site's 35 shovel tests. Test Units 1 through 5 all contained debitage (n = 33), and two biface fragments were also recovered. As at nearby site 33SU136 at the Kepner House and several other sites in close proximity to Duncan, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts precludes our ability to place the site's prehistoric component in any specific temporal framework. The scatter is consistent with results across Everett, which suggests that the first terrace landform on which the Duncan House is situated was used by the valley's prehistoric inhabitants for various short-term, non-intensive purposes, probably over a long time period. A thin scatter of debitage and fire-cracked rocks occur on many of the parcels, and if viewed together, rather than as separate sites on individual lots, would form a more-or-less continuous, if diffuse, scatter across much of the area. The probable former continuity of that scatter is now interrupted by a variety of developments and disturbances on the various parcels. Evidence of more intensive occupation and use is seen at a few specific locations, such as at the Szalay and Krimmer properties, but the prehistoric scatter at site 33SU216 is more typical of the overall pattern of prehistoric use of the project area. Frye found that the prehistoric scatter was centered on the house location and was therefore badly disturbed by house construction and subsequent nineteenth- and twentieth-century activities of the house's residents. Based upon an apparent lack of integrity for the prehistoric site component, Frye (1994:33) concluded that the prehistoric site component did "not meet the minimum requirements for inclusion on the" National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Site Component

Frye's (1994:33) fieldwork revealed the presence of a buried historic cultural deposit associated with the original soil A horizon in the small west yard. Although Frye did not name it, this soil is certainly the Wheeling silt loam recorded across the other sites that occur on this first terrace setting above the Cuyahoga River floodplain. Layers of fill occur over that deposit in the west yard of the Duncan House, effectively sealing it and protecting it from shallow ground disturbing activities. Frye speculated that the fill was placed purposefully, given its uniform thickness, and that the area may have been used for a driveway or similar function. Later, Frye (1994:35) suggested that the fill may result from cellar excavation and/or placement of a hollow tile foundation. Certainly, such tile could not date to the original era of house construction, since it was not in use for such functions until the early-twentieth century. The house predates 1900 by at least 20 years. The deposit sealed under this fill in the small west yard can be characterized as a midden, based upon its artifact content, which comprise a variety of artifacts including various kitchen-related items. The artifacts from this deposit, and from elsewhere on the site, include types that must predate the purported 1879 age of house construction, although Frye does not specifically discuss that aspect of the site's assemblage. Artifacts

are summarized by excavation unit provenience (Frye 1994:Tables 1-7), but not in a broader manner, making it difficult to consider the assemblage as a whole. However, listings and illustrations of transfer-printed, edge-decorated, hand-painted, and other whiteware sherds suggest that artifacts were being deposited at the site well before 1879, perhaps by as much as three or more decades. It is unlikely that any of the transfer-print, edge-decorated, or hand-painted specimens listed and/or illustrated by Frye were manufactured after about 1860, although they certainly may have survived for several years before being broken and discarded. At least one of the artifacts Frye illustrates (1994:Plate 10), an edge-decorated sherd in the "even scalloped shell edge with bud" pattern, was made before about 1840 (Miller and Hunter 1990). Several other whiteware sherds are probably of similar vintage.

In addition to the kitchen midden recorded in buried context in the west yard, Frye also discovered a concentration of faunal elements immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the south porch. She appropriately suggested that this deposit had the potential to address various questions about the diet of the house's former inhabitants. She further suggested that it was unlikely that the house's residents would discard food remains outside the door of their home unless the scraps were intended for a dog or dogs, who then buried the bones. While this seems reasonable from today's perspective on trash discard, health concerns, and dealing with foul smells, the discard of faunal remains as part of kitchen midden deposits in very close proximity to nineteenth- century houses and commercial properties is not uncommon. In fact, it is the norm and is seen at most, if not all, of the early- and middle-nineteenth century properties subject to intensive archeological study at CUVA to date. Linkages between trash disposal, disease vectors, and human health were not made until later in history. So, while the Duncan House residents may well have been feeding their dogs, the discard of kitchen waste near the house would not be surprising, especially if the house were older than the 1879 date that has been ascribed to it based upon interpretation of tax and other historic records.

Site Disturbance Factors

The Duncan House lot is very small and there are multiple disturbances. These include:

- The right-of-way for Everett Road extends close to the west façade of the house,
- A gravel parking area,
- An early, non-functioning septic system,
- A modern septic system including a line leading from the house to the disturbed right-of-way of Riverview Road where the line goes under the road to connect with the extant system at the Kepner House.

Site Significance

Frye (1994) concluded that the prehistoric site component was not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of integrity and an

absence of culturally and temporally diagnostic artifacts. Conversely, she found that two small areas of the site, including a narrow zone flanking the west house façade and a deposit off the southwest corner of the front porch, both of nineteenth-century age, were significant. We concur with her findings.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

The sewer project would result in very minor ground disturbance at the Duncan property. A new line, only 30 feet long, would parallel the existing line and be placed within the same trench as that line. It would then connect to an existing septic tank. The current lift station would be replaced by a new station at the same location as the existing one. This system would connect to the existing line that passes under Riverview Road and from there connect to an existing line that passes within the disturbed right-of-way for Riverview Road in front of the Kepner House. Given these methods, there would be no new ground disturbance for sewer connection to the Duncan House. All work would occur within existing sewer line prisms, with new connections made to existing sewer lines. Accordingly, the project would have no adverse effect upon the archeological resources at the Duncan property.

Site 33SU430 at the Howe Meadow Property

Description

Howe Meadow is located south of Everett on the west side of Riverview Road and most of the property is situated on Government Tract 121-29 (Figure 3). Entry to the field is via a gravel drive that runs west from Riverview Road, across the railroad tracks, and then south along the east edge of the open meadow. From north to south this access route crosses Government Tracts 121-61, 121-59, 121-60, and 121-35. Previously, the meadow was an agricultural field that was cultivated as recently as 1981. Today, it is maintained as an open meadow that is routinely mowed and it serves as a special events site for CUVA.

Archeological Information

2002 Fieldwork

A shovel test inventory was completed in 2002 in advance of a vault toilet installation proposed by the park (Figure 74). The investigation was completed by Ann Bauermeister from the Midwest Archeological Center on July 29, 2002. The inventory specifically targeted the area where a 13-x-24' vault toilet structure was proposed. This location was approximately 20 meters south of the entry loop drive, along the west side of the gravel drive leading to the parking area (Figure 74). Eight shovel tests were excavated using 4-m spacing west to east and 3-m spacing north to south. Two of the shovel tests yielded cultural materials. Shovel Test 2 contained brick fragments and aluminum foil (which were not collected) and Shovel Test 6 contained one piece of debitage. The soil profile in this area consists of an upper layer of disturbed, medium brown gravelly loam

underlain by mottled clays around 40 cm below surface. No additional materials were recovered, nor were any features or intact deposits encountered.

2003 Fieldwork

Ann Bauermeister undertook additional shovel test excavations from July 16-17, 2003, to investigate a proposed sewer line route that was being considered for the Everett septic replacement project (Figure 74). That route paralleled the west side of the north-south gravel drive from the southern edge of the loop drive to the parking area at the south end of the meadow. Where the route met with the parking area, the line shifted to the east side of the gravel drive continued south to the tree line, where it branched southwest toward Old Trail School, the adjacent private property to the west, and east toward Riverview Road. The 2003 inventory started just south of where the 2002 inventory was conducted and two transects, spaced 10 meters apart east to west, were positioned along the proposed route. Shovel tests were then excavated at 10-m intervals north to south along the two transects. Where positive tests were encountered, additional shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals to determine the distribution of artifacts. The inventory followed the proposed route to its southern terminus, about 20 meters north of the tree line, where it branches to the southwest and east. Shovel testing continued in the same manner for about 140 meters along the southwestern route but was not feasible to the east due to dense vegetation.

In all, 80 shovel tests were excavated with two of those positive for historic material and 14 positive for prehistoric chipped-stone debitage (Tables 69 and 70). None of the historic material (2 pieces of whiteware) is considered significant, and while 18% of the tests contained prehistoric materials, none of the artifacts is temporally or culturally diagnostic and all occur as an ephemeral scatter in the disturbed context of the plow zone. The soil profile along all of the transects consists of an upper layer of disturbed plow zone ranging in depth from 28 to 40 cm below surface, underlain by yellow-brown silty clay subsoil. The site lacks primary depositional integrity, yet the project area does contain prehistoric materials and the potential for additional resources within or near this area exists. However in these particular project corridors, no evidence was found, such as fire-cracked rock, pottery, or charcoal, that is indicative of intact subsurface deposits or features. Site 33SU430, a prehistoric artifact scatter of unknown age and association, was recorded at the conclusion of the 2003 investigations. The construction alternative that would have used this proposed sewer line is no longer being considered.

2007 Fieldwork

Ann Bauermeister returned to Howe Meadow in July 2007 to conduct additional archeological investigations that were initiated when the landowner of the adjacent parcel to the west, Old Trail School, contacted CUVA about the possibility of using an area within the meadow for a soccer field. The targeted location for the field is in the southwest portion of Howe Meadow that is adjacent to the school property to the west. The proposed soccer field construction would have involved considerable grading of the existing ground surface. The 2007 inventory focused on the proposed soccer field location and encompassed an area 11,200 sq. m. Eight transects were laid out from west

to east every 10 meters and labeled A-H. Shovel tests were placed from south to north along each transect at 10-m intervals and labeled 1-13 (Figure 74).

The shovel tests revealed a soil profile similar to other parts of the field, comprised of an upper layer of disturbed plow zone underlain by sterile yellow-brown silty clay subsoil. Several shovel tests in the northern part of the inventory area included sand and pebbles, which can be attributed to the drainage ditch that bisects the meadow. An earthen mound, roughly 3 feet above the surrounding elevation, was also identified within the inventory area. The total extent of the mound area is 53 meters west to east by 34 meters north to south; it has been considerably deflated from previous field cultivation. Shovel tests around the perimeter of the mound revealed a markedly different profile that varied in the different units. For instance, the soil profile in Shovel Test D7 consisted of a single homogenous layer of reddish-orange clay that changed just slightly in texture toward the base of the unit at 53 cm below surface. Shovel Test E9 contained an upper 35-cm thick layer of yellowish loam underlain by sand, and Shovel Test D8 included a top layer of reddish-orange clay, followed by orange clay, a layer of charcoal and dark brown loam, sand, and then yellow-brown clay. A soil core was then taken from the center of the earthen mound in an attempt to determine its genesis. The core was taken to a depth of 160 cm below surface and exposed the following profile: brown silty clay loam from 0-70 cm, dark yellowish-brown sand from 70-90 cm, yellowish- brown sand from 90-110 cm, yellowish-brown coarse sand with small rocks from 110-150 cm, and yellowish brown fine-grained sand with no rocks from 150-160 cm. The strata appear to be consistent with that of similar cultural features that are attributed to Late Woodland mounds, but the feature could also be from an earlier period since comparable mound sites in northeast Ohio and the park date to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. No artifacts or charcoal were recovered from the core.

A sparse scatter of non-diagnostic chipped-stone debitage (n = 16) was recovered through shovel testing. All of the artifacts were found in the upper disturbed plow zone soils, and in no particular concentration. These resources, including the mound, are considered part of site 33SU430 and the boundary for the site was adjusted accordingly. The presence of the mound and potential for additional resources led to the conclusion that the targeted area, as well as any of the surrounding meadow lands, should not be used for a soccer field. Additionally, all vehicular traffic on and near the mound area is now prohibited and this section is no longer subject to mowing.

2008 Fieldwork

Phillip Wanyerka and a team from Cleveland State University conducted additional archeological investigations at Howe Meadow in July 2008. The work was undertaken to inventory and evaluate resources where septic system components are currently proposed in an area adjacent to site 33SU430. The work was completed under Archeological Resources Protection Act Permit 2008-6 and coordinated directly through Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archeological Center. Wanyerka's detailed report on the 2008 investigations is included as Appendix 1 in this report.

The primary focus of investigations was an area in the far southeastern corner of Howe Meadow, adjacent to the tree line, where installation of a small lift station is

proposed. Project engineers surveyed and flagged the Area of Potential Effect for the archeological team prior to their excavations. A shovel test grid was established that encompassed the Area of Potential Effect, 48 sq. m, and a considerable amount more, about 2000 sq. m in total. The same profile found in 2003 of plow zone underlain by yellowish-brown clay was exposed in the 2008 project area. Further to the north, and far from the impact area, Wanyerka identified additional strata in tests that were on top of a gentle rise, and from this concluded that it might be an earthwork.

The shovel tests yielded additional prehistoric artifacts attributed to site 33SU430, including chipped-stone debitage and a fragmentary triangular arrow point of a type commonly known as Madison Triangular. An historic artifact scatter, mainly whiteware and flat glass, was also encountered. The artifacts were all recovered from the plow zone and occur in no particular concentration. The shovel tests situated within and around the Area of Potential Effect were all negative and Wanyerka concluded that no additional archeological work at that location was warranted based on those results.

Seven 1-x-1-m test units were then excavated to further investigate site resources and evaluate site significance. The excavations were concentrated at the south end of the shovel test grid and three of the units were adjacent to the Area of Potential Effect. Additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered in mixed context within the disturbed plow zone. No features or intact subsurface deposits were encountered, though two additional stone tools were recovered. A hammerstone and a fragment from a celt or adze were recovered from two of the test units west of the project area.

Prehistoric Site Component

The prehistoric site at 33SU430 consists of an ephemeral artifact scatter comprised primarily of chipped-stone debitage (n = 34 recovered by MWAC and n = 79 recovered by CSU) that is confined to disturbed plow zone soils. The most recent excavations produced additional artifact types including fire-cracked rock (n = 10+), groundstone tools (one hammerstone, one celt fragment, and one granite fragment), and a triangular arrow point. The triangular point is the only diagnostic artifact that has been recovered at Howe Meadow, and it provides evidence for a Late Prehistoric component. An earthen mound and possible linear earthwork are also present within the site boundary. Mound sites in northeast Ohio are generally assigned a Woodland affiliation. No associated subsurface features or deposits have been identified, however the archeological investigations have only targeted select portions of the meadow. The majority of the parcel has not been inventoried for archeological resources. Based on these findings, the site has the potential to contain additional archeological resources that would be considered significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. None of the artifact assemblage that has been identified thus far is considered significant because it is entirely confined to disturbed plow zone soils and lacks primary depositional context and interpretive value. The surface features, a mound and possible linear earthwork, are considered significant and measures have been taken to avoid and protect these resources.

Historic Site Component

The historic site component is a small assemblage of artifacts, the majority of which are domestic (see Tables 3 and 4 in Appendix 1). Most of the historic artifacts (n = 65 or 97%) were recovered from the 2008 investigations undertaken in the southeastern corner of the meadow. Only two whiteware sherds and a brick fragment were recovered from previous investigations in 2002 and 2003. The artifacts occur in disturbed plow zone soils and lack primary depositional context. The land tract file for Government Tract 121-29 shows taxes were paid by the owner in 1977 for a building (homestead) and land. The original construction date for that non-extant building is unknown, but the structure did not meet the definition of an historic property and was removed after the park was established. The historic component identified at 33SU430 is not considered significant because the materials were found in disturbed context and the individual artifacts lack any diagnostic characteristics.

Site Disturbance Factors

Disturbances at site 33SU430 include:

- Agricultural plowing,
- Electric line installation along the east side of the gravel drive,
- Utility poles and underground lines along the south end of the meadow,
- Grading and filling of uneven surfaces for access lanes,
- Gravel drives, trails, and parking areas, and
- Vehicular traffic.

Site Significance

The prehistoric site at Howe Meadow consists of surface features, an earthen mound and a linear ridge in the southwest and southeast portions of the field, respectively, and a sparse artifact scatter. Similar mound sites in northeast Ohio and the park date to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. A Late Prehistoric triangular point recovered from a shovel test is the only temporally diagnostic artifact that has been recovered from Howe Meadow and it was found in the disturbed plow zone. The majority of the parcel has not been investigated for archeological resources, and the potential for additional subsurface deposits is considered high. The site is considered significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places based on the presence of two potential earthwork features. The associated artifact scatter as identified thus far has little interpretive value because the artifacts lack primary depositional context. A comprehensive inventory, including geophysical survey, and subsequent evaluative testing would be necessary to determine if any intact or significant archeological resources are present elsewhere on the parcel. The unique nature of the previously unidentified mound suggests the site has the potential to yield additional information about Woodland activities, specifically associated with mound building, in the Cuyahoga Valley.

The small historic component at Howe Meadow is an ephemeral scatter of non-diagnostic domestic and architectural artifacts attributed to a former residence that utilized the land for farming until 1977. The artifacts lack primary depositional context and further are attributed to a residence that did not meet the definition of an historic property (16 U.S.C. 470w(5)). Therefore the historic site component is not considered significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Finding of Effect for the Everett Sewer Project

From Everett, the sewer force main passes down Riverview Road within the road right-of-way to Howe Meadow, where a duplex lift station would be constructed. That small impact zone, about 200 square feet in size, completely avoids any significant archeological resources at the Howe Meadow location. From Howe Meadow, the line again passes within road rights-of-way to a connection with the Akron wastewater system at Towpath Village. The installation of the lift station and connecting sewer line would have no adverse effect on the qualities for which site 33SU430 might be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As described earlier in this report, planners, engineers, and cultural resource professionals worked together from the inception of the proposed Everett Sewer 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 1985 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 the summer of 2008. These included proposed gravity sewer line connections to the Chamberlin and Hardy Houses and proposed lift stations at the Stewart-Sager and Howe Meadow areas. This combination of previous archeological study and specifically targeted inventories and evaluative testing in 2008 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 in situ all of the significant archeological sites at the historic properties. The resulting project design minimizes open trenching and traditional gravity feed project components. Within Everett the lines have been designed to be installed in previously grossly disturbed prisms such as the rights-of-way for Riverview and Everett Roads and existing utility trenches and septic tank and leach field locations. All significant archeological deposits would be avoided in this project design that uses innovative small-diameter force mains, directional boring, and very small lift stations to move the wastewater from Everett to a connection with the Akron wastewater treatment system.

Although significant prehistoric and historic archeological deposits occur on several of the historic properties in Everett, 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 senescent. This report has summarized all previous published archeological work that has occurred in Everett and has presented the methods and findings of all previously unpublished work dating from 1993 through 2008. One consistent element in those findings is that there are many disturbances, some extensive, that have adversely impacted the archeological sites in Everett. 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 Everett. 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 are 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 Area of Potential Effect range in age from prehistoric Archaic through early-twentieth

century historic. The flat, alluvial terrace that occurs across most of Everett and the adjacent confluence of Furnace Run and the Cuyahoga River 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 Everett. For convenience of recording, archeologists have used lot lines for the basic definition and delineation of site boundaries, although as noted above, the scatters do not typically occur uniformly or continuously across individual lots. 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 33SU434 at the Szalay 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 33SU132 at the Muar House. The multi-component prehistoric (Woodland or Late Prehistoric) and Railroad Era historic site at this property is ephemeral, highly disturbed, and very limited in content and extent. In keeping with previous archeological findings for this site, we find that the site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Despite that fact, the proposed wastewater treatment project would avoid the very small intact portion of the site that flanks the north and west sides of the house. Ground disturbance would be limited to a single trench for installation of an 8" gravity line that would be installed in the east yard where no intact archeological deposits of any age were recorded. The project would have no adverse effect on significant archeological resources at this property.

- Site 33SU441 at the Osborne House. The multi-component prehistoric (undetermined age) and late historic (Automobile Era) archeological site at this property is grossly disturbed, shallow and ephemeral, and of very limited artifact content. The site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The project would have no adverse effect upon significant archeological resources at this location.

- Site 33SU480 at the Stewart-Sager property. Prehistoric (undetermined age) and Railroad Era historic materials occur in grossly disturbed context in the portion of this site that has been investigated to date. Only a very small portion of the Stewart-Sager lot would be intersected by the project, where a lift station is proposed. The lift station would not intersect any significant archeological deposits. Accordingly, the project would have no adverse effect upon significant archeological resources at this property.

- Site 33SU136 at the Kepner House and field. A multi-component prehistoric (Late Archaic, Middle Woodland (?), and Late Prehistoric) and historic (Canal Era and Railroad Era) site occurs on this property. Despite some extensive disturbances, especially near the historic house, both the prehistoric and

historic site components are significant. A very small portion of the historic site under the front porch of the house is listed on the National Register for the Everett Historic District, but that definition should be expanded to include the entire parcel. Not only is there an intact historic midden on the south and west sides of the Kepner House, to the south in the mowed turf field are a large, artifact-filled pit and associated artifact scatter that appear to be related to an early, non-extant structure. The prehistoric scatter is ephemeral and discontinuous across the parcel, but includes at least one intact feature of Late Archaic age and a few other diagnostic artifacts including probable Middle Woodland pottery, a Late Prehistoric projectile point, and Late Prehistoric pottery. While the prehistoric site component has multiple data limitations, we recommend that it be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. All of the intact portions of site 33SU136 would be completely avoided by the proposed wastewater system. The primary gravity line would be placed in the Riverview Road right-of-way that has been grossly disturbed through road construction and maintenance and the installation of multiple utility lines, including a large storm sewer, through time. Similarly, the connecting gravity line would be limited to the right-of-way in a very short connection to an existing sewer line that was previously installed in that disturbed prism. For this reason, the proposed Everett wastewater project would have no adverse effect upon the qualities for which site 33SU136 is currently listed on the National Register, or for which other site components are deemed eligible.

- Site 33SU437 at the Hardy House. A multi-component prehistoric (undetermined age) and historic (Railroad and Automobile Era) site occurs on this property. No temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts or site occupation features have been discovered to date at the site, but the few artifacts that have been found occur in buried context under historic fills and silt. Historic materials associated with the occupation of this early-twentieth-century house occur only in a very small zone of about five meters around the existing house. It is very difficult to assess the significance of this site, but we would tentatively suggest that both the prehistoric and historic components are potentially significant. However, that finding is tempered by the limited extent and content of both components along with the presence of massive disturbances in the form of a large leach field and zone of road fill in the front yard. Any intact and potentially significant deposits, both prehistoric and historic, occur only in very close proximity to the house. The intact portion of the site is 50 meters or more from the zone where the wastewater system would be installed. A gravity line would be placed in the disturbed Everett Road right-of-way and a connecting line would cross a short segment of the yard where no significant deposits were found and connect with the existing septic system. Accordingly, the project would have no adverse effect on any qualities for which site 33SU437 might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Site 33SU486 at the Hawkins House. This highly ephemeral historic (Railroad Era) site is grossly disturbed through a variety of historic impacts. Content is so minimal as to preclude any meaningful future archeological study of the

site. Further, the Everett wastewater system to serve this property would be installed in the grossly disturbed Everett Road right-of-way and through an existing leach field and other grossly disturbed portions of the Hawkins lot. The proposed project would have no adverse effect upon potentially significant archeological resources at the Hawkins property.

- Site 33SU433 at Carter's Store. A multi-component prehistoric (Middle Woodland?), and historic (Canal Era and Railroad Era) site occurs at this property. The importance of the prehistoric deposit, which is relatively ephemeral and for which no features have been discovered to date, is largely based upon the excellent context of the few artifacts that have been recorded. They occur in an exceptionally well-preserved paleosol that is sealed under silt and historic fill zones. So, while relatively little is known about the content of the prehistoric deposit, other than that it contains fire-cracked rocks and pottery sherds, those few items occur in a pristine and undisturbed context in the site's original Wheeling silt loam soil profile. Historic artifacts occur in a distinct, near-surface midden and include items that appear to predate the generally accepted age of the Store by several decades. In addition, at least one substantial historic feature in the form of a sandstone foundation is preserved at the site. The prehistoric component is potentially significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places due to its pristine context and probable Middle Woodland association. The historic site component is eligible for inclusion as part of the Everett Historic District listing and has the potential to address several lines of inquiry about the store, including its actual date of construction. The main wastewater line to serve the store would be installed within the grossly disturbed Everett Road right-of-way. The connecting line would cross an existing grossly disturbed leach field and driveway and connect to the existing system near the northeast corner of the store. There is no concern about intersecting archeological deposits along that short route, since any such materials would have been destroyed by the previous construction activities. The project would have no adverse effect upon the qualities for which the prehistoric or historic site components would be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Site 33SU134 at the Chamberlin House. This multi-component site contains prehistoric (undetermined age) and historic (Canal Era, Railroad Era, and Automobile Era) components. The prehistoric component is known only from a few pieces of debitage and fire-cracked rocks, however, as at the adjacent Carter's Store site, some of those items occur in a paleosol that is sealed under silt and multiple historic fill zones. Despite the lack of temporally diagnostic items in the current site sample, we recommend that the prehistoric component be considered to be potentially significant due to the excellent preservation of the Wheeling silt loam profile that contains those materials. The historic component is significant from multiple perspectives and is listed on the Everett Historic District National Register nomination form. The findings reported in the current report indicate the historic site component is even more important and complex than previously thought. Planners and engineers were able to avoid adverse impact to this significant site by placing the wastewater

components in the previously disturbed zone of the Everett Road right-of-way and across a very short connecting line to the house that avoids all of the site's significant deposits. The project would have no adverse effect upon the qualities for which the site is now listed on the National Register, or for other components that are eligible for such listing.

- The Lavicka House, no site recorded. Archeological investigations determined that no archeological site is present at this property, so the proposed wastewater project would have no adverse effect upon any archeological resources.

- Site 33SU121 at the Krimmer House. A multi-component prehistoric (Late Archaic and Late Woodland) and historic (Railroad Era and Automobile Era) site occurs at the Krimmer House. The deposits around the north, west, and east sides of the house are shallow and ephemeral. In those areas, prehistoric and late historic artifacts occur in mixed context except for one small area in the northeast edge of the lot where a prehistoric feature was recorded. On the south side of the house, small areas occur where original grade is buried under basement back dirt, but most areas are shallow and disturbed as on the other sides of the house. Neither the historic buildings at Krimmer nor the historic deposit are significant. A small portion of the prehistoric deposit where the feature was recorded is potentially significant. The proposed connection to the sewer project avoids the intact portion of the site and its installation would have no adverse effect upon the qualities for which the prehistoric component may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Site 33SU121 at the Schmidt House. A multi-component prehistoric (age undetermined) and historic (Automobile Era) site occurs at the Schmidt House. However, the deposits around the house are shallow, ephemeral, and grossly disturbed by a variety of historic activities. Depositional context is lacking for the prehistoric items, which consist primarily of fire-cracked rocks. The historic materials are largely modern and not of archeological interest. For those reasons, the archeological deposits at the Schmidt House are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The sewer project would have no adverse effect on significant archeological resources at this property.

- Site 33SU424 at the Gifford House. A multi-component prehistoric (probable Middle Woodland) and historic (Railroad Era) site occurs at the Gifford property. Massive disturbances characterize this property, with all but a few shovel tests exposing mixed and grossly disturbed soils. In addition, large areas of disturbed hardscapes are also present on the small lot. However, two very limited areas seem to be partially intact. One is a narrow strip along the northwestern edge of the lot where a single prehistoric feature (filled posthole) was recorded. This is almost certainly associated with the Middle Woodland structure recorded immediately adjacent to the north on the Szalay House property (site 33SU434). One extremely limited area along the Gifford House's west façade exhibits a classic house midden, with large numbers of whiteware sherds. This area is of extremely limited extent. So, while over 95% of the

Gifford lot is massively disturbed, two small areas are intact. Those areas are the only portions of the site that are potentially significant. The archeological deposit within a small strip along the north edge of the lot should be considered to be associated with the adjacent Szalay Site and is significant and should be protected. Similarly, the very small remaining historic midden along the house's west façade has some research potential and should be preserved, but would require additional evaluative study to determine if it is eligible for inclusion on the Everett Historic District National Register listing. So, while the entire site is certainly not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, two small areas should be protected and preserved. The sewer project would avoid the two intact portions of the site and would have no adverse effect on any qualities for which segments of the site might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Site 33SU434 at the Szalay House. A multi-component prehistoric (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric) and historic (Early Settlement(?), Canal Era, and Railroad Era) site is present at the Szalay House. The Middle Woodland component contains numerous well-preserved prehistoric features including postmolds from a large structure, a roasting oven, shallow basins, and a large trash pit. These are associated with classic Hopewell artifacts including numerous bladelet fragments made on colorful, heat-treated Flint Ridge flint and fragments from undecorated pottery vessels. The Middle Woodland component is highly significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Everett Knoll (33SU14) listing. The historic site component, although damaged by a series of disturbances, is also significant, even though the early (1820s?) house's integrity was deemed to be too compromised to allow its inclusion as part of the Everett Historic District. Given this significance, the wastewater project components are designed to completely avoid the intact archeological deposits. The main gravity line would be placed across Riverview Road on the west to completely avoid the site. In addition, the line that will connect the house to that main line is proposed to be placed north of the site boundary via directional boring in an area where a water line currently exists. Therefore, the qualities for which the site would be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places would not be adversely impacted by the proposed project. Instead, the project will help to preserve the site by obviating the need for a leach field at this location in the future.

- Site 33SU428 at the Richardson House. A multi-component prehistoric (undetermined age) and historic (Railroad Era) site occurs on this property. The site deposit is heavily mixed, with very poor depositional context. No undisturbed deposits are known to exist on the small parcel. Accordingly, neither the prehistoric nor historic components are deemed eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Everett wastewater project would have no adverse effect upon significant archeological resources at this site. Moreover, the project would be installed in grossly disturbed prisms which would avoid even the portions of the site with compromised integrity.

- Site 33SU216 at the Duncan House. A multi-component prehistoric (undetermined age) and historic (Canal Era and Railroad Era) site occurs on this small lot. The prehistoric component is ephemeral, lacks temporally diagnostic materials, and occurs in disturbed context. It is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A small portion of the historic site component along the west house façade, in the narrow zone between the Riverview Road right-of-way and the house and along the southwest corner of the house, contains a midden deposit that is potentially significant and eligible for inclusion in the Everett Historic District. As at several other properties in Everett, the significant portion of the site is very limited in area and does not cover the entire parcel. The Everett Sewer Project has been designed to avoid adversely impacting the area of the site that is intact and potentially significant. Specifically, the main gravity line would be installed in the disturbed Riverview Road prism on the west side of the road in front of the Kepner House. From there, a connecting line would be placed under the road leading to an existing sewer line trench and system along the north side of the house. The project would have no adverse effect on any qualities for which the site might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Site 33SU430 at Howe Meadow. A multi-component prehistoric (Woodland and Late Prehistoric?) and historic (Railroad Era?) site occurs on this property. Both components have been adversely impacted by a variety of actions, including cultivation, compaction of the shallow soil, and other factors. The historic component is highly ephemeral, lacks original depositional context and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component is badly compromised, but contains a round, raised, earthen feature that we interpret to be a prehistoric mound. There may also be evidence for an earthwork (Appendix 1), but more study would be needed to confirm that conjecture. While most of the prehistoric site is ephemeral and damaged through previous land uses, the presence of the mound indicates that at least some portions of the site retain some integrity. Although several mounds were once present along the Cuyahoga River within the area now encompassed by CUVA (Whittlesey 1871 and 1877), very few of those features still exist. The few remaining examples are significant resources that have the potential to answer many questions about the Woodland occupation and use of the Cuyahoga Valley. As possible burial sites, they should be protected and preserved. The portion of the site containing the mound is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Fortunately, the mound location (as well as the possible earthwork) is well away from the small area where a lift station is proposed at this property. Installation would occur at the eastern margin of the site in an area that is heavily disturbed and that lacks any primary depositional context. The installation of the lift station would have no adverse effects upon any characteristic for which the site might be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

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 Everett Sewer System Project. However,

since sites occur in close proximity to the undertaking, we also recommend a series of protective measures to be employed during the construction process. These are formalized in the project's construction plans and include:

- No vehicular or equipment traffic or parking will be allowed on site areas outside trench construction 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 the archeological sites. When supplies are brought to the individual properties in Everett, 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 lift station locations as documented in the project plans will be permitted without 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 Everett sewer system.

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Table 1. Summary of Archeological Sites at Historic Properties to be Served by the Proposed Everett Sewer System.

Site #	Name or Component	ST Ct.	Pos. ST Ct.	TU Ct.	BT Ct.	Tested Area Sq. m	Components
33SU132	Muar House						
	1985	-	-	1	-	0.6	
	1994	67	52	5	-	11.5	
	1994 Electric Line	-	-	-	1	13.7	
	Subtotal	67	52	6	1	25.8	UP,WO,RE
33SU441	Osborne House						
	1994	61	32	2	-	7.9	
	1994 Electric Line	-	-	-	1	14.0	
	Subtotal	61	32	2	1	21.9	UP,AE
33SU480	Stewart-Sager						
	2008	5	3	-	-	0.5	UP,CE,RE,AE
33SU136	Kepner House						
	1985	-	-	3	-	6.0	
	1993	28	24	8	-	16.7	
	1999 Waterline	-	-	-	1	18.4	
	Subtotal	28	24	11	1	41.1	UP,LP,CE,RE
	Kepner Field						
	1995	23	19	-	-	2.2	
	1999	-	-	3	-	4.0	
	1999 Waterline	-	-	-	1	28.0	
	Subtotal	23	19	3	1	34.2	LA,UP,LP,CE,RE,AE
33SU437	Hardy House						
	1994	29	17	6	-	8.8	
	1994 Electric Line	2	1	-	1	17.0	
	2008	-	-	2	-	2.0	
	Subtotal	31	18	8	1	27.8	UP,RE,AE
33SU486	Hawkins House						
	1994	27	4	-	-	2.6	

Table 1. Continued.

Site #	Name or Component	ST Ct.	Pos. ST Ct.	TU Ct.	BT Ct.	Tested Area Sq. m	Components
	1994 Electric Line	-	-	-	1	56.4	
	Subtotal	27	4	-	1	59.0	RE
33SU433	Carter's General Store						
	1994	21	15	8	-	8.9	
	1998	-	-	5	-	10.0	
	Subtotal	21	15	13	-	18.9	MW,CE,RE
33SU134	Chamberlin House						
	1985	-	-	-	5	11.4	
	1995	37	31	5	-	8.6	
	1996	-	-	2	-	2.0	
	2008	-	-	1	-	1.0	
	Subtotal	37	31	8	5	23.0	UP,CE,RE,AE
33SU424	Gifford House						
	2003	38	30	1	-	4.7	MW,RE,AE
33SU434	Szalay House						
	1997	67	58	14	1	30.4	
	1998	10	10	30	-	31.0	
	1999	-	-	1	-	1.0	
	2005	-	-	6	-	6.0	
	Subtotal	77	68	51	1	68.4	EW,MW,LP,CE,RE
33SU428	Richardson House						
	1999 Waterline	-	-	-	1	10.4	
	2002	3	3	-	-	0.3	
	2008	18	10	-	-	1.7	
	Subtotal	21	13	-	1	12.4	UP,RE
33SU430	Howe Meadow						
	2002	7	1	-	-	0.7	
	2003	80	14	-	-	7.7	
	2007	80	11	-	-	7.7	
	Subtotal	167	26	-	-	16.1	LP

Table 1. Concluded.

Site #	Name or Component	ST Ct.	Pos. ST Ct.	TU Ct.	BT Ct.	Tested Area Sq. m	Components
33SU216	Duncan House						
	1994	35	32	5	-	11.1	
	1999 Waterline	-	-	-	1	30.4	
	Subtotal	35	32	5	1	41.5	UP,CE,RE
33SU121							
	Everett Field						
	2000	125	95	3	-	15.0	
	2001	137	52	28	5	42.5	
	Subtotal	262	147	31	5	57.5	MA,LA,AR,MW,LW
	Schmidt House						
	2000	37	19	3	-	8.6	
	2003	13	2	-	-	1.3	
	Subtotal	50	21	3	-	9.9	UP,AE
	Krimmer House						
	2000	58	41	11	-	16.6	
	2001	-	-	4	-	4.0	
	2003	-	-	7	-	7.0	
	2006	-	-	4	-	4.0	
	Subtotal	58	41	26	-	31.6	LA,LW or LP,RE,AE
	Total	1,008	576	168	19	494.3	

Explanation:
BT = Backhoe Trench
Ct. = Count
Pos. = Positive
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Components
AR = Archaic
ER = Early Archaic
MA = Middle Archaic
LA = Late Archaic
WO = Woodland
EW = Early Woodland
MW = Middle Woodland
LW = Late Woodland

LP = Late Prehistoric (Whittlesey)
UP = Undetermined Prehistoric
PH = Protohistoric (AD 1600-1670)
EH = Early Historic (AD 1671-1795)
IS = Initial Settlement (circa AD 1796-1824)
CE = Canal Era (circa AD 1825–1880)
RE = Railroad Era (circa AD 1880-1930)
AE = Automobile era (AD 1931-1944)

Table 2. Middle Woodland Radiocarbon Dates within Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Site #	Provenience	Laboratory Sample #	Measured C14 Age (RCYBP)
33SU31	Feature 1	Beta-172508	1970 +/- 50
33SU121	Feature 1	Beta-147192	1800 +/- 50
33SU138	Feature 1	Beta-15011	1650 +/- 60
33SU138	Feature 11	Beta-15012	1780 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 6	Beta-122443	1800 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 13	Beta-122444	1810 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 4	Beta-122445	1740 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 5	Beta-122446	1700 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 5	Beta-122447	1660 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 5	Beta-122448	1680 +/- 60
33SU434	Feature 22	Beta-147367	1600 +/- 40
33SU440	Feature 1	Beta-96182	1680 +/- 60

Explanation:
RCYBP = Radiocarbon years before present (1950)
Material = Wood charcoal except Beta-96182 which was a charred nut hull fragment.

Table 3. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience		Debitage	FCR	Biface	Pottery	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical						
1985							
BT 1	-	31	1	1(1)	2	-	35
	Subtotal	31	1	1	2	-	35
1994							
ST 10N/45W	0-65 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/45W	0-66 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/30W	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/35W	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/40W	0-52 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	6
ST 30N/45W	0-63 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4
ST 32.5N/25W	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/10W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/15W	0-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/25W	0-39 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/30W	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/40W	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/6W	0-32 cmbs	1	4	-	-	-	5
ST 40N/15W	0-47 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	3
ST 40N/20W	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/30W	0-32 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/45W	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/5W	0-28 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4
ST 45N/10W	0-47 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/25W	0-43 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/30W	0-32 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/40W	0-38 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	3
ST 45N/45W	0-43 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/10W	0-32 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	5
ST 50N/15W	0-34 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	3
ST 50N/20W	0-34 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/35W	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/40W	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/45W	0-34 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	62	6	-	-	-	68

Table 3. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Pottery	Other	Total
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	7	2	-	-	-	9
	30-40 cmbs	32	2	3(1)	4	-	41
	40-50 cmbs	11	4	-	2	-	17
	50-60 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	2
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1(2)	2
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	6
	30-40 cmbs	25	-	-	-	-	25
	40-50 cmbs	15	-	-	-	-	15
TU 4	10-20 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	3
	30-40 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	8
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(F1) 57 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	124	10	4	6	1	145
	Total	217	17	5	8	1	248

Explanation:
BT = Backhoe Trench
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) biface fragment
(2) possible ceramic bead

Table 4. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
1994																		
ST 10N/40W	0-36 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 15N/40W	0-44 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 15N/45W	0-48 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/35W	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 20N/40W	0-63 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
ST 20N/45W	0-44 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 25N/20W	0-44 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 25N/25W	0-59 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/35W	0-33 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 25N/45W	0-66 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/35W	0-37 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 32.5N/25W	0-37 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 35N/15W	0-60 cmbs	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	23
ST 35N/20W	0-46 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1(1)	11
ST 35N/25W	0-39 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
ST 35N/30W	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	5
ST 35N/45W	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/6W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 40N/10W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/15W	0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 40N/20W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/25W	0-23 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 40N/30W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4
ST 40.5N/0W	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/25W	0-43 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 4. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
ST 45N/30W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	10	3	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	72	3	-	8	2	1	109
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	-	-	17
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	1(2)	8
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	-	23
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	16
	(N ½) 30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(S ½) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	7*	-	5*	-	-	6*	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	27
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2(2)	11
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	1(2)	6
TU 4	10-20 cmbs	10	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	27
	20-30 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15(2)	25

Table 4. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	6*	-	-	-	-	11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1(2)	20
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	7
	30-40 cmbs	8*	-	-	-	-	5*	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	3	-	-	40
	(F1) 30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F1) 40-50 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	8
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	6
	Subtotal	44	2	10	-	2	37	2	-	-	-	137	4	-	24	-	20	282
	Total	54	5	14	-	2	43	2	-	-	-	209	7	-	32	2	21	391

Explanation:

F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) roofing material fragment (tar)
(2) slate fragment

* count includes fragments and complete units

Table 5. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White ware	Stone ware	Red ware	Yellow ware	Porcelain	Whet stone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
1994																
ST 10N/40W	0-36 cmbs	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	10
ST 10N/45W	0-65 cmbs	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 15N/40W	0-44 cmbs	12	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
ST 15N/45W	0-48 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/20W	0-17 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20N/35W	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
ST 20N/40W	0-63 cmbs	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 25N/5W	0-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/10W	0-15 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/20W	0-44 cmbs	14	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
ST 25N/25W	0-59 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
ST 25N/30W	0-36 cmbs	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
ST 25N/35W	0-33 cmbs	20	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6(2)	37
ST 25N/40W	0-62 cmbs	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25N/45W	0-66 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 30N/30W	0-40 cmbs	5	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 30N/35W	0-37 cmbs	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
ST 30N/45W	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 32.5N/25W	0-37 cmbs	4	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13

Table 5. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White ware	Stone ware	Red ware	Yellow ware	Porcelain	Whet stone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
ST 35N/15W	0-60 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 35N/20W	0-46 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 35N/25W	0-39 cmbs	15	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	22
ST 35N/30W	0-40 cmbs	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2(4)	-	-	-	14
ST 35N/35W	0-33 cmbs	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 40N/10W	0-32 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 40N/15W	0-47 cmbs	1	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	17
ST 40N/20W	0-40 cmbs	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 40N/25W	0-23 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 40N/30W	0-32 cmbs	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 40N/45W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/5W	0-28 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/10W	0-47 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 45N/25W	0-43 cmbs	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	15
ST 45N/30W	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 45N/35W	0-33 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/20W	0-34 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/25W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 50N/35W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	176	2	14	-	50	19	9	2	10	1	2	6	-	9	300

Table 5. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White ware	Stone ware	Red ware	Yellow ware	Porcelain	Whet stone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU1	0-10 cmbs	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
	10-20 cmbs	11	-	3	-	17	19	5	-	3	-	-	6	-	1(6)	65
	20-30 cmbs	1	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	16
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	8	2	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	10-20 cmbs	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1(7)	19
	(Undisturbed soil)10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	(N ½) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(S ½) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	25	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	2(8)	41
	20-30 cmbs	27	-	1	-	22	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	58
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 4	10-20 cmbs	25	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	38
	20-30 cmbs	4	3	-	-	11	9	-	-	5	-	1(9)	4	-	-	37
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	10	11	2	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	35

Table 5. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White ware	Stone ware	Red ware	Yellow ware	Porcelain	Whet stone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	Wall 0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	13	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1(10)	21
	30-40 cmbs	48	1	-	-	9	3	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	1(11)	70
	(F1) 30-40 cmbs	13	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	21
	(F1) 40-50 cmbs	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	20
	50-60 cmbs	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Subtotal	232	10	7	-	98	58	19	3	31	-	1	52	-	6	517
	Total	408	12	21	-	148	77	28	5	41	1	3	58	-	15	817

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) unidentified ceramic fragment
(2) 5 rubber jar seal ring fragments, 1 non-ferrous metal decorative element/furniture bumper
(3) battery carbon cylinder
(4) 1 non-ferrous metal spoon with partial stem "BRISTOL PLATE", 1 ferrous metal bottle opener
(5) glass light bulb base and wire holder
(6) ferrous metal horseshoe
(7) glass electrical object fragment
(8) 1 non-ferrous metal bulb base, 1 unidentified glass and wire electrical object
(9) non-ferrous metal spoon with unidentified wheat and sash design
(10) unidentified electrical object composed of wire and glass
(11) non-ferrous metal spoon

Table 6. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1994														
ST 10N/40W	0-36 cmbs	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/40W	0-63 cmbs	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25N/20W	0-44 cmbs	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/35W	0-33 cmbs	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/45W	0-66 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/40W	0-52 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/20W	0-46 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/25W	0-39 cmbs	-	1	7(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 40N/15W	0-47 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/20W	0-40 cmbs	1(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	1	8	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	2	1(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	5(7)	-	-	-	-	-	3(8)	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(N ½)30-40 cmbs	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table 6. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 3	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	1	-	-	1(9)	-	-	-	-	1(10)	4
TU 4	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(12)	4
TU 5	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	15	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	34
	Total	1	23	10	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	54

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) non-ferrous metal eyelet/grommet
(2) non-ferrous metal eyelet
(3) non-ferrous metal strip fragment
(4) ferrous metal file in non-ferrous case
(5) non-ferrous metal razor blade
(6) wood fragment
(7) unidentified metallic material
(8) glass electrical fuse fragment
(9) colorless melted glass fragment
(10) unidentified plastic fragment
(11) ferrous metal handle
(12) ferrous metal container base fragment (refit)

Table 7. Muar House, Site 33SU132 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1994															
ST 20N/35W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/20W	0-44 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 30N/30W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/35W	0-37 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 35N/30W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
ST 35N/35W	0-33 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	6
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2(4)	3
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(N ½) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(S ½) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(6)	2
TU 3	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(7)	7

Table 7. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3(8)	6
	Wall 0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	1	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1(9)	5
	(F1) 40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	4	5	1	5	4	1	-	4	-	17	41
	Total	-	-	-	4	5	1	6	5	2	-	6	-	18	47

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) non-ferrous metal ornamental chain
(2) ferrous metal socket wrench head (hexagonal)
(3) leather shoe heel fragment
(4) rubber comb fragment
(5) slate pencil fragment
(6) vinyl record fragment
(7) 3 rubber comb fragments, 3 slate pencil fragments
(8) 1 non-ferrous metal decorated case fragment with ferrous metal clasp, 2 non-ferrous metal shoe eyelets in leather
(9) eye glass lens fragment
* fragments

Table 8. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1994								
ST 55N/10W	0-39 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/15W	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 55N/25W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/35W	0-35 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 55N/40W	0-30 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 55N/45W	0-36 cmbs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
ST 60N/5W	0-31 cmbs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
ST 60N/10W	0-31 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 60N/15W	0-34 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 60N/45W	0-33 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 65N/5W	0-25 cmbs	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
ST 65N/10W	0-25 cmbs	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
ST 65N/20W	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 65N/25W	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 65N/35W	0-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 65N/40W	0-36 cmbs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
ST 70N/5W	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 70N/20W	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 70N/30W	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 70N/40W	0-37 cmbs	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
ST 75N/35W	0-46 cmbs	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	1
ST 80N/5W	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 80N/10W	0-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 85N/40W	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	43	12	1	-	-	-	56
1994								
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	1(2)	5
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	3	4	-	-	-	-	7
TU 1	30-40 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3

Table 8. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	11	1	-	-	-	-	12
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Subtotal	44	6	-	-	-	1	51
	Total	87	18	1	-	-	1	107

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) biface tip
(2) t-drill

Table 9. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
1994																		
ST 55N/10W	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/25W	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/30W	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 75N/35W	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 80N/25W	0-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 85N/35W	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 85N/40W	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 85N/45W	0-43 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	11
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1(1)	4
	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2(1)	8
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4(1)	11
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	2	-	7	27
	Total	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	17	-	-	2	1	7	38

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) slate fragment

Table 10. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1994																
ST 55N/20W	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/5W	0-31 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/10W	0-31 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 60N/15W	0-34 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/30W	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/45W	0-33 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 65N/40W	0-36 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 75N/35W	0-46 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
ST 75N/40W	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 80N/5W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 80N/45W	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 85N/35W	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	9	1	-	-	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	10-20 cmbs	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	30-40 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table 10. Concluded.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
	Subtotal	23	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
	Total	32	1	-	-	25	4	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	68

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 11. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1994														
ST 60N/30W	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 85N/35W	0-54 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Total	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 12. Osborne House, Site 33SU441 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Toy		Doll	Marble	Pipe	Pipe	Button	Bead	Token/	Susp.	Cart.	Jewelry	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	UnID	Other	Part		Stem	Bowl			Coin	Clip	Casing			
1994															
ST 60N/10W	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 65N/15W	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
* fragment

Table 13. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience		Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile	Pottery	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical				Point			
2008								
ST 1	0-69 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 2	0-75 cmbs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total		2	1	-	-	-	-	3

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 14. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
2008																
ST 1	0-69 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	5
ST 2	0-75 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 4	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2~	-	-	-	-	-	-	1~	-	-	3
Total		2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
(1) pearlware fragment
~ not collected

Table 15. Stewart-Sager House, Site 33SU480 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
2008														
ST 2	0-75 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 16. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1993								
ST 10	0-45 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 16	0-31 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
1985								
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TU 1, 2, and/or 3	-	56	16	-	-	-	-	72
	Subtotal	56	16	-	-	2	-	74
1993								
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 4	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total	62	16	-	-	2	-	80

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 17. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
1993																		
ST 2	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-51 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 4	0-53 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
ST 5	0-75 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 6	0-33 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 7	0-42 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 8	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 9	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10	0-45 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
ST 11	0-47 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
ST 12	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 13	0-47 cmbs	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
ST 14	0-38 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 15	0-59 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 16	0-31 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
ST 18	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 19	0-80 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6
ST 20	0-76 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 22	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10
ST 27	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 28	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Subtotal	29	15	3	-	-	7	-	-	1	2	5	-	3	20	-	-	85
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table 17. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	10-20 cmbs	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	15
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1^	-	-	16
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	1	2	-	34
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1(2)	12
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	15
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	18
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	14
	40-50 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	1
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	14

Table 17. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 7	0-10 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	30-40 cmbs	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(4)	9	-	-	1	-	2(5)	56
	40-50 cmbs	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	20
	50-60 cmbs	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	16
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 8	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	27
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	43	76	25	-	1	59	-	1	3	5	112	3	1	24	5	4	362
	Total	72	91	28	-	1	66	-	1	4	7	117	3	4	44	5	4	447

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) cut bolt
(2) concrete fragment
(3) polished slate fragment
(4) bolt and washer
(5) slate fragment
* fragment
^ complete

Table 18. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1993																
ST 1	0-58 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
ST 2	0-42 cmbs	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1(1)	11
ST 3	0-51 cmbs	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
ST 4	0-53 cmbs	26	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	34
ST 5	0-75 cmbs	6	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	1(2)	22
ST 6	0-33 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	7
ST 7	0-42 cmbs	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
ST 8	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 9	0-40 cmbs	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
ST 10	0-45 cmbs	12	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	19
ST 11	0-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	34
ST 12	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 13	0-47 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
ST 15	0-59 cmbs	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
ST16	0-31 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 17	0-28 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 18	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 19	0-80 cmbs	11	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	27
ST 20	0-76 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 21	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8
ST 22	0-54 cmbs	7	-	-	-	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
ST 27	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 28	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Table 18. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	Subtotal	101	-	-	-	71	6	8	13	-	2	1	58	-	3	263
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	24	-	-	1(3)	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	49
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2(1)	24
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	44	-	-	-	17	9	13	8	-	-	-	28	-	1(4)	120
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	21	4	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	1(1)	42
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	13
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	9	-	1	-	25	2	-	31	-	-	-	7	1	3(5)	79
	30-40 cmbs	11	-	-	-	27	4	-	12	-	-	-	21	-	1(6)	76
	40-50 cmbs	11	-	-	-	5	1	-	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	30
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	6	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	16
	10-20 cmbs	15	-	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	47
	20-30 cmbs	11	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	39
	30-40 cmbs	5	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	33
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	28
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4

Table 18. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	11	-	-	-	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	33
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	26	1	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	40
TU 7	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1(7)	10
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	20
	30-40 cmbs	3	-	-	-	17	3	-	14	-	-	-	24	-	9(8)	70
	40-50 cmbs	8	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	2(9)	43
	50-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	18	1	-	18	-	-	-	10	-	-	49
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	17
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	13
TU 8	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	22	-	2(10)	32
	40-50 cmbs	7	-	-	-	5	17	6	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	46
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	36	-	-	-	6	-	-	48
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5

Table 18. Concluded.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
	Subtotal	200	-	2	1	333	56	34	151	-	-	1	302	6	22	1,108
	Total	301	-	2	1	404	62	42	164	-	2	2	360	6	25	1,371

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) tooth
(2) brownware
(3) whole medicine bottle (broken by shovel)
(4) glass candy dish
(5) 2 red pottery, 1 iron jar lid
(6) red pottery fragment
(7) ferrous metal furniture caster
(8) 1 glass jar lid, 8 pot fragments
(9) flower pot fragment
(10) glass canning lid

Table 19. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Whiteware Analysis.

Provenience		Decorated						Transfer Print										Undeco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
1993																				
ST 1	0-58 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 2	0-42 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
ST 3	0-51 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9
ST 4	0-53 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
ST 5	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
ST 7	0-42 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 8	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 9	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 10	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ST 11	0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
ST 12	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 13	0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 15	0-59 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ST 16	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
ST 17	0-28 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 18	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 19	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
ST 21	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 22	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
ST 27	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
ST 28	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
	Subtotal	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	54	4	71
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3

Table 19. Continued.

Provenience		Decorated						Transfer Print										Undeco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	17
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	21
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	22	1	25
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	23
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	16
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	16
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7

Table 19. Concluded.

Provenience		Decorated						Transfer Print										Undeco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	26
TU 7	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	17
	40-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	20
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	18
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	9
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
TU 8	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
	Subtotal	6	9	9	-	3	6	-	23	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	253	14	333
	Total	6	9	11	-	3	10	-	25	-	-	-	1	3	-	11	-	307	18	404

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 20. Kepner House, Site 33SU136 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1993														
ST 4	0-53 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 6	0-33 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 11	0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	1
ST 13	0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
ST 20	0-76 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1
ST 21	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
	Subtotal	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	3	12
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	1	1(7)	-	-	-	1(8)	3	-	-	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	1(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	30-40 cmbs	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	17(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(13)	20
	30-40 cmbs	1(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 20. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	40-50 cmbs	-	1(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(16)	3(17)	-	-	-	1	-	3(18)	8
	10-20 cmbs	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(19)	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	40-50 cmbs	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	21
	50-60 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	-	1(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	1(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	55
TU 7	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	3	1(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(22)	6

Table 20. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 8	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	50-60 cmbs	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
	60-70 cmbs	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19
	70-80 cmbs	-	1	-	-	1(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	20	136	2	3	4	3	14	42	-	1	-	9	234
	Total	20	136	2	4	5	3	15	48	-	1	-	12	246

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) metal ring
(2) glass tube or bead?
(3) celluloid fragment
(4) eyelet
(5) fauna
(6) rubber gasket
(7) non-ferrous metal strap
(8) melted glass fragment
(9) iron hinge
(10) ferrous metal staple
(11) plate glass fragment
(12) rusted ferrous metal fragment
(13) 1 tack, 1 copper wire bundle (5 grams), 1 tire valve
(14) large amount of nails and rusted iron masses
(15) collection of rusted iron masses
(16) small metal bracket
(17) unidentified metal fragments
(18) 1 spark plug, 1 pull chain, 1 copper foil fragment
(19) incised glass fragment
(20) brass safety pin
(21) non-ferrous clasp fragment
(22) copper wire bundle, ferrous metal file fragment
(23) lead mass
(24) metal washer

Table 21. Kepner House Site, 33SU136 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1993															
ST 5	0-75 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 8	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 9	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 15	0-59 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 19	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20	0-76 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	1
ST 22	0-54 cmbs	-	-	1	1	-	-	1*	-	1(3)	-	-	-	-	4
ST 28	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	1	-	1	6	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	17
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	-	1(5)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	6
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	1(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

Table 21. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 7	0-10 cmbs	-	1(10)	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	10
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2(12)	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	2*	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(13)	5
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
TU 8	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	1*	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(14)	3
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	3	2	17	5	5	8	2	-	1	9	-	10	62
	Total	1	3	3	23	6	6	11	2	2	2	9	-	11	79

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) brownware fragment
(2) 1852 Bank of Upper Canada token
(3) 1919 penny
(4) pen (three fragments)
(5) plastic toy bullet
(6) clothing clasp
(7) slate pencil
(8) toy cup fragment
(9) padlock
(10) rubber toy with manufacturer name
(11) ferrous metal wrench
(12) 1 wire fragment, 1 ceramic wire casing fragment
(13) 1 leather shoe fragment, 1 padlock
(14) 1 clothing hook, 1 hard rubber comb fragment?
* Fragment

Table 22. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1995								
ST 1	0-35 cmbs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
ST 2	0-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-56 cmbs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
ST 4	0-46 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 5	0-54 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 6	0-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 8	0-60 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 10	0-60 cmbs	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
ST 11	0-62 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 13	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1
	Subtotal	12	4	-	1	-	-	17
1999								
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	10	1	-	-	-	-	11
	30-40 cmbs	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
	40-50 cmbs	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
	50-60 cmbs	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	(F24) 90-100 cmbs	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	(F24) 100-110 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table 22. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	(F24) 110-120 cmbs	5	4	-	-	2	-	11
	(F24) 120-130 cmbs	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TU 3	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	-	5
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F23) 50-60 cmbs	8	37	-	-	-	1(1)	46
	Subtotal	141	49	-	-	5	1	196
Waterline Trench 9	?	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Near Y with trench 8	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
	Feature 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	West wall scrapings	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Backdirt pile (6-28-1999)	34	-	1	-	-	-	35
	Subtotal	35	1	1	-	14	-	51
	Total	188	54	1	1	19	1	264

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TR = Transect
TU = Test Unit
(1) mica fragment
* fragment

Table 23. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
1995																		
ST 1	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 2	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 5	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 6	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 8	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 10	0-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 11	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 12	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 13	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 14	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 18	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 21	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	1	33
1999																		
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(2)	14	-	-	-	-	-	16
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	59
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	1	1(3)	93
	40-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	1	-	79
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	2(3)	88
	(F24) 60-70 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	2(3)	76

Table 23. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	30
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
	(F24) 90-100 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	43
	(F24) 100-110 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
	(F24) 110-120 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	20
	(F24) 120-130 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	573	3	-	4	3	5	616
Waterline Trench 9	Plaster lens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
	Total	26	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	600	4	-	4	3	7	650

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) slate fragment
(2) ferrous metal bolt and washer
(3) roofing slate fragment
(4) plaster sample

Table 24. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1995																
ST 1	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 2	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 4	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 6	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
ST 7	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	37
ST 8	0-60 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 10	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 11	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 12	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
ST 13	0-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 14	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
ST 15	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
ST 16	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 18	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 19	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 20	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	7	-	-	-	49	2	-	2	-	-	-	43	-	-	103
1999																
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	98

Table 24. Continued.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	-	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	20-30 cmbs	14	-	-	-	58	1	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	91
	30-40 cmbs	6	-	-	-	55	4	-	1	-	-	-	66	-	-	132
	40-50 cmbs	6	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	54	2	-	84
	50-60 cmbs	6	-	6	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	1	-	142
	(F24) 60-70 cmbs	4	-	1	-	22	-	-	1	-	-	1(1)	50	-	-	79
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	11	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	-	75
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	4	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	11(2)	-	69
	(F24) 90-100 cmbs	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	47
	(F24) 100-110 cmbs	3	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	3(3)	40	-	-	54
	(F24) 110-120 cmbs	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	25
	(F24) 120-130 cmbs	37	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	48
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	3	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	21(4)	40
	10-20 cmbs	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	3(4)	38
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 24. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	Subtotal	139	-	18	-	294	12	3	5	1	2	4	542	22	24	1,066
Waterline Trench 9	(F24)	1	-	-	-	60	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	70
	Historic Pit	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	West wall	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Backdirt pile (6-28-1999)	6	-	1	-	140	7	-	13	-	-	-	50	13	-	230
	Subtotal	9	-	1	-	207	9	-	14	-	-	-	55	14	-	309
	Total	155	-	19	-	550	23	3	21	1	2	4	640	36	24	1,478

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TR = Transect
TU = Test Unit

(1) utensil with mother of pearl handle
(2) 9 mollusk shell, 2 eggshell
(3) 1 ferrous metal utensil with bone handle, 2 butter knife? fragments (articulate)
(4) jar lid (non-ferrous metal)?

Table 25. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Whiteware Analysis.

Provenience		Decorated						Transfer Print										Undec-orated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
1995																				
ST 1	0-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8
ST 2	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9
ST 4	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 6	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 7	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 10	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	9
ST 11	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ST 12	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 13	0-60 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 14	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 15	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 16	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 18	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ST 19	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
ST 20	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Subtotal	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	49

Table 25. Continued.

Provenience		Decorated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	-	31
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	49	-	58
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	4	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	40	-	55
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1	18
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	39
	(F24) 60-70 cmbs	1	-	4	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	22
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	19
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	15
	(F24) 90-100 cmbs	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	18
	(F24) 100-110 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	(F24) 110-120 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(1)	3
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Table 25. Concluded.

Provenience		Decorated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Subtotal	7	-	21	1	1	33	-	26	3	6	-	1	4	-	5	-	183	3	294
1999																				
Waterline Trench 9	(F24)	-	-	6	2	-	17	-	10	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	18	2	60
	(F24)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	(F24) West wall	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	(F24) Back dirt	1	-	16	-	4	21	-	20	2	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	68	2(2)	140
	Subtotal	1	-	22	2	5	41	-	30	3	1	2	-	5	3	-	-	88	4	207
	Total	8	-	44	3	6	78	-	59	7	7	2	1	9	3	5	-	310	8	550

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) orange transfer print
(2) unidentified fragments

Table 26. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1999														
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	2	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F24) 60-70 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	-	1	1(3)	-	1(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F24) 120-130 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(6)	1
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	1(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(8)	5
	10-20 cmbs	2(9)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(10)	21
	Total	3	33	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	53

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TR = Transect
TU = Test Unit

(1) non-ferrous metal scrap
(2) lead weight
(3) non-ferrous metal straight pin
(4) lead fragment
(5) coal sample (3.4g)
(6) coal sample (11.7g)
(7) ferrous metal handle
(8) 3 foil fragments, 1 rubber fragment
(9) ferrous metal staple
(10) 2 plastic fragments, 1 tarp eyelet

Table 27. Kepner Field, Site 33SU136 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1995															
ST 16	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 18	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 21	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1999															
TU 1	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	4(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F24) 60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1(5)	-	-	-	2(6)	4
	(F24) 70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F24) 80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3(7)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F24) 90-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F24) 100-110 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(F24) 110-120 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	1
	(F24) 120-130 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 27. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	13	9	6	-	1	-	-	1	3	33
Waterline Trench 9	(F24)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	60-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	1
	Backdirt pile	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Backdirt pile (6-28-1999)	-	-	-	-	13	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	Surface at water main	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	17	10	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	35
	Total	-	-	-	-	33	19	15	-	2	-	-	1	3	73

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) metal button with inscription
(2) clay pipe bowl (three COD, one cockles)
(3) clay pipe bowl (cockles)
(4) clay pipe mouthpiece (tapered)
(5) 1831 Liberty cent
(6) comb fragment (bone)
(7) clay pipe stem (one with part of cockled bowl)
(8) slate pencil
(9) non-ferrous metal pin/brooch
(10) 1818 cent piece
* fragment

Table 28. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1994								
ST 68N/6W	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/20W	0-43 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	100-110 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 6	130-140 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
	Total	5	3	-	-	-	-	8

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 29. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
1994																		
ST 20N/10W	0-39 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/20W	0-43 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/0W	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/10W	0-58 cmbs	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 40N/10W	0-56 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
ST 65N/20.5W	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 68N/6W	0-42 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 68N/21W	0-41 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 70N/0W	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 70N/30W	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 72.5N/17W	0-37 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
ST 73.5N/17.5W	0-22 cmbs	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Subtotal	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	2	-	2	-	-	29
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	1	-	-	16
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	4	2	-	23
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	2(1)	20
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9
TU 2	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

Table 29. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	5*	-	1	-	-	6*	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	3	-	-	60
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	6
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1(1)	12
	70-80 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	1	-	14
	(Clay Horz.)10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
	(Charc. Horz.)10-20 cmbs	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12
	20-30 cmbs	7	-	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	35
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	17

Table 29. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	27	2	13	4	-	47	2	-	-	2	152	1	-	13	3	3	269
2008																		
TU 1	0-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	0-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	31
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	37
	Total	28	2	18	4	-	47	23	1	1	3	184	3	-	15	3	3	335

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) slate fragment

* count includes whole objects and fragment

Table 30. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass								Porcelain	Whet-	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware		stone	Frag				
1994																
ST 30N/0W	0-54 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/10W	0-58 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 50N/10W	0-53 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/10W	0-46 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
ST 60N/20W	0-23 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 61N/12W	0-42 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 65N/20.5W	0-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 68N/6W	0-42 cmbs	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
ST 70N/0W	0-62 cmbs	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 72.5N/17W	0-37 cmbs	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 73.5N/17.5W	0-22 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 11	(Elec. Line)0-34 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?(1)	-
	Subtotal	35	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	46
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14
	10-20 cmbs	56	-	7	-	5	3	-	2	2	-	-	10	-	2(2)	87
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	40-50 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	50-60 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	60-70 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7

Table 30. Continued.

Provenience		Glass								Porcelain	Whet-stone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware			Frag				
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
	40-50 cmbs	53	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
	50-60 cmbs	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	60-70 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	70-80 cmbs	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	80-90 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	120-130 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbs	39	-	2	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	-	-	61
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	13
	(Clay Horz.)10-20 cmbs	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(3)	6
	(Charcoal Horz.)10-20 cmbs	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	24
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	19
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table 30. Concluded.

Provenience		Glass								Porcelain	Whet-stone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware			Frag				
	Subtotal	286	1	12	1	33	6	3	3	15	-	-	48	-	4	412
2008																
TU 1	40-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2	0-20 cmbs	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	21
	Subtotal	32	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	51
	Total	353	1	19	1	41	8	3	3	16	-	-	60	-	4	509

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) canning jar glass insert
(2) fruit pit or nut shell fragment
(3) zinc jar lid fragments

Table 31. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1994														
ST 30N/10W	0-58 cmbs	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/10W	0-53 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 60N/10W	0-46 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 70N/0W	0-62 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 72.5N/17W	0-37 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 73.5N/17.5W	0-22 cmbs	1(2)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Subtotal	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	30-40 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 3	30-40 cmbs	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	40-50 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	1(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	4	1(9)	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 31. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	2(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(13)	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(14)	1
	Subtotal	-	36	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	49
2008														
TU 2	0-20 cmbs	-	3	-	-	3(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Total	2	50	4	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	71

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) iron ring 1 ¾"
(2) ferrous metal ring-like object
(3) non-ferrous metal grommet
(4) non-ferrous metal crimp type electrical connector
(5) leather fragment with two eyelet holes
(6) 1 large non-ferrous metal safety pin (horse tack?)
(7) unidentified leather object with leather laces and non-ferrous metal rivets
(8) small non-ferrous metal chain
(9) non-ferrous metal washer
(10) unidentified ferrous metal (U-shaped)
(11) rubber hose fragment
(12) unidentified lead disk ("4" and "5")
(13) cinder
(14) unidentified object (possibly burned clay)
(15) tin fragment
(16) wire fragment

Table 32. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1994															
ST 60N/10W	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 65N/20.5W	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 68N/21W	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	1
ST 69N/21W	0-41 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1(3)	-	5	-	1(4)	10
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1(6)	-	-	-	-	3
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	-	-	-	-	1
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1(9)	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(10)	1
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	1*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	1

Table 32. Hardy House, Site 33SU437 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 6	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(Clay Horz.)10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(Charcoal Horz.)10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	11	-	-	6	-	4	-	8	-	5	34
2008															
TU 2	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	1	-	-	12	-	-	6	-	6	-	10	-	5	40

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) 1954 penny
(2) 1944 penny
(3) 1913 penny
(4) plastic gun charm
(5) 1967 penny
(6) 1945 penny
(7) lead fishing sinker
(8) 1951 penny
(9) ferrous metal knife or razor
(10) slate pencil fragment
(11) lead bullet
* fragment

Table 33. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
1994																		
ST 4	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/79W	0-44 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electric Line ST 1	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
Electric Line ST 6	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 34. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1994																
ST 2	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-38 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electric Line ST 3	0-29 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Electric Line ST 4	0-54 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
Electric Line ST 11	0-34 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?(1)	-
	Total	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
(1) canning jar glass insert

Table 35. Hawkins House, Site 33SU486 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1994														
ST 40N/79W	0-44 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric Line ST 2	0-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Line ST 6	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	?(1)	-
	Total	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
(1) cartridge casing

Table 36. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1994								
ST 50N/120W	0-97 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	110-120 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	120-130 cmbs	-	2	-	-	4	-	6
TU 8	100-110 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	3	3	-	-	4	-	10
1998								
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	95-105 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	115-125 cmbs	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
	125-135 cmbs	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
TU 4	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	3	-	-	-	17	-	20
	Total	6	3	-	-	21	-	30

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 37. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
1994																		
ST 20N/110W	0-73 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 20N/130W	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/130W	0-72 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 37N/106W	0-36 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/115W	0-82 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	1	1(1)	16
ST 40N/120W	0-120 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	6
ST 41N/116W	0-34 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
ST 50N/110W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Subtotal	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	7	1	1	40
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	15
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	16
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	1	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	3	-	25
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	7
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 1 Extension	Above gravel 0-16 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	6
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(2)	6

Table 37. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TU 3	0-18 cmbs	-	-	9	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	22
TU 4	Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	6
TU 7	Level 2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	19
TU 8	0-87 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	8	-	15	-	3	29	9	1	-	-	55	-	-	9	9	1	139
1998																		
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2(2)	6
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
TU 3	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Table 37. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	62
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	-	-	2	223
1999																		
Crawl space under Rm. 102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	10	2	16	-	3	31	9	1	1	-	301	-	-	16	10	4	404

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) ferrous metal pipe section
(2) slate fragment

Table 38. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1994																
ST 20N/110W	0-73 cmbs	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
ST 20N/120W	0-97 cmbs	3	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	13
ST 20N/125W	0-60 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 20N/130W	0-57 cmbs	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 30N/125W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/130W	0-72 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 37N/106W	0-36 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
ST 40N/115W	0-82 cmbs	17	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
ST 40N/120W	0-120 cmbs	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
ST 40N/130W	0-67 cmbs	4	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
ST 41N/116W	0-34 cmbs	10	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
ST 46N/109W	0-70 cmbs	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 50N/110W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 50N/120W	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/125W	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	68	-	1	-	42	20	1	2	1	-	-	5	1	-	141
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	20	-	-	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	43

Table 38. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	10-20 cmbs	10	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	23
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	29
	30-40 cmbs	19	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	27
	40-50 cmbs	11	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
TU 1 Extension	Below gravel 0-16 cmbs	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
	Above gravel 0-16 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
	40-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 3	0-18 cmbs	28	-	1	-	24	-	3	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	68
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	59	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	69
TU 7	Level 2	127	-	1	-	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1(1)	159
TU 8	0-87 cmbs	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Subtotal	294	-	5	-	102	2	13	3	8	-	-	57	2	1	487
1998																

Table 38. Continued.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	35
	10-20 cmbs	11	-	-	-	14	4	3	5	-	-	-	32	-	-	69
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	31
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	37
	(S ½) 40-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	20	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	32
	10-20 cmbs	24	-	-	-	35	10	-	3	-	-	-	20	-	-	92
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	54
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	67	-	-	-	17	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	89
	30-40 cmbs	77	-	-	2	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2(2)	91
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	18
	10-20 cmbs	11	-	-	-	10	13	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	41
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	46
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	23
	10-20 cmbs	17	-	-	-	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	28	-	-	58
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	30
	Subtotal	285	-	-	2	170	45	6	23	-	-	-	228	4	2	765

Table 38. Concluded.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1999																
?		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crawl space under Rm. 102		3	-	1	-	62	18	-	10	-	-	-	2	2	14(3)	112
	Subtotal	3	-	1	-	63	18	-	10	-	-	-	2	2	14	113
	Total	650	-	7	2	377	85	20	38	9	-	-	292	9	17	1,506

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

(1) ferrous metal and plastic bottle cap
(2) glass ornament
(3) 1 whiteware saucer with polychrome hand-painted sprig decoration (2 pieces mended), 7 possible wooden bobbin fragments, 1 piece of thread, 1 pig skull including 1 cranium/maxilla fragment, 1 nearly complete mandible and 3 associated teeth

Table 39. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Whiteware Analysis.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Undec-orated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
1994																				
ST 20N/110W	0-73 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
ST 20N/120W	0-97 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
ST 20N/130W	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ST 30N/125W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 37N/106W	0-36 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 40N/115W	0-82 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 40N/120W	0-120 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
ST 40N/130W	0-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
ST 41N/116W	0-34 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 46N/109W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ST 50N/110W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Subtotal	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	42
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3

Table 39. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Undec-orated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Ext. below gravel 0-16 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TU 2	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
TU 3	0-18 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	24
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
TU 7	Level 2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	26
TU 8	0-87 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
	Subtotal	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	62	19	102
1999																				
	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 39. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Deco-rated Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Transfer Print Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple	Undec-orated	Other	Total
Crawl space under Rm. 102		7	-	5	-	15(1)	11	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	2	62
	Subtotal	7	-	5	-	15	11	1	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	2	63
Total		9	11	7	-	15	14	1	15	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	104	23	207

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) 15 hand painted fragments (1 with hand painted center Peafowl design)

Table 40. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Fer Metal Other	Fer Metal UnID	Non-Fer Metal Other	Non-Fer Metal UnID	Misc. Metal Other	Misc. Metal UnID	Glass Other	Glass UnID	Leather Other	Leather UnID	Elec. Frag	Other	Total
1994														
ST 20N/110W	0-73 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/115W	0-82 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 41N/116W	0-34 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	1(1)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 40. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 1 Extension	Above gravel 0-16 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1(4)	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	2(5)	33
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	38
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	42
TU 3	0-18 cmbs	2(6)	2	1(7)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	7
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	1
TU 7	Level 2	1(10)	2	-	2(11)	-	-	-	1(12)	-	-	2(13)	1(14)	9
	Subtotal	4	11	2	2	-	1	-	110	-	-	2	9	141
1998														
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(15)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(16)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(17)	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	1(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
TU 3	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 40. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 5	10-20 cmbs	1(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	15
1999														
Crawl space under Rm. 102		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(21)	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	5	18	4	5	-	1	-	110	-	3	2	15	163

Table 41. Carter's General Store, Site 33SU433 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1994															
ST 20N/110W	0-73 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TU 1 Extension	Above gravel 0-16 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 3	0-18 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	-	1	-	-	2
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	3	12
1998															
TU 1	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	4

Table 41. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 3	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TU 4	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	5
TU 5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	1	-	-	1	28	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	2	44
1999 Crawl space under Rm. 102		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(6)	8
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
	Total	1	-	-	3	30	-	9	-	2	-	8	-	12	65

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) 1958 penny
(2) pencil fragment
(3) 1971 penny
(4) slate pencil
(5) corset stay
(6) 5 leather shoe fragments, 1 leather boot fragment, 1 nearly complete leather shoe

Table 42. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1995								
ST 20N/140W	0-70 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/150W	0-59 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/155W	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
ST 25N/160W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
	Subtotal	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
TU 25-26N/164-165W	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	100-110 cmbs	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	98-108 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	108-118 cmbs	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	98-100 cmbs	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
	108-118 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	97-107 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TU 34-35N/145-146W	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbs	4	1	-	-	-	-	5

Table 42. Concluded.

Provenience		Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile	Pottery	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical				Point			
	60-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	9	30	-	-	-	-	39
2008								
TU 1	80-90 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	9	33	-	-	-	2	44

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) fossil
(2) ocher

Table 43. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
1995																		
ST 20N/145W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/155W	0-48 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/165W	0-71 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25N/130W	0-82 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 29N/143W	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 30N/150W	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/155W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/165W	0-70 cmbs	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	29
ST 31N/141W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 34N/150W	0-66 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 35N/140W	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 35N/150W	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 35N/155W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 37N/134W	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 40N/135W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
ST 40N/140W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 40N/145W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/150W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 43N/130W	0-84 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 45N/135W	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 50N/130W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	130
TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	45

Table 43. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Cut Frag	Wire Nail	Wire Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	UnID Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	60-70 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	18
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	9
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	40-50 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	33
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	37
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table 43. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	13
.	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	12
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	19
TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(2)	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	40-50 cmbs	28*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	76
	50-60 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	26
	Subtotal	55	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	6	493
1996																		
TU 1	0-100 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	-	5	-	-	-	1	2(4)	10
TU 2	Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	11
2008																		
TU 1	0-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	64
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	97

Table 43. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Cut Frag	Wire Nail	Wire Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	UnID Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	64
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	258
	Total	60	-	3	-	-	11	22	-	1	1	785	-	-	-	1	8	892

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) bolt assemblage with nut and washer
(2) slate fragment
(3) railroad spike
(4) plaster sample
* count includes whole and fragments

Table 44. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Glass Pressed	Glass Milk	Glass Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
1995																
ST 20N/135W	0-58 cmbs	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
ST 20N/140W	0-70 cmbs	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 20N/145W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/150W	0-59 cmbs	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 20N/155W	0-48 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/130W	0-82 cmbs	3	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
ST 25N/155W	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Table 44. Continued.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
ST 25N/165W	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
ST 29N/143W	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	6
ST 30N/145W	0-75 cmbs	10	-	-	-	92	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	107
ST 30N/150W	0-74 cmbs	11	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
ST 30N/155W	0-68 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/160W	0-70 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 30N/165W	0-70 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 31N/130W	0-100 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 31N/141W	0-70 cmbs	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 34N/150W	0-66 cmbs	8	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
ST 35N/140W	0-65 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 35N/145W	0-66 cmbs	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
ST 35N/150W	0-75 cmbs	20	-	-	-	11	7	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	41
ST 35N/155W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 37N/134W	0-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 40N/135W	0-70 cmbs	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
ST 40N/140W	0-64 cmbs	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 40N/145W	0-45 cmbs	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 40N/150W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 43N/130W	0-84 cmbs	46	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	64
ST 45N/130W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/135W	0-80 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 50N/130W	0-40 cmbs	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Subtotal	179	-	1	2	200	37	-	11	9	-	1	-	-	1	441

Table 44. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	16	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
	10-20 cmbs	21	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	30-40 cmbs	12	-	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	40-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	5	-	1	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	30-40 cmbs	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	40-50 cmbs	8	-	-	-	24	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Trench Line	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	6
	10-20 cmbs	17	-	-	-	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Table 44. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	47	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	32	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
	10-20 cmbs	13	-	-	-	27	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	16	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
	50-60 cmbs	3	-	-	-	16	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	60-97 cmbs	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	53	-	-	-	20	18	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
	10-20 cmbs	41	-	1	-	20	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	40-50 cmbs	6	-	-	-	48	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	Subtotal	269	-	4	-	414	82	6	53	2	-	-	-	-	1	831
1996																
TU 1	0-100 cmbsill	23	6	15	3(4)	56	7	-	-	-	1	15(5)	9	-	9(6)	144

Table 44. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	100-180 cmbsill	2	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	3(7)	5	-	8(8)	41
TU 2	Level 1	10	-	4	-	16	9	-	-	1	-	3(9)	2	-	-	45
	Subtotal	35	6	19	3	93	18	-	-	1	1	21	16	-	17	230
2008																
TU 1	0-20 cmbs	158	-	-	-	75	10	-	9	8	-	-	60	-	-	320
	20-30 cmbs	21	-	-	-	35	3	-	5	-	-	-	46	-	-	110
	30-40 cmbs	26	-	-	-	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	40
	40-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(10)	3
	Subtotal	207	-	-	-	123	15	-	15	8	-	-	109	-	1	478
	Total	690	6	24	5	830	152	6	79	20	1	22	125	-	20	1,980

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) colorless glass handle fragment
(2) light bulb base
(3) porcelain door knob fragment
(4) 2 complete colorless glass jam jars/tumblers, 1 colorless glass container
(5) 2 ferrous metal spoons, 1 non-ferrous metal teaspoon with tip pattern (back "…RAVES & CO"), 1 non-ferrous metal teaspoon (back "E. …STEP A1"), 1 non-ferrous metal teaspoon (back "ELECTR…"), 1 brass clock frame, 1 non-ferrous metal oil lamp burner part, 1 non-ferrous metal picture frame?, 1 non-ferrous metal clock frame and gears with ferrous metal bolts, 3 ferrous metal and rubber chain pump buckets (SEARS 1908:616), 1 wooden bucket with ferrous metal handle, 1 ferrous metal stove part (vent opening?), 1 ferrous metal coffee pot
(6) 2 ceramic door knob fragments, 2 wooden clothes pins, 1 ferrous metal sad iron, 1 graniteware coffee pot with non-ferrous metal lid and handle, 1 ferrous metal oil lamp base, 1 ferrous metal stove part, 1 non-ferrous metal food mold ("JELL-O" imprinted on base, TM 1900)
(7) non-ferrous metal teaspoon
(8) 4 non-ferrous metal stove parts (1 fuel reservoir, 1 burner, 1 spacer?, 1 mantle), 1 non-ferrous metal oil lamp burner and wick, 1 ferrous metal stove burner, 1 ferrous metal damper, ferrous metal anchor
(9) 2 ferrous metal tableware pieces, 1 bone handle with ferrous metal knife fragment
(10) tooth

Table 45. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Ceramic Vessel Analysis, 1995.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
1	ST 30N/145W		WW	ED	PL	CL	2	1	-	BL	
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
2	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	60-97 cmbs	WW	HP	TC	CL	2	1	-	PC?	
3	ST 30N/145W		WW	TP	SC	CL	12	11	-	BL	
4	ST 30N/145W		WW	HP	TC	CL	12	11	-	PC	
	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs/50-60 cmbs									
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs									
5	ST 30N/145W		WW	TP	PL	CL	18	17	-	BL	
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
6	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	BL	CL	12	11	-	CB	
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs									blue
7	ST 30N/145W		WW	TP	BL	CL	20	19	-	BL	
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs									
8	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	AN	BL	CL	7	6	-	PC	
9	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	WW	HP	TC	CL	3	2	-	PC	
10	ST 30N/145W		WW	HP	SC	CL	9	8	-	PC?	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs									
11*	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	RW	-	JG	BR	4	3	-	-	
12	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	60-97 cmbs	SW	-	JG	BR	7	6	AB	-	
13	ST 30N/145W		WW	HP	PT	CL	28	27	-	PC	
	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs									
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
14	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	PL	CL	5	4	-	BL	
15	ST 30N/145W		WW	HP	SC	CL	2	1	-	PC	
16	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs	WW	UN	TC	CL	2	1	-	-	
17	ST 30N/145W		WW	AN	BL	CL	10	9	-	PC	
	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
18	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	WW	UN	SC	CL	8	7	-	-	Adams
	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs/60-97 cmbs									
19	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	WW	UN	SC	CL	2	1	-	-	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
20	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	60-70 cmbs	WW	HP	TC	CL	4	3	-	PC?	
	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	60-97 cmbs									
21	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs/60-70 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	2	1	-	BL	
22	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	2	1	-	BL	
	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
23	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	SW	-	CR	-	2	1	AB	-	
24	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs	WW	SP	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	PC?	
25	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	BL	Yes
26	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	SW	-	CR	SL	1	-	AB	-	
27	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
28	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	2	-	-	BL?	
29	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
30	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
31	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	
32	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	BL/PL?	
33	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	WW	HP	UN	CL	1	-	-	PC	
34	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	20-30 cmbs	WW	TP	UN	CL	1	-	-	BL?	
35	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	SW	-	JG	SL	1	-	AB	-	
36	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	SW	-	JG	LD	1	-	AB	-	
37*	*TU 34-35N/145-146W	50-60 cmbs	WW	TP	UN	CL	2	-	-	BL	
	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs									
38	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	WW	UN	UN	CL	1	-	-	-	
39	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
40	TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	GR	
41	ST 30N/145W		YW	RM	UN	MN	2	-	-	BL	
42	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs	SW	-	CR	SL	1	-	-	-	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
43	TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs	YW	RM	UN	MN	1	-	-	-	
44	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	YW	UN	UN	-	9	8	-	-	
45	TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	50-60 cmbs	WW	AN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
46	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	YW	RM	BL	MN	12	11	-	-	
47	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	YW	UN	UN/HW	CL	7	-	-	-	
48	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	2	-	-	BL	
49	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
50	TU 34-35N/145-146W	20-30 cmbs	WW	MD	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	-	
51	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
52	TU 34-35N/145-146W	50-60 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	
53	TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	WW	DC	SC	CL	1	-	-	-	
54	TU 34-35N/145-146W	10-20 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	
55	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	HP	UN	CL	1	-	-	PC	
56	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	UN	CL	1	-	-	PC?	
57	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs/50-60 cmbs	WW	ED	UN/FW	CL	2	-	-	BL	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
58	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	3	-	-	BL	
59	TU 34-35N/145-146W	10-20 cmbs	SW	-	CR	SL	1	-	AB	-	
60*	ST 35N/150W		RW	-	UN	SL	1	-	-	-	
61	ST 35N/150W		SW	-	CR	LD	1	-	AB	-	
62	ST 35N/150W		WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	MB	
63	ST 35N/150W		SW	-	CR	LD	1	-	AB	-	
64	TU 34-35N/145-146W	40-50 cmbs	WW	AN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	BL	
65	ST 35N/150W		SW	-	UN	LD	1	-	AB	-	
66	TU 34-35N/145-146W	10-20 cmbs	SW	-	CR	LD	1	-	AB	-	
67	TU 34-35N/145-146W	20-30 cmbs	SW	-	UN/HW	SL	1	-	-	-	
68	TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	SW	-	JG	LD	1	-	-	-	
69	ST 35N/150W		PN	DC	UN/HW	CL	2	-	-	-	
70	TU 25-26N/164-165W	30-40 cmbs	WW	MD	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	-	
71	ST 35N/145W		WW	HP	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	GR	
72	ST 35N/145W		YW	AN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	BR?	
73	TU 25-26N/164-165W	10-20 cmbs	PN	UN	UN	CL	1	-	-	-	
74	ST 35N/145W		WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	

Table 45. Continued.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark
75	TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	-	
76	TU 25-26N/164-165W	30-40 cmbs	WW	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	
77	TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	SW	-	JG	LD	1	-	AB	-	
78	TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	SW	-	CR	LD	1	-	BT	-	
79	TU 25-26N/164-165W	50-60 cmbs	WW	ED	UN	CL	1	-	-	BL	
80	Back dirt		YW	UN	BL	CL	1	-	-	-	
81*	ST 20N/150W		PN	UN	UN/HW	CL	1	-	-	-	
82	ST 20N/145W		WW	UN	UN/FW	CL	1	-	-	-	
83	ST 25N/165W		WW	TP	UN/FW	CL	13	-	-	BK	
84*	ST 20N/135W		PN	UN	PL	CL	4	-	-	-	
85	ST 25N/130W		WW	MD	PL	CL	5	-	-	-	
86	ST 30N/150W		WW	AN	UN	CL	1	-	-	BL?	
87	ST 43N/130W		SW	-	CR	LD	2	-	AB	-	
88	ST 43N/130W		SW	-	CR	LD	12	-	AB	-	
89	ST 29N/143W		WW	SP	UN/FW	CL	3	-	-	BL	
Total								307	171		

Table 45. Concluded.

Vessel #	Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Ware Type	Deco-ration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Sherd Ct.	Mend Ct.	Slip Type	Color	Mark

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
* not represented in artifact table

Ware Type	Decoration Type	Vessel Form	Glaze	Slip Type	Color
WW = whiteware	ED = edge decorated	PL = plate	CL = colorless	AB = Albany	BL = blue
RW = redware	HP = hand painted	TC = tea cup	BR = brown	BT = Bristol	PC = polychrome
SW = stoneware	TP = transfer print	SC = saucer	SL = salt		CB = cobalt
YW = yellowware	AN = annular	BL = bowl	MN = manganese		PL = purple
PN = porcelain	UN = undecorated	JG = jug	LD = lead		MB = mulberry
	SP = sponge decorated	PT = pitcher			GR = green
	DC = decalcomania	UN = unidentified			BK = black
	MD = mold	FW = flatware			BR = brown
	RM = Rockingham	HW = hollowware			
		CR = crock			

Table 46. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Whiteware Analysis.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Un-deco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
1995																				
ST 132-001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20N/135W	0-58 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
ST 20N/140W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20N/145W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20N/150W	0-59 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
ST 25N/130W	0-82 cmbs	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
ST 25N/165W	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	18
ST 29N/143W	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
ST 30N/145W	0-75 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	16	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	92
ST 30N/150W	0-74 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	10
ST 30N/155W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 30N/165W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 31N/141W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 34N/150W	0-66 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	12
ST 35N/140W	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 35N/145W	0-66 cmbs	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	19

Table 46. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Un-deco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
ST 35N/150W	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9(1)	-	11
ST 35N/155W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 37N/134W	0-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 40N/140W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 40N/145W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 40N/150W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 43N/130W	0-84 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/130W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 50N/130W	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Subtotal	4	-	14	2	4	23	8	30	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	103	7	200
TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3

Table 46. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Un-deco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	70-80 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	80-90 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	14
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	40-50 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	24
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	24
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	From Trench Line	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Table 46. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated						Transfer Print										Un-deco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Hand Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Flow Black	Blue	Purple			
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	21
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	11	-	2	-	-	9	-	13	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	47
	50-60 cmbs	3	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	22
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5 cmbs	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	27
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	16
	50-60 cmbs	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	16
	60-97 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	20
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	20

Table 46. Concluded.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Un-deco-rated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	28
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	3	-	6	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	30	-	48
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	11
	Subtotal	24	5	21	3	4	58	2	30	-	10	-	9	4	2	1	2	233	6	414
1996																				
TU 1	0-100 cmb sill	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51(2)	1	56
	100-180 cmb sill	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17(3)	-	21
TU 2	Level 1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11(4)	-	16
	Subtotal	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1	93
	Total	37	7	35	5	8	81	10	61	1	10	2	9	4	2	2	4	415	14	707

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) 9 undecorated (1 with maker's mark portion, lion?)
(2) 51 undecorated (1 with "…NTED…")
(3) 17 undecorated (1 with maker's mark: "T.P.C-O. Co. / 8 21 2 / SEMI-VIT" Dresden Pottery, Liverpool, OH, made in 1921, Debolt 1994:42-44)
(4) 11 undecorated (1 with maker's mark: "…RONSTONE CHINA / …BROs" Johnson Bros. 1883-1913, Godden 1964:355)

Table 47. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Summary of Bottles, 1996.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
1	1	squat-bitters	COM	CUP	lipping tool	grooved ring	cork	CUP	LIQ	
2	1	common sense milk bottle	COM	PBM	automatic	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
3	1	philadelphia oval	COM	PBM	lipping tool	straight brandy	cork	OWE	LIQ	
4	1	not champagne	COM	TUR	lipping tool	blob	undeterminable	MAM	LIQ	
5	1	fruit jar	COM	PBM	bust & grind	wide mouth, one lug	mason jar	POS	FOO	1876-1900
6	1	round prescription	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
7	1	morphine	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
8	1	buffalo	COM	CUP	automatic	reinforced extract	cork	OWE	MED	1911-1929
9	1	syrup	COM	PBM	automatic	spout	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
10	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	CUP	MIN	
11	1	plain oval	COM	CUP	automatic	patent	cork	OWE	MED	
12	1	not champagne	COM	PBM	applied lip	blob	undeterminable	POS	LIK	
13	1	simple fluted	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	UND	
14	1	soda, general shape	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	MIN	
15	1	tall ball neck	COM	CUP	automatic	patent	cork	OWE	MED	1916-1929
16	1	fluted champagne catsup	COM	AUT	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
17	1	octagonal ink	COM	CUP	lipping tool		cork	CUP	UND	
18	1	tall ball neck	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
19	1	octagon pickle	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
20	1	tall ball neck	COM	CUP	automatic	patent	cork	OWE	MED	
21	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	UND	post 1916
22	1	sauternes	BBN	TUR	applied lip	champagne	foil	KIC	LIQ	
23	1	octagonal ink	COM	CUP	lipping tool		cork	CUP	UND	
24	1	paneled schnapps	COM	PBM	lipping tool	wine/brandy	undeterminable	POS	LIQ	1880-1910
25	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	pre 1935
26	1	round polish	COM	AUT	automatic	tapered bead	undeterminable	POS	UND	
27	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	1918-1938

Table 47. Continued.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
28	1	dodecagon catsup	COM	AUT	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	FOO	
29	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	VAL	MIN	
30	1	plain oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	post 1900
31	1	square shouldered, round	COM	AUT	automatic	bead	cork	OWE	MED	
32	1	straight, round, & screwed	COM	AUT	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	UND	
33	1	common sense milk bottle	COM	PBM	lipping tool	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
34	1	tall ball neck	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
35	3	plain oval	BBN	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	VAL	MED	post 1865
36	1	not champagne	COM	TUR	applied lip	blob	putnam-lightning		LIK	
37	1	homeopathic tube vial	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
38	1	fiddle string box	COM	AUT	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	MED	1906-1948
39	1	fiddle string box	COM	AUT	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	MED	1906-1948
40	1	common sense milk bottle	COM	PBM	lipping tool	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
41	1	sarsparilla paneled	COM	CUP	automatic	double ring	undeterminable	OWE	LIQ	
42	1	flat and oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	grooved ring	cork	CUP	UND	
43	1	undetermined	COM	TPD	lipping tool	straight brandy	cork	DIP	LIQ	
44	1	shoo-fly flask	COM	PBM	applied lip	champagne	cork		LIQ	1882-1937
45	1	oval, ball neck	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
46	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
47	1	bulbed soda bottle	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	LIQ	pre 1920
48	1	morphine	COM	TPD	lipping tool	patent	cork	VAL	MED	
49	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	ringed crown	crown cap	CUP	MIN	
50	1	picnic flask	COM	PBM	lipping tool	double ring	cork	POS	LIQ	
51	1	undetermined	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	UND	
52	1	homeopathic tube vial	COM	UND	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	

Table 47. Continued.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
53	1	oval, ball neck	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
54	1	french square, homeopathic	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	VAL	MED	
55	1	St. Louis flask	COM	CUP	automatic	undeterminable	screw on cap	OWE	LIQ	1916-1929
56	1	octagonal catsup	COM	PBM	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	FOO	
57	1	undetermined	COM	TPD	lipping tool	wine/brandy		DIP	LIQ	
58	1	fancy pepper	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	
59	1	not champagne	COM	PBM	applied lip	ring	putnam-lightning	POS		
60	1	round glue, screw top	COM	CUP	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP		
61	1	pear-shaped mustard	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	FOO	
62	1	pineapple preserve	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	VAL	FOO	
63	1	round prescription	COM	PBM	lipping tool	prescription	cork	POS	MED	
64	1	round prescription	COM	PBM	lipping tool	prescription	cork	POS	MED	
65	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	CUP	MIN	
66	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	CUP	MIN	
67	1	octagonal catsup	COM	CUP	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	FOO	
68	1	decagon ring	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	
69	1	octagonal catsup	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	FOO	
70	1	hexagon	COM	PBM	applied lip	double ring	undeterminable	POS	FOO	
71	1	soda, general shape	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	MIN	
72	1	simple fluted	COM	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	UND	
73	1	round and ringed	COM	CUP	automatic		undeterminable	OWE	UND	1911-1929
74	1	octagonal catsup	COM	PBM	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	POS	FOO	
75	1	homeopathic tube vial	COM	UND	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
76	1	octagonal catsup	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	FOO	

Table 47. Continued.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
77	1	decagon ring	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	
78	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
79	1	shoo-fly flask	COM	CUP	lipping tool	straight brandy	cork	CUP	LIQ	
80	1	tall extract	COM	PBM	automatic	patent	undeterminable	POS	UND	1916-1929
81	1	gordan's gin	COM	CUP	lipping tool	double oil/mineral	undeterminable	CUP	LIQ	
82	1	columbia extract	COM	PBM	lipping tool		screw on cap	POS	UND	1860-1870
83	1	soda, general shape	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	crown cap	POS	MIN	post 1916
84	1	decagon fluted	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	1888-1940
85	1	common sense milk bottle	BBN	PBM	lipping tool	milk		VAL	FOO	
86	1	morphine	COM	TPD	lipping tool	patent	cork	POS	MED	
87	1	plain condiment	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	FOO	
88	1	tall condiment	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	FOO	1911-1929
89	1	philadelphia screw top	COM	CUP	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	LIQ	
90	1	french square	COM	PBM	lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
91	1	common sense milk bottle	COM	PBM	lipping tool	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
92	1	ideal oval	COM	PBM	lipping tool	prescription	cork	POS	MED	
93	1	octagonal catsup	COM	PBM	automatic	crown	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
94	1	round prescription	COM	PBM	lipping tool	prescription	undeterminable	POS	MED	
95	1	majestic pickle	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	VAL	FOO	
96	1	full fluted	COM	CUP	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	1910-1925
97	1	practical oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool		cork	CUP	MED	1920-1930
98	1	fiddle string box	COM	AUT	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	CUP	MED	post 1906
99	1	royal pomade	COM	CUP	automatic	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
100	1	morphine	COM	CUP	lipping tool	bead	cork	CUP	MED	

Table 47. Continued.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
101	1	morphine	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
102	1	undetermined	COM	PBM	automatic	packer	cork	OWE	MED	1911-1929
103	1	plain,3 full panels,1 half panel	COM	CUP	lipping tool	double ring	cork	VAL	MED	
104	1	pressed pineapple shape	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	UND	
105	1	common sense milk bottle	COM	CUP	lipping tool	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
106	1	taper extracts	COM	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	OWE	MED	
107	2	practical oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool		cork	CUP	MED	1920-1930
108	1	fancy pepper	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	
109	1	baltimore	COM	CUP	lipping tool	straight brandy	cork	CUP	LIQ	
110	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	1918-1938
111	1	philadelphia oval	COM	CUP	lipping tool	prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
112	1	dandy flask	COM	PBM	automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap	OWE	LIQ	post 1932
113	2	eagle flask	BBN	PBM	lipping tool	straight brandy	cork	POS	LIQ	
114	2	common sense milk bottle	BBN	PBM	lipping tool	milk	wax	VAL	FOO	
115	2	round prescription	BBN	CUP	lipping tool	patent	cork	CUP	MED	
116	1	simple fluted	BNN	CUP	automatic	crown	crown cap	OWE	UND	
117	1	undetermined	BBB	PBM				OWE	FOO	
118	1	not champagne	BBB	TUR					LIQ	
119	1	sarsparilla paneled	BBB	CUP				OWE	LIQ	
120	1	octagonal catsup	BNN		automatic	small mouth external thread	screw on cap		FOO	
121	1	common sense milk bottle	NEC		automatic	milk			FOO	
122	1	common sense milk bottle	BBB	PBM				VAL	FOO	
123	2	generic square	BNN		lipping tool	patent	cork		TOI	1875-1942
124	1	St. Louis extract	BBB	CUP				CUP	MED	
125	1	fluted extract	BNN		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
126	1	Mae West coke bottle	BBB	CUP				OWE	MIN	post 1913

Table 47. Continued.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
127	1		NEC		lipping tool	packer	cork		MED	
128	1		NEC		lipping tool	prescription	cork		MED	
129	1		NEC		automatic	crown	crown cap			
130	1		NEC		automatic	straight brandy	undeterminable		LIQ	
131	1		BOD						FOO	post 1867
132	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
133	2		NEC		lipping tool	crown	crown cap		UND	
134	1		NEC		lipping tool	prescription	cork		MED	
135	1		NEC		automatic	stove pipe	cork		LIK	
136	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
137	1		NEC		applied lip	double oil/mineral	undeterminable			
138	1		NEC		lipping tool	prescription	cork		MED	
139	1		NEC		applied lip	double oil/mineral	undeterminable			
140	1	squat-bitters	BAS	CUP				CUP	LIQ	
141	1		NEC		automatic	crown	cork and clasp		UND	
142	3	tall cylinder olive	BBB	PBM				OWE	FOO	
143	1		NEC		automatic		putnam-lightning		FOO	
144	1		BNN		bust & grind	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap		FOO	
145	2	undetermined	COM	PBM	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
146	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
147	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
148	2	graduated	BBN	CUP	lipping tool	reinforced prescription	cork	CUP	MED	
149	1		BNN		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
150	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		LIK	
151	1		NEC		lipping tool	wine/brandy	cork		LIQ	
152	1		NEC	TUR	lipping tool	straight brandy	undeterminable		LIQ	
153	1		BAS	PBM				VAL	MED	

Table 47. Concluded.

Vessel	Count	Shape	Portion	Mold	Finish Tool	Finish Shape	Closure	Base Tech	Content	Date
154	1		BPA						MED	
155	1		BNB	CUP				CUP	MED	
156	1		NEC		lipping tool	prescription	cork		MED	
157	1	tall ball neck	BBB	CUP				CUP	MED	
158	1		NEC		automatic	bull nosed	undeterminable		UND	
159	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
160	1		NEC		lipping tool	patent	cork		MED	
161	1		NEC	TUR	applied lip	ring			LIK	
162	1	decagon ring	BNN	PBM	automatic	wide mouth external thread	screw on cap	VAL	FOO	
163	1		NEC		automatic	crown	crown cap		MIN	
164	1	undetermined	BNN	PBM	automatic	wide mouth	undeterminable	OWE	FOO	
165	1	tall cylinder olive	NEC		lipping tool	bead	undeterminable		FOO	
166	1	tall cylinder olive	NEC		automatic	bead	undeterminable		FOO	
167	1	soda, general shape	BBB	CUP				OWE	MIN	
168	1	round	BBB	CUP			screw on cap	OWE	MED	
169	1	jelly tumblers	COM	DIP	lipping tool	can	tin		FOO	post 1903
170	1	gordan's gin	BAS	CUP	lipping tool	double oil/mineral	undeterminable	CUP	LIQ	
171	1	decagon pickle	BNN		lipping tool		undeterminable		FOO	
172	1		NEC		lipping tool	bead	cork		UND	

Portion Codes
NEC = neck
COM = complete
BBN = body, base, and neck
BBB = body and base
BAS = base
BNN = body and neck
BPA = body panel
BOD = body

Mold Type Codes
CUP = cup mold
PBM = post bottom mold
TUR = turn mold
AUT = automatic
TPD = 3 piece dip mold body
DIP = dip mold
UND = undeterminable

Base Technology Codes
CUP = cup mold
OWE = Owen's scar
VAL = valve mark
POS = post mold
DIP = dip mold
KIC = kickup/pickup
MAM = mammelon

Content Codes
FOO = food
LIQ = liquor
MED = medicine
MIN = mineral water/soda
LIK = liquid
TOI = toiletries
UND = undeterminable

Table 48. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Contents of Bottles, 1996.		
General Content	Frequency	Percent
Food	45	26.2
Liquor	25	14.5
Liquid	5	2.9
Medicine	62	36
Soda/mineral water	11	6.4
Toiletries	1	0.6
Undeterminable	23	13.4
Total	172	100

Table 49. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Makers of Bottles, 1996.			
Maker	Location	Dates of Operation	Frequency
Beaver Falls Glass Co.	Beaver Falls, PA	unknown	1
Standard Glass Co.	Marion, IN	ca. 1920-1930	2
Diamond			5
Cunninghams & Co.	Pittsburgh, PA	1879-1907	1
D.O. Cunningham Glass Co.	Pittsburgh, PA	1882-1937	1
Hart Glass Manufacturing Co.	Dunkirk, IN	1918-1938	5
Illinois Glass Co.	Alton, IL	1916-1929	2
Maryland Glass Corp.	Baltimore, MD	1916-	1
S. McKee and Co.	Pittsburgh, PA	1836-1911+?	1
Owens Bottle Co.		1911-1929	3
TM (unknown maker)		ca. 1880-1910	1
Typart Valley Glass Co.	Grafton, WV	ca. 1910-1925	1
Whitall-Tatum & Co.	Millville, NJ	until 1935	1
Total			25

Makers unidentified 147

Table 50. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Proprietors of Bottles, 1996.

Product	Proprietor	Location	Date	Frequency
Allen's Lung Balsam	Davis & Lawrence Co. Lim. or J.N. Harris & Co.	New York or Cincinnati, OH	unknown	1
Milk	Averill Dairy Co.	Akron, OH	unknown	3
Milk	Baetz-Barber Dairy		unknown	1
unknown (beer)	Buckeye Bottling Works	Toledo, OH	1879-1907	1
unknown	Carter's		unknown	1
Coca-Cola flavoring	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Akron, OH	1916-	1
Coca-Cola soda	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Akron, OH	1915-	1
unknown	Curtice Brothers Preservers	Rochester, NY	unknown	1
unknown	Edwards	Cleveland, OH	unknown	3
Bromo-Seltzer	Emerson Drug Co.	Baltimore, MD	post 1889	1
Essence of Jamaica Ginger	F. Brown	Philadelphia, PA	post 1858	1
unknown (mustard?)	French's		1915	1
Dry gin	Gordon's	London, England	unknown	2
unknown (beer?)	Independent Brewing Co. of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	pre1920	1
Kemps Balsam	Kemps	LeRoy, NY	post 1900	1
Modjeska Derma-Balm	Larkin Soap Co.	Buffalo, NY	1875-1942	1
unknown (soda?)	Meehan Bros.	Barberton, OH	unknown	1
Musterole	The Musterole Co.	Cleveland, OH	post 1906	3
unknown (liver medicine?)	Peacock Chemical Co.	St. Louis, MO	post 1886	1
Milk	People's Dairy	Akron, OH	unknown	1
Lydia E. Pinkhams Vegetable Compound	Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.	Lynn, MA	pre1929	1
Porter's Cure of Pain	Porter's	Cleveland, OH	unknown	1
Ransom's Hive Syrup & Tolu	D. Ransom, Son & Co.	Buffalo, NY	post 1860	1
unknown	Ike Reder & Co.	Akron, OH	unknown	1
unknown	Smith Bros. Pharmicists	Akron, OH	pre1935	1
unknown	Styron Beggs & Co. Manufacturing Chemists	Newark, OH	unknown	2
Swamp Angel Medicine	Swamp Angel Medical Co.	Washington D.C.	unknown	1
Whistle Soda	Whistle Bottling Co.	Akron, OH	post 1916	4
Total				39

Table 51. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1995														
ST 20N/145W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/130W	0-82 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
ST 25N/155W	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/165W	0-74 cmbs	-	-	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	2
ST 30N/150W	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1
ST 35N/150W	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/155W	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 37N/134W	0-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/135W	0-70 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/145W	0-45 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	2
ST 43N/130W	0-84 cmbs	-	3	-	-	2(6)	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	-	6
ST 45N/135W	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	-	7	1	-	2	-	5	2	-	-	1	4	22
TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(8)	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	9(1)	-	-	-	-	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	7(1)	-	-	-	-	-	10
	40-50 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	7
	50-60 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	70-80 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 51. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	1(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	1(10)	-	-	-	1(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(13)	-	10(1)	-	-	-	-	-	11
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	-	6	-	-	-	-	15(1)	-	-	-	-	-	21
	10-20 cmbs	-	29	-	-	-	-	50(1)	-	-	-	-	-	79
	20-30 cmbs	-	10	-	-	-	-	8(1)	20	-	-	-	-	38
	30-40 cmbs	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	40-50 cmbs	1(14)	12	8(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
	Subtotal	2	105	9	4	3	-	114	20	-	-	-	-	257
1996														
TU 1	0-100 cmbsill	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(16)	2	-	5(17)	11

Table 51. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	100-180 cmbsill	2(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	13
2008														
TU 1	0-20 cmbs	-	30	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(2)	35
	20-30 cmbs	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	40	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46
	Total	4	153	10	7	6	-	119	22	3	2	1	11	338

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) fused glass fragment
(2) plastic fragment
(3) non-ferrous metal electrical type crimp
(4) black rubber knob
(5) cinder
(6) sheet metal fragment
(7) porcelain electrical insulator fragment
(8) 6 thermally altered glass fragments, 2 fused glass fragments
(9) lead sheet fragment
(10) cast iron fragment
(11) non-ferrous metal tack head
(12) galvanized sheet metal
(13) metal grate fragment
(14) ferrous ring
(15) non-ferrous metal strips
(16) 1 leather backstrap, 2 leather straps
(17) 1 wooden bucket base?, 1 cork, 1 newspaper fragment ("…FULTON MA…/…89 IS DEAD"), 1 ferrous metal horse shoe, 1 horse tack buckle
(18) ferrous metal rim lock
(19) metal rod

Table 52. Chamberlin House, Site 33SU134 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1995															
ST 20N/145W	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/130W	0-82 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 29N/143W	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/145W	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 35N/150W	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/140W	0-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 40N/145W	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 43N/130W	0-84 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
TU 25-26N/164-165W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 30-31N/144.5-145.5W	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(2)	3
TU 31-32N/144.5-145.5W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 52. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 34-35N/145-146W	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	4	4	1	-	-	2	-	4	22
1996															
TU 1	0-100 cmbsill	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	1(3)	-	-	-	40(4)	42
	100-180 cmbsill	-	-	-	-	1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(5)	1(2)	4
TU 2	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(6)	8
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	49	54
2008															
TU 1	0-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(7)	3
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
	Total	-	-	-	-	17	6	14	1	1	-	2	1	57	99

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) leather shoe heel fragment, female type
(2) slate fragment (writing type)
(3) 1885 or 1887 Indian Head penny
(4) 2 Prince Albert tobacco tins, 1 burned non-ferrous metal roman soldier/statue?, 37 assorted footwear articles/fragments
(5) non-ferrous metal pendant
(6) 7 footwear fragments, one 5" shoe last (SEARS 1908:850)
(7) 1 buckle, 1 hair comb
* fragment

Table 53. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
2003								
ST 6	0-75 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 7	0-80 cmbs	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
ST 8	0-85 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 12	0-100 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 15	0-45 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 16	0-62 cmbs	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
ST 28	0-78 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 31	0-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 32	0-115 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 33	0-82 cmbs	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
ST 34	0-63 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	17	4	2	-	-	-	23
TU 1	Feature 1	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	50-60 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Subtotal	11	5	-	-	4	-	20
	Total	28	9	2	-	4	-	43

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 54. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
2003																		
ST 2	0-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 3	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
ST 4	0-70 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 5	0-7 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 6	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 7	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14
ST 8	0-85 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 10	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 11	0-85 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 12	0-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 14	0-37 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 15	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 16	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 22	0-78 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 25	0-81 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 28	0-78 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 29	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 32	0-115 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 34	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 37	0-56 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Subtotal	1	-	1	-	-	36	-	-	1	-	52	-	-	1	-	-	92
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 54. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Total	1	-	1	-	-	36	-	-	1	-	65	-	-	1	-	-	105

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit

Table 55. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
2003																
ST 2	0-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 3	0-62 cmbs	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
ST 4	0-70 cmbs	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 5	0-7 cmbs	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 6	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 7	0-80 cmbs	7	-	-	-	128	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
ST 8	0-85 cmbs	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 10	0-80 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 11	0-85 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 12	0-100 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 15	0-45 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 16	0-62 cmbs	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Table 55. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
ST 18	0-85 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 19	0-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20	0-96 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 22	0-78 cmbs	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	10
ST 23	0-5 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1(2)	7
ST 24	0-49 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25	0-81 cmbs	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 28	0-78 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 29	0-65 cmbs	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 30	0-78 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 32	0-115 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 34	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 36	0-52 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 38	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	59	-	-	-	169	10	-	11	3	-	-	1	-	2	255
TU 1	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	30
	Total	68	-	-	-	169	10	-	11	3	-	-	22	-	2	285

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) terra cotta fragment
(2) tooth

Table 56. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
2003														
ST 3	0-62 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
ST 6	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 7	0-80 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
ST 16	0-62 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 22	0-78 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
ST 24	0-49 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 37	0-56 cmbs	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Total	-	18	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	31

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
(1) hard black rubber fragment
(2) clear glass fragment
(3) tarp eyelet
(4) plastic fragment

Table 57. Gifford House, Site 33SU424 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Toy		Doll	Marble	Pipe	Pipe	Button	Bead	Token/	Susp.	Cart.	Jewelry	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	UnID	Other	Part		Stem	Bowl			Coin	Clip	Casing			
2003															
ST 4	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 7	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 32	0-115 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 58. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Site Features.

Feature	Type	Diameter	Depth	Lithic Debitage	Bladelets	Groundstone Artifacts	Pottery	FCR	Charcoal	Fauna	Mica	Total
1	Postmold	16 cm	36-52 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
2	Basin	20 cm	25-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
3	Postmold	19 cm	50-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Postmold	14 cm	30-70 cmbs	-	-	-	45	7	-	-	-	52
5	Earth Oven	98 cm	30-72 cmbs	7	-	-	6	+	+	-	1	14
6	Postmold	17 cm	29-71 cmbs	-	-	-	38	3	+	113	+	154
7	Postmold	18 cm	30-80 cmbs	-	-	-	2	15	+	-	-	17
8	Postmold	20 cm	30-64 cmbs	3	-	-	5	20	+	-	-	28
9	Basin	32 cm	30-47 cmbs	1	-	-	2	20	+	-	-	23
10	Basin	23 cm	20-42 cmbs	1	-	-	+	15	-	-	-	16
11	Postmold	17 cm	40-66 cmbs	-	-	-	1	+	-	-	-	1
12	Postmold	18 cm	35-72 cmbs	1	1	-	5	4	-	4	-	15
13	Postmold	18 cm	26-78 cmbs	-	-	-	40	+	-	606	-	646
14	Postmold	17 cm	34-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
15	Postmold	15 cm	30-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
16	Postmold	17 cm	27-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
17a	Postmold	17 cm	30-58 cmbs	1	-	-	3	25	+	-	-	29
17b	Postmold	23 cm	30-72 cmbs	-	-	-	3	15	+	-	-	18
18	Postmold	18 cm	30-72 cmbs	-	-	-	9	13	+	2	-	24
19	Postmold	18 cm	33-66 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20	Postmold	18 cm	34-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
21	Postmold	?	30-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
22	Pit	150 cm?	25-45 cmbs	4	-	4	162	45	+	2,763	-	2,978
			Total	20	1	4	321	195	-	3,488	1	4,030

Explanation:
+ artifact class present, exact counts unknown

Table 59. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1997									
ST 10N/15E	0-80 cmbs	2	2~	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 10N/25E	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/30E	0-68 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/35E	0-94 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 20N/15E	0-45 cmbs	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST 20N/20E	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/25E	0-47 cmbs	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	-	6~	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 25N/15E	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/20E	0-58 cmbs	1	5~	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 25N/30E	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 25N/35E	0-53 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/10E	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/15E	0-60 cmbs	2	5~	-	-	-	5	-	12
ST 30N/20E	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/25E	0-60 cmbs	-	?	-	4	-	-	-	4
ST 30N/30E	0-63 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/35E	0-55 cmbs	7	20~	-	-	-	-	-	27
ST 30N/55E	0-80 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/60E	0-65 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 30N/65E	0-57 cmbs	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/70E	0-39 cmbs	1	3~	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 35N/10E	0-65 cmbs	-	1~	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/15E	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	1^	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/20E	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/25E	0-70 cmbs	2	3~	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 35N/30E	0-53 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/35E	0-52 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	11	7~	-	-	-	-	-	18
ST 35N/70E	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/10E	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	1^	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/15E	0-58 cmbs	-	3~	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 40N/20E	0-56 cmbs	1	5~	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 40N/30E	0-58 cmbs	-	2~	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/35E	0-42 cmbs	4	2~	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 40N/50E	0-70 cmbs	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 40N/55E	0-63 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/70E	0-75 cmbs	3	-	1(tip)	-	-	-	-	4
ST 40N/75E	0-100 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
ST 45N/10E	0-58 cmbs	1	1~	-	-	-	1	-	3
ST 45N/20E	0-37 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/25E	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/75E	0-75 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	92	66	1	8	-	6	-	173
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	2	7~	-	-	-	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	2	12~	-	-	-	-	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	3	13~	-	-	-	-	-	16
	30-40 cmbs	3	12~	-	-	-	2	-	17
TU 26-27N/24-25E	0-10 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	12~	1	-	-	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	5	3~	-	-	-	-	-	8
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	0-10 cmbs	1	2~	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	30-40 cmbs	-	1~	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 30.5-31.5N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	7	5~	-	1^	-	1	-	14
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-		-	1	-	2
TU 33-34N/59-60E	10-20 cmbs	3	3~	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	71	18~	-	-	-	1	-	90
	30-40 cmbs	61	107~	-	-	1(tip)	2	-	171
	40-50 cmbs	2	26~	-	-	-	-	-	28
TU 33-34N/62-63E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	19	6~	-	-	-	-	-	25
	30-40 cmbs	198	57~	1	1^	-	-	-	257
	40-50 cmbs	22	29~	-	-	-	2	-	53
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	10-20 cmbs	9	5~	-	-	-	-	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	45	31~	-	-	-	-	-	76

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	13	64~	-	-	-	-	-	77
	40-50 cmbs	2	51~	-	-	-	-	-	53
TU 33.5-34.5N/66-67E	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
	30-40 cmbs	70	16	-	-	-	2	-	88
	40-50 cmbs	35	92(80~)	1	-	-	3	-	131
TU 36-37N/70-71E	0-10 cmbs	-	2~	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	1	1~	-	-	-	-	-	2
	L4-variable	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	L5-variable	10	17~	-	-	-	-	-	27
	45-55 cmbs	2	13~	-		1	-	-	16
TU 39-40N/12-13E	0-10 cmbs	-	1~	1*	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	6	11~	-	-	1	2	-	20
	20-30 cmbs	7	4~	-	-	-	-	-	11
TU 39-40N/20.5-21.5E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 39-40N/71-72E	20-30 cmbs	4	2~	-	-	-	-	-	6
	30-40 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	L5	7	1~	-	-	-	-	-	8
	L6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	L8	11	5~	-	-	-	-	-	16
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	3
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	674	629	4	2	3	19	1	1,332

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1998									
ST 30N/17E	(F11) 0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 31N/35E	0-57 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 32.5N/32.5E	0-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/36E	0-48 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/38E	0-48 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 37N/38E	0-50 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 37.5N/30E	0-65 cmbs	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/29E	(F5) 0-38 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	12
TU 22-23N/37-38E	10-20 cmbs	6	4~	-	1	-	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	5	4~	-	-	-	-	-	9
TU 25-26N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	3	12+~	-	-	-	-	-	15
	(F4) 30-31 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
	(F4) 30-70 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	(F4) 46 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	(F4) 60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
	(F4) Yellow fill area around feature	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 26-27N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	11	12~	-	-	-	-	-	23
	30-35 cmbs	1	1+~	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 26-27N/35-36E	10-20 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 27-28N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	5	7~	-	2	-	-	-	14

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
TU 27-28N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	18	1+~	-	1	1	1	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	6	12~	-	-	-	-	-	18
	30-34 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F7) 36-80 cmbs	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	(F7 E ½) 36-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(2)	2
	(F7 W ½) 34-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	(F7 W ½) 30-70 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 27-28N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	1	5~	-	-	-	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	8	6~	-	-	-	-	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	8	9~	-	2	-	1	-	20
	(F14 S ½) 34-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	3
TU 28-29N/13-14E	10-20 cmbs	2	7~	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	9	11~	-	-	-	1	-	21
	30-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 28-29N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	7	4~	-	-	-	1	-	12
	20-30 cmbs	8	20~	-	1	-	1	-	30
	30-40 cmbs	-	6~	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 28-29N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	12	7~	-	-	1	2	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	14	-	-	2	-	1	-	17
	30-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	(F9 E ½) 30-55 cmbs	-	19	-	-	-	2	-	21
	(F9 W ½) 30-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F9) 30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F10 E ½) 30-45 cmbs	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
	(F10 W ½) 30-35 cmbs	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	(F12 N ½) 33-72 cmbs	1	2	-	1	-	-	4(4)	8
	(F12 S ½) 35-70 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	5	4(4)	11
TU 28-29N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	4	-	1	1	-	-	1(5)	7
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	8
	(F19 S ½) 33-66 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 29-30N/13-14E	10-20 cmbs	6	10~	-	2	-	2	-	20
	20-30 cmbs	6	2~	-	-	-	-	1(6)	9
TU 29-30N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	6	9~	-	2	-	5	-	22
	20-30 cmbs	8	7~	-	3	1	3	-	22
	30-40 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	40-50 cmbs	-	5~	-	-	-	1	-	6
TU 29-30N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	9	5~	-	1	-	-	-	15
	20-30 cmbs	7	-	-	-	1	26	-	34
	(F6) 30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	7	3(4)	10
	(F6 E ½) 45-70 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	15	-	18
	(F6 W ½) 50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	16	18(4)	34
TU 29-30N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	5	2~	1	-	-	3	-	11
	30-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(F15) 30-67 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	(F16) 30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	1
TU 30-31N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	1	3~	-	-	-	1	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	6	5~	-	1	-	1	-	13

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	5	-	-	2	-	20	-	27
	(F13 N ½)	-	-	-	-	-	12	21[1(8)]	33
	(F13 S ½)	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
TU 30-31N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	8	5~	-	-	-	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	2	8~	-	-	-	16	-	26
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	(F11) 40-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(9)	2
TU 31-32N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	8	6~	-	1	-	2	-	17
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	1	-	3	1(10)	13
	30-64 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	(F8) 27-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	8
	(F8 W ½) 30-64 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F8 E ½) 30-64 cmbs	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
TU 31-32N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	1	6~	-	-	-	-	-	7
	10-20 cmbs	12	7~	-	-	-	-	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	1^	-	9	-	14
	(F17a N ½) 30-64 cmbs	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	(F17a S ½) 30-64 cmbs	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	19
	(F17b N ½) 30-72 cmbs	-	15	-	-	-	3	-	18
	(F18 N ½) 30-72 cmbs	-	9	-	-	-	6	2(4)	17
	(F18 S ½) 30-72 cmbs	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	8
TU 31-32N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	1	3~	-	2	-	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	9	1+~	-	-	-	1	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	9	4~	1	-	-	-	-	14
TU 32-33N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	7	3~	-	-	-	1	-	11
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	10

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	14
	30-40 cmbs	-	3~	-	-	-	5	-	8
TU 32-33N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	-	5~	-	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	7	12~	-	-	-	-	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	8	7~	-	-	-	1	-	16
TU 35-36N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	2~	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	11	10~	-	-	-	-	-	21
	20-30 cmbs	11	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	12
TU 35-36N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	10	1+~	-	-	-	1	-	12
	10-20 cmbs	7	3~	-	-	-	-	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	5	5~	-	-	-	1	-	11
TU 38-39N/34-35E	0-10 cmbs	4	4~	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	13	8~	-	-	-	2	-	23
	20-30 cmbs	2	2~	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 39-40N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	2	3~	-	1	-	-	-	6
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	5	6~	-	-	-	-	-	11
TU 39.5-40.5N/28.5-29.5E	10-20 cmbs	5	8~	-	-	-	1	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	2	29~	-	-	-	2	-	33
	30-33 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F5) 33-40 cmbs	-	3~	-	-	-	2	-	5
	(F5) 40-43 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	(F5) 43-54 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	1(12)	3
	(F5 W wall) 24-76 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
TU 40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E	0-10 cmbs	3	6~	-	-	-	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	4	16~	-	-	-	-	-	20

Table 59. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F5) 30-43 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	1(12)	6
TU 42-43N/20-21E	0-10 cmbs	1	1~	-	1	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	3	4~	-	1	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	4	2~	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 45-46N/20-21E	0-10 cmbs	-	2~	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	1	-	2	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	478	505	4	38	5	297	64	1,391
1999									
TU 22-23N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	3	4	-	1	-	6	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	7	7	-	1	1	14	4(13)	34
	(F22 E ½) 25-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	104	40(14)	145
	(F22 NW ¼) 25-35 cmbs	2	9	-	-	-	6	6(15)	23
	(F22 E ½) 35-45 cmbs	-	22	-	-	-	33	-	55
	(F22 NW ¼) 35-50 cmbs	1	14	-	-	-	19	49(16)	83
	Subtotal	14	57	-	2	1	182	99	355
2005									
TU 2005-01	10-20 cmbd	4	4	1*	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbd	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	18
	30-40 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-02	0-10 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-03	0-10cmbd	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbd	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	12
	20-30 cmbd	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
TU 2005-04	10-20 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	1

Table 59. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Bladelet Frag	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
TU 2005-05	30-36 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	36-45 cmbd	5	1	-	-	-	-	1(17)	7
	45-55 cmbd	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	55-65 cmbd	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	65-75 cmbd	1	-	-	-	2*	-	-	3
	75-85 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	85-95 cmbd	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
	95-105 cmbd	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	105-115 cmbd	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 2005-06	20-30 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	50-60 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	73	23	2	-	2	-	1	101
	Total	1,341	1,280	11	51	11	505	165	3,364

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) bone button, one hole
(2) groundstone
(3) sandstone
(4) calcined bone
(5) netsinker?
(6) groundstone?
(7) hammerstone
(8) bone, charcoal
(9) slate fragment
(10) ochre
(11) core
(12) mica flake
(13) bone fragment
(14) 1 pitted stone, 39 bone fragments
(15) 1 worked sandstone, 5 bone fragments
(16) 1 hammerstone?, 48 bone fragments
(17) worked piece of slate
* fragment
~ not collected
^ complete

Table 60. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
1997																		
ST 0N/20E	0-25 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 5N/40E	0-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 10N/15E	0-80 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8
ST 10N/25E	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 10N/30E	0-68 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 10N/35E	0-94 cmbs	4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 10N/40E	0-77 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 20N/10E	0-40 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/15E	0-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1(1)	8
ST 20N/20E	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 20N/25E	0-47 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 25N/10E	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/15E	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25N/20E	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 25N/35E	0-53 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 25N/40E	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/10E	0-50 cmbs	4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 30N/15E	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
ST 30N/25E	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/30E	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/60E	0-65 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	9
ST 30N/65E	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(2)	2
ST 30N/70E	0-39 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 35N/10E	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
ST 35N/15E	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/55E	0-68 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
ST 35N/70E	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/10E	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/20E	0-56 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/25E	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
ST 40N/30E	0-58 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
ST 40N/50E	0-70 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/55E	0-63 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
ST 40N/70E	0-75 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 40N/75E	0-100 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 45N/75E	0-75 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
ST 47N/60E	0-83 cmbs	4*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	23
ST 50N/55E	0-68 cmbs	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	1	1	-	30
ST 50N/67.5E	0-46 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 55N/60E	0-120 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Subtotal	45	4	2	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	147	-	-	10	1	4	222
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	12
	10-20 cmbs	8*	-	3*	-	-	7*	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	1(3)	45
	20-30 cmbs	4*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	18
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 26-27N/24-25E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	10-20 cmbs	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4(1)	23
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	10-20 cmbs	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(4)	6
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 30.5-31.5N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	12
TU 33-34N/59-60E	0-10 cmbs	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	16
	10-20 cmbs	13*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	27
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1(1)	8
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 33-34N62-63E	0-10 cmbs	7	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	20
	10-20 cmbs	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	4	-	39
	20-30 cmbs	7*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	30
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbs	21*	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	37

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 34-35N/66-67E	10-20 cmbs	10*	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	24
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	15
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(3)	2
	50-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
TU 36-37N/70-71E	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	L4 variable	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
	L5 variable	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TU 39-40N/12-13E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 39-40N/20.5-21.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 39-40N/71-72E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	L6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	L8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	95*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	209
	27-37 cmbs	46*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	93
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	7*	-	2	-	3	7*	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	29
	30-40 cmbs	9*	-	11*	-	-	41*	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	78
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	17*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	50-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	7*	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
	55-65 cmbs	11*	-	-	-	-	29*	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	3	-	-	62
	65-75 cmbs	8*	-	-	-	-	7*	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	27
	Subtotal	293	10	41	7	8	116	7	1	-	-	446	-	-	5	9	10	953
1998																		
ST 30N/17E	(F11)0-47 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
ST 31N/35E	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
TU 22-23N/37-38E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 26-27N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 26-27N/35-36E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 27-28N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 28-29N/13-14E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	3
TU 28-29N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 28-29N/15-16E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	3
	30-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 28-29N/16-17E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F19 SE ½) 33-66 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 29-30N/13-14E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
TU 29-30N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 29-30N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 29-30N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 30-31N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1(1)	6
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2(1)	4
TU 30-31N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 31-32N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5(1)	8
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(1)	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2(1)	4
TU 31-32N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2(1)	6

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 31-32N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1(1)	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2(1)	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3(1)	6
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 32-33N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 32-33N/17-18E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1(1)	8
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5(1)	8
TU 35-36N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 35-36N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	1
TU 39-40N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(1)	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
TU 39.5-40.5N/28.5-29.5E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	3
TU 40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 42-43N/20-21E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 45-46N/20-21E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1(1)	5
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	75	156
1999																		
TU 22-23N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	30
	(F22 E ½) 25-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	71
2005																		
TU 2005-01	10-20 cmbd	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

Table 60. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Cut Nail	Frag	Wire Nail	Frag	Roof Nail	UnID Nail	Frag	Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat Glass	Ceramic Pipe/Tile	Sewer Pipe	Brick Frag	Mortar Frag	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 2005-02	0-10 cmbd	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbd	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2005-03	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbd	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	16
	20-30 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
	30-40 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TU 2005-04	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbd	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2005-05	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6
	30-36 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	36-45 cmbd	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	32
	45-55 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	3	-	-	34
	55-65 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	13
	85-95 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-06	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	19

Table 60. Concluded.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	19
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	27
	40-50 cmbd	11	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	50-60 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Subtotal	36	-	7	-	4	48	2	-	-	-	149	-	-	9	1	-	256
	Total	377	14	50	7	13	171	9	2	1	-	891	-	-	24	11	90	1,660

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) slate fragment
(2) plaster sample
(3) banded slate stone fragment
(4) ferrous metal pipe and valve
* count includes whole units and fragments

Table 61. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
1997																
ST 0N/20E	0-25 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/15E	0-80 cmbs	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
ST 10N/25E	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/30E	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 10N/35E	0-94 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
ST 10N/40E	0-77 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 20N/10E	0-40 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20N/15E	0-45 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20N/20E	0-55 cmbs	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ST 20N/25E	0-47 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	8	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14
ST 25N/10E	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 25N/15E	0-32 cmbs	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 25N/20E	0-58 cmbs	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ST 25N/30E	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 25N/35E	0-53 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 25N/40E	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/10E	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/15E	0-60 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/20E	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/25E	0-60 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/30E	0-63 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/35E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/40E	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 30N/55E	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	10

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
ST 30N/60E	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 30N/65E	0-57 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 30N/70E	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
ST 35N/10E	0-65 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/15E	0-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/25E	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/35E	0-52 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/55E	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2(1)	7
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
ST 35N/70E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
ST 40N/10E	0-58 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/25E	0-58 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/35E	0-42 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/50E	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 40N/55E	0-63 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	7
ST 40N/70E	0-75 cmbs	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
ST 40N/75E	0-100 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10
ST 45N/10E	0-58 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
ST 45N/20E	0-37 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/75E	0-75 cmbs	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 47N/60E	0-83 cmbs	11	-	-	-	19	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	38
ST 50N/55E	0-68 cmbs	8	-	-	-	29	2	2	17	-	-	-	15	-	-	73
ST 50N/67.5E	0-46 cmbs	6	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	22
ST 50N/75E	0-28 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 50N/55E	0-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
ST 55N/60E	0-120 cmbs	14	-	-	-	31	5	-	1	6	-	-	35	1	-	93
	Subtotal	127	-	4	-	129	13	5	36	7	-	-	90	4	2	417
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15
	10-20 cmbs	62	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TU 26-27N/24-25E	0-10 cmbs	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	21
	20-30 cmbs	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TU 30.5-31.5N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	20-30 cmbs	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 33-34N/59-60E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	-	19	5	1	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	48
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	19
TU 33-34N/62-63E	0-10 cmbs	5	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	40
	10-20 cmbs	14	-	-	-	38	2	1	2	-	-	-	21	1	-	79
	20-30 cmbs	6	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	24
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	-	50
	10-20 cmbs	6	-	-	-	36	2	-	4	1	-	-	48	7	1(2)	105
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
TU 34-35N/66-67E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	-	13	3	3	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	46
	20-30 cmbs	7	-	-	-	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	25
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	-	2
TU 36-37N/70-71E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	18
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	1	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	19
	L4 variable	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	L5 variable	1	-	-	-	33	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	46
	45-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
TU 39-40N/12-13E	10-20 cmbs	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 39-40N/20.5-21.5E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 39-40N/71-72E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	1	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	8	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	31

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	30-40 cmbs	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	L5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	L6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	L7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	L8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	0-10 cmbs	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	10-20 cmbs	4	-	-	-	10	1	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	28
	20-30 cmbs	60	-	1	-	239	76	3	149	-	-	-	104	2	3(5)	637
	27-37 cmbs	30	-	-	-	96	49	2	128	1	-	-	34	1	-	341
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	0-10 cmbs	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	27
	20-30 cmbs	22	-	-	-	18	1	-	4	2	-	-	20	-	-	67
	30-40 cmbs	12	-	-	-	50	5	-	2	4	-	-	83	-	-	156
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	2	-	-	18	-	-	45
	50-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	1	-	-	40	-	-	53
	55-65 cmbs	17	3	-	-	57	5	9	14	-	-	-	94	1	-	200
	65-75 cmbs	16	-	-	-	103	12	-	19	-	-	-	50	5(6)	-	205
	Subtotal	434	4	9	-	900	177	29	349	11	-	-	705	20	5	2,643

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
1998																
ST 31N/35E	0-57 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 32.5N/32.5E	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/31E	0-52 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 35N/38E	0-48 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 22-23N/37-38E	10-20 cmbs	5	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	23
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 25-26N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 26-27N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	14	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 26-27N/35-36E	10-20 cmbs	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TU 27-28N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 27-28N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 27-28N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 28-29N/13-14E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 28-29N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 28-29N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 28-29N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 29-30N/13-14E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	5
TU 29-30N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 29-30N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 30-31N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 30-31N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 31-32N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(F8) 27-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 31-32N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 31-32N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	10-20 cmbs	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 32-33N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	20-30 cmbs	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 32-33N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 35-36N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 35-36N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	7
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 38-39N/34-35E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 39-40N/18-19E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
TU 39-40N/18-19E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 39.5-40.5N/28.5-29.5E	10-20 cmbs	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
TU 40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 45-46N/20-21E	0-10 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	95	-	-	-	93	22	1	30	12	-	-	14	-	3	270
1999																
TU 22-23N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbs	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	20-30 cmbs	20	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	(F22 E ½) 25-35 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	46	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
2005																
TU 2005-01	10-20 cmbd	13	1	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	8	-	37
	20-30 cmbd	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2005-02	0-10 cmbd	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbd	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 2005-03	0-10 cmbd	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	13
	10-20 cmbd	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	26
	20-30 cmbd	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TU 2005-04	0-10 cmbd	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
	10-20 cmbd	1	-	-	-	14	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	20-30 cmbd	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	19	-	-	32
	30-40 cmbd	7	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	21
TU 2005-05	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbd	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	3	1(4)	25
	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	12

Table 61. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	30-36 cmbd	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	19
	36-45 cmbd	17	-	-	-	8	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	33
	45-55 cmbd	25	-	-	-	41	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
	55-65 cmbd	15	-	-	-	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	65-75 cmbd	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	85-95 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
	95-105 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	105-115 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TU 2005-06	0-10 cmbd	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	10-20 cmbd	83	-	2	-	62	3	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	158
	20-30 cmbd	136	-	1	-	131	6	-	9	3	-	-	5	-	1(9)	292
	30-40 cmbd	22	-	-	-	31	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	-	5(10)	76
	40-50 cmbd	8	-	-	-	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	-	46
	50-60 cmbd	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3(11)	23
	60-70 cmbd	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table 61. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Glass Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	White-ware	Stone-ware	Red-ware	Yellow-ware	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/ Frag	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
	75-85 cmbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	357	1	4	-	417	17	13	77	7	-	-	88	14	10	1,005
	Total	1,061	5	19	-	1,548	229	48	493	37	-	-	897	38	20	4,395

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) plastic clothespin
(2) ferrous metal crown cap
(3) egg shell fragment
(4) tooth
(5) creamware fragment
(6) 1 eggshell fragment, 1 gastropod shell, 3 mollusk shell fragments
(7) glass jar lid
(8) mochaware
(9) terra cotta fragment
(10) 1 terra cotta fragment, 4 tooth fragments
(11) 1 terra cotta fragment, 2 teeth fragments

Table 62. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Whiteware Analysis.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Oth-er	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annu-lar	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Paint-ed	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
1997																				
ST 10N/30E	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20N/20E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 25N/15E	0-32 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/30E	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ST 30N/55E	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/60E	0-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 30N/65E	0-57 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/70E	0-39 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/35E	0-52 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 35N/55E	0-68 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
ST 40N/50E	0-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST 40N/55E	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
ST 40N/70E	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
ST 40N/75E	0-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 45N/75E	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST 47N/60E	0-83 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	19
ST 50N/55E	0-68 cmbs	-	-	1	6	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	29
ST 50N/67.5E	0-46 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	8	-	10
ST 50N/75E	0-28 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/55E	0-60 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
ST 55N/60E	0-120 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	31
	Subtotal	2	-	3	7	1	3	2	13	7	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	85	1	129

Table 62. Continued.

Provenience		Decorated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undecorated	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annular	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Painted	Black	Blue	Brown	Cobalt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	1	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 26-27N/24-25E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TU 30.5-31.5N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
TU 33-34N/59-60E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4*	2	-	-	6	-	19
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	6	-	9
TU 33-34N/62-63E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	15
	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	27	-	38
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4

Table 62. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Oth-er	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annu-lar	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Paint-ed	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
TU 34-35N/66-67E	0-10 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	13
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4*	-	-	-	5	-	13
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	21	-	36
TU 36-37N/70-71E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	11
	Level 4 (variable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	10
	Level 5 (variable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	-	33
TU 39-40N/12-13E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 39-40N/20.5-21.5E	10-20 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 39-40N/71-72E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Table 62. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Oth-er	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annu-lar	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Paint-ed	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9
	Level 5 (brown layer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Level 7 (variable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	10
	20-30 cmbs	1	-	7	-	7	18	-	42	7	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	147(1)	2	239
	27-37 cmbs	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	19	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	3	96
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	15
	20-30 cmbs	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	-	18
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	50
	40-50 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	24
	50-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	10
	55-65 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	8	57
	65-75 cmbs	7	-	8	-	-	7	10	12(2)	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	53	-	103
	Subtotal	18	6	28	5	10	47	22	100	23	14	4	1	23	18	5	-	554	22	900

Table 62. Continued.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Oth-er	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annu-lar	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Paint-ed	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
2005																				
TU 2005-01	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
TU 2005-02	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TU 2005-03	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TU 2005-04	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	14
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11
TU 2005-05	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
	30-36 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10
	36-45 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	8
	45-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	9	-	4*	-	-	-	21	-	41
	55-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10
	65-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Table 62. Concluded.

Provenience		Deco-rated					Hand	Transfer Print							Flow			Undec-orated	Oth-er	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Annu-lar	Decal	Edge	Mold	Sponge	Paint-ed	Black	Blue	Brown	Co-balt	Green	Purple	Red	Black	Blue	Purple			
TU 2005-06	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	52	-	62
	20-30 cmbs	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	10	3	-	-	2	-	3	-	97	8	131
	30-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	20	5	31
	40-50 cmbs	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	27
	50-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	10
	60-70 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	8	3	8	-	4	12	4	19	18	9	9	1	19	-	3	-	285	15	417
	Total	28	9	39	12	15	62	28	132	48	23	13	2	45	19	9	-	924	38	1,446

Explanation:
ST = Shovel test
TU = Test Unit
(1) 147 undecorated fragments (2 with maker's mark: T.J. & J. Mayer, 1843-55 Godden 1964: 424)
(2) 12 blue transfer print fragments (1 with "Canova" pattern by T. Mayer 1826-36 or G. Phillips)
* multi-color transfer print

Table 63. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
1997														
ST 10N/25E	0-42 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/30E	0-68 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 10N/40E	0-77 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 20N/15E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/20E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/15E	0-32 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/70E	0-39 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
ST 47N/60E	0-83 cmbs	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ST 50N/55E	0-68 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 50N/67.5E	0-46 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/60E	0-120 cmbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	-	11	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	23
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(1)	-	-	-	-	-	9
	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	25(1)	-	-	-	-	-	26
	20-30 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	9(1)	-	-	-	-	-	14
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(3)	2

Table 63. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 33-34N/62-63E	0-10 cmbs	2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	3
	10-20 cmbs	2(4)	-	1(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	0-10 cmbs	1(6)	-	1(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(2)	6
	10-20 cmbs	2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 36-37N/70-71E	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	L4 variable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	1
TU 39-40N/12-13E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2
TU 39-40N/20.5-21.5E	10-20 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 39-40N/71-72E	10-20 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	20-30 cmbs	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	30-40 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 63. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	20-30 cmbs	3(9)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	5
	27-37 cmbs	1(10)	2	1(11)	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	1(2)	6
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	20-30 cmbs	1(12)	1	-	-	-	-	1(13)	-	-	-	-	1(14)	4
	30-40 cmbs	2(15)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	50-55 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	3
	55-65 cmbs	9(16)	7	3(17)	2	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	23
	65-75 cmbs	1(18)	6	4(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Subtotal	24	53	10	3	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	12	153
1998														
TU 25-26N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(20)	2
TU 27-28N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	30-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(22)	1
TU 27-28N/16-17E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/16-17E	30-35 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 63. Continued.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
TU 40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 22-23N/14-15E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(1)	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(F22 E ½) 25-35 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	2	2	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	14
2005														
TU 2005-02	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-03	20-30 cmbd	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25)	3
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25)	1
TU 2005-04	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(26)	1
TU 2005-05	45-55 cmbd	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	105-115 cmbd	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 2005-06	10-20 cmbd	-	-	1(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 63. Concluded.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
	20-30 cmbd	-	3	1(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	-	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19
	Total	24	79	14	7	1	-	64	-	-	1	-	19	209

Explanation:
F = Feature
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) fused glass
(2) plastic fragment
(3) rubber fragment
(4) ferrous wire fragment
(5) non-ferrous metal inner tube cap?
(6) ferrous metal washer
(7) non-ferrous metal strip
(8) bakelite fragment?
(9) 1 ferrous metal bucket fragment, 1 ferrous metal staple, 1 ferrous metal triangular file?
(10) ferrous metal fork and handle
(11) rectangular lead block
(12) ferrous metal staple
(13) glass lid (diameter = 1 13/16")
(14) porcelain door or bucket handle
(15) 1 ferrous metal awl/ice pick, 1 ferrous metal triangular file
(16) ferrous metal flat strap
(17) non-ferrous metal corset strap
(18) ferrous metal buggy axle washer?
(19) non-ferrous metal tube
(20) 1 ball bearing, 1 rivet
(21) brass rivet
(22) sandstone fragment
(23) lead fragment
(24) rivet
(25) coal fragment
(26) large eye bolt and lag screw
(27) non-ferrous metal eyelet

Table 64. Szalay House, Site 33SU434 Personal Group Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
1997															
ST 10N/35E	0-94 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 20N/30E	0-74 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/30E	0-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/35E	0-53 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/40E	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	1
ST 35N/60E	0-67 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST 35N/70E	0-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/55E	0-63 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/70E	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 45N/75E	0-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 47N/60E	0-83 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 55N/60E	0-120 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	-	-	-	2	8	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	17
TU 19-20N/21-22E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	2
TU 30-31N/33.5-34.5E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 30.5-31.5N/14-15E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
TU 33-34N/59-60E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	3*	1	-	-	-	-	1(5)	-	6

Table 64. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 33-34N/62-63E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	1	-	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 34.5-35.5N/58-59E	0-10 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	3*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 34-35N/66-67E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1(6)	7
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	10*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 36-37N/70-71E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	L4 variable	-	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	L5 variable	-	-	-	-	2*	4*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
TU 39-40N/71-72E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	2*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TU 48.5-49.5N/55.5-56.5E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	5*	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table 64. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
	27-37 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 52-53N/58.5-59.5E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	1	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	-	5
	30-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	1*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	40-50 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	50-55 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	55-65 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1*	7*	4	-	1(10)	-	-	-	-	13
	65-75 cmbs	-	-	-	-	3*	1*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Subtotal	-	1	2	3	37	33	18	1	2	-	6	2	4	109
1998															
TU 22-23N/37-38E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 25-26N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TU 26-27N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(4)	1
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11)	3
TU 28-29N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 28-29N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Table 64. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 28-29N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(12)	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/14-15E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(12)	-	-	-	-	1
TU 29-30N/16-17E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 30-31N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TU 31-32N/15-16E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 31-32N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 32-33N/15-16E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TU 32-33N/17-18E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 35-36N/16-17E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 64. Continued.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 38-39N/34-35E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 40.5-41.5N/28.5-29.5E	20-30 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 45-46N/20-21E	0-10 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(12)	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	28
1999															
TU 22-23N/14-15E	10-20 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2005															
TU 2005-01	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-02	10-20 cmbd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-03	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 2005-05	0-10 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(13)	1
	30-36 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	36-45 cmbd	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(14)	7
	45-55 cmbd	-	-	-	1	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	55-65 cmbd	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	65-75 cmbd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 64. Concluded.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Toy UnID	Other	Doll Part	Marble	Pipe Stem	Pipe Bowl	Button	Bead	Token/ Coin	Susp. Clip	Cart. Casing	Jewelry	Other	Total
TU 2005-06	20-30 cmbd	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(14)	3
	30-40 cmbd	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	40-50 cmbd	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	50-60 cmbd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	-	-	-	1	29	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	51
	Total	-	1	2	7	95	49	24	1	7	-	8	3	9	206

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
TU = Test Unit
(1) non-ferrous metal ring with faux ruby
(2) 1941 Lincoln-Wheat penny
(3) .30 caliber bullet
(4) ferrous metal buckle
(5) cut faux black opal
(6) lead bullet
(7) 1920 Buffalo nickel
(8) slate pencil
(9) faux jewelry (cut glass)
(10) 1874 shield penny
(11) lead shot
(12) penny
(13) allen wrench
(14) thimble
* fragment

Table 65. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
1999								
Waterline Trench 2		1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterline Trench 3		-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Waterline Trench 3 (surface)		-	-	1*	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
2002								
ST 1		2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST 2		2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Subtotal	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2008								
ST 15N/10E	0-38 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 20N/10E	0-58 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/5E	0-100 cmbs	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
ST 30N/5E	0-92 cmbs	1	2	-	1*	-	-	4
ST 30N/10E	0-73 cmbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/5E	0-80 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	3	9	-	1	-	-	13
	Total	8	12	1	1	-	-	22

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test
* fragment

Table 66. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Architectural Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Cut		Wire		Roof	UnID		Screw	Spike	Bolt	Flat	Ceramic	Sewer	Brick	Mortar	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Nail	Frag	Nail	Frag	Nail	Nail	Frag				Glass	Pipe/Tile	Pipe	Frag	Frag		
2008																		
ST 20N/15E	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/5E	0-92 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ST 40N/5E	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	7
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	9

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 67. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
1999																
Waterline Trench 1		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Waterline Trench 2		1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	12
Waterline Trench 3		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
	Subtotal	1	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	23
2002																
ST 3		1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Subtotal	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
2008																
ST 20N/15E	0-60 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

Table 67. Concluded.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
ST 25N/5E	0-100 cmbs	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
ST 25N/10E	0-80 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 25N/15E	0-52 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/5E	0-92 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 30N/10E	0-73 cmbs	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ST 35N/5E	0-44 cmbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST 40N/5E	0-80 cmbs	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Subtotal	9	-	-	-	15	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	31
	Total	11	-	-	-	29	3	-	3	2	-	-	10	-	-	58

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 68. Richardson House, Site 33SU428 Miscellaneous Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Fer Metal		Non-Fer Metal		Misc. Metal		Glass		Leather		Elec.	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Other	UnID	Frag		
2008														
ST 20N/15E	0-60 cmbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 69. Howe Meadow, Site 33SU430 Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience Horizontal	Vertical	Debitage	FCR	Biface	Projectile Point	Pottery	Other	Total
2002								
ST 6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2003								
ST B3	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST B5	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST B6	0-44 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST B13	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C7	0-40 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C11	0-48 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST C1 east	0-67 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST D6	0-60 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST Y2	0-64 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST Y3	0-40 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST Y6	0-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST Z1	0-57 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST Z6	0-35 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST Z7	0-47 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Subtotal	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
2007								
ST A1	0-52 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST A3	0-50 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C8	0-62 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST C12	0-62 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST D11	0-62 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST D12	0-55 cmbs	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
ST F6	0-55 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST F11	0-90 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST G2	0-56 cmbs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST G9	0-66 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ST G12	0-61 cmbs	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Subtotal	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Total	34	-	-	-	-	-	34

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

Table 70. Howe Meadow, Site 33SU430 Domestic Group Artifacts.

Provenience		Glass				White-	Stone-	Red-	Yellow-	Porcelain	Whetstone	Utensil/	Bone	Shell	Other	Total
Horizontal	Vertical	Curved	Pressed	Milk	Vessel	ware	ware	ware	ware			Frag				
2003																
ST C7	0-40 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ST D6	0-60 cmbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Explanation:
ST = Shovel Test

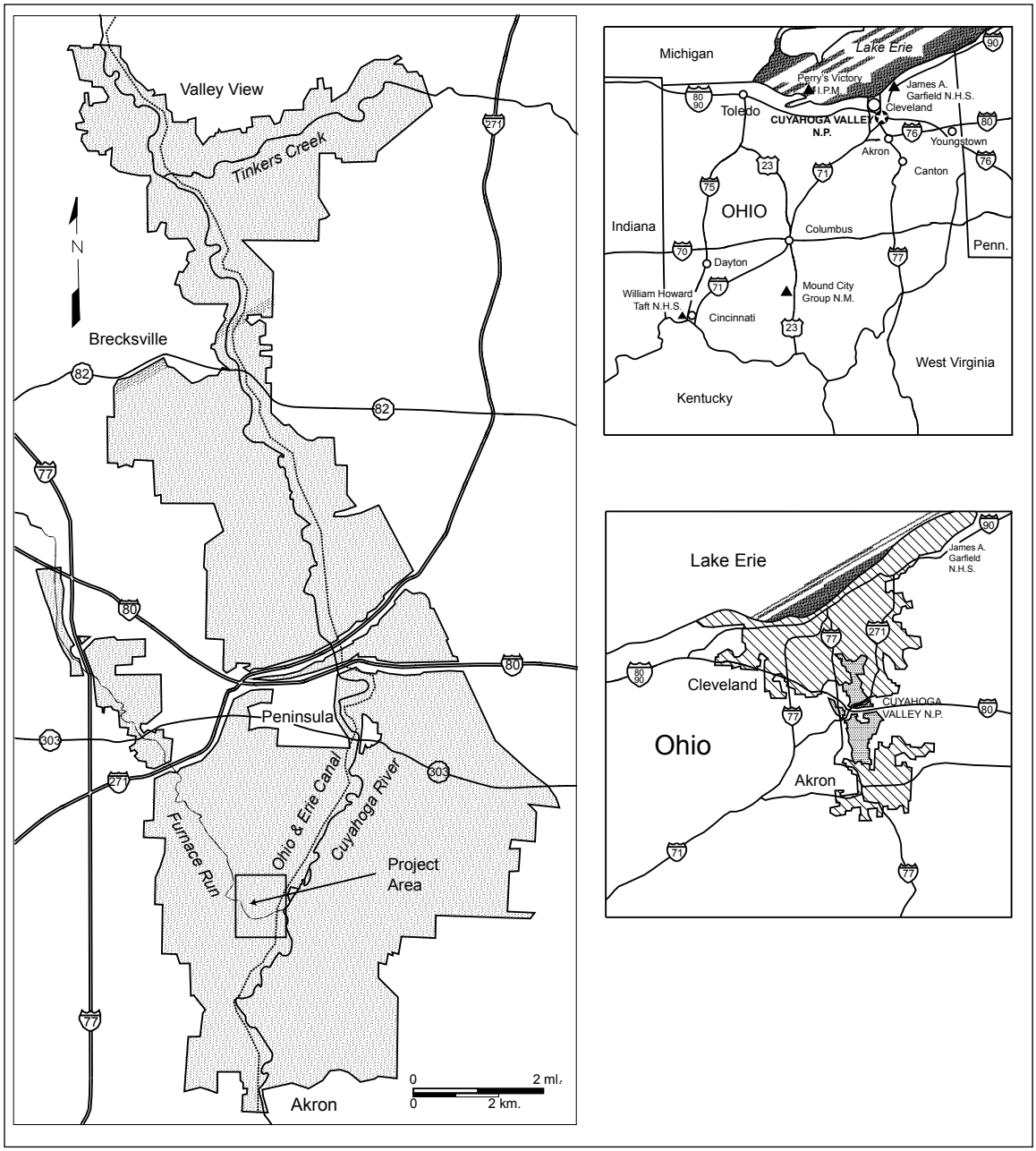


Figure 1. General project area.

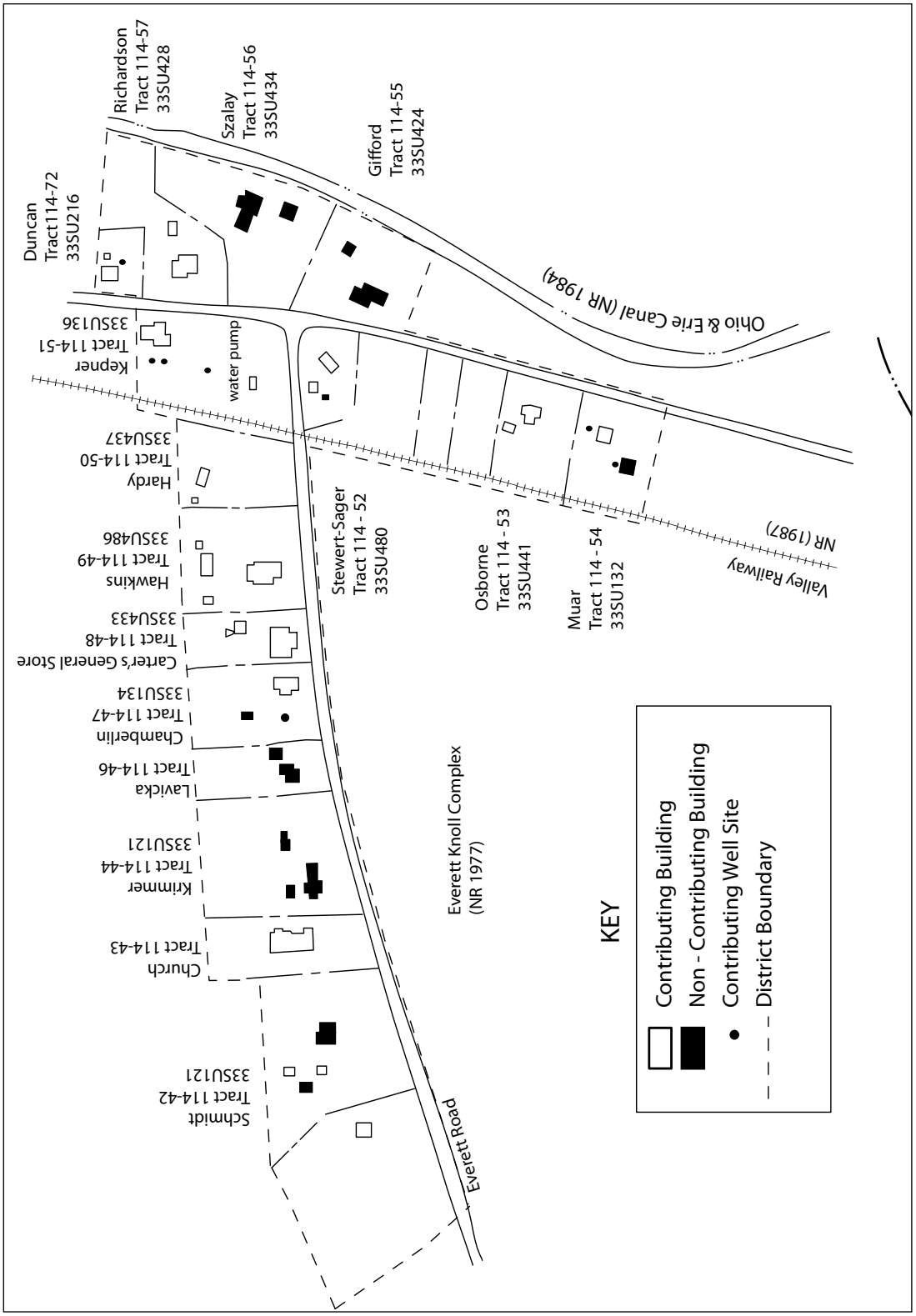


Figure 2. Everett area.

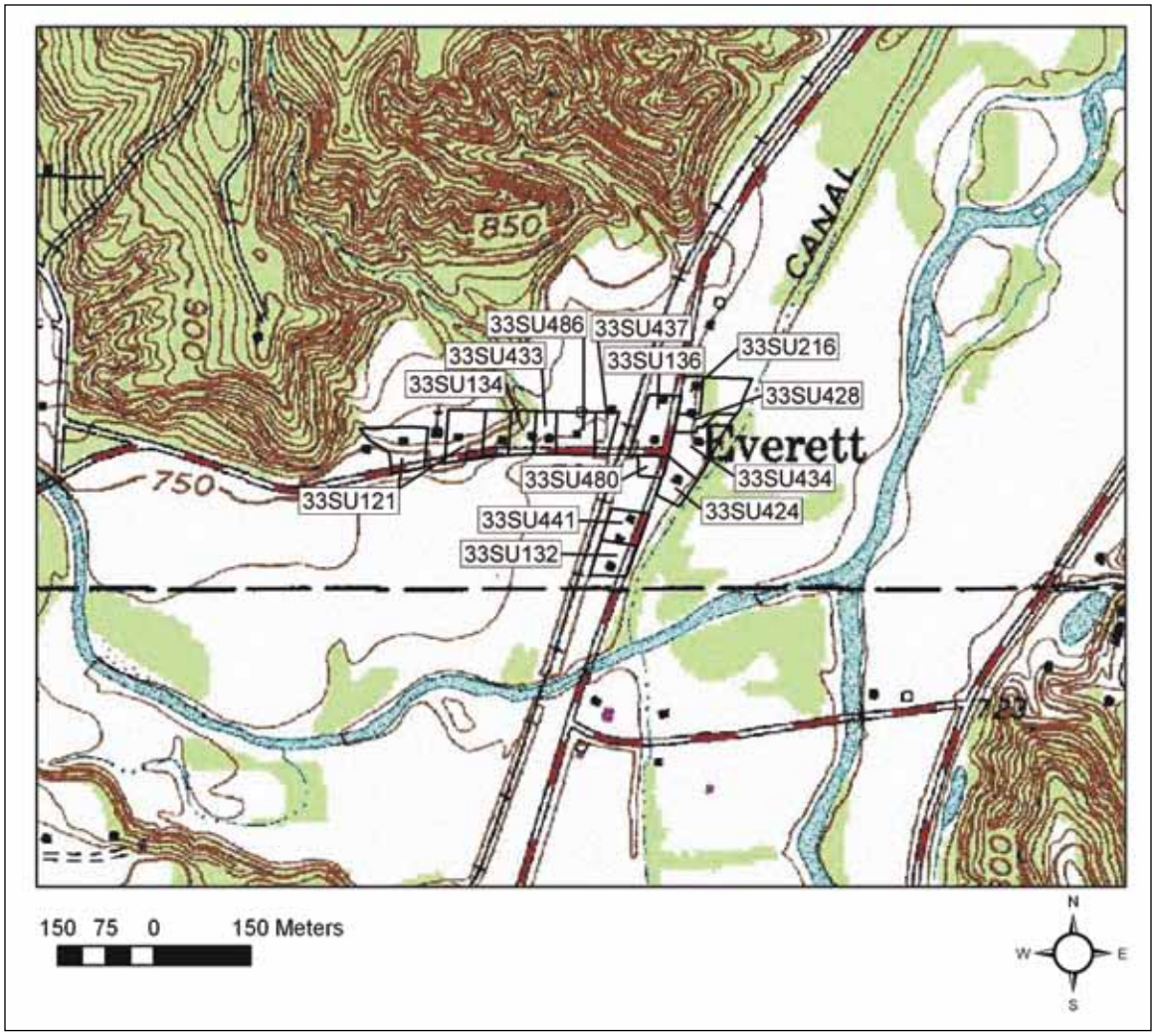


Figure 3. Portion of the Peninsula U.S.G.S 7.5 minute quadrangle depicting sites in the project area.

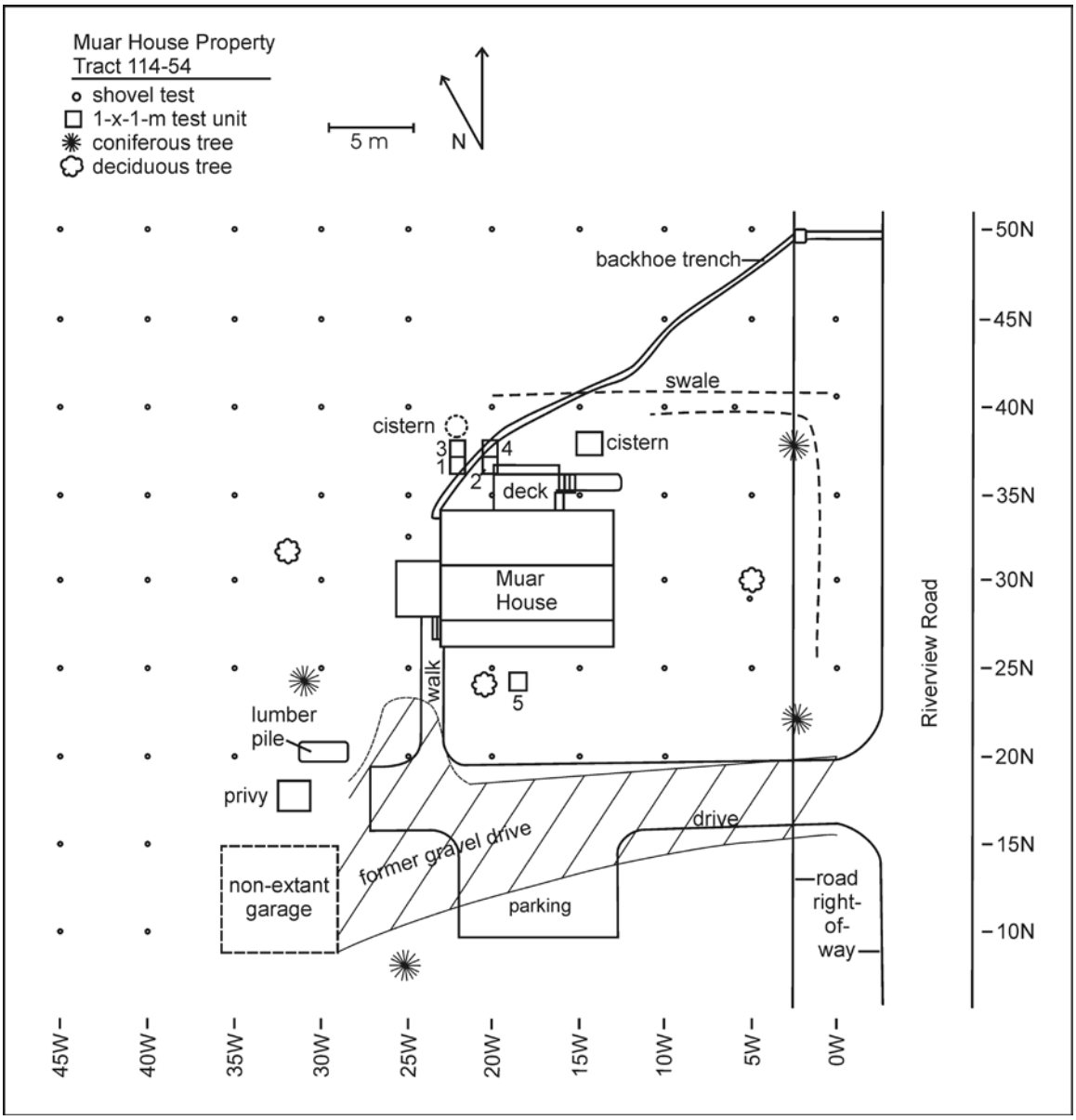


Figure 4. Muar House and Site 33SU132.

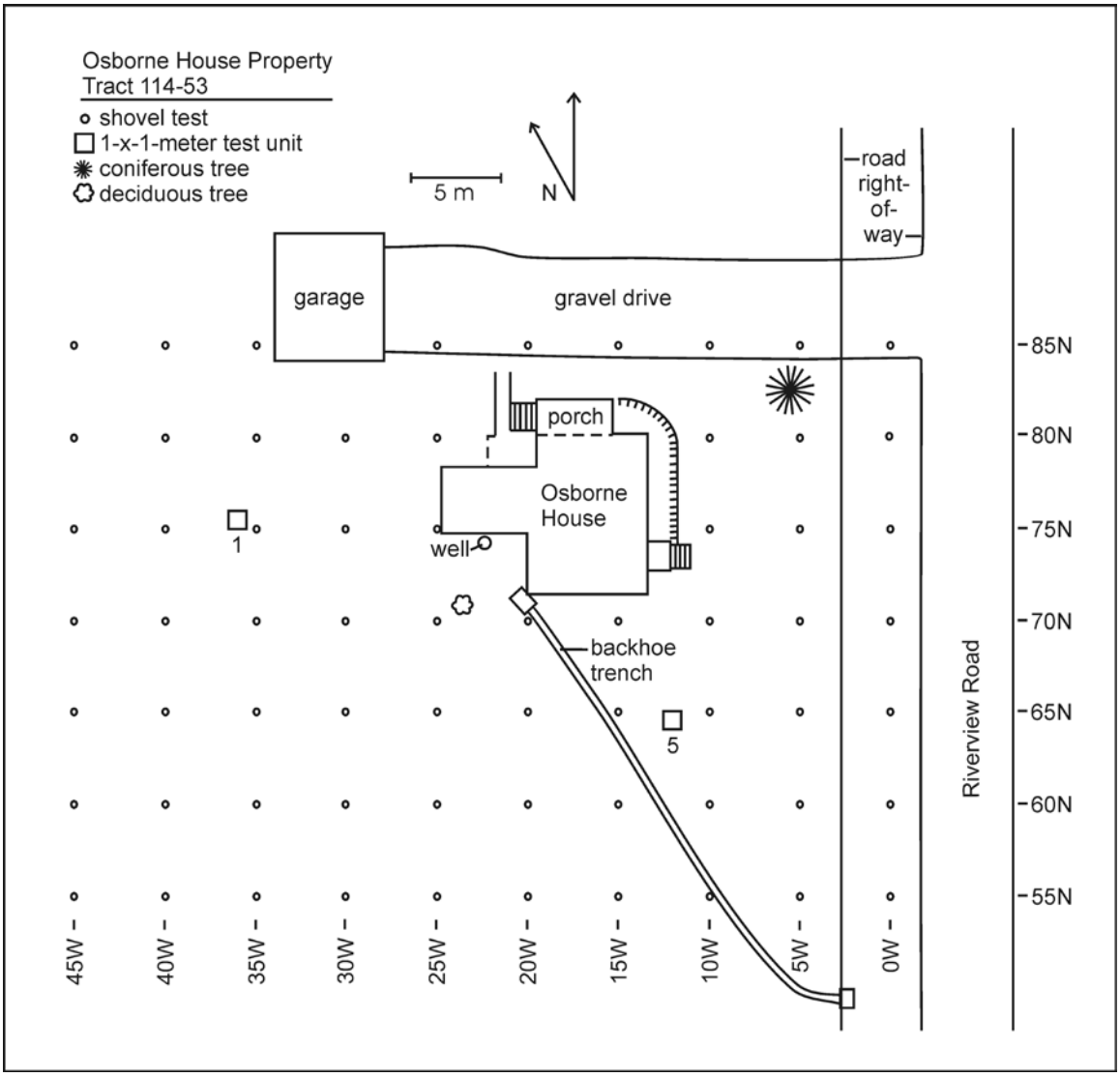


Figure 5. Osborne House and Site 33SU441.

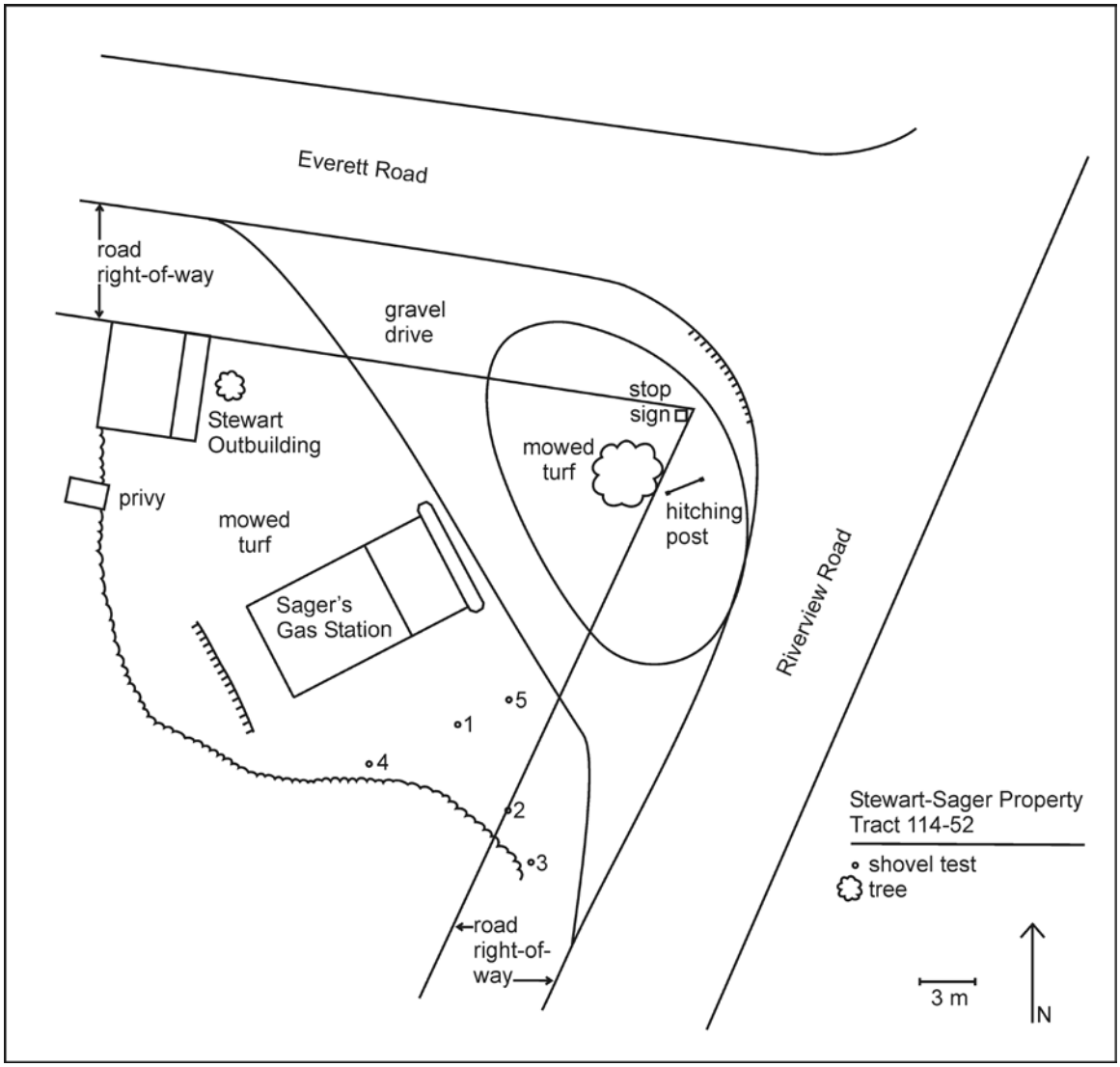


Figure 6. Stewart and Sager Property and Site 33SU480.

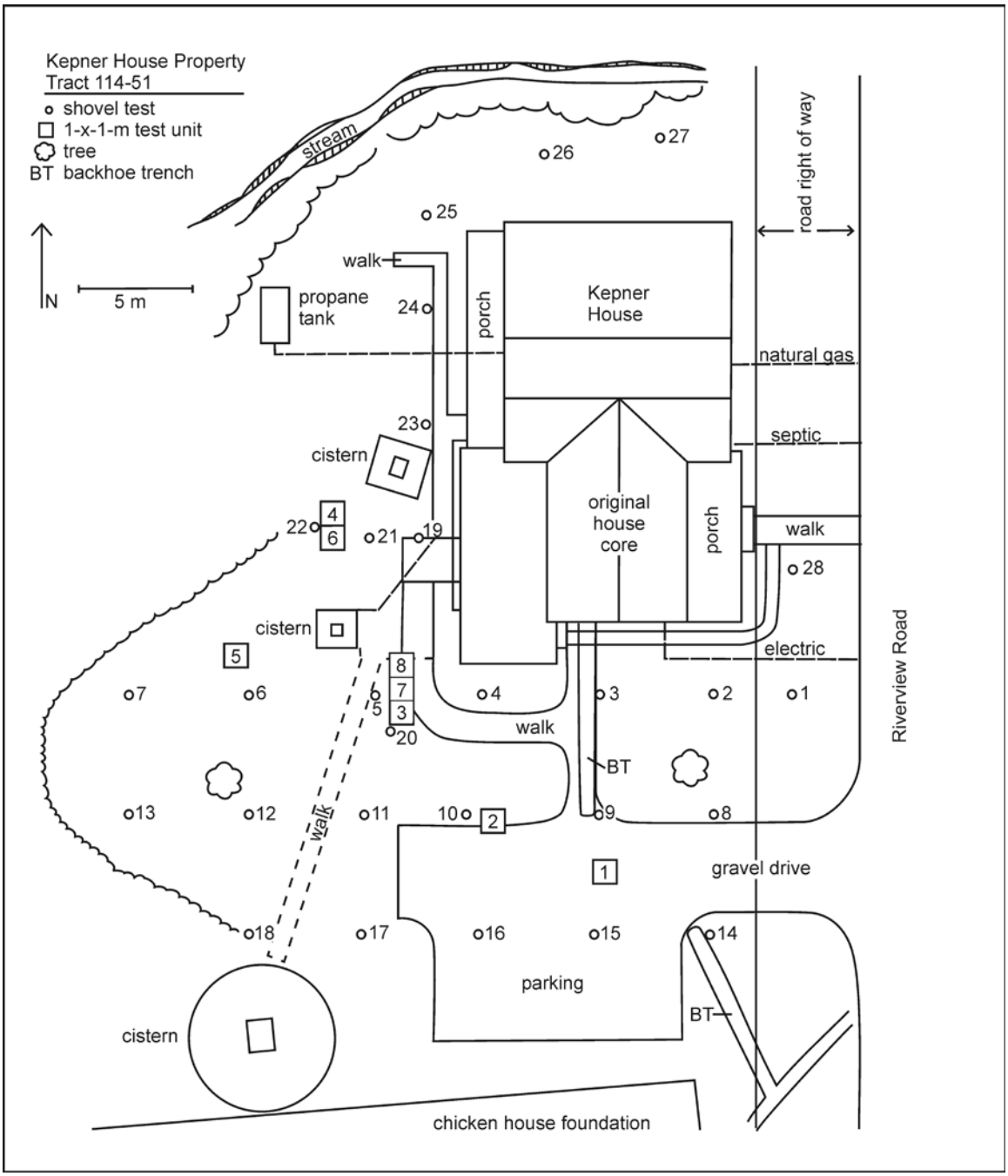


Figure 7. Kepner House and Site 33SU136.

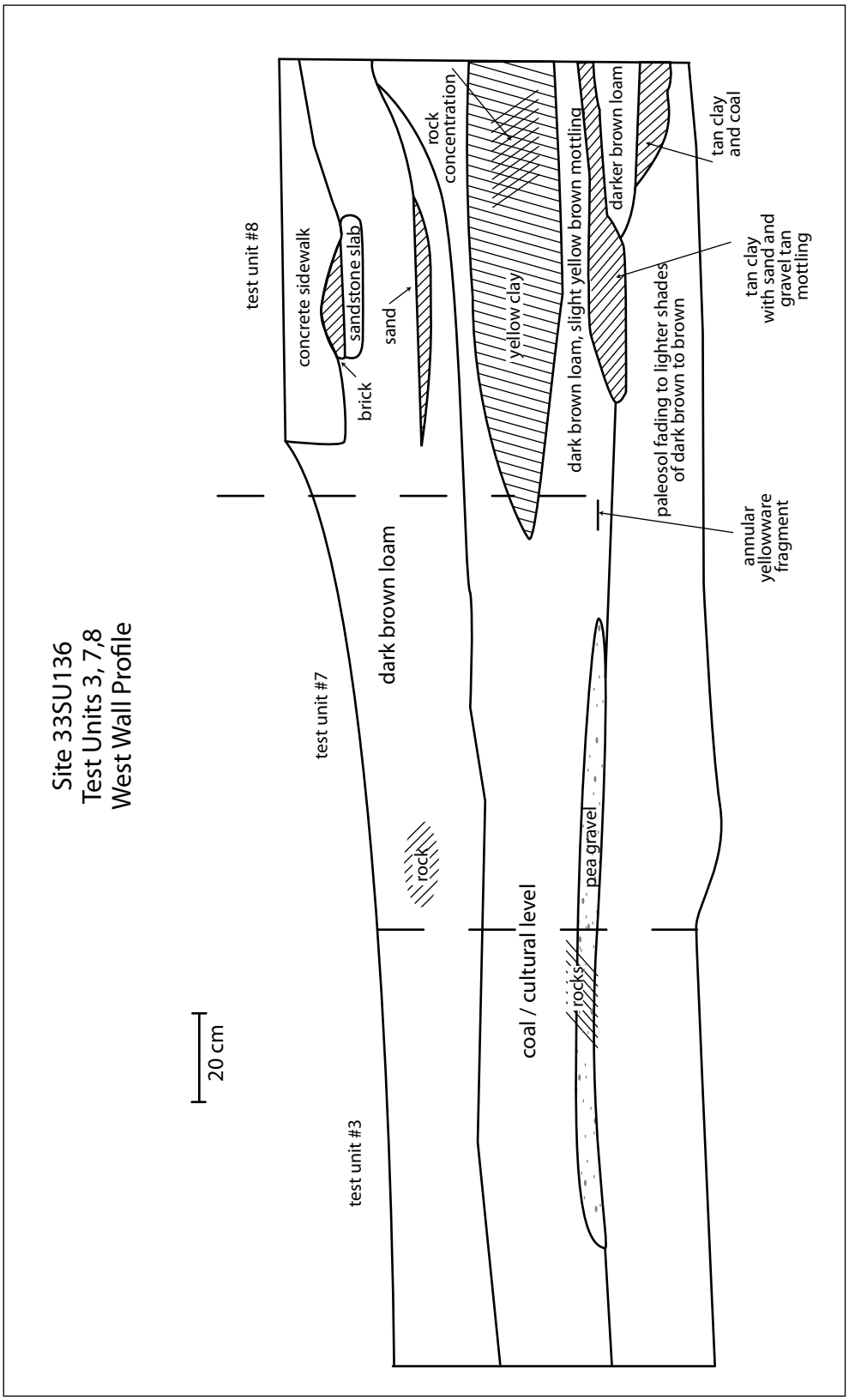


Figure 8. Site 33SU136 Test Units 3, 7, and 8 west wall profile.

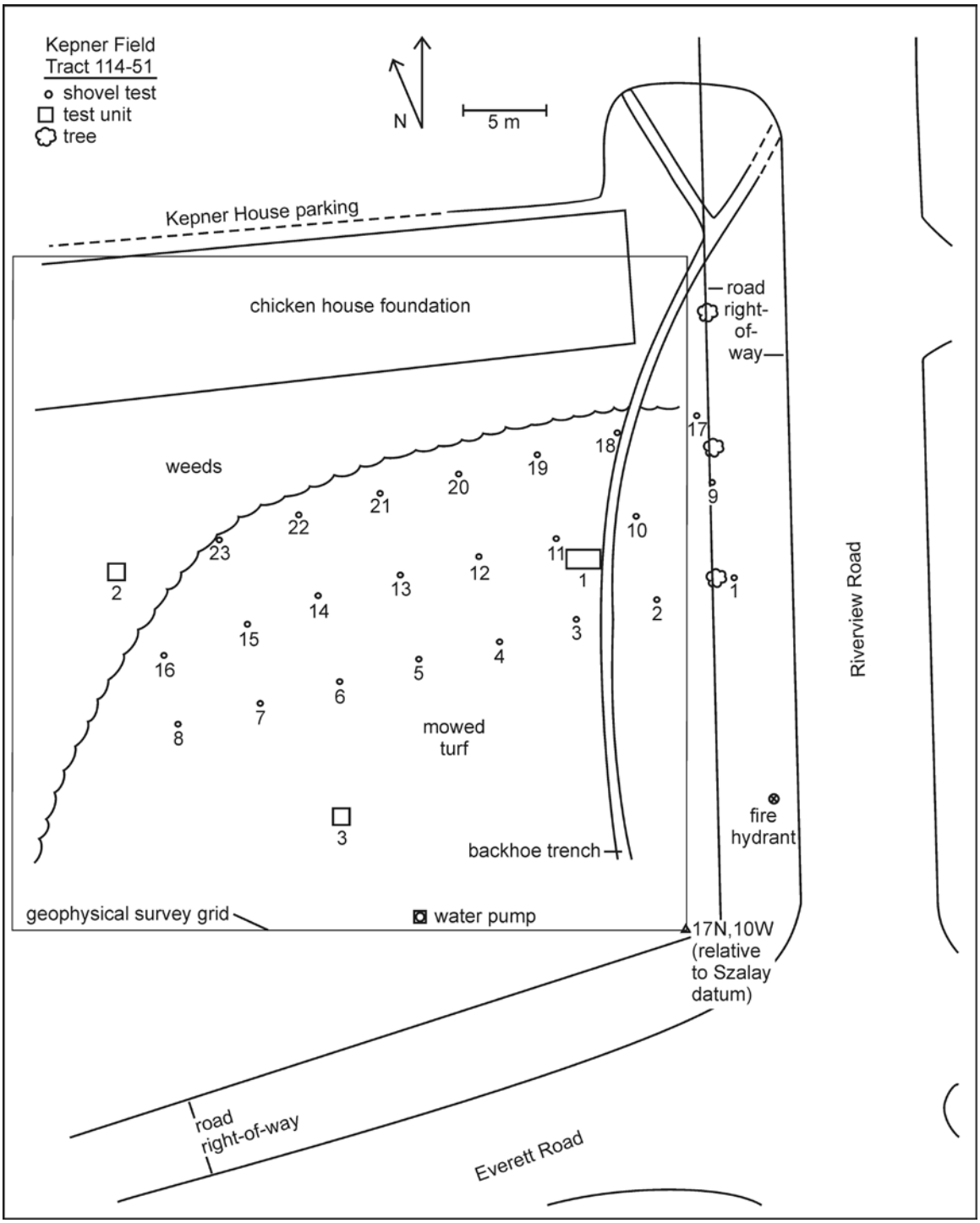


Figure 9. Kepner Field and Site 33SU136.

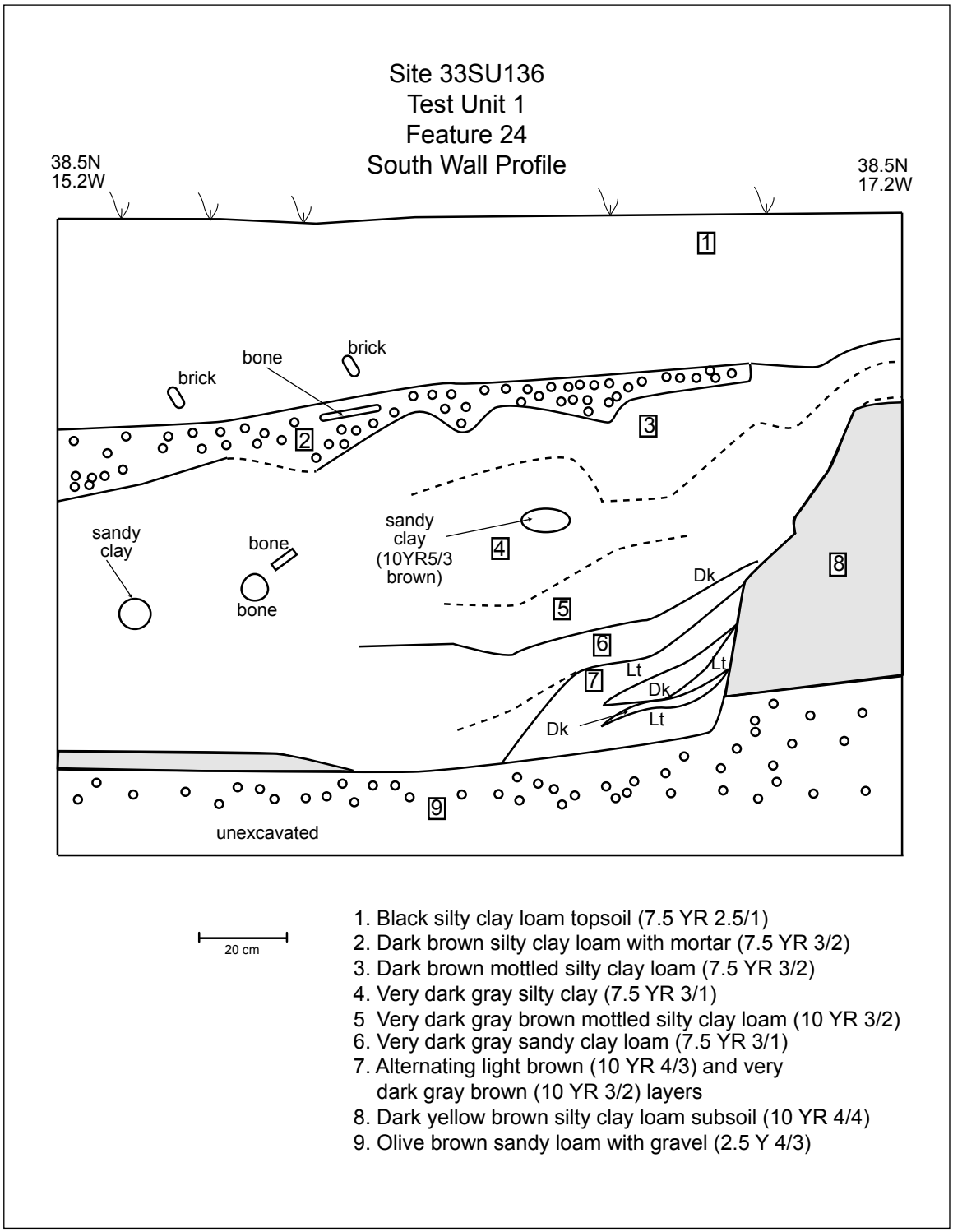


Figure 10. Site 33SU136 Feature 24 and Test Unit 1 profile.

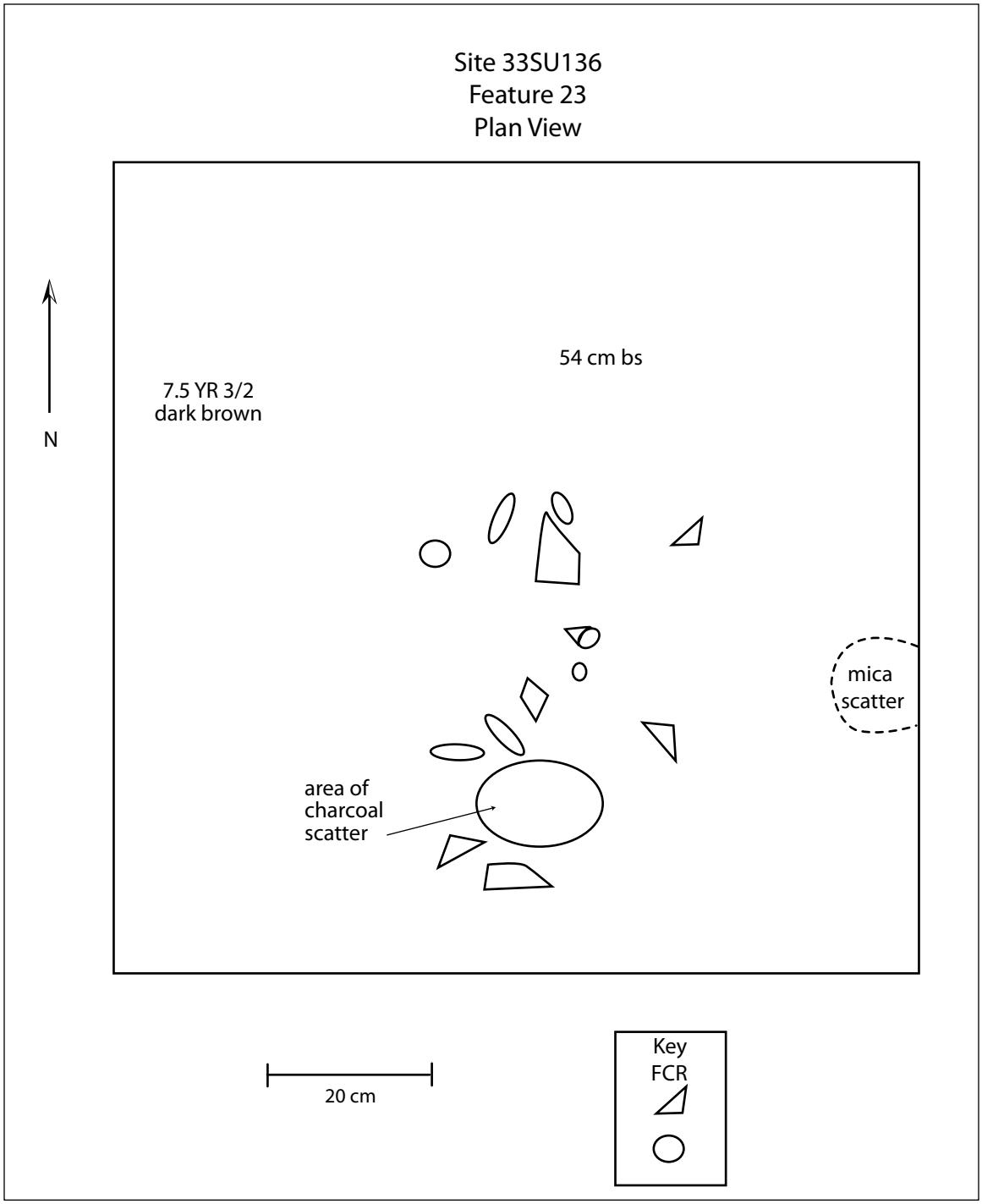


Figure 11. Site 33SU136 Feature 23 Plan View.

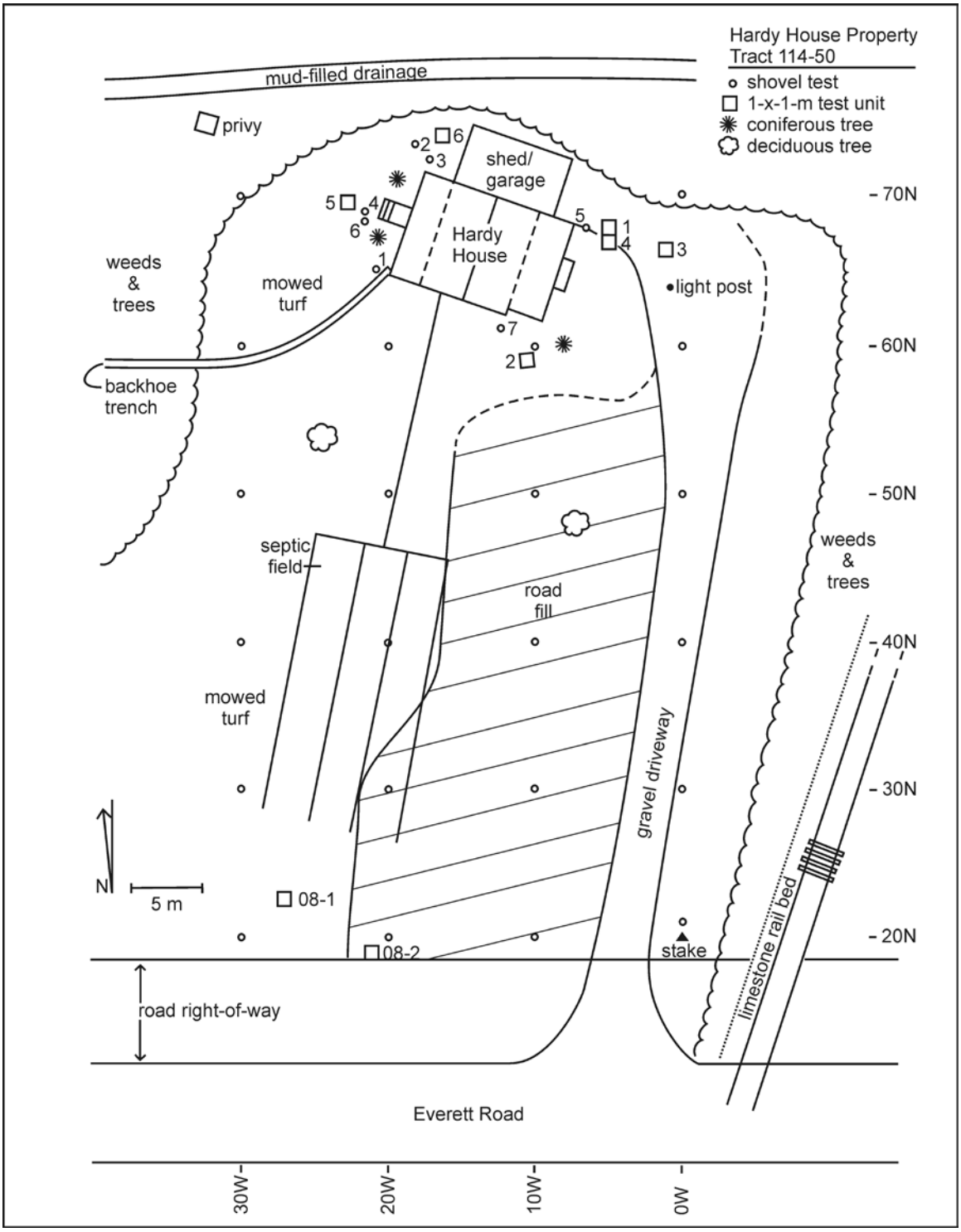


Figure 12. Hardy House and Site 33SU437.

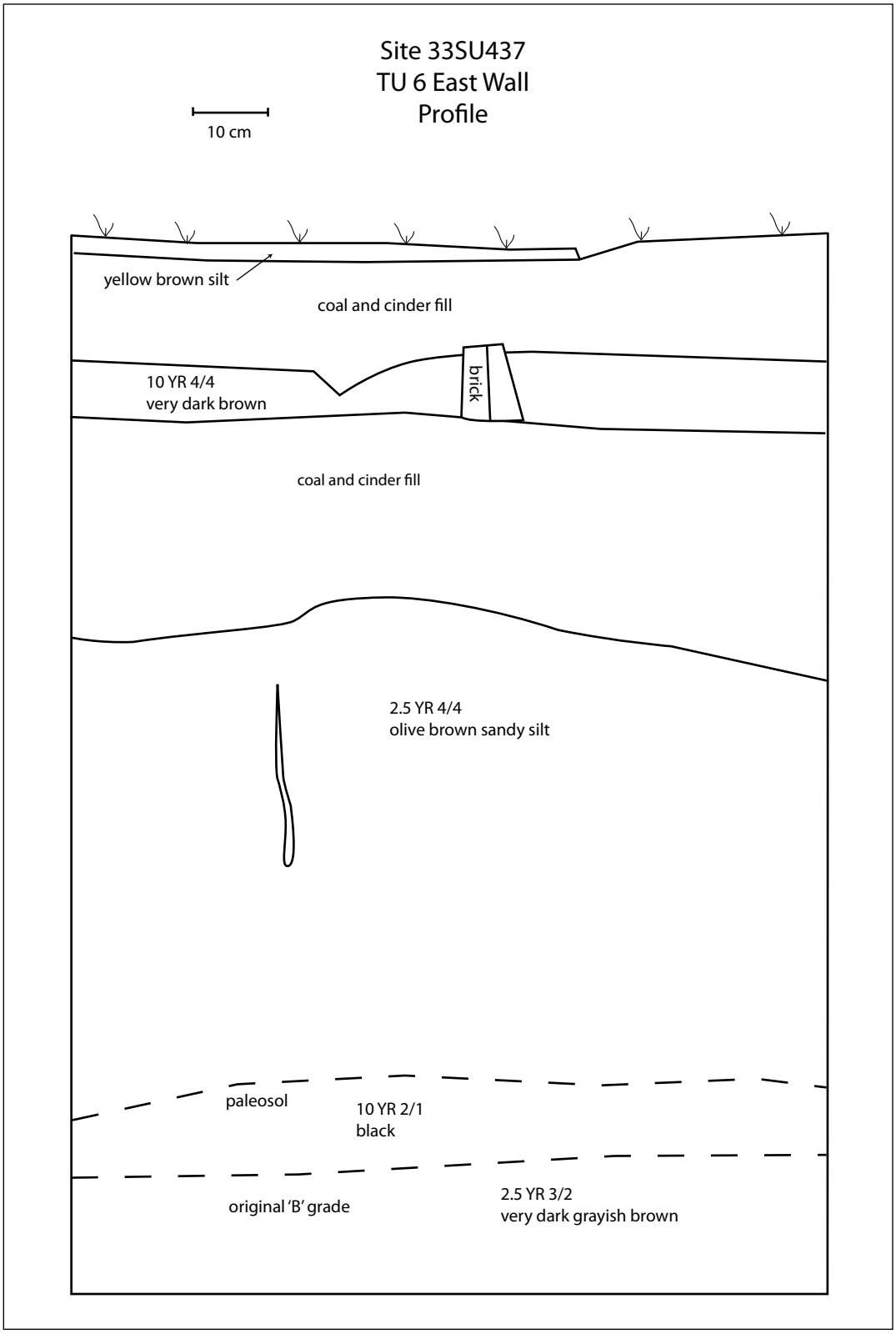


Figure 13. Site 33SU437 Test Unit 6 east wall profile.

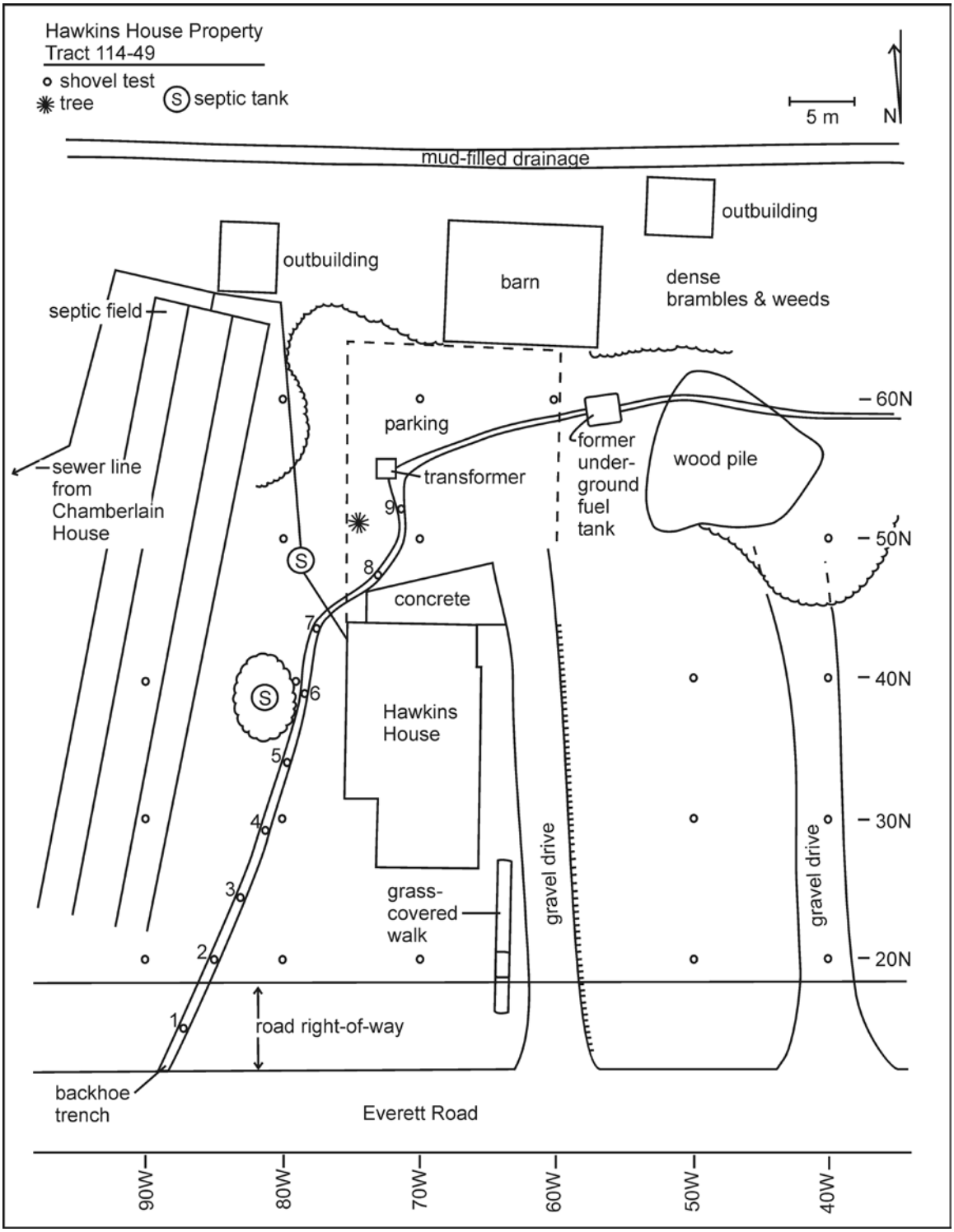


Figure 14. Hawkins House and Site 33SU486.

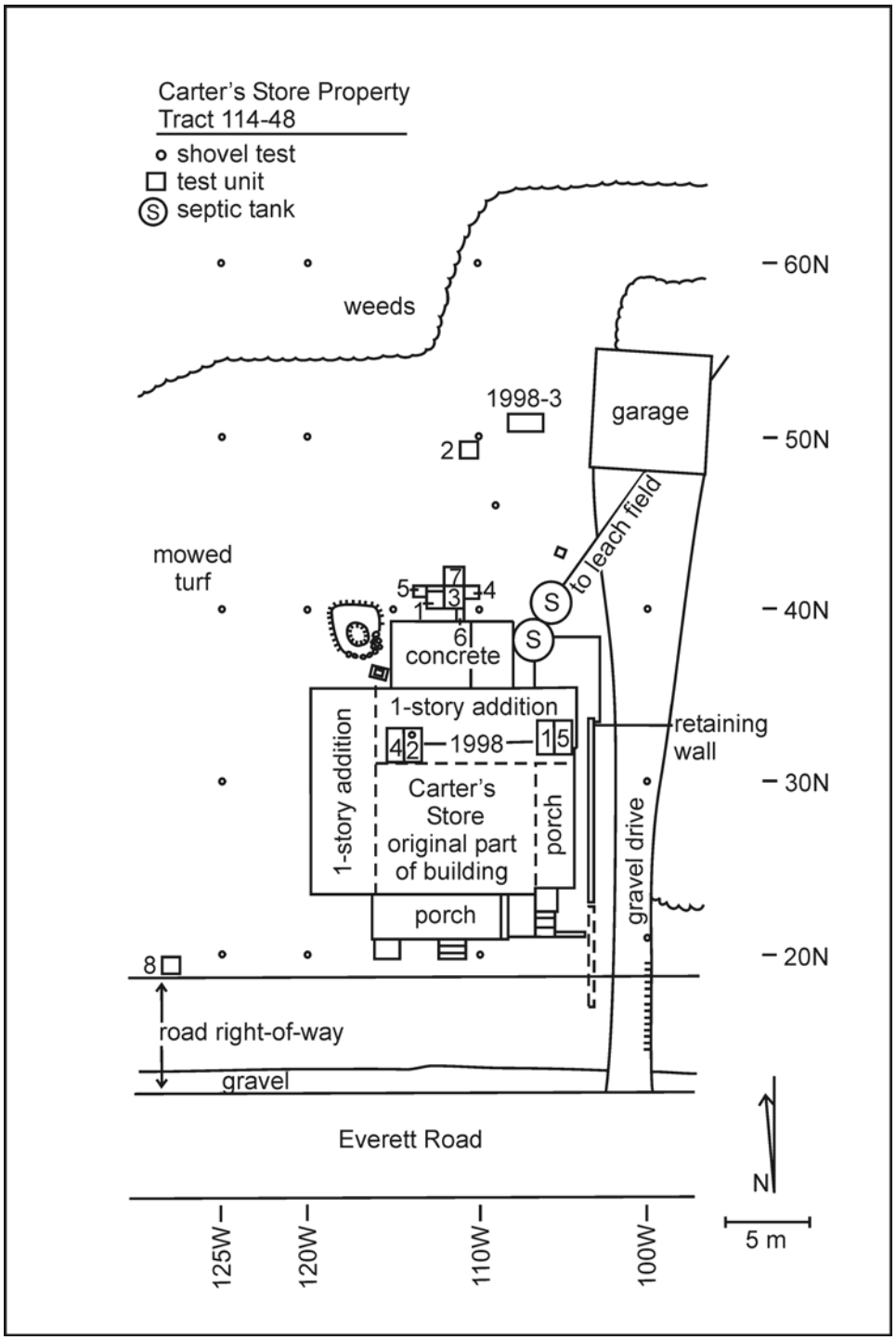


Figure 15. Carter's Store and Site 33SU433.

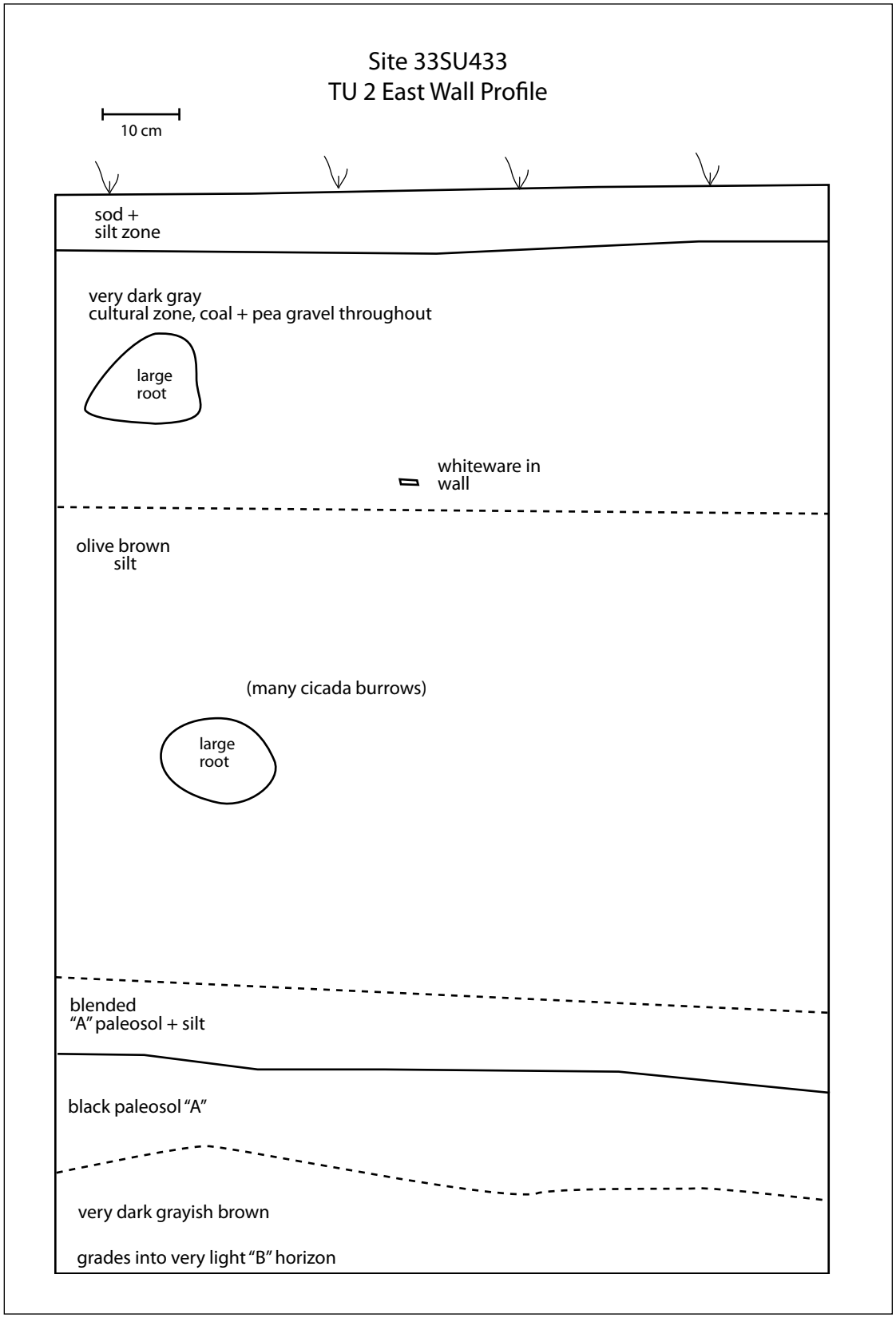


Figure 16. Site 33SU433 Test Unit 2 east wall profile.

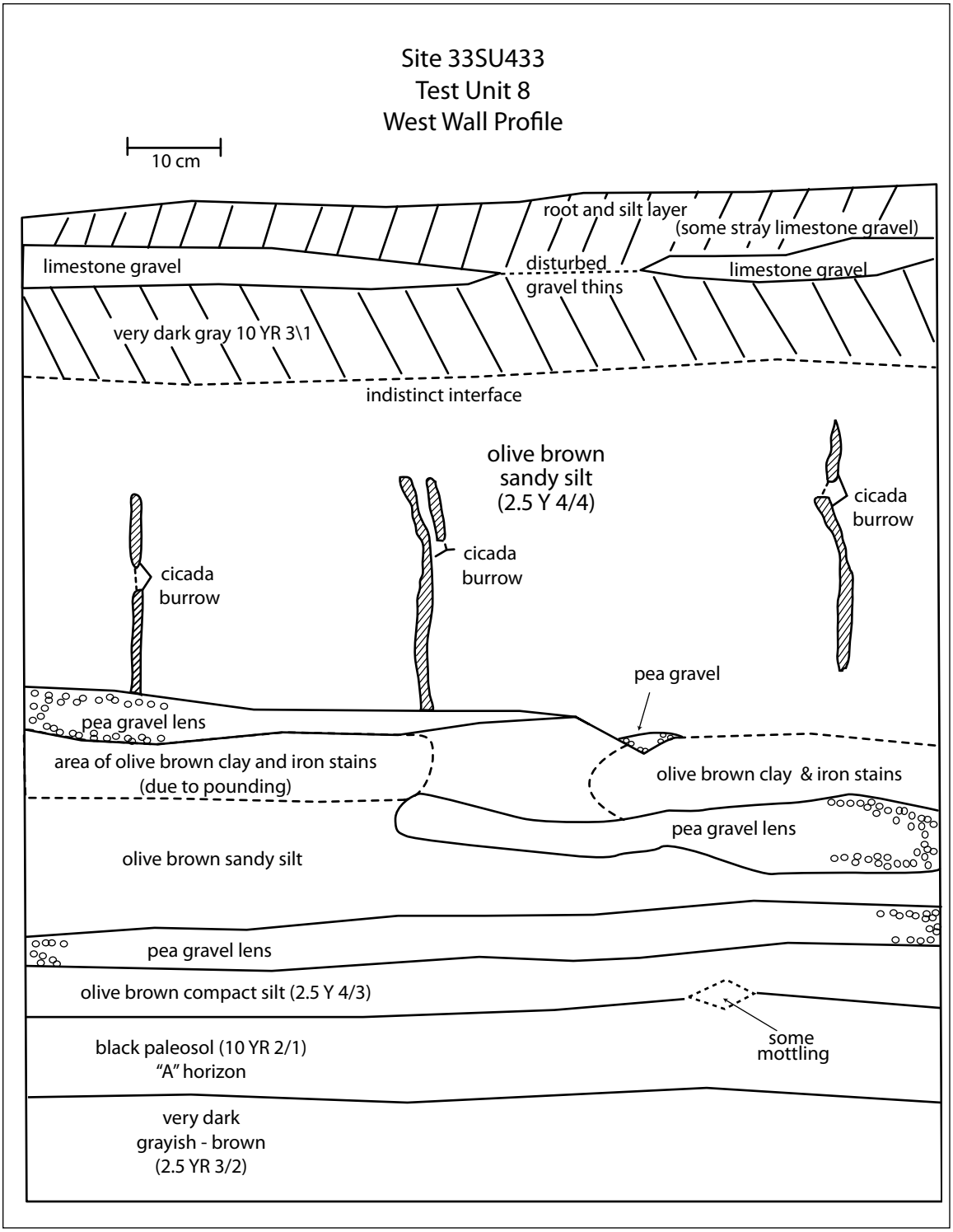


Figure 17. Site 33SU433 Test Unit 8 west wall profile.

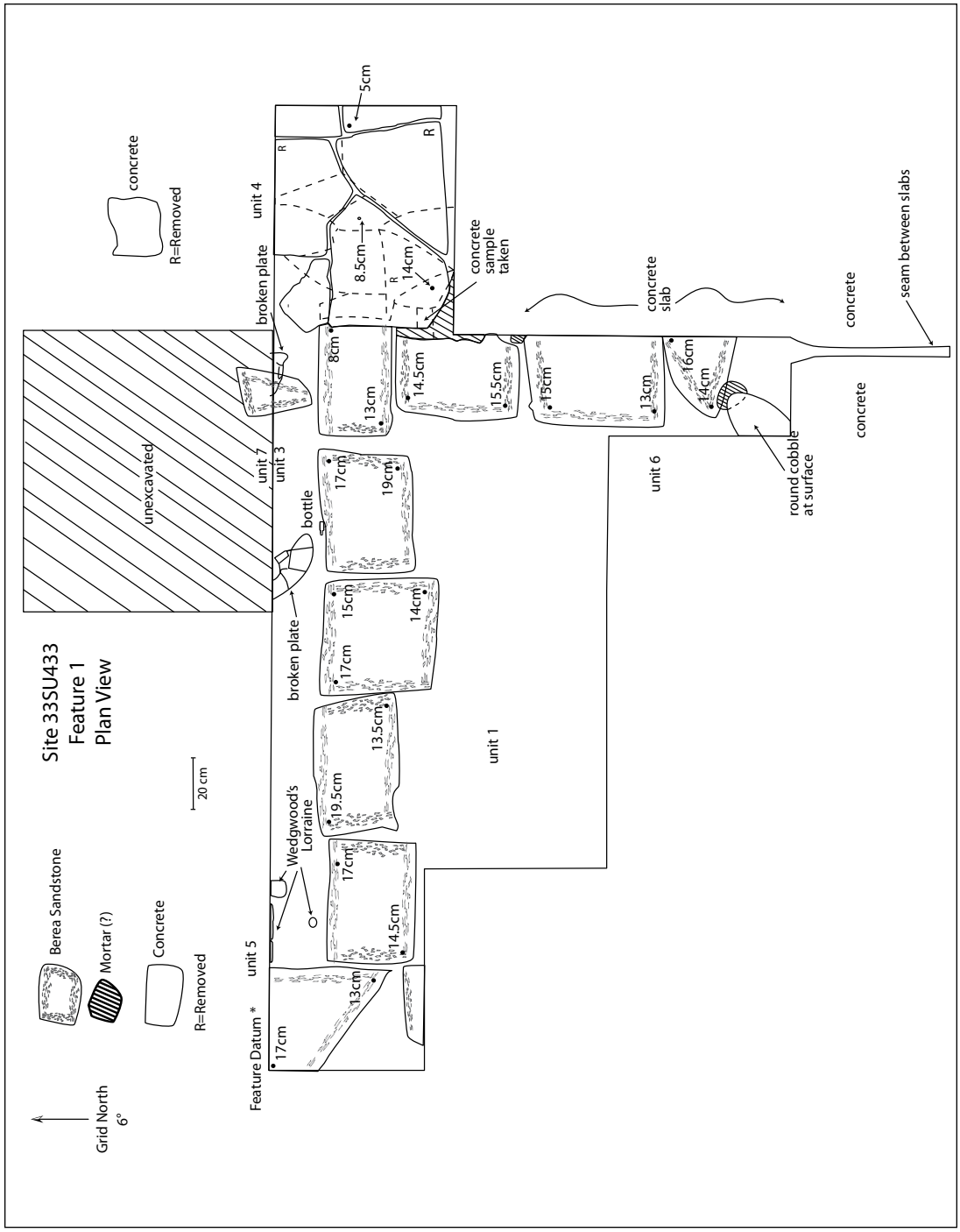


Figure 18. Site 33SU433 Feature 1 plan view.

Figure 19. Sponge and spatter-decorated whiteware, 33SU433.

Figure 20. Fineline polychrome hand-painted whiteware, 33SU433.

Figure 21. Sprig polychrome hand-painted whiteware saucer, 33SU433.

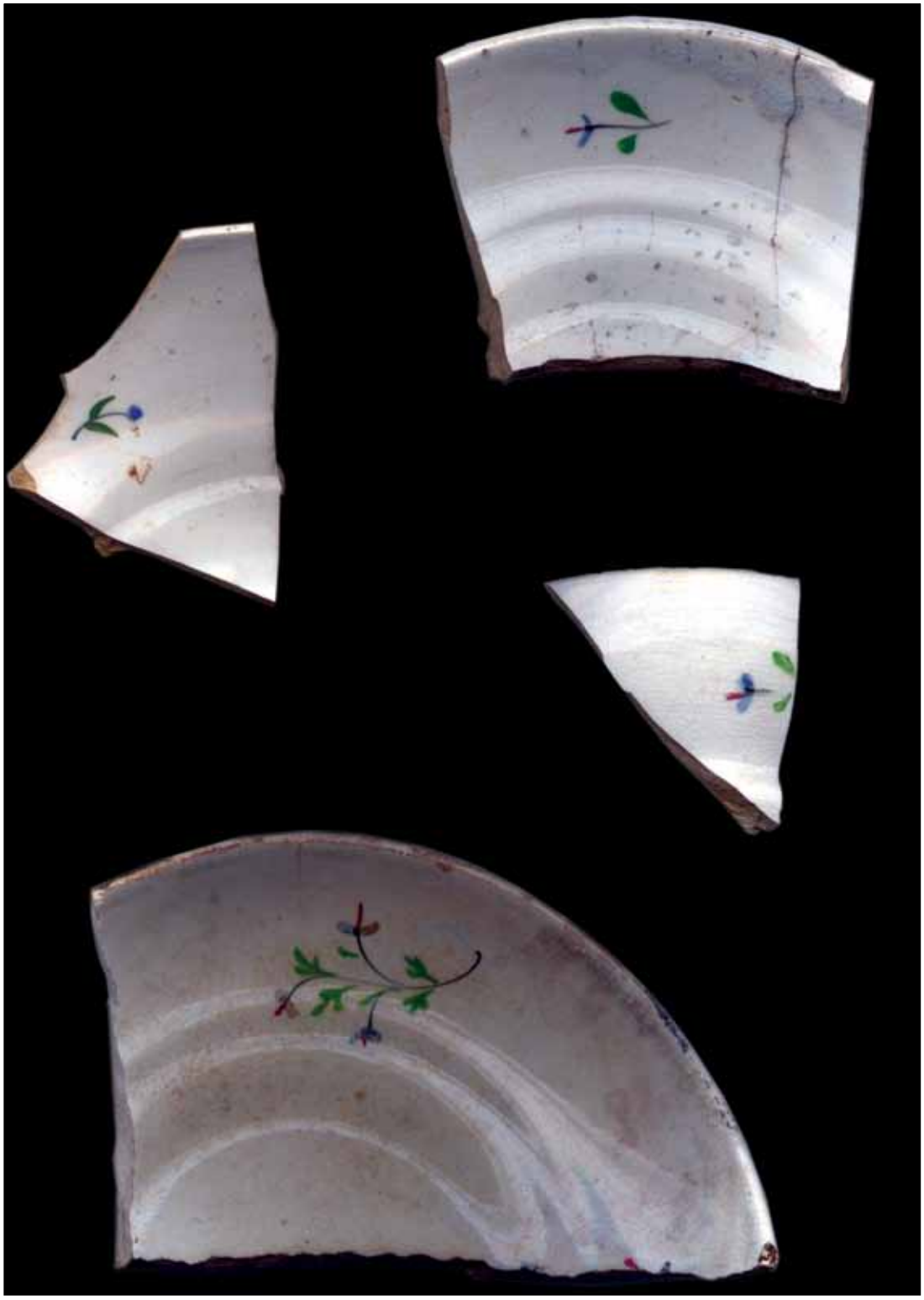


Figure 22. Sprig polychrome hand-painted saucer fragments, 33SU433.

Figure 23. Edge-decorated whiteware, 33SU433.

Figure 24. Annular-decorated whiteware, 33SU433.

Figure 25. Transfer-printed whiteware, 33SU433.

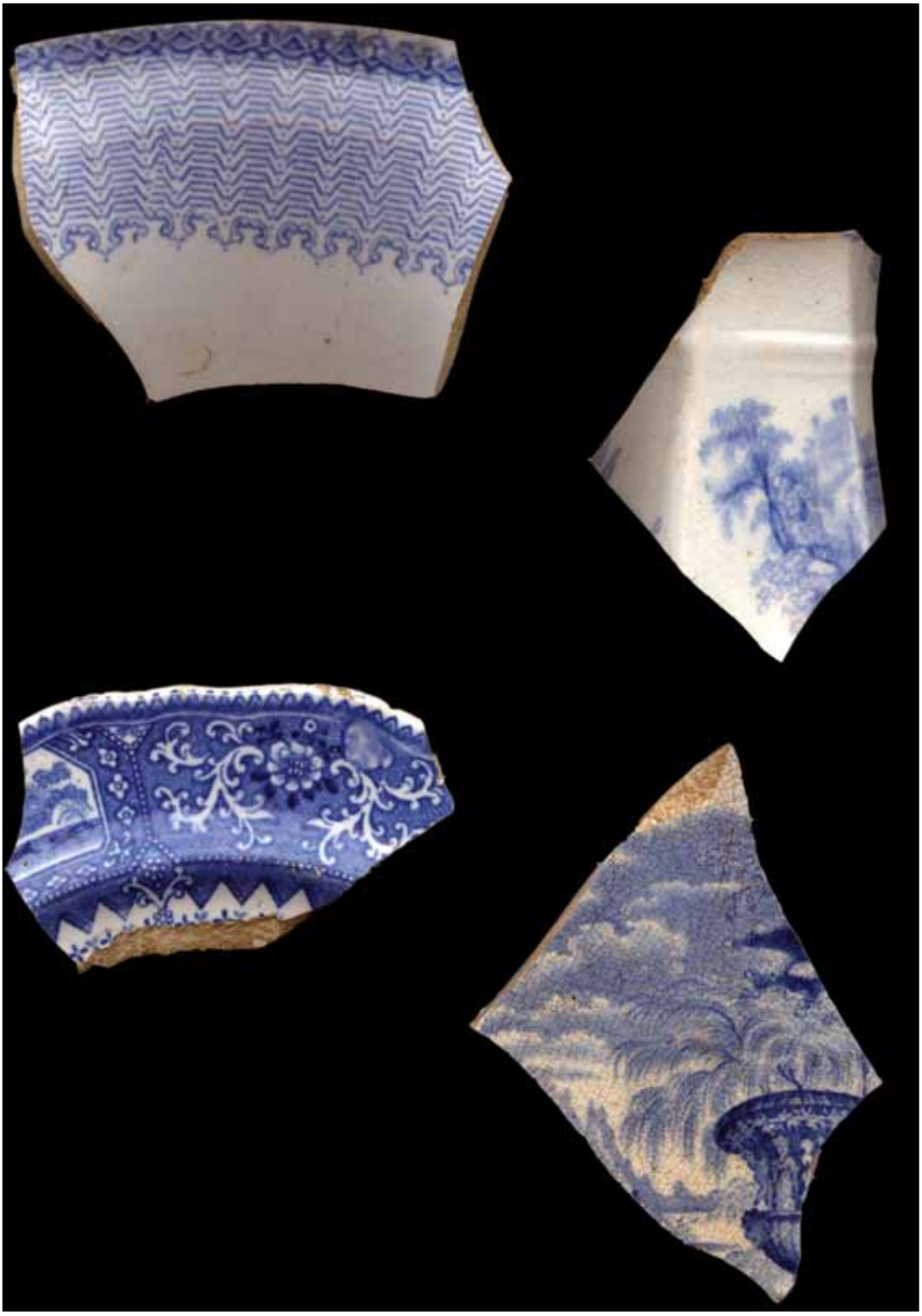


Figure 26. Transfer-printed whiteware, 33SU433.

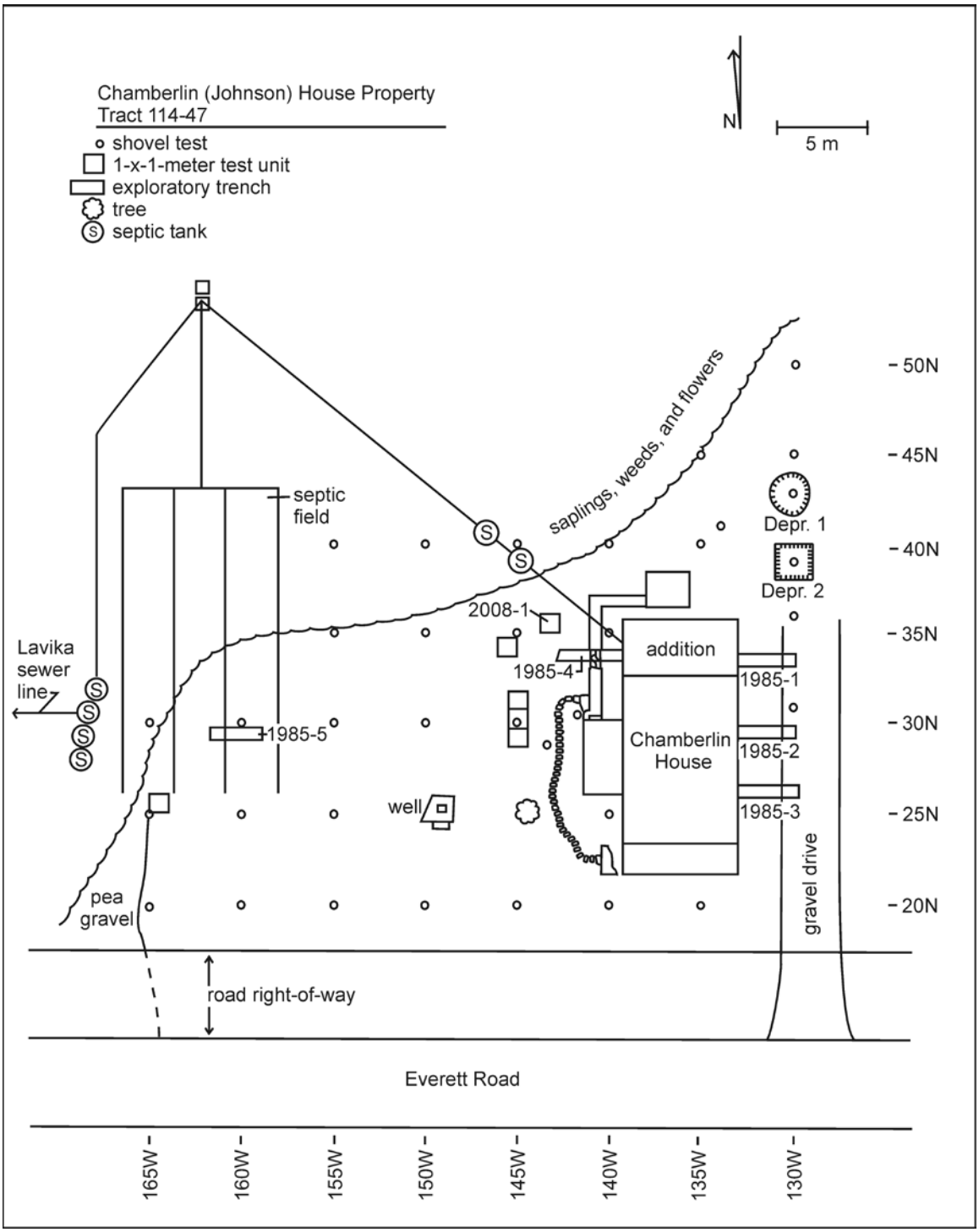


Figure 27. Chamberlin House and Site 33SU134.

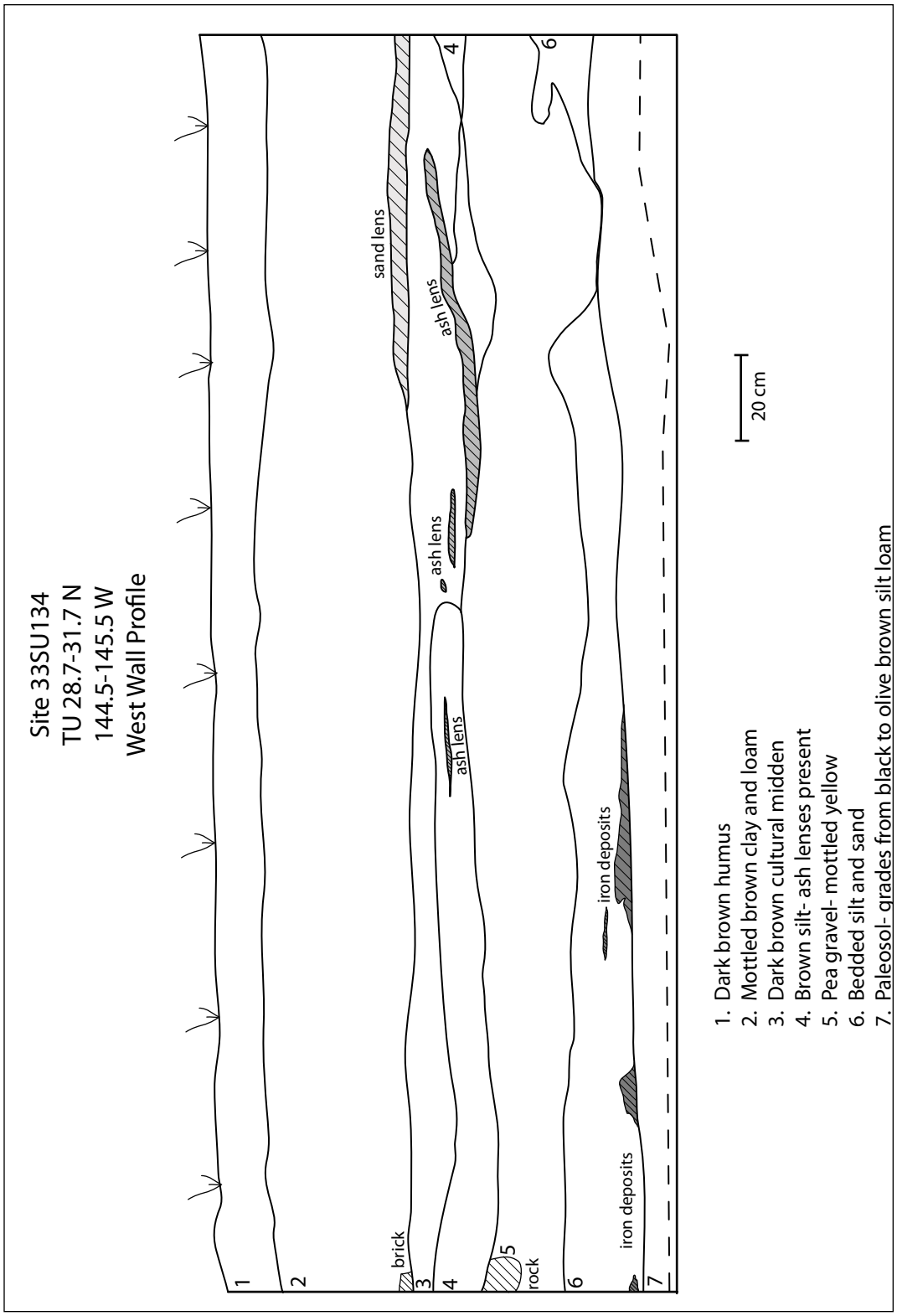


Figure 28. Site 33SU134 Test Unit 28.7-31.7N/144.5-145.5W west wall profile.

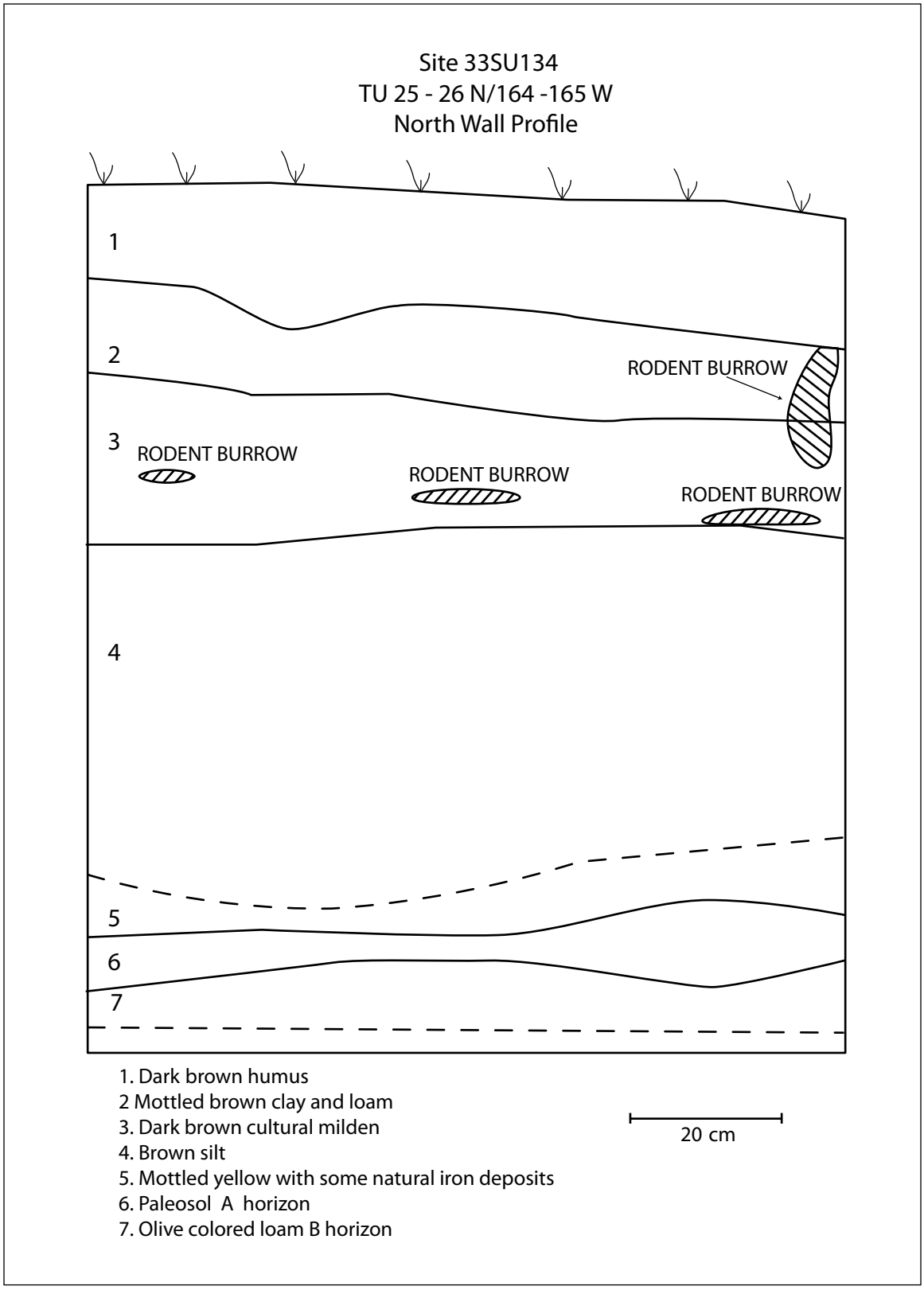


Figure 29. Site 33SU134 Test Unit 25-26N/164-165W north wall profile.

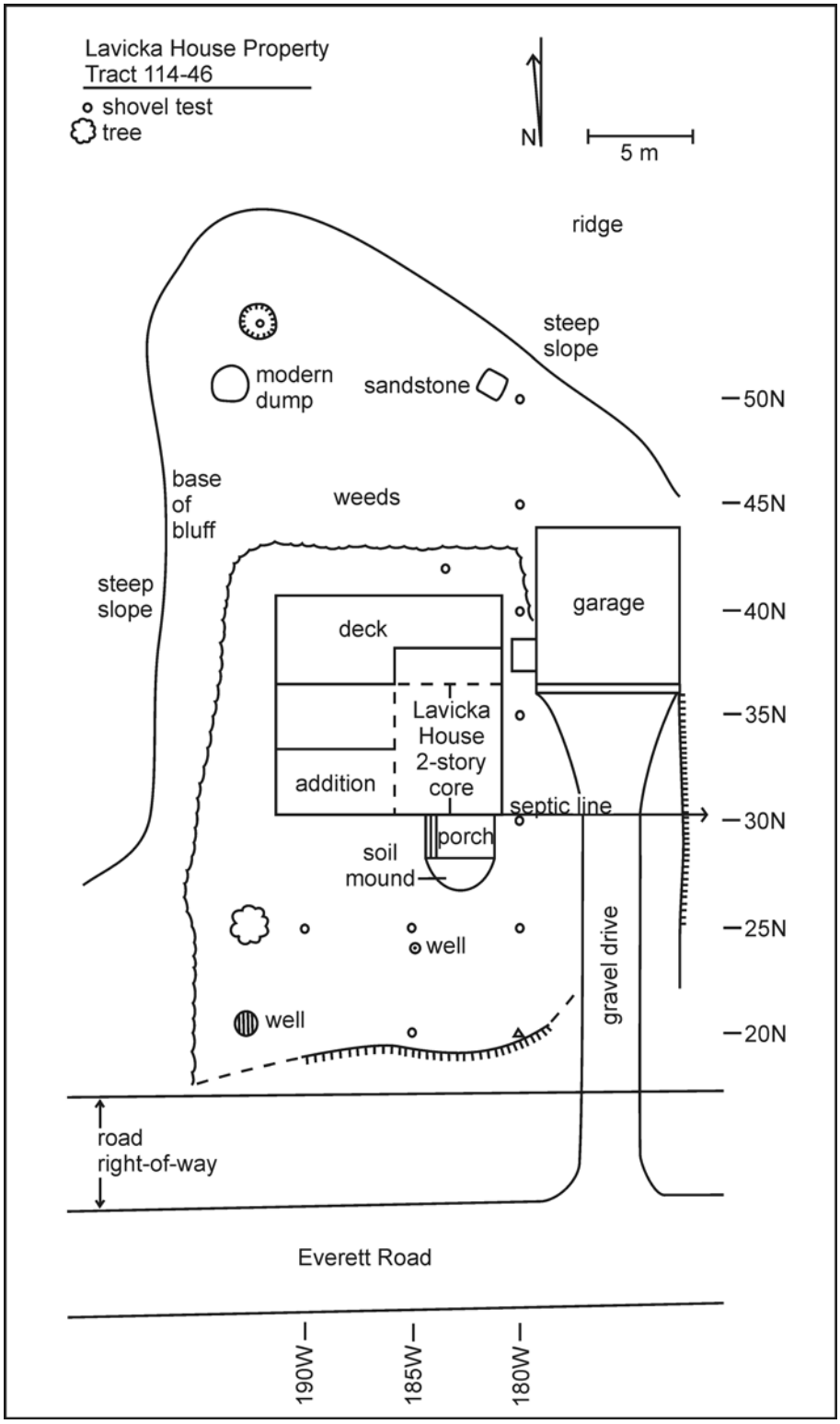


Figure 30. Lavicka House.

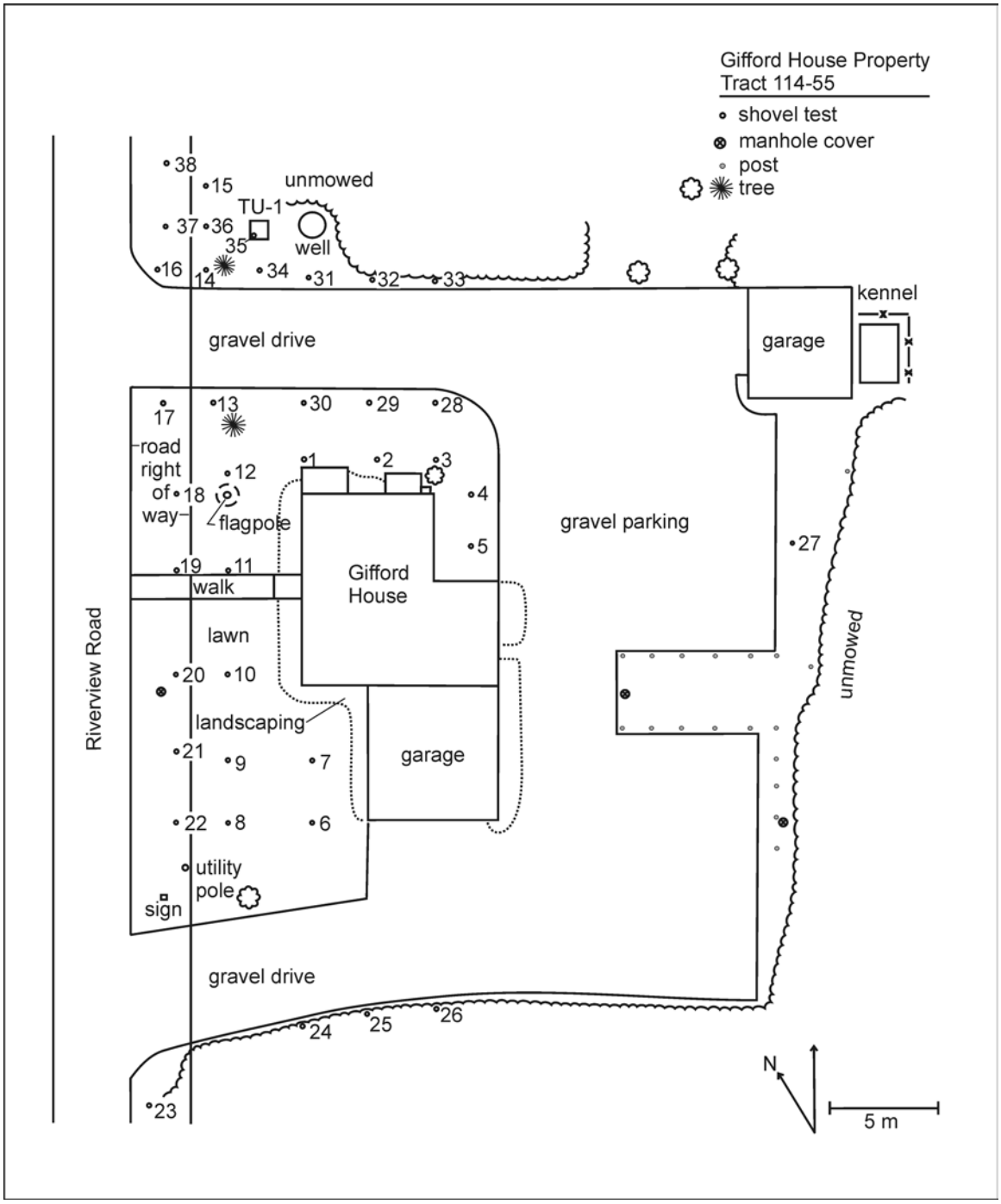


Figure 31. Gifford House and Site 33SU424.

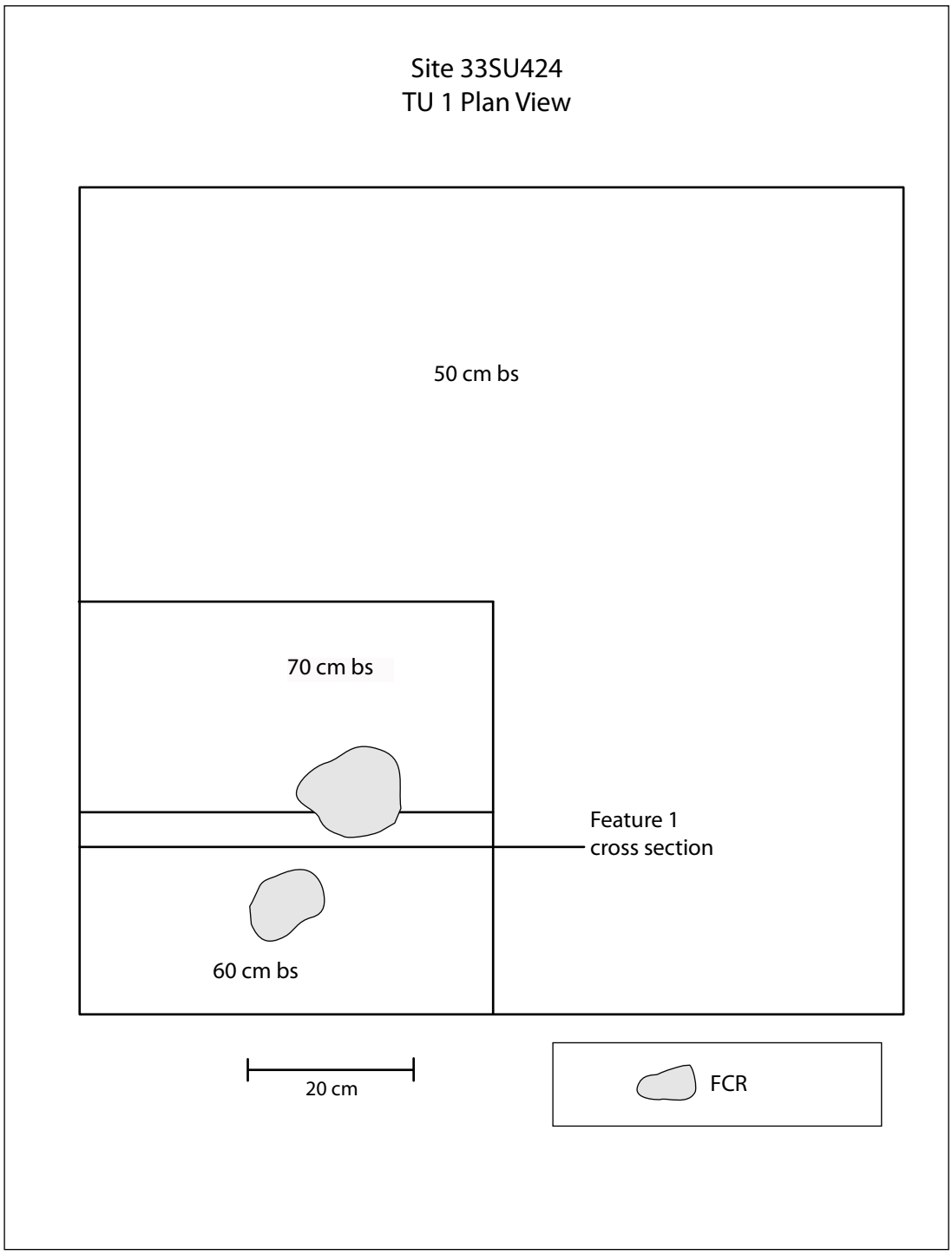


Figure 32. Site 33SU424 Feature 1 plan view.

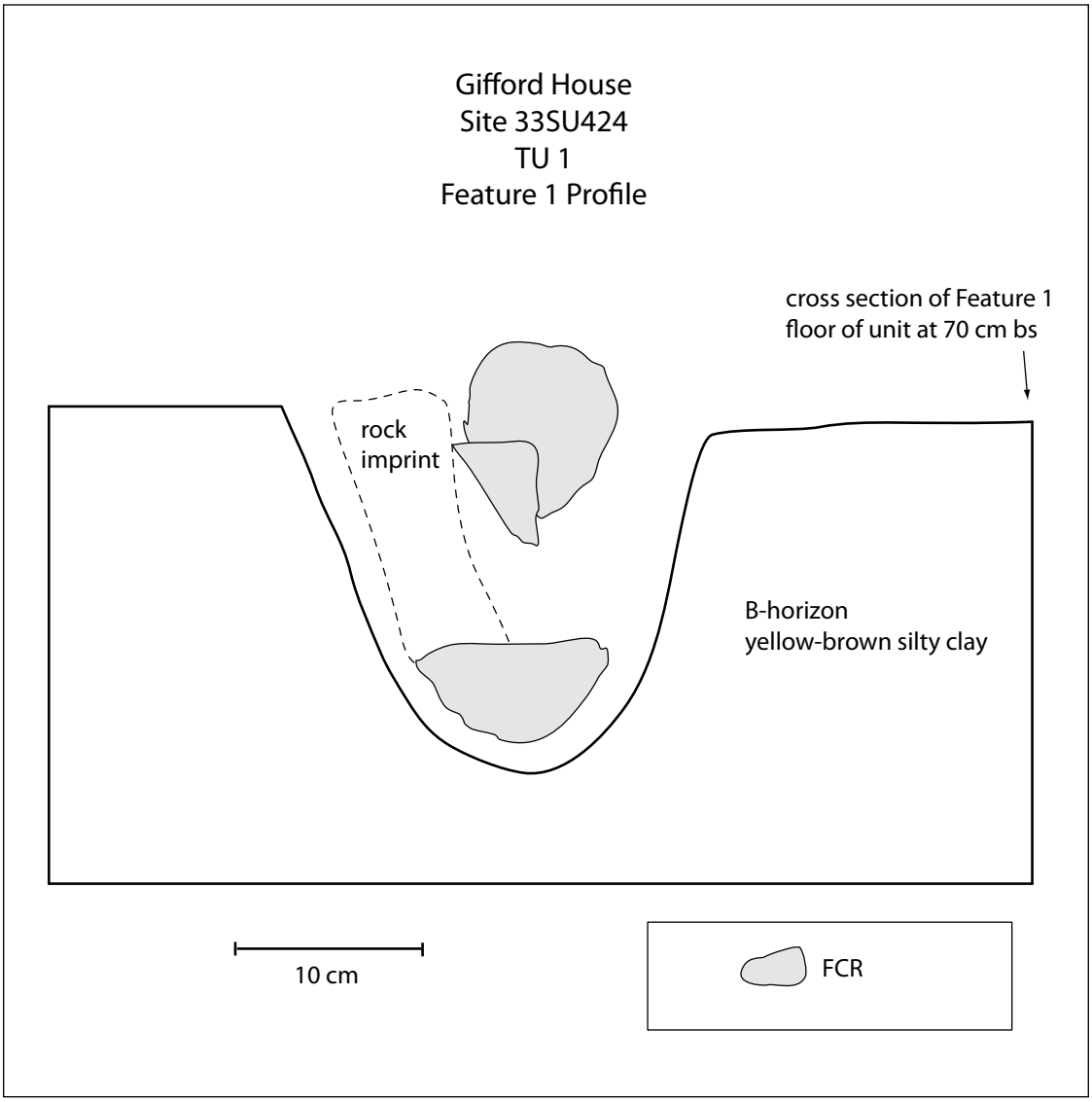


Figure 33. Site 33SU424 Feature 1 profile.

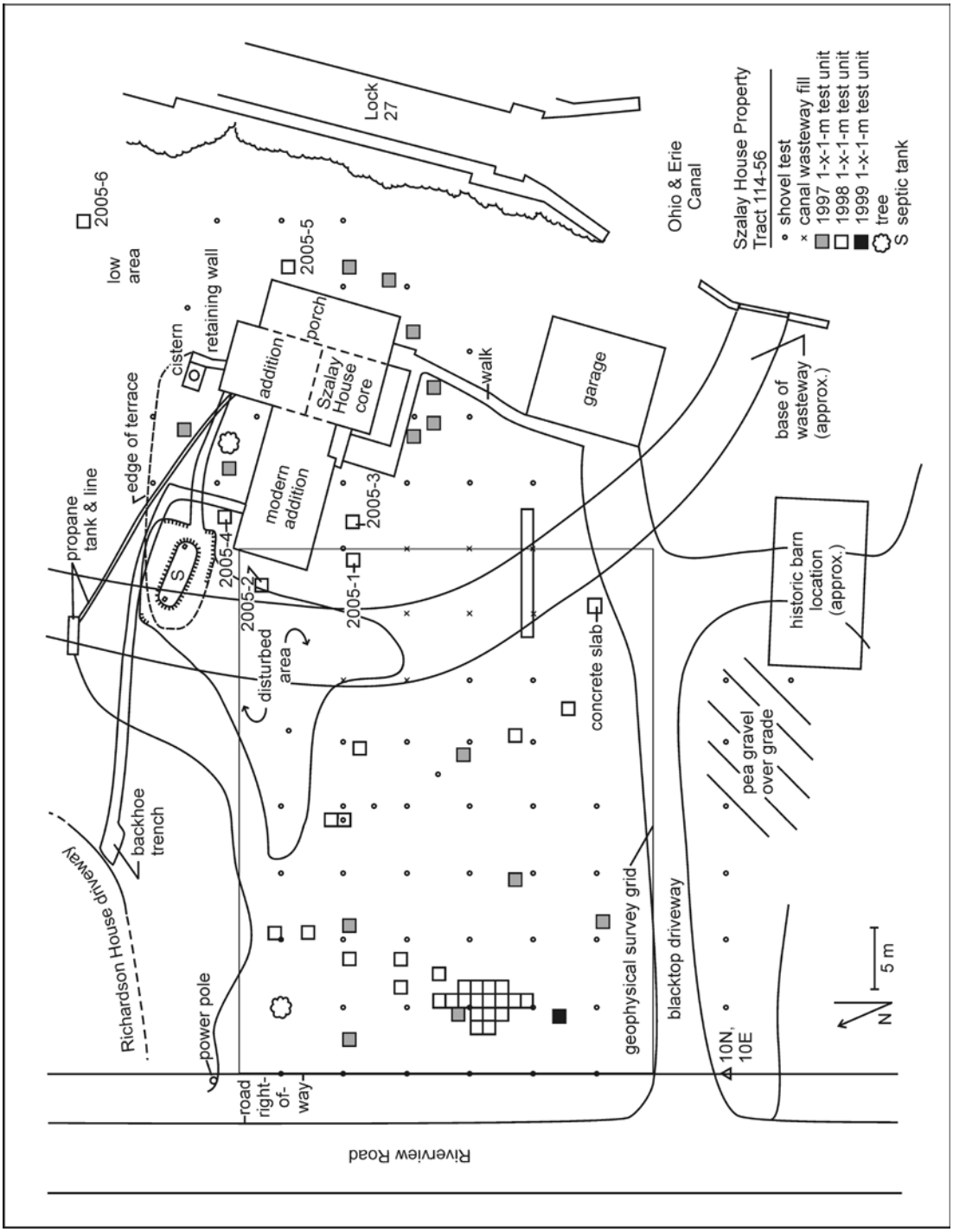


Figure 34. Szalay House and Site 33SU434.

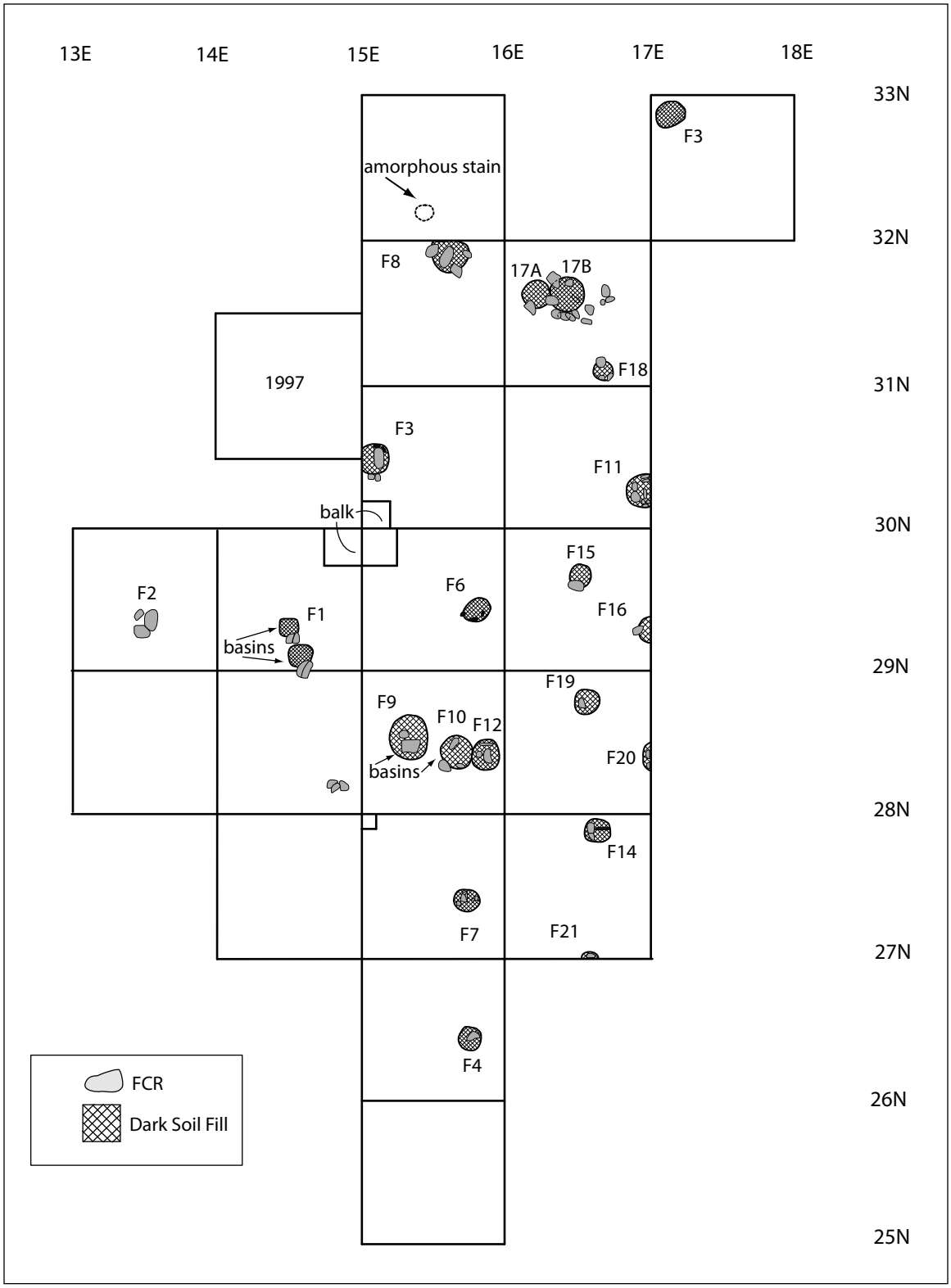
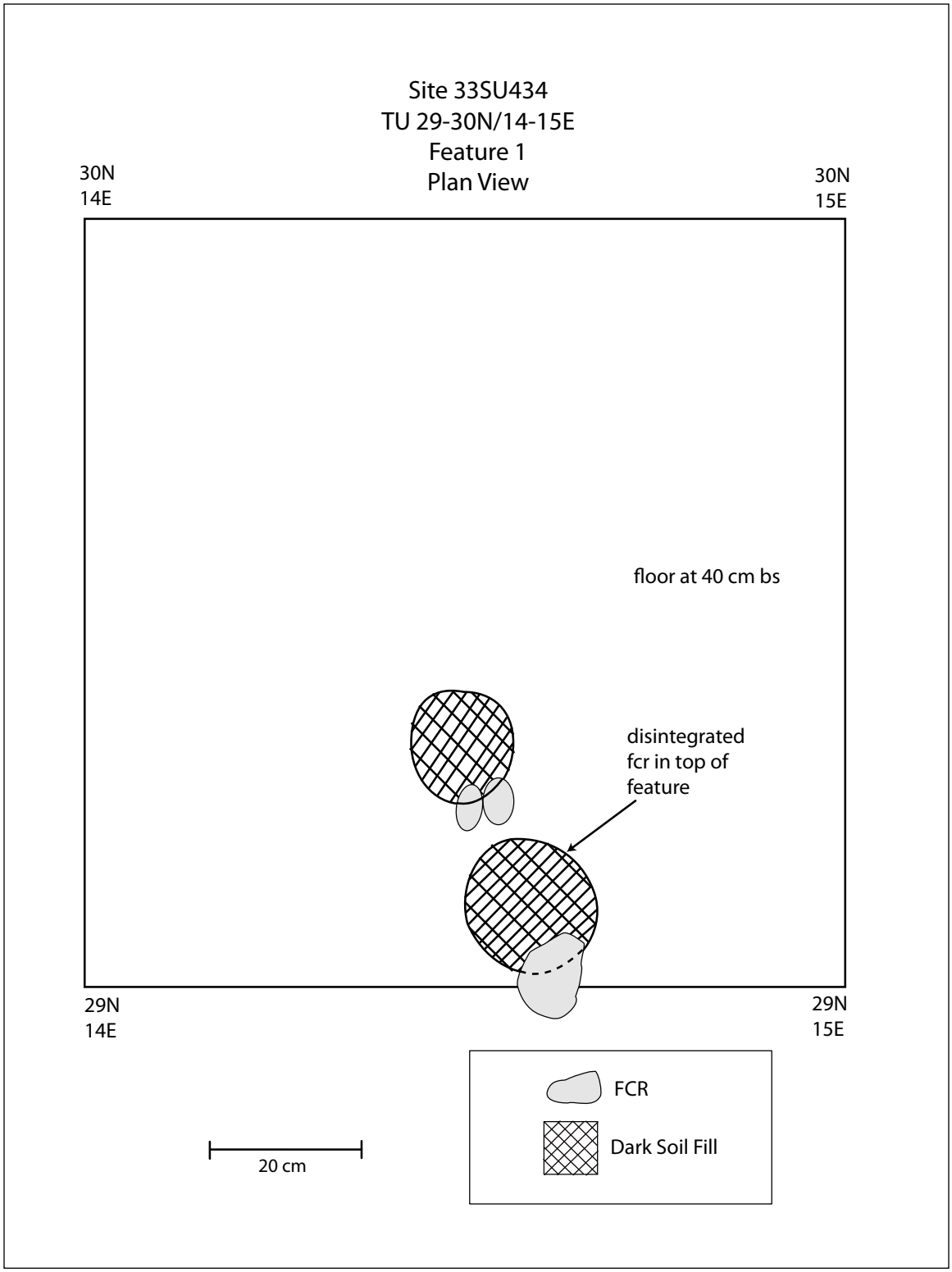


Figure 35. Site 33SU434 Features.



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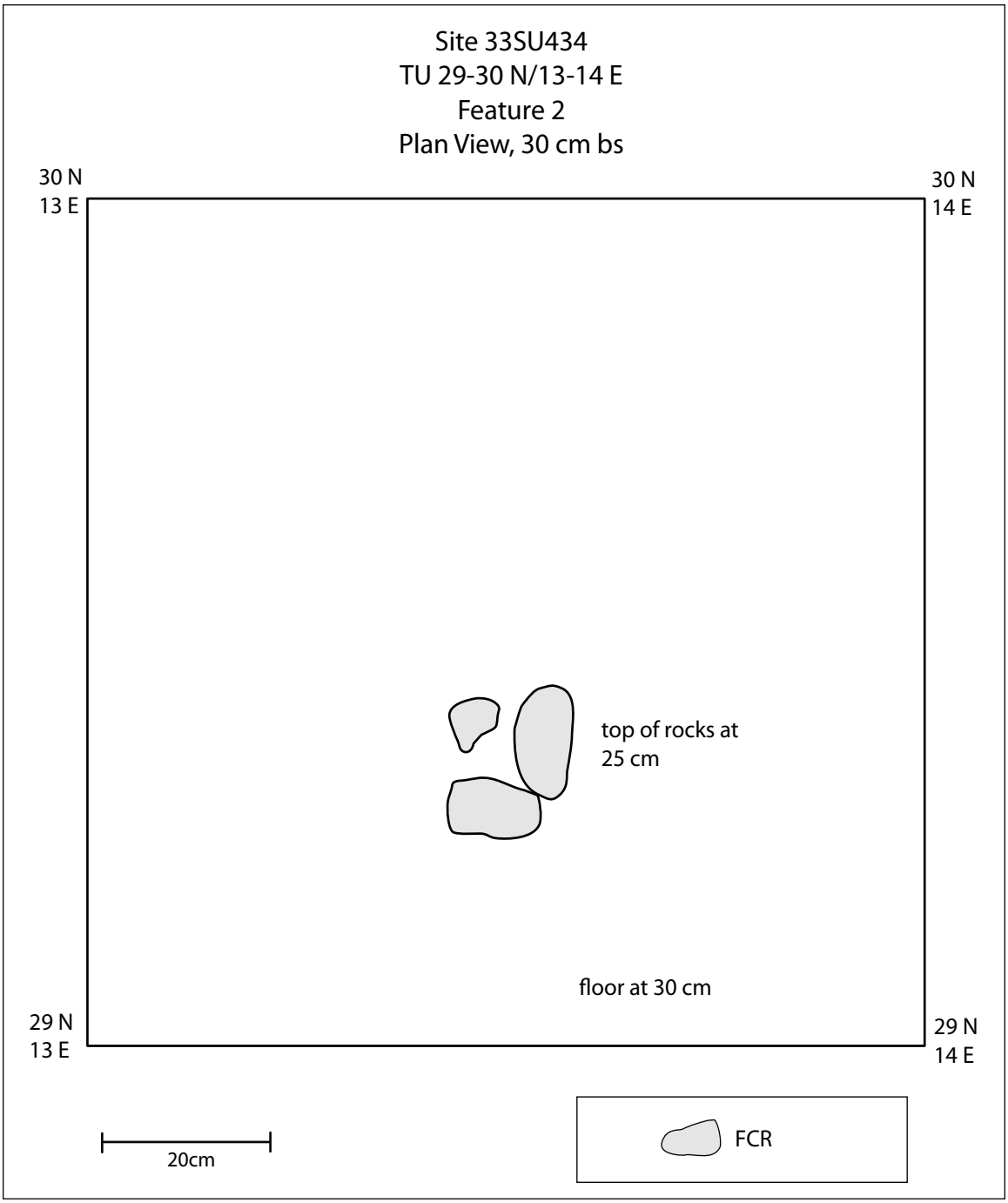

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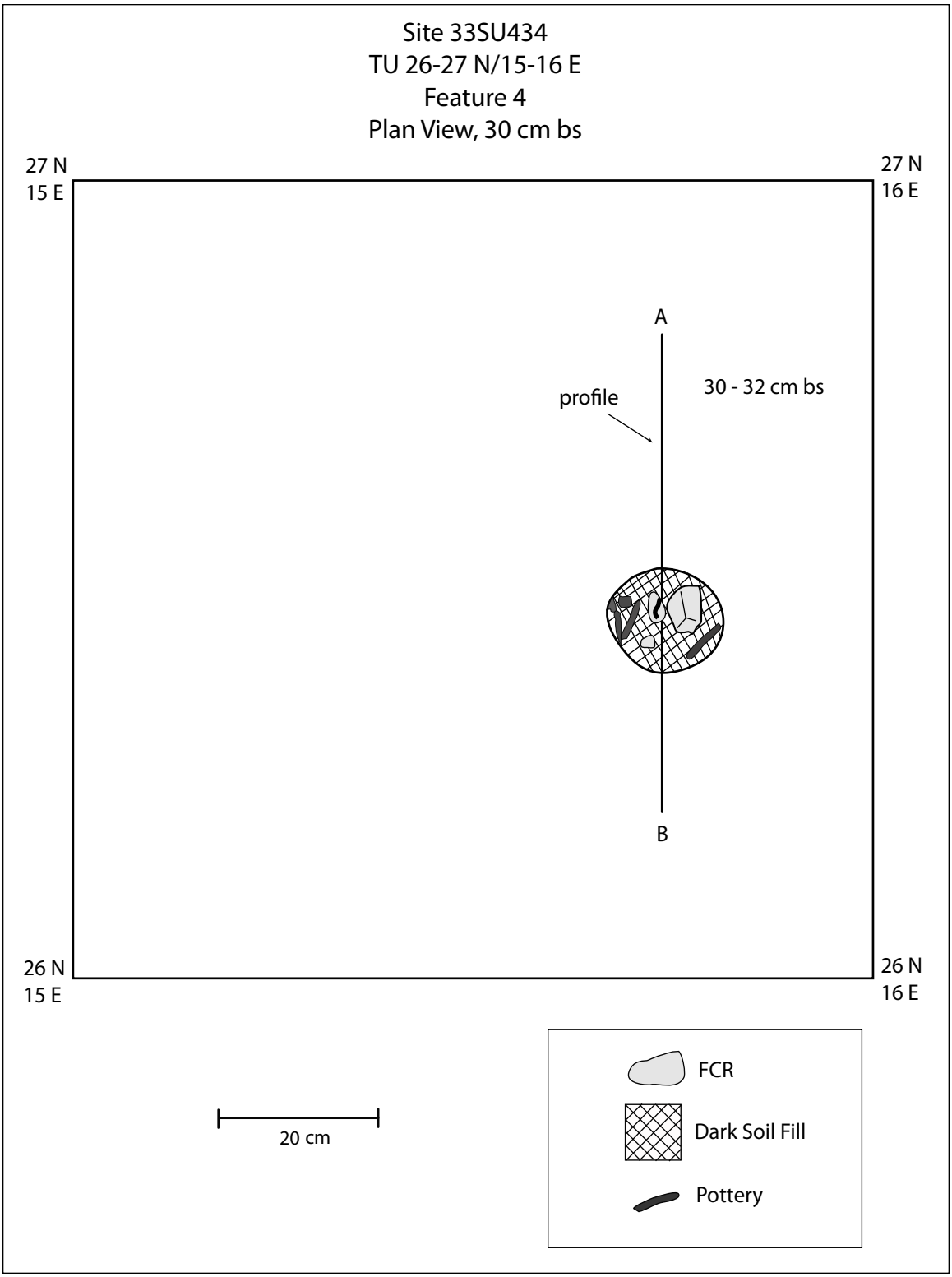

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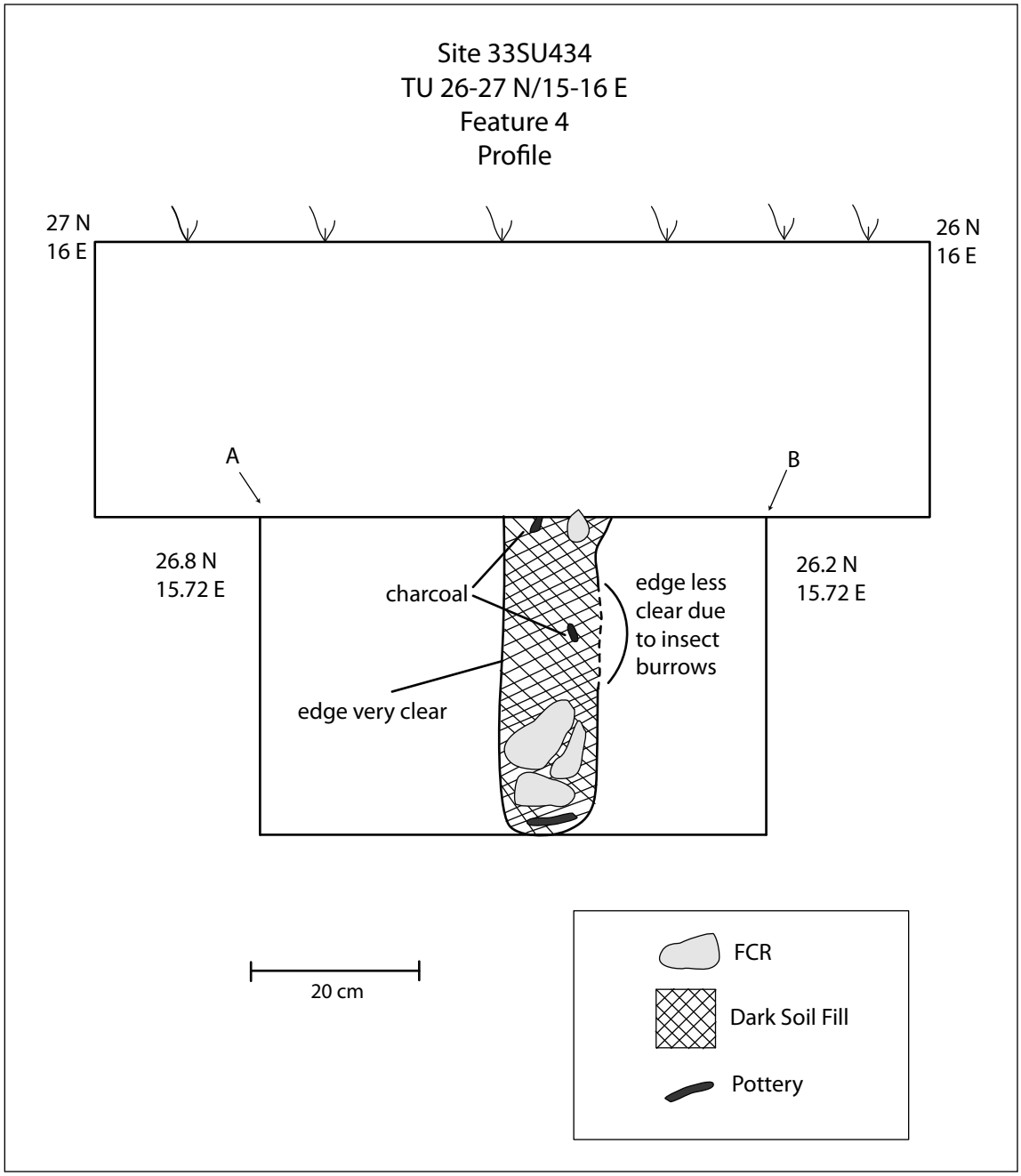

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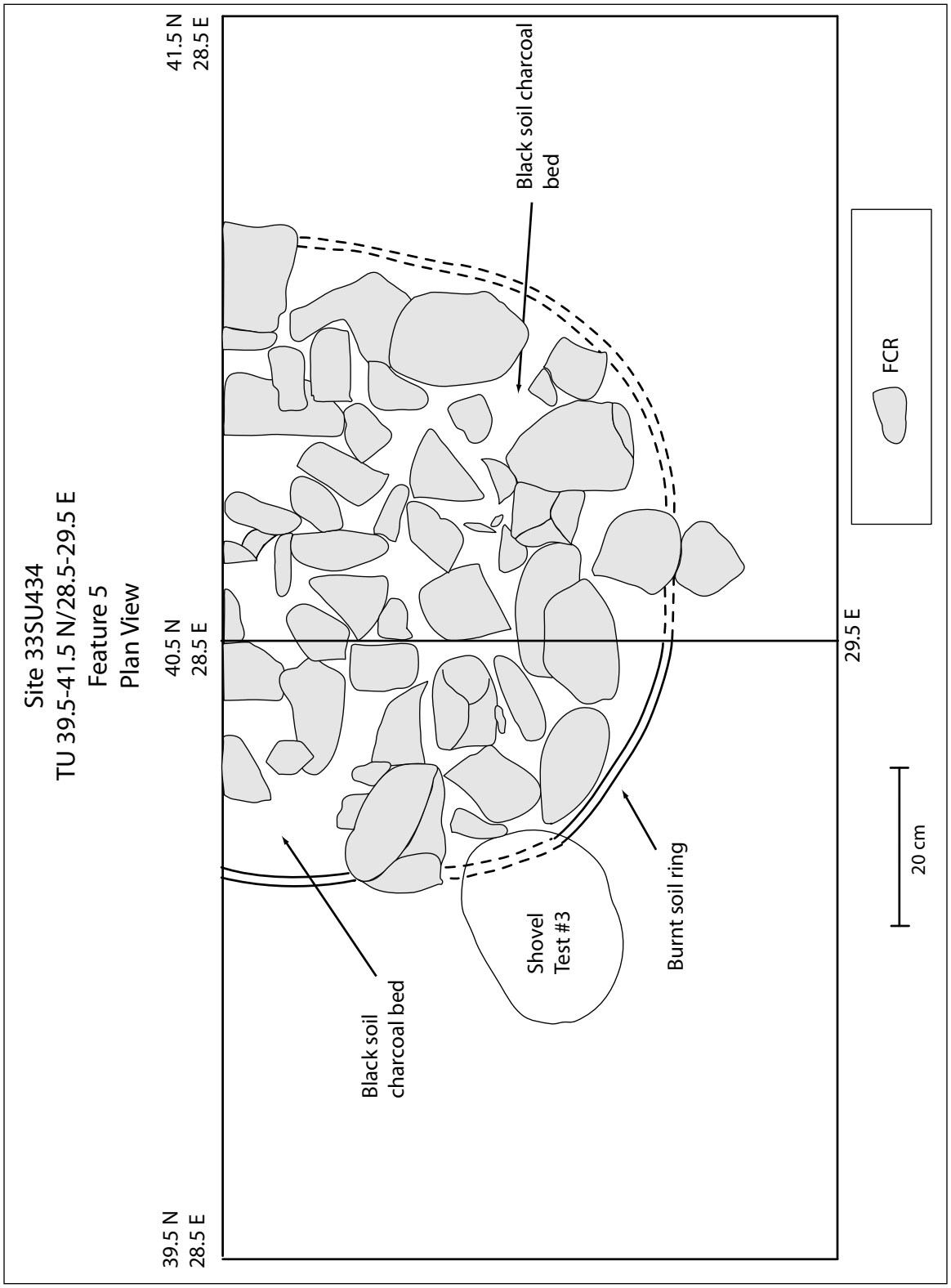

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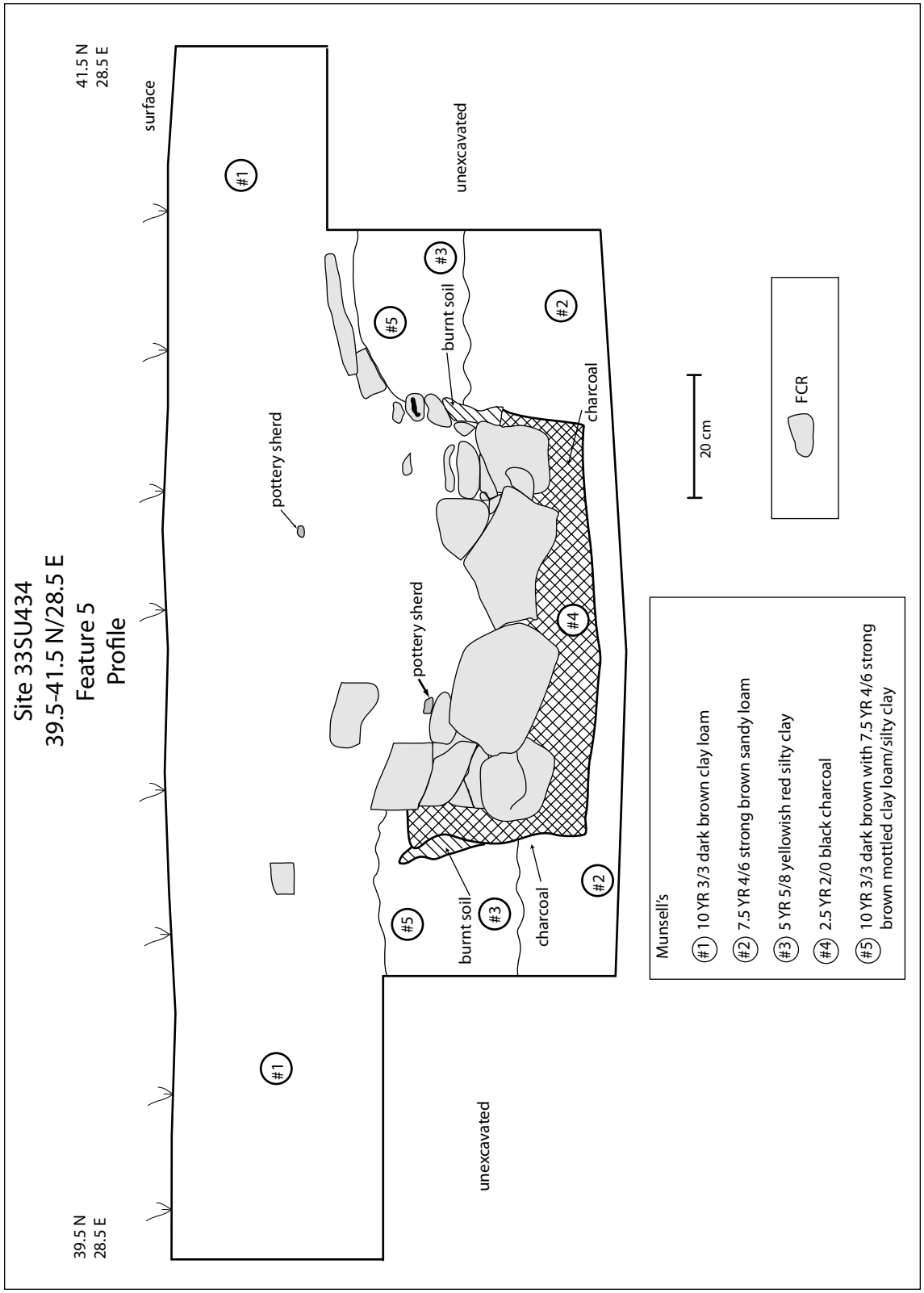

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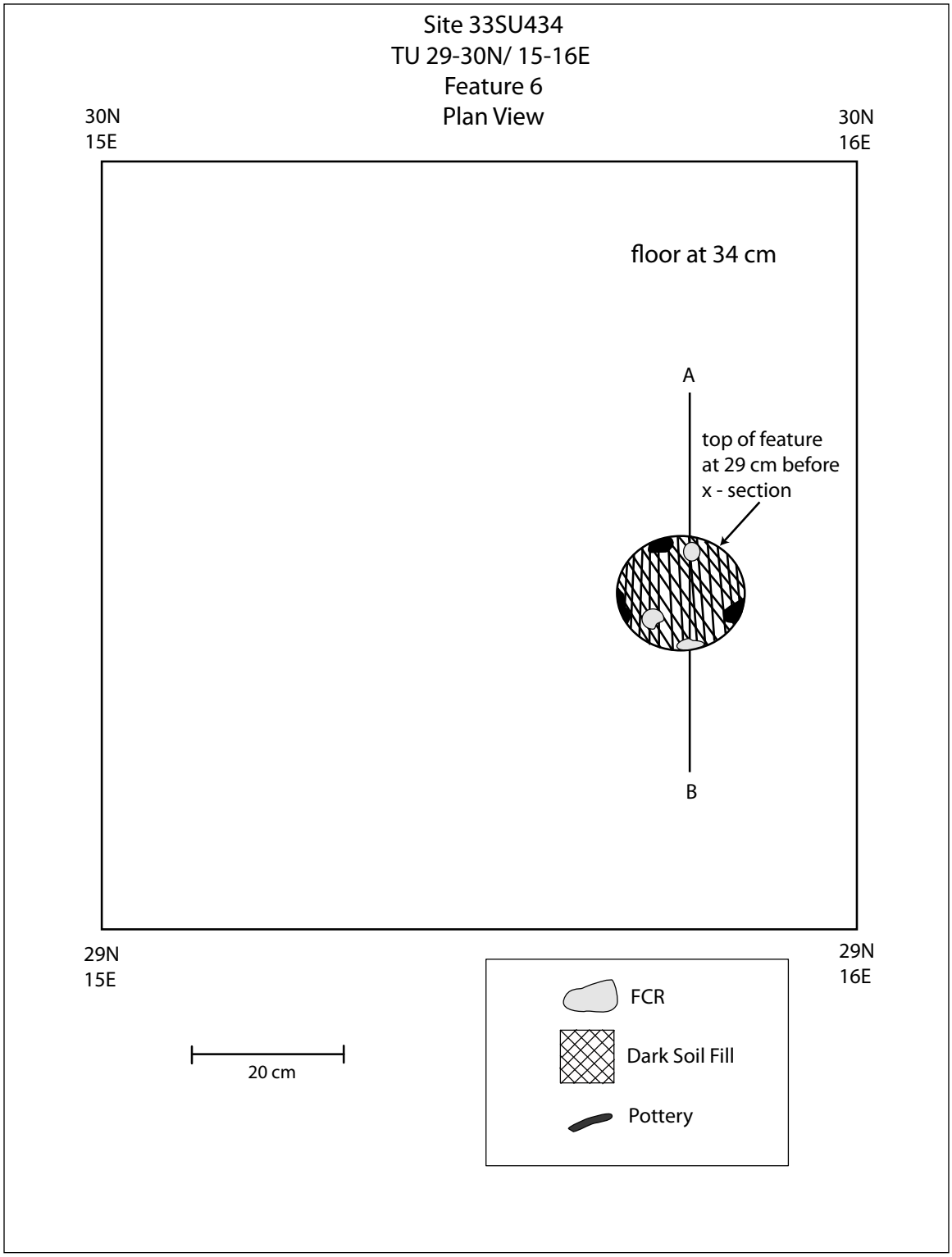

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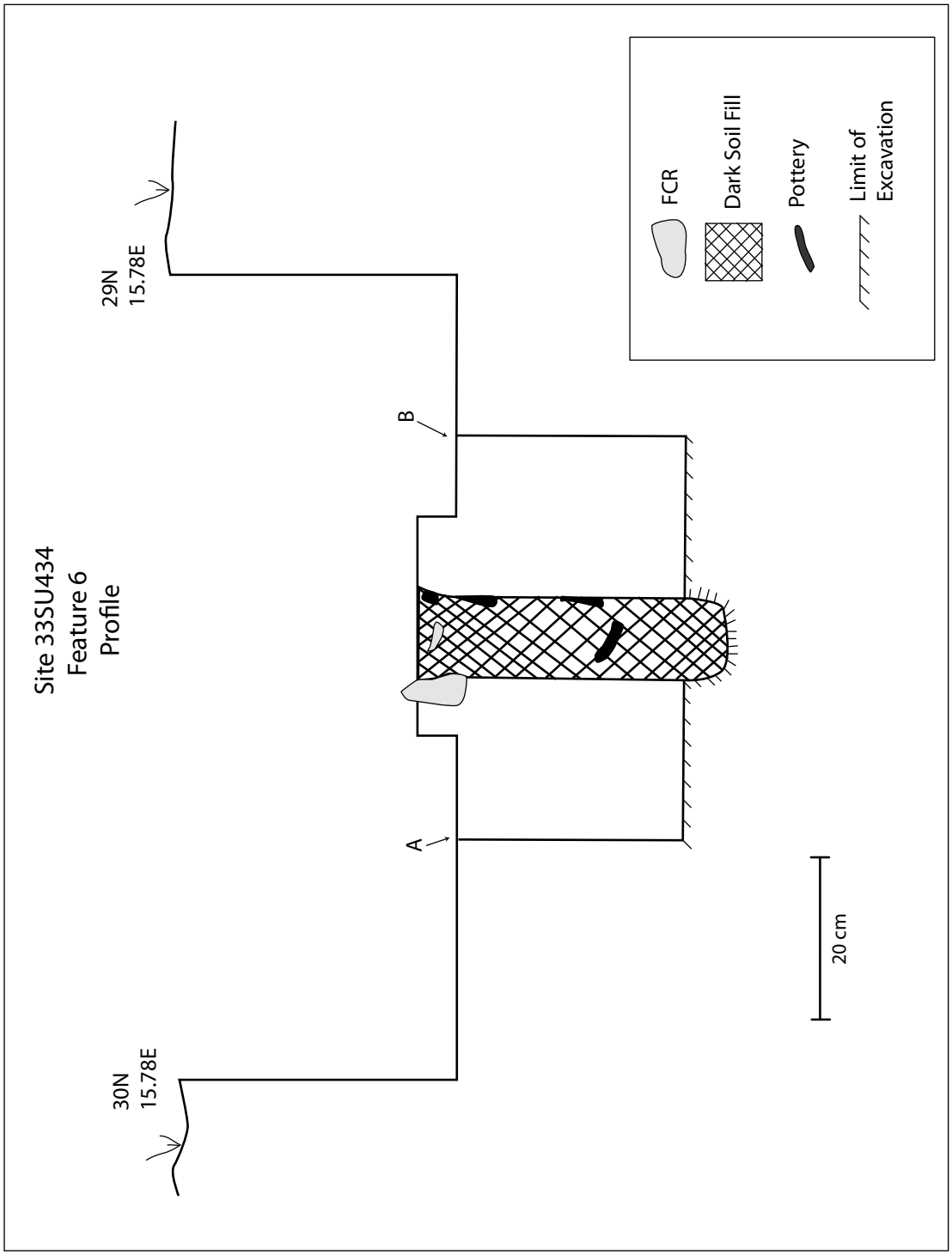

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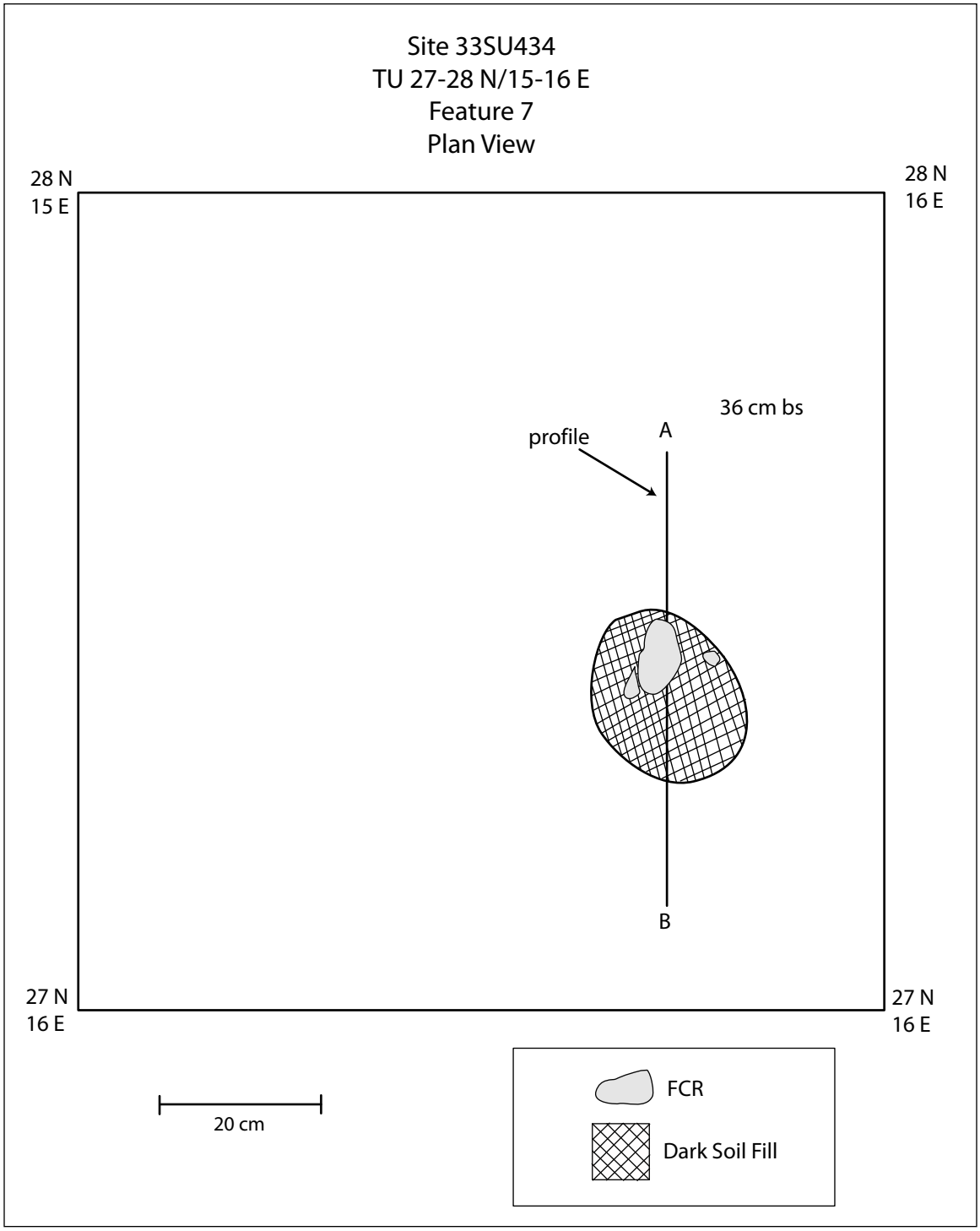

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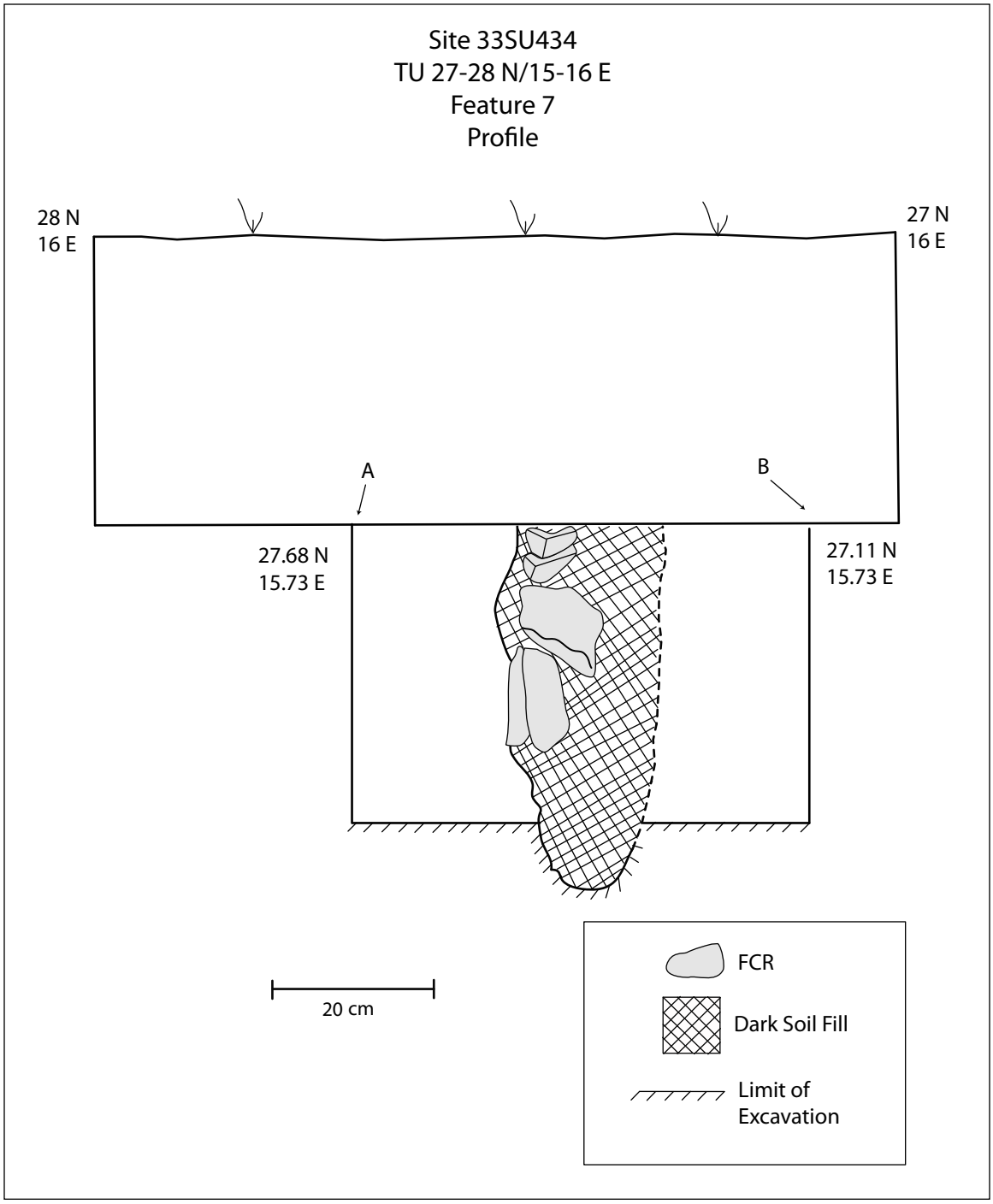

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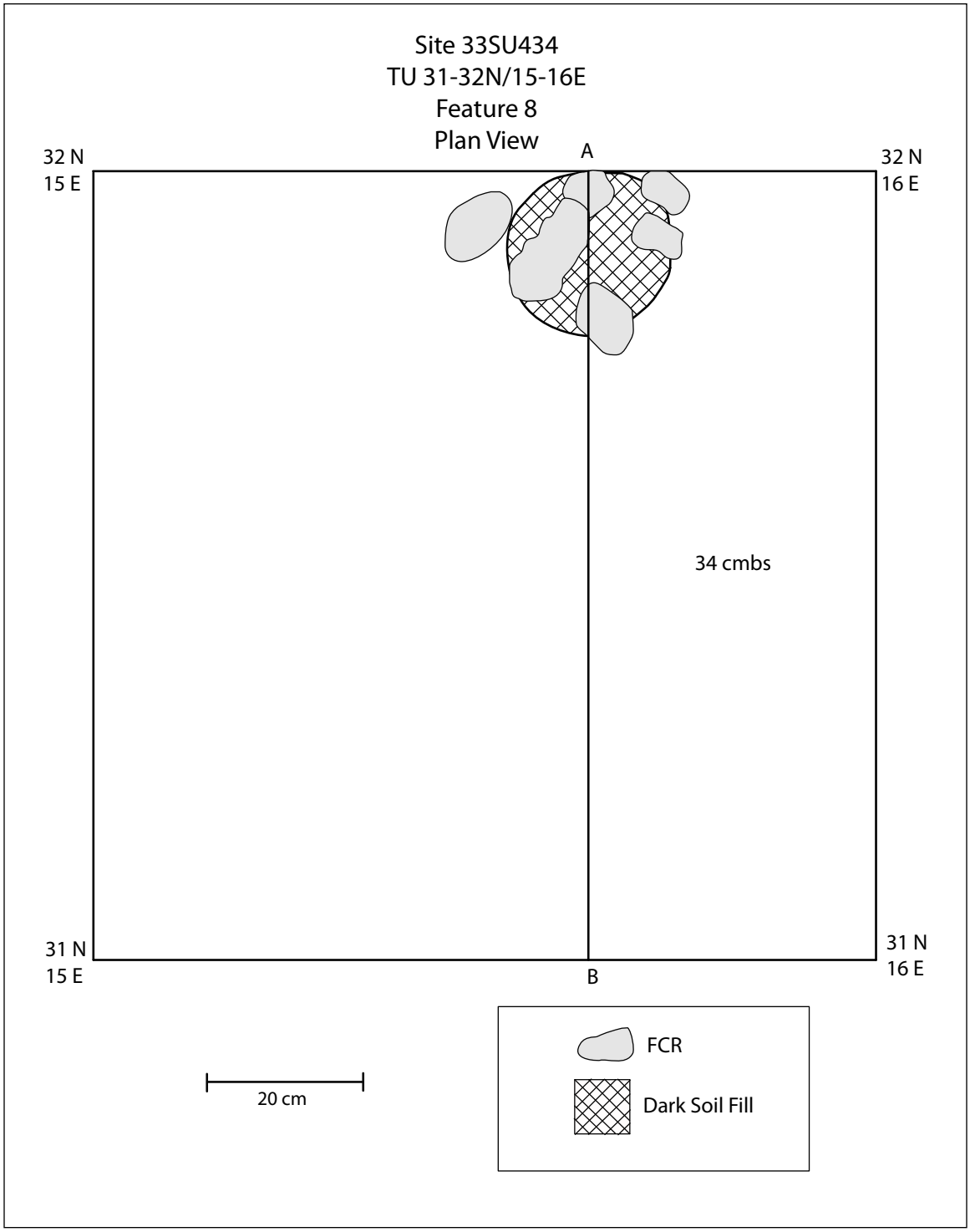

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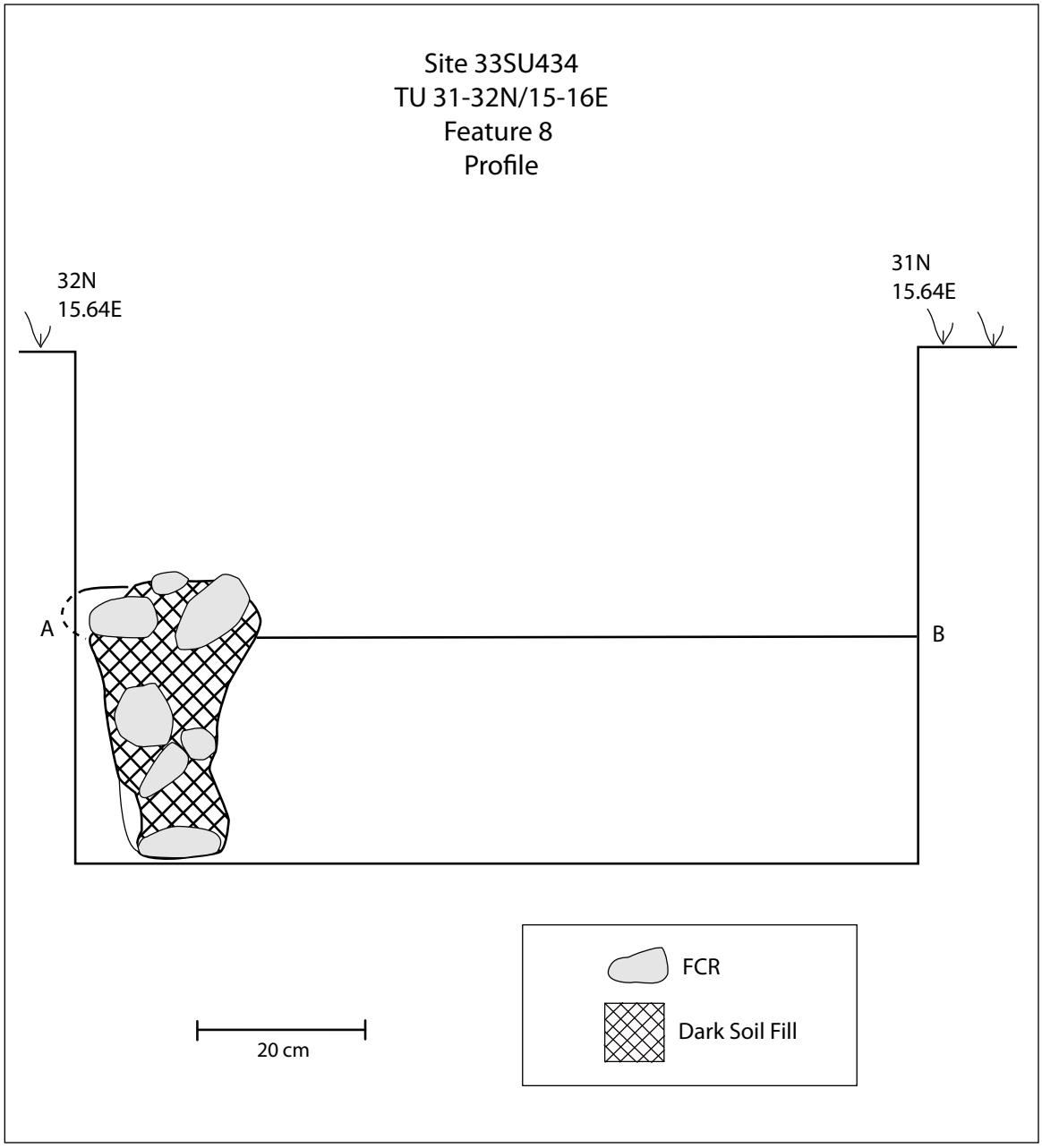

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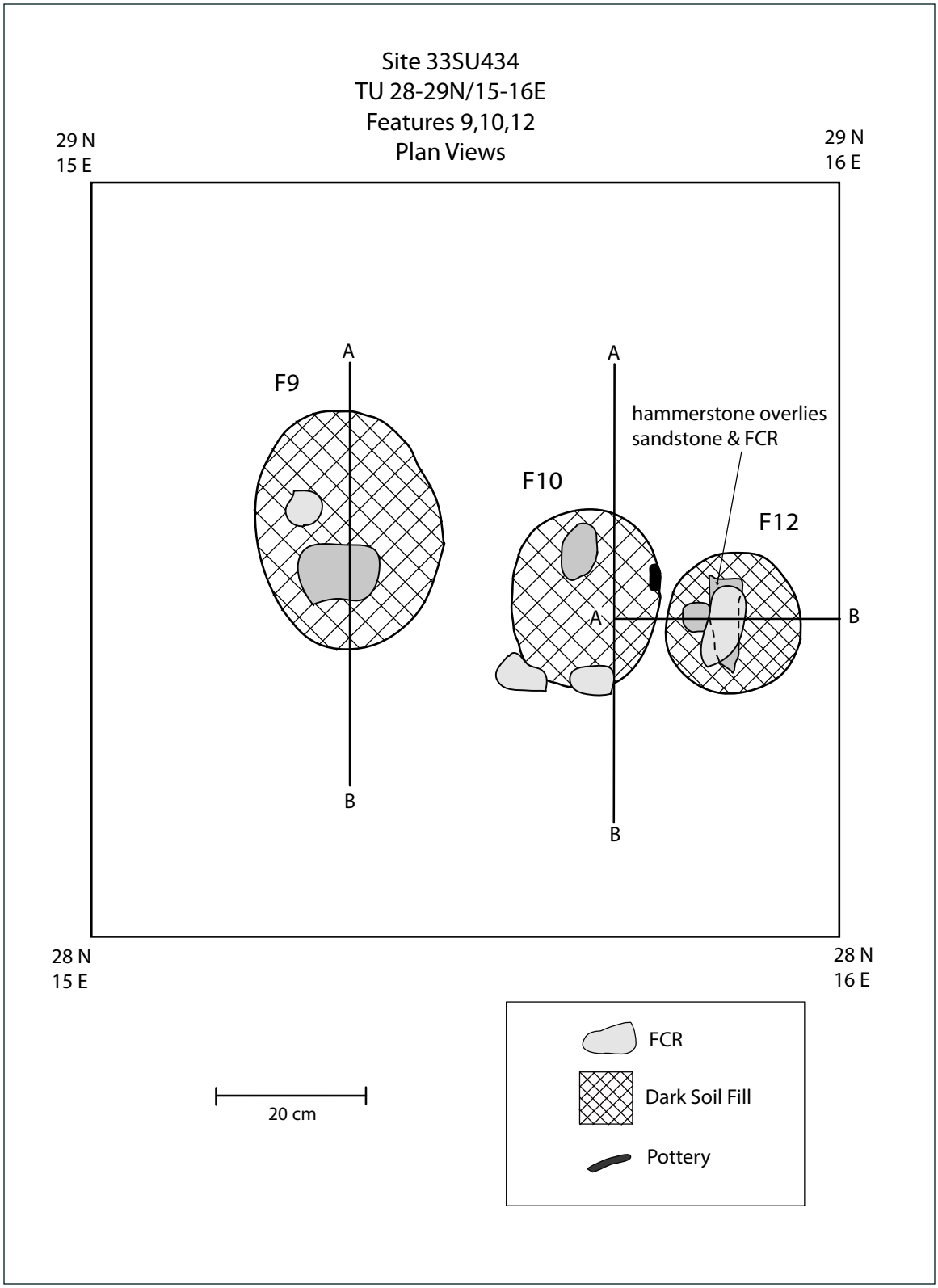


Figure 48. Site 33SU434 Features 9, 10 and 12 plan views.

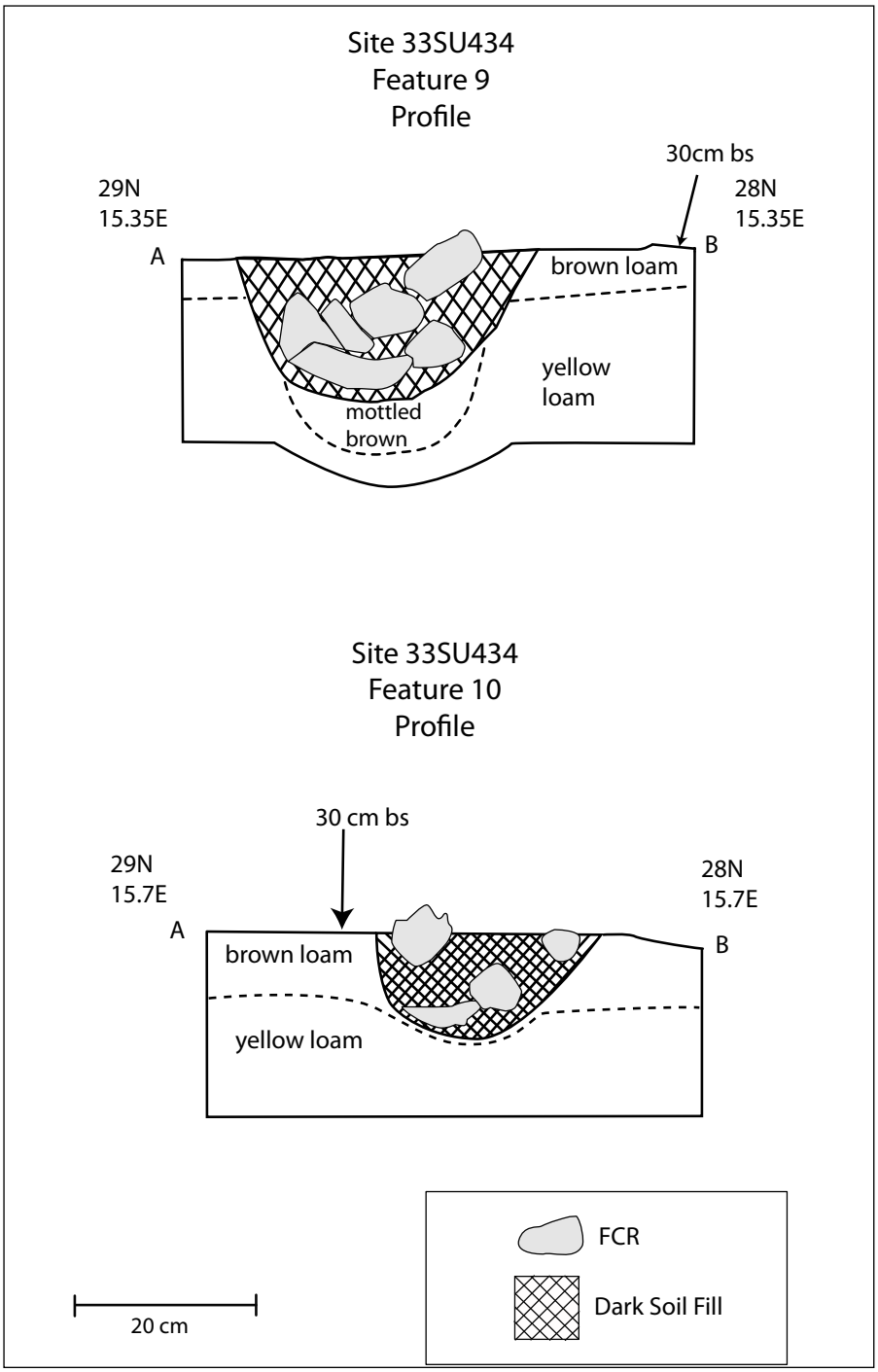
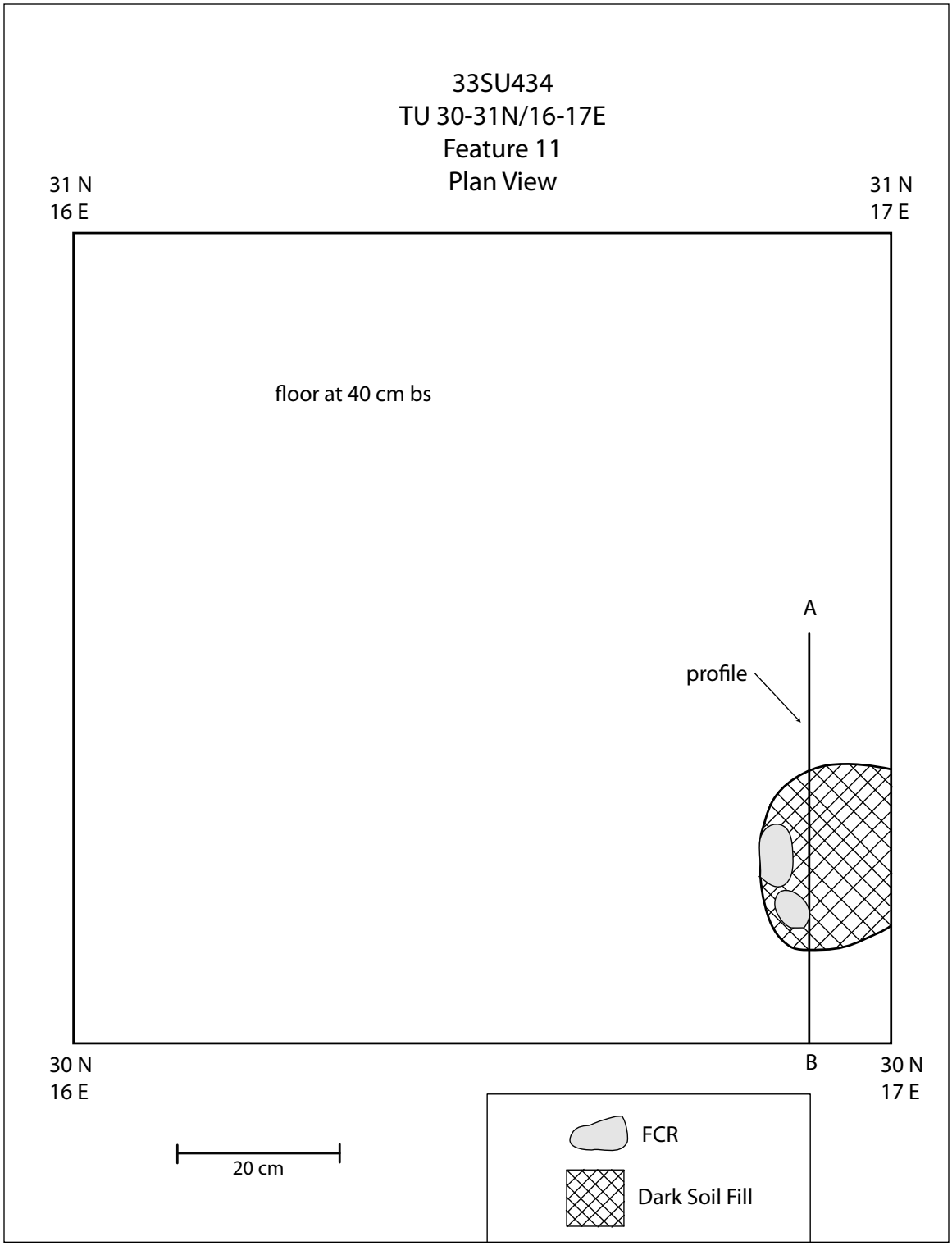


Figure 49. Site 33SU434 Features 9 and 10 profiles.



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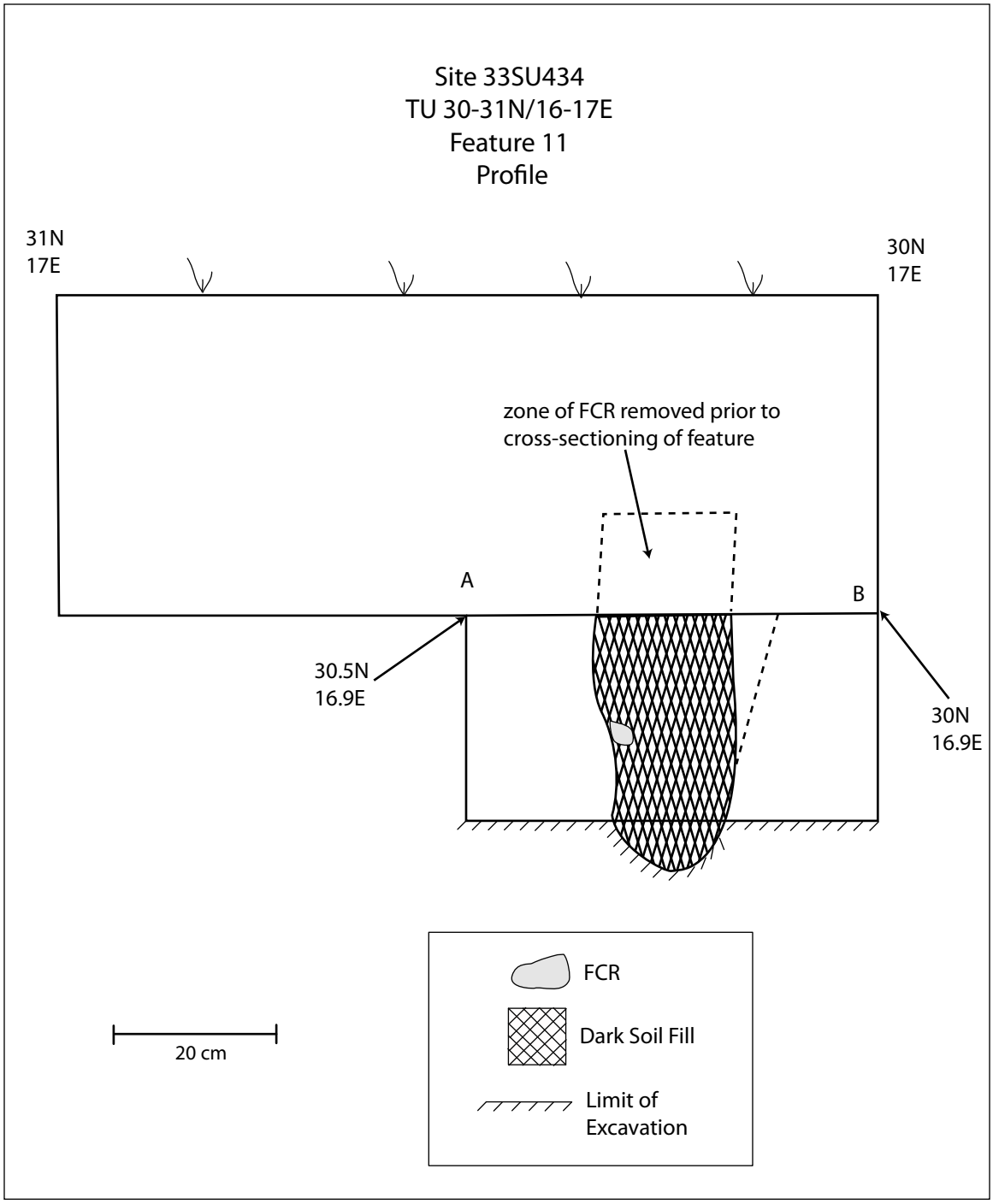

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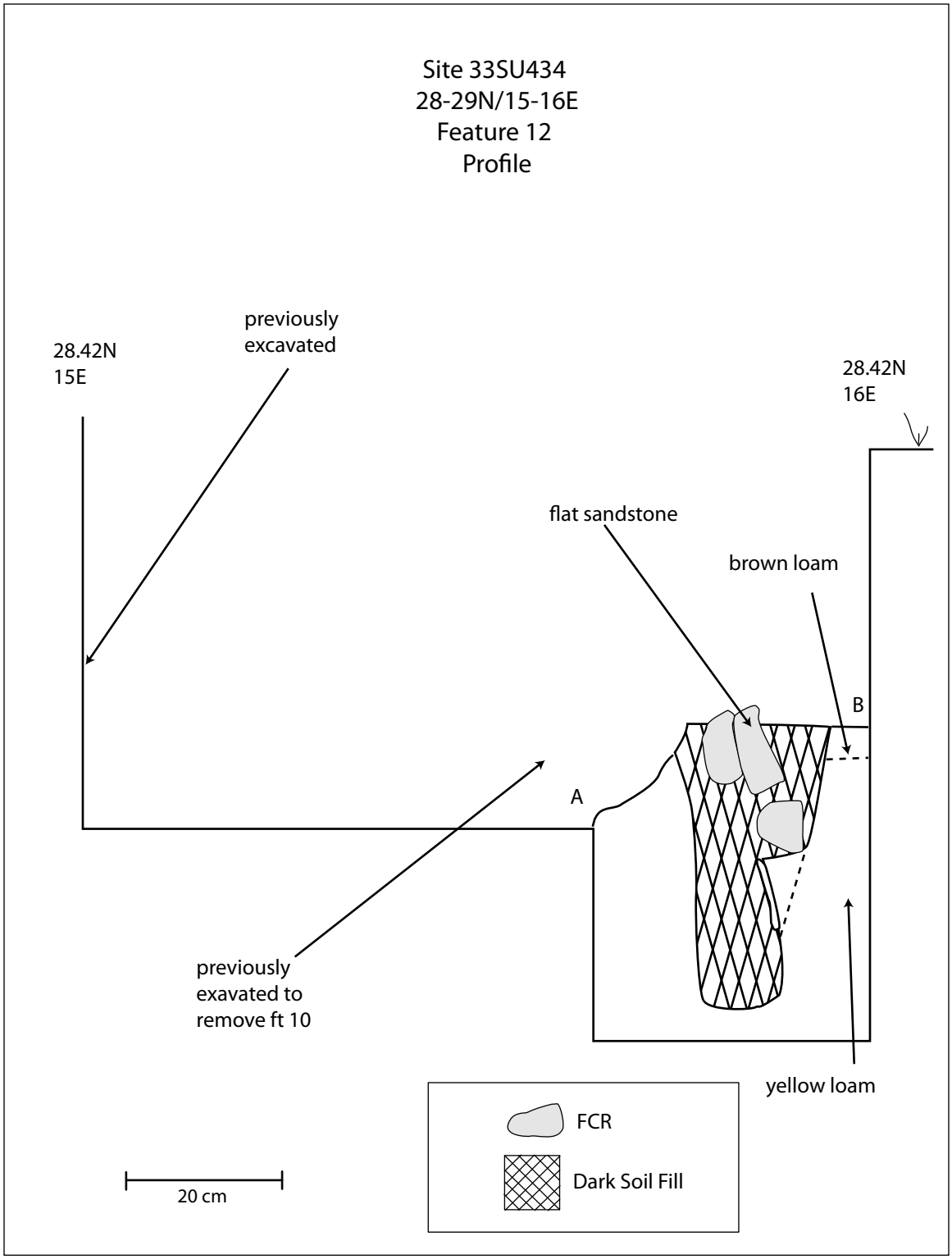

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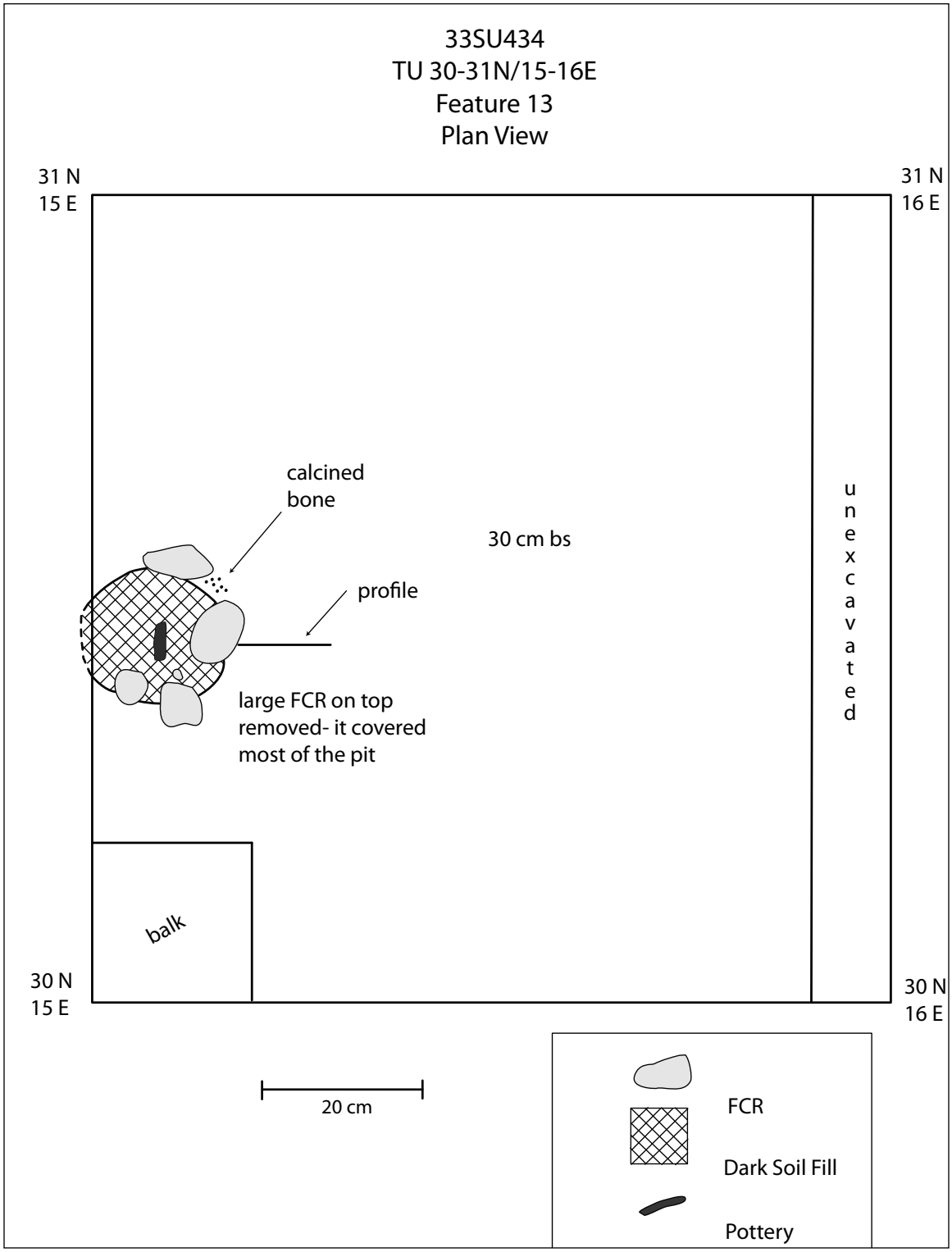

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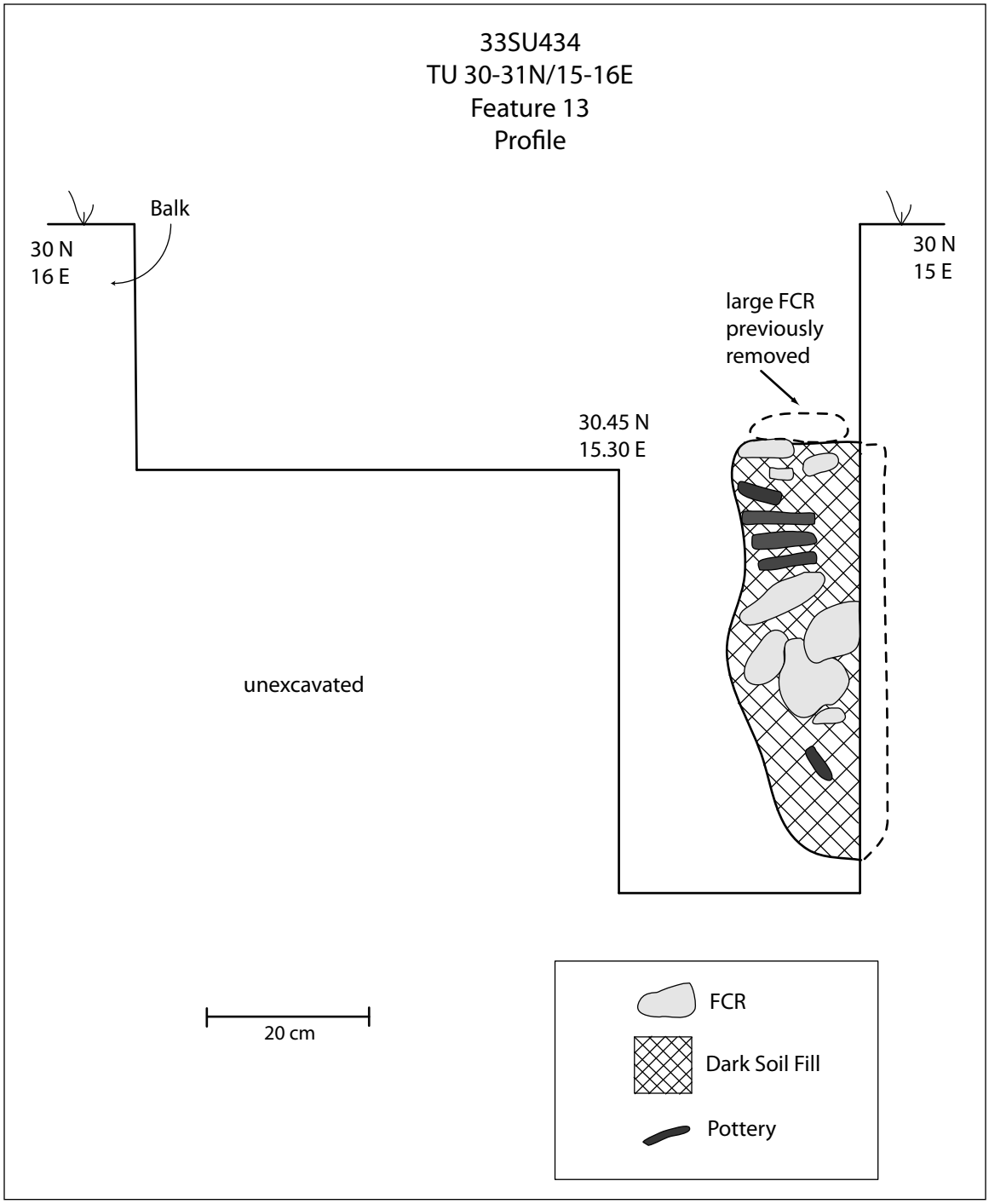

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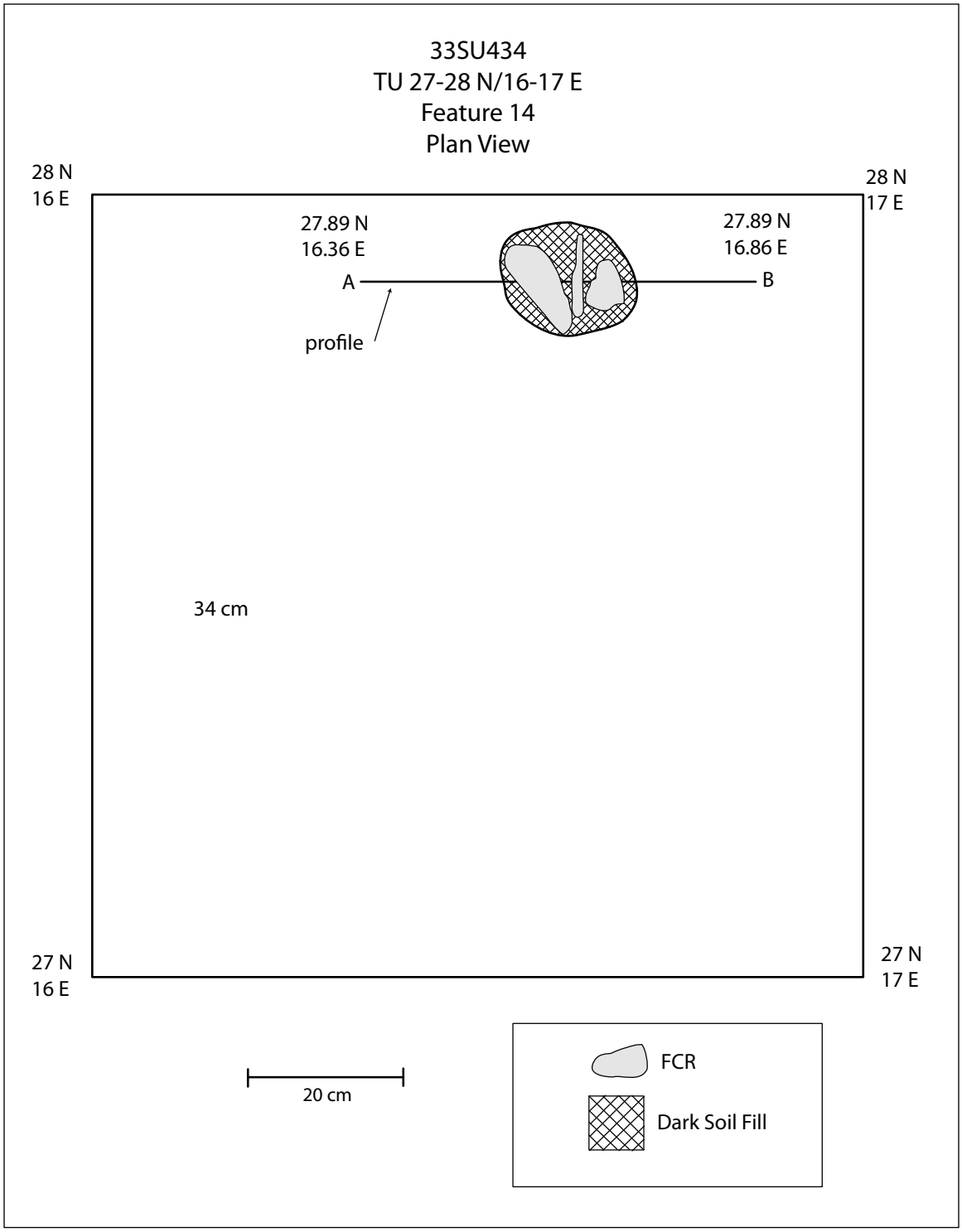
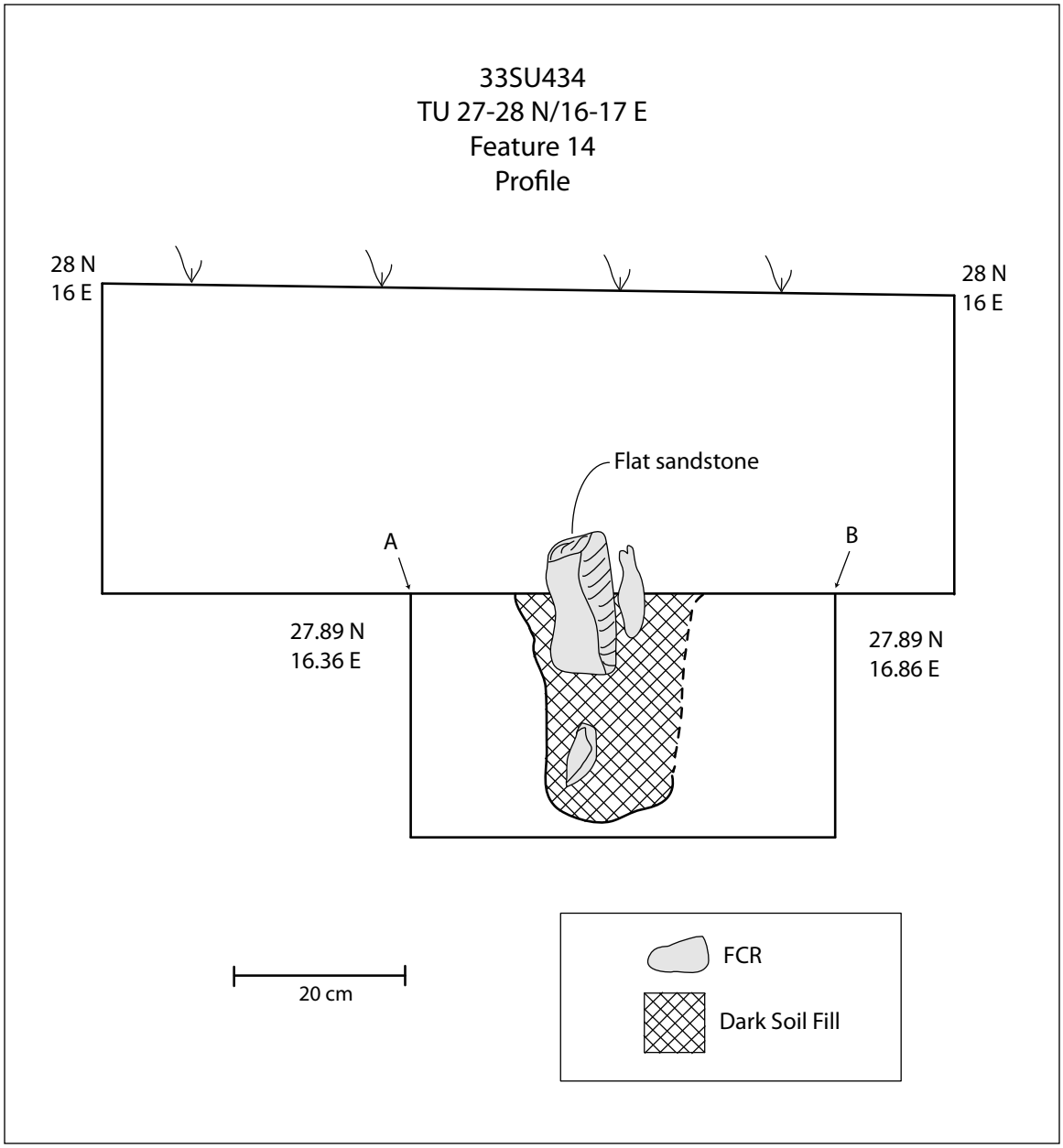


Figure 55. Site 33SU434 Feature 14 plan view.



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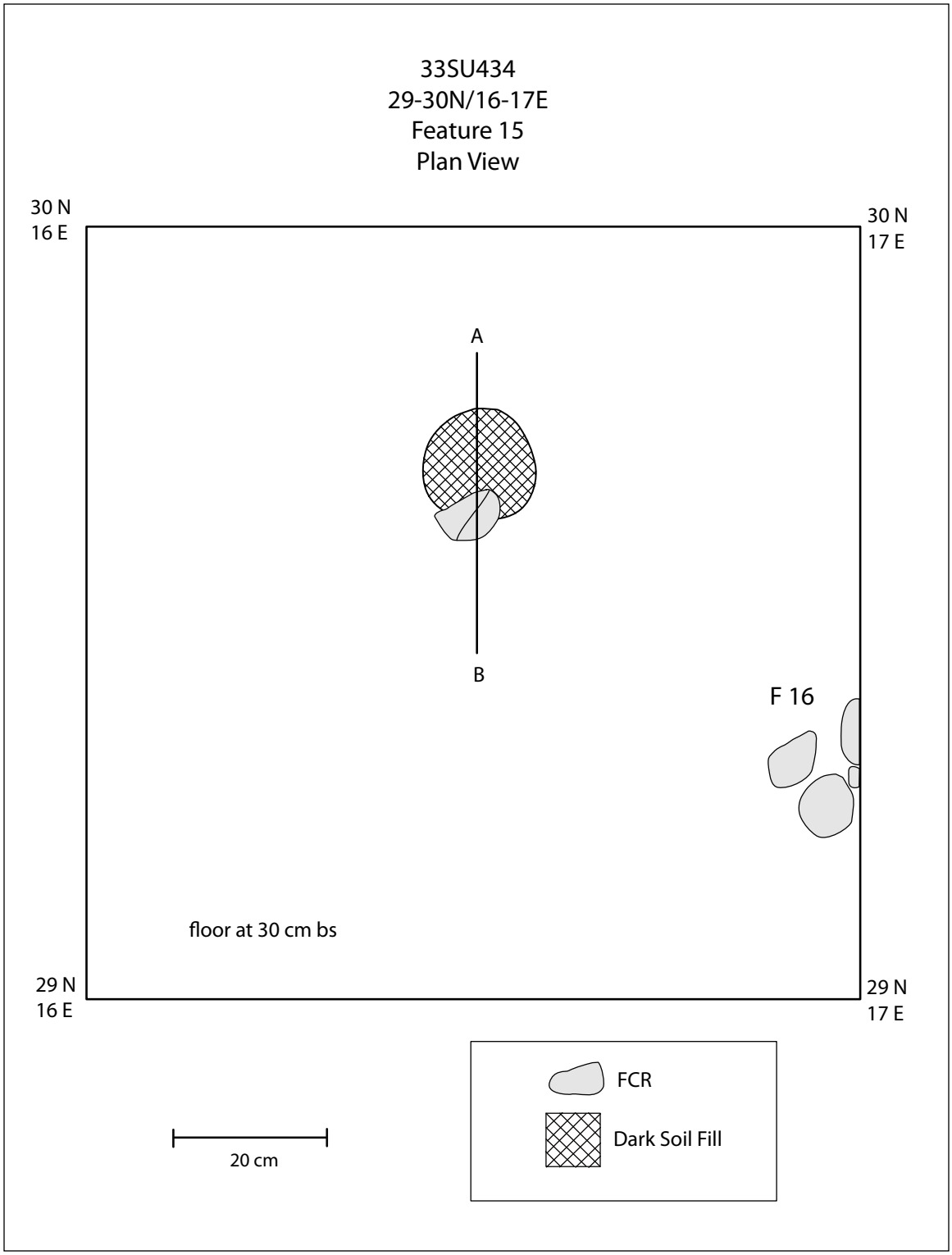


Figure 57. Site 33SU434 Feature 15 plan view.

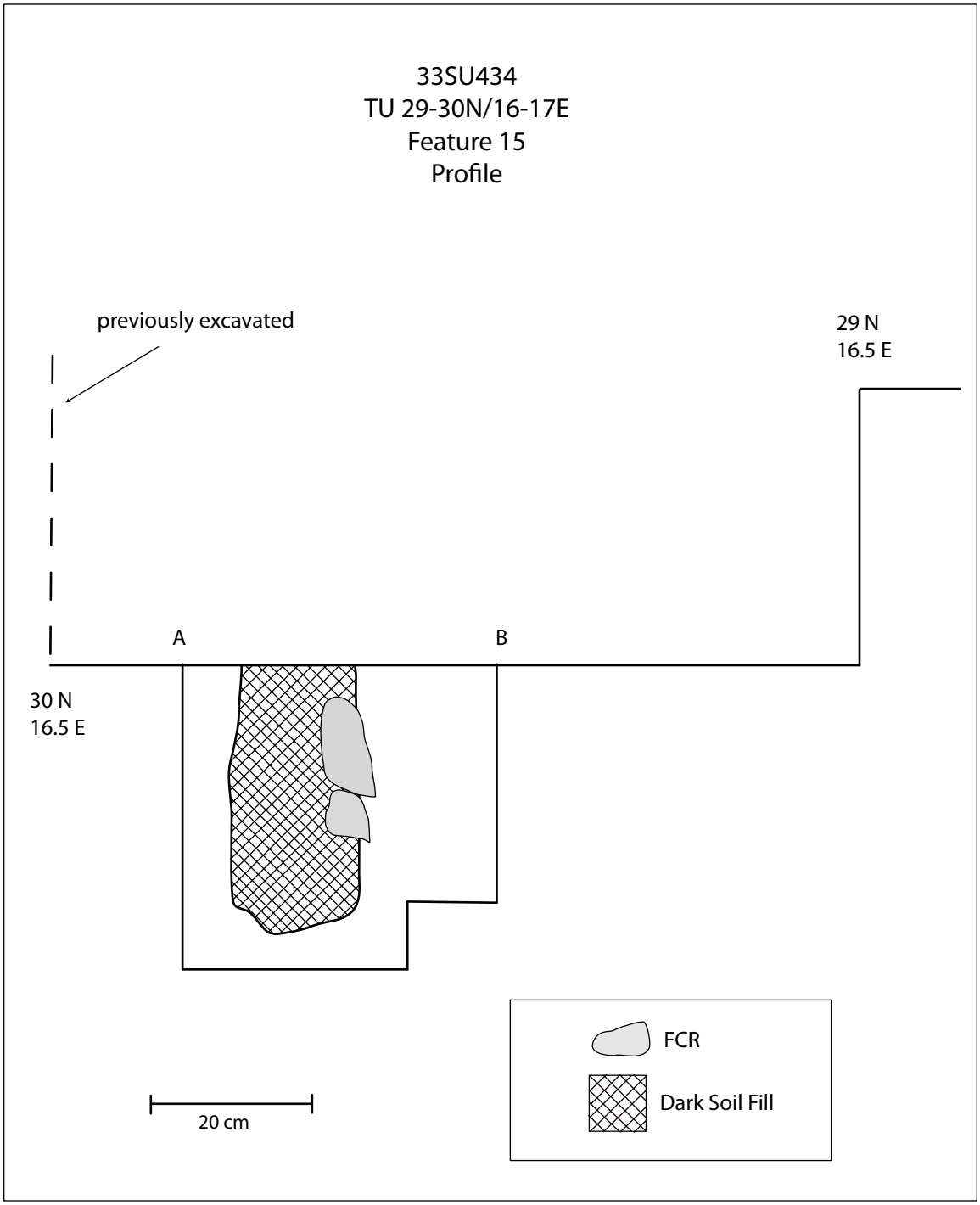


Figure 58. Site 33SU434 Feature 15 profile.

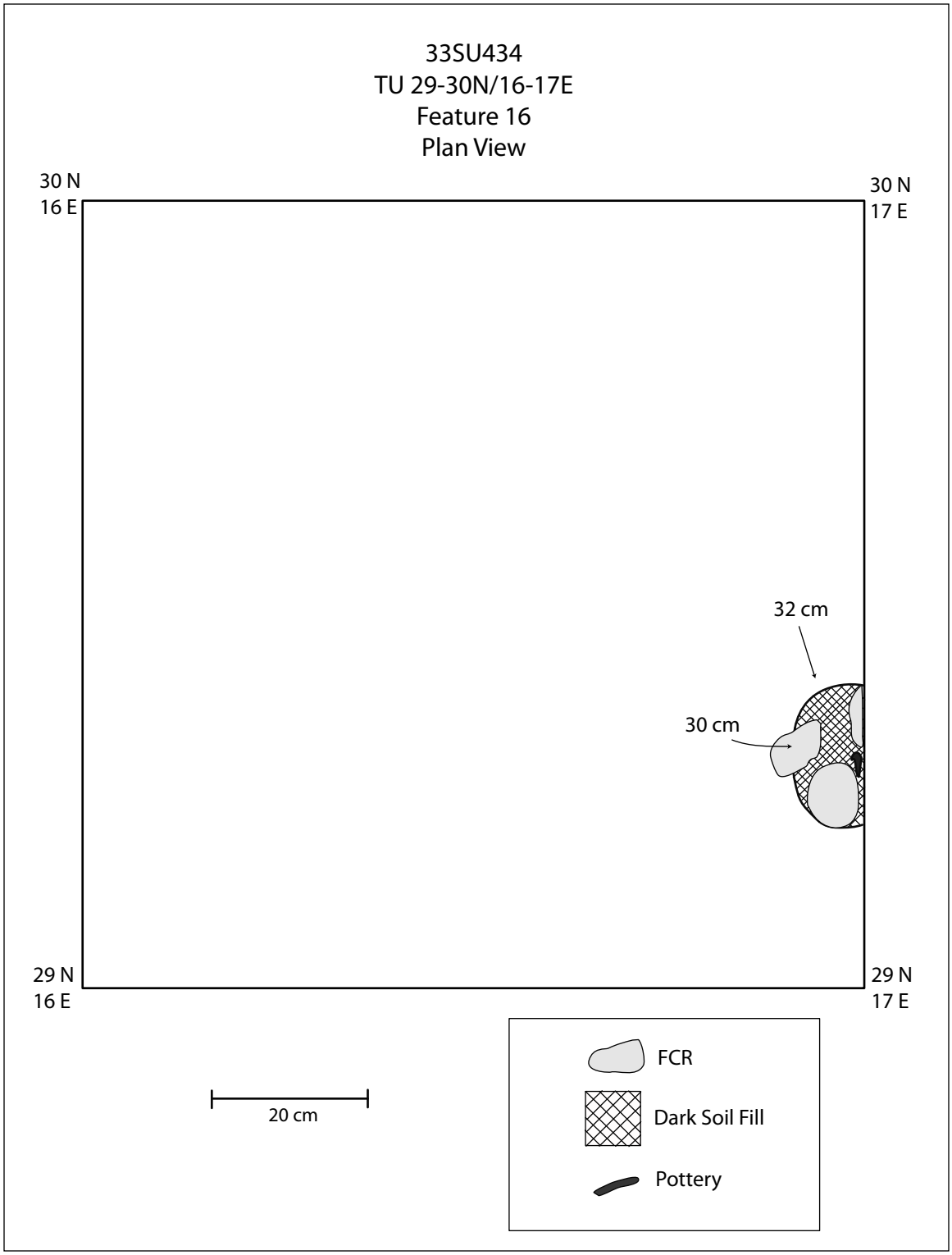
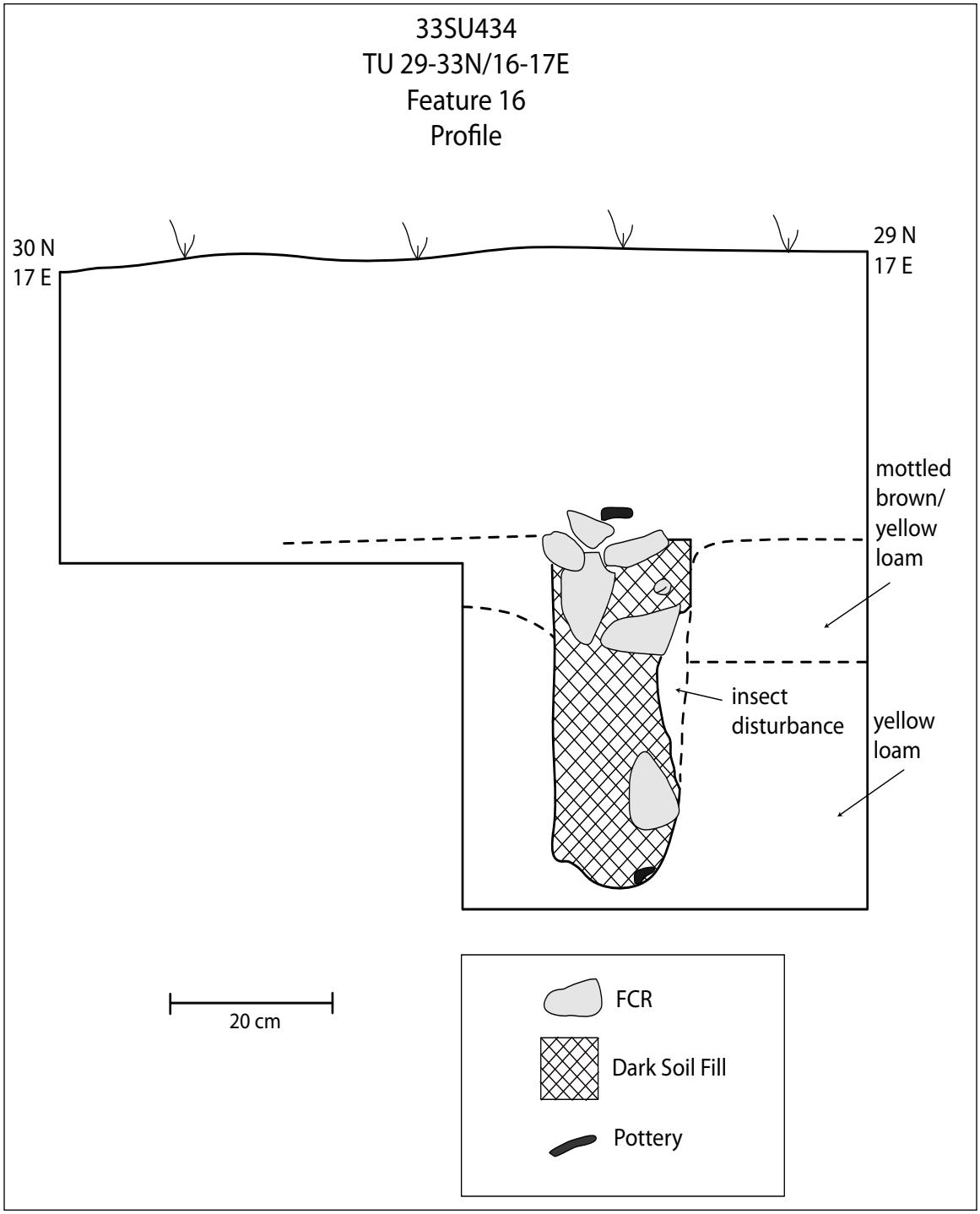


Figure 59. Site 33SU434 Feature 16 plan view.



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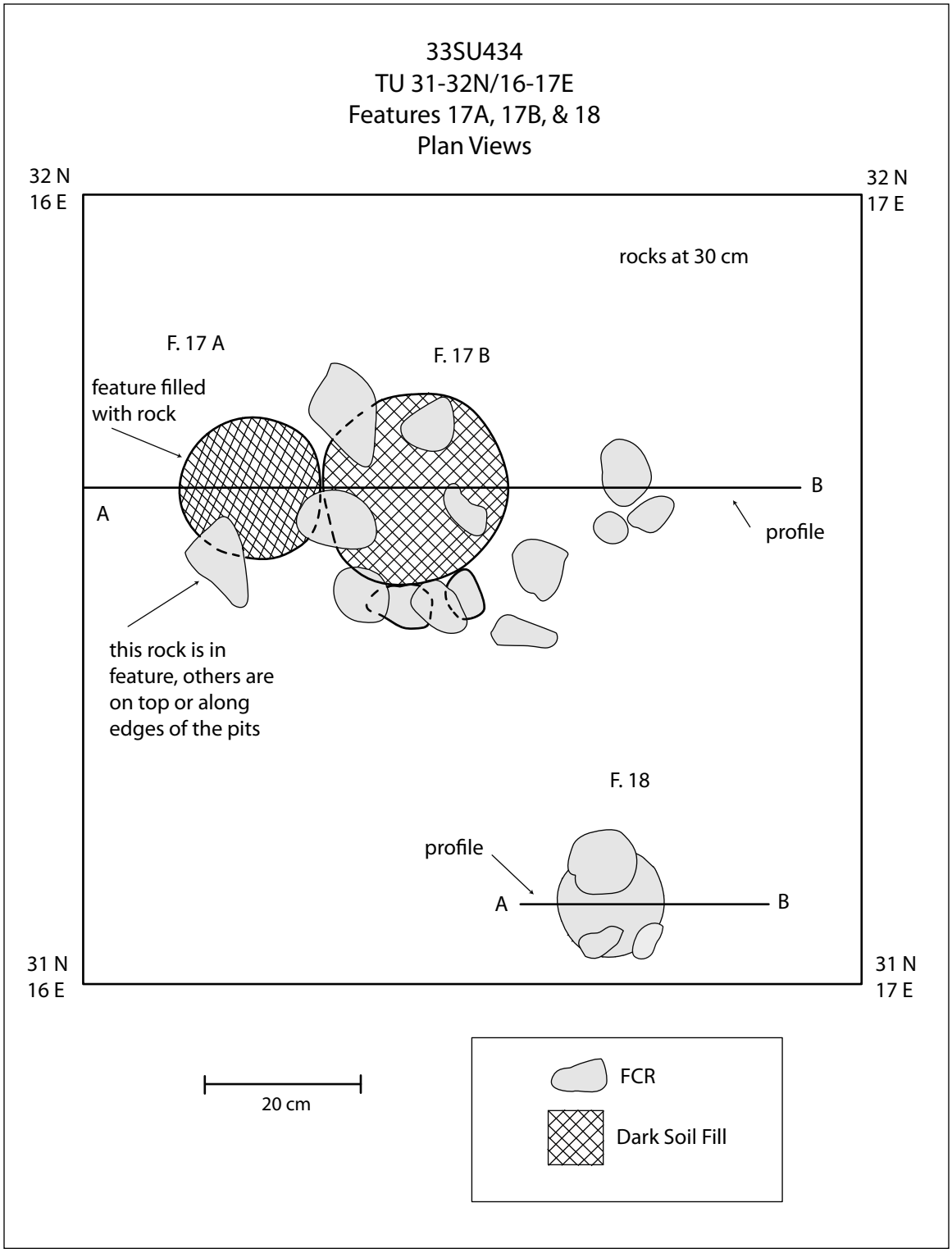

Figure 61. Site 33SU434 Features 17A, 17B, and 18 plan views.

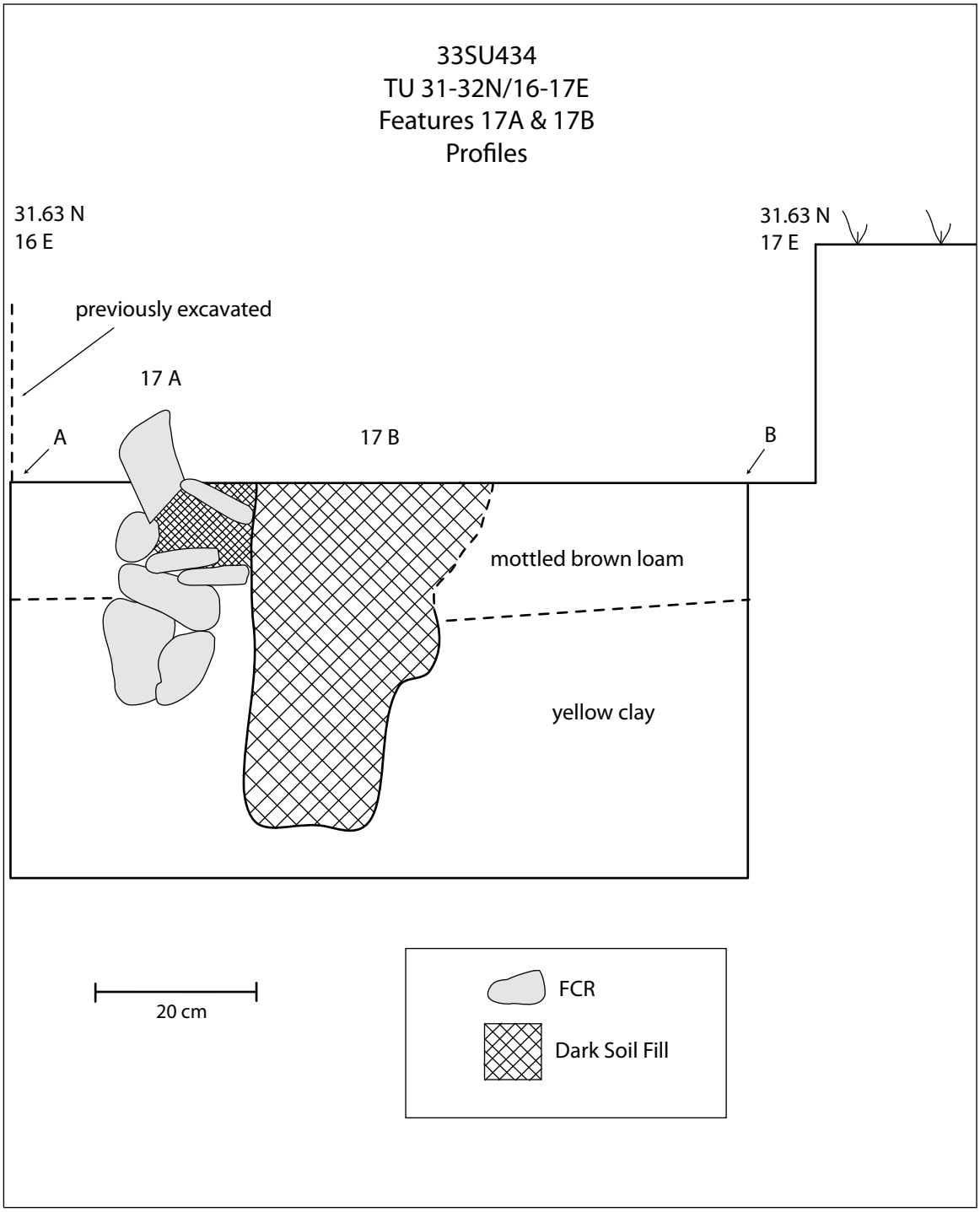

Figure 62. Site 33SU434 Features 17A and 17B profiles.

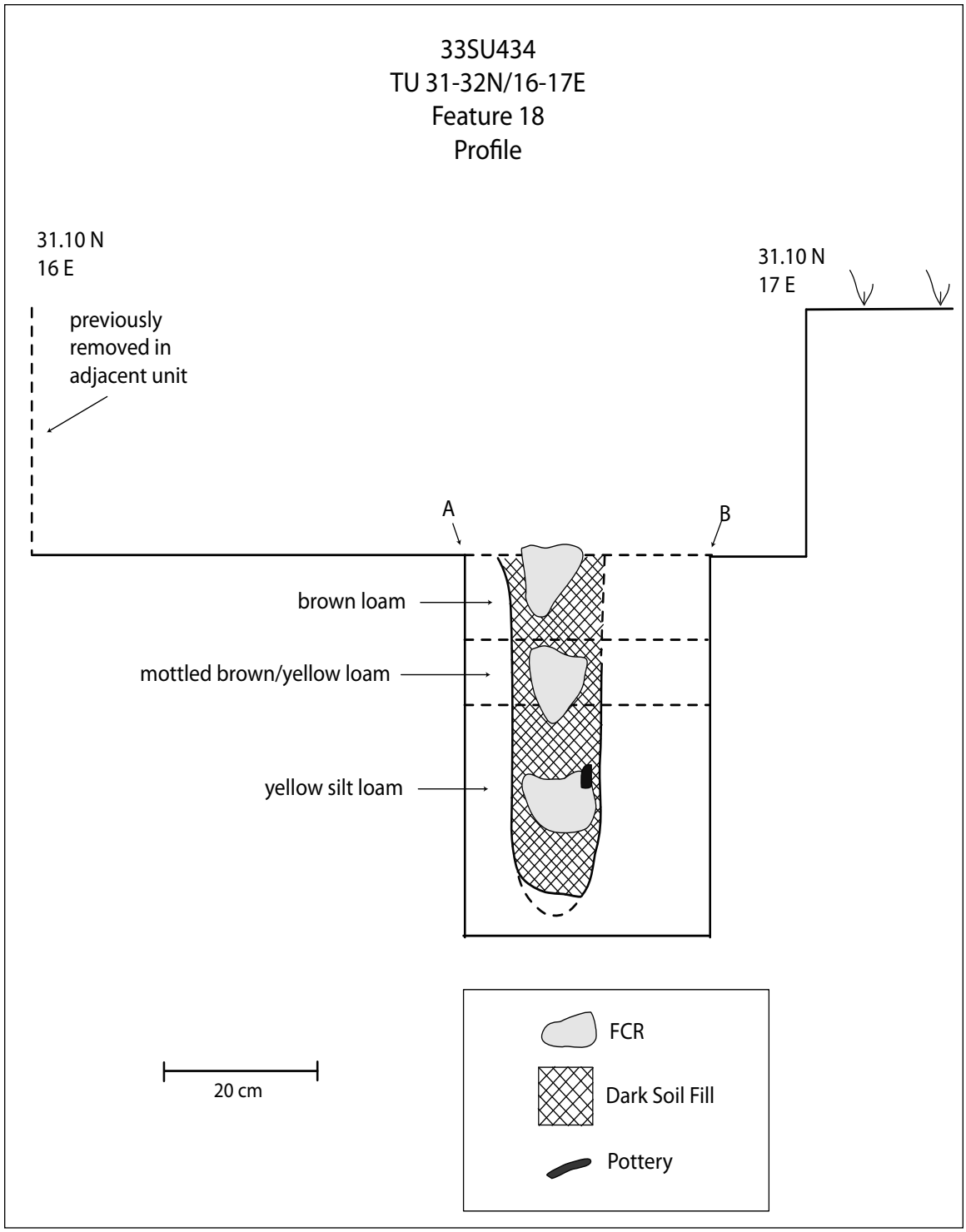

Figure 63. Site 33SU434 Feature 18 profile.

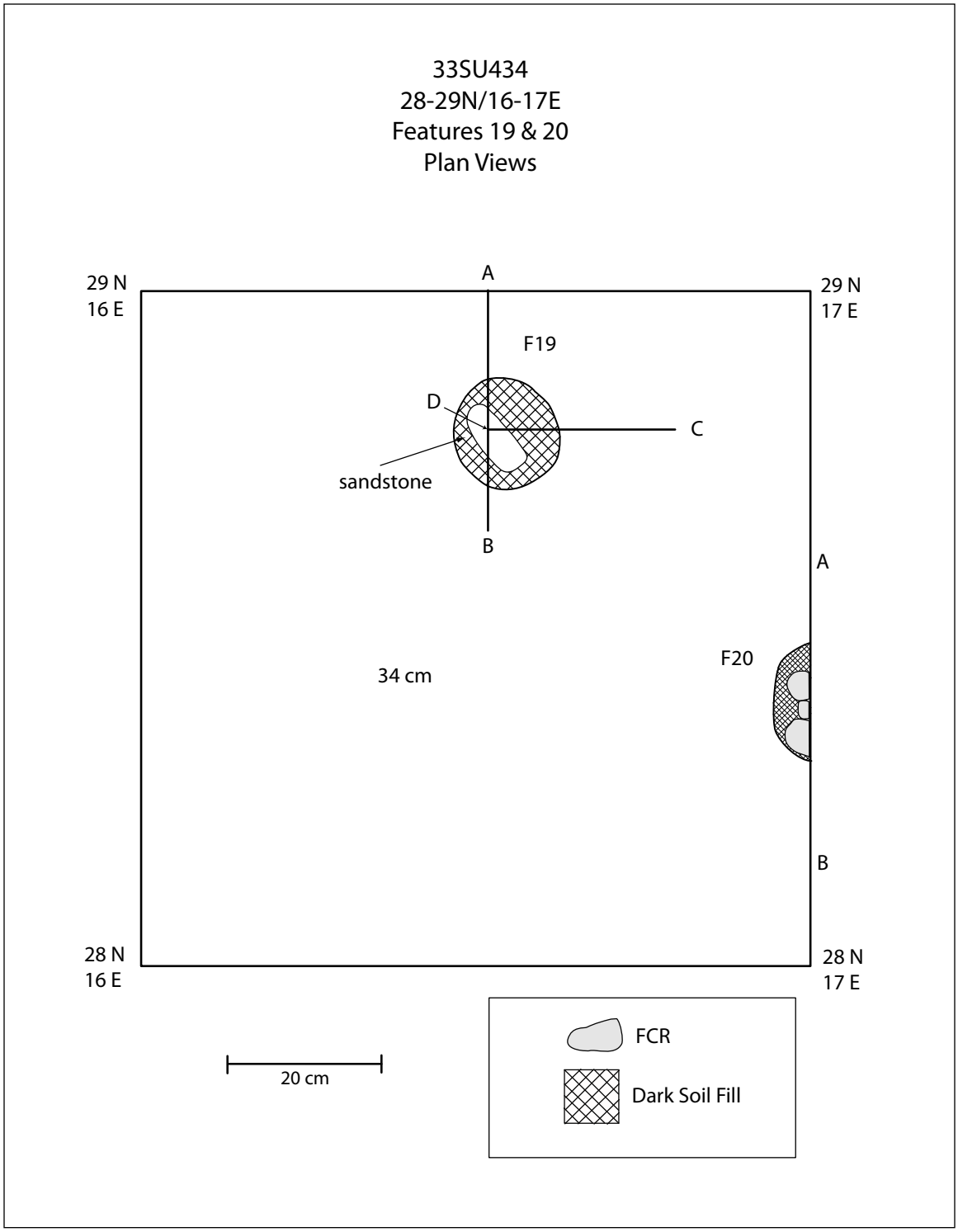

Figure 64. Site 33SU434 Features 19 and 20 plan views.

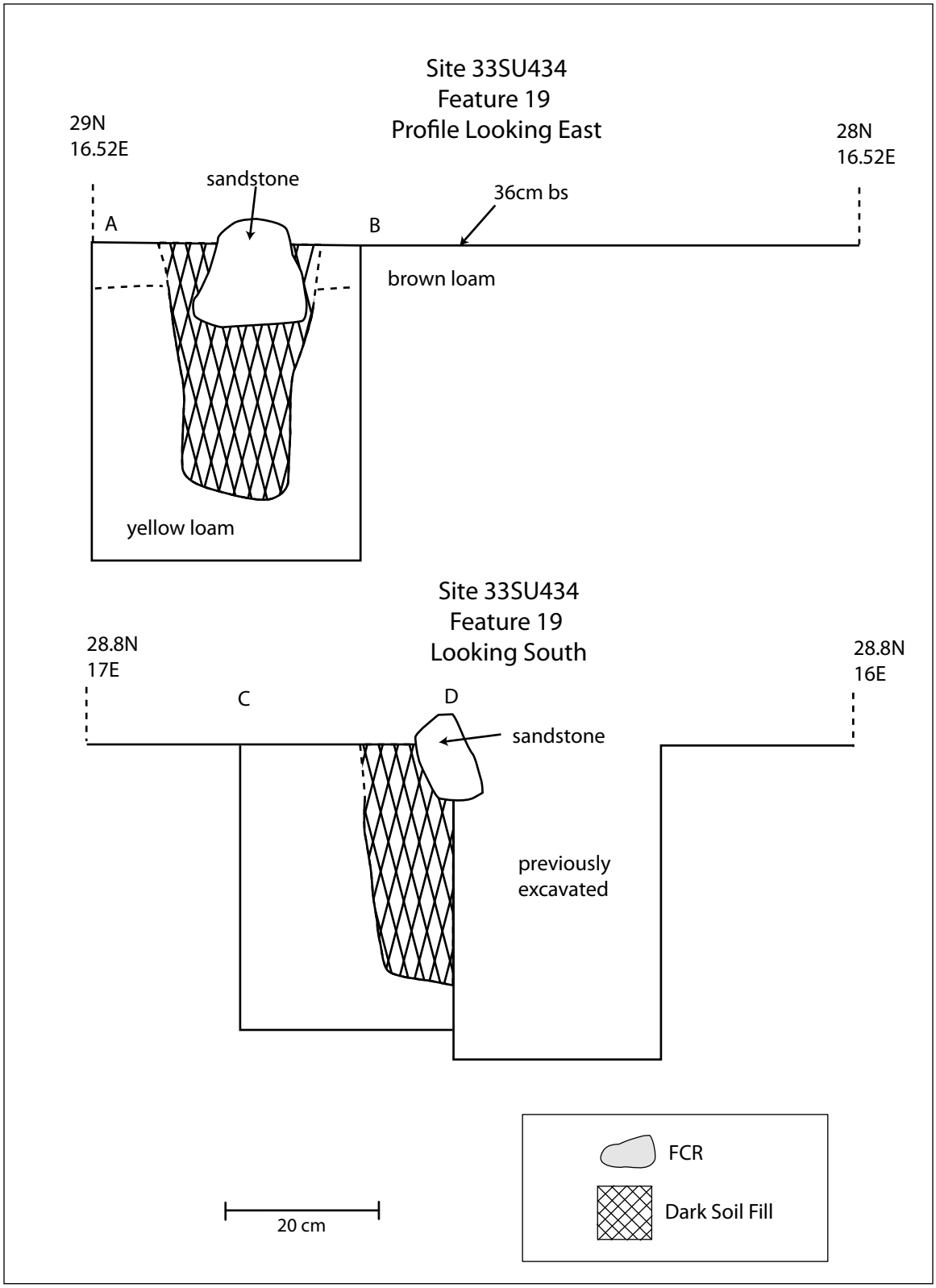

Figure 65. Site 33SU434 Feature 19 profile.

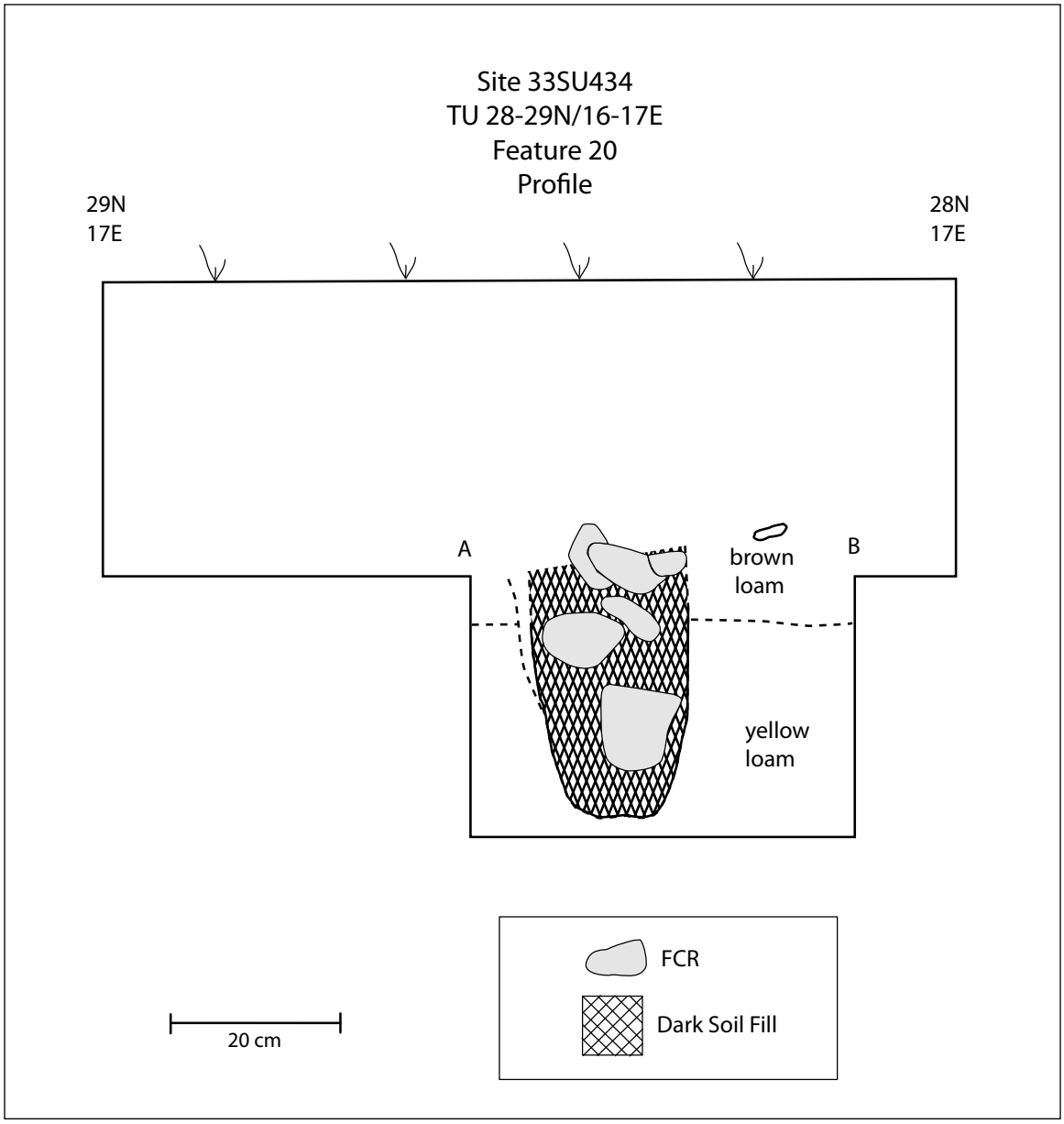

Figure 66. Site 33SU434 Feature 20 profile.

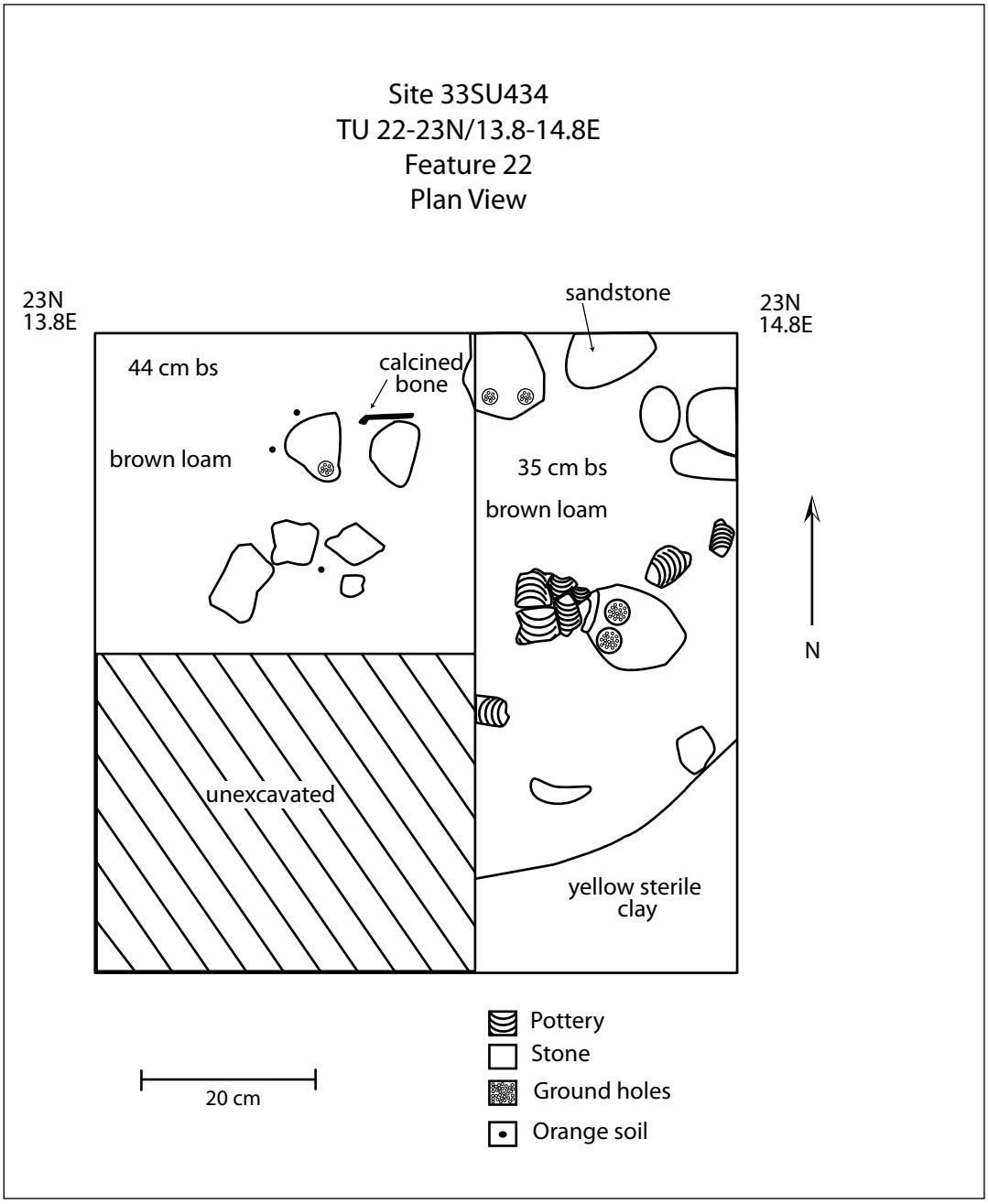

Figure 67. Site 33SU434 Feature 22 plan view.

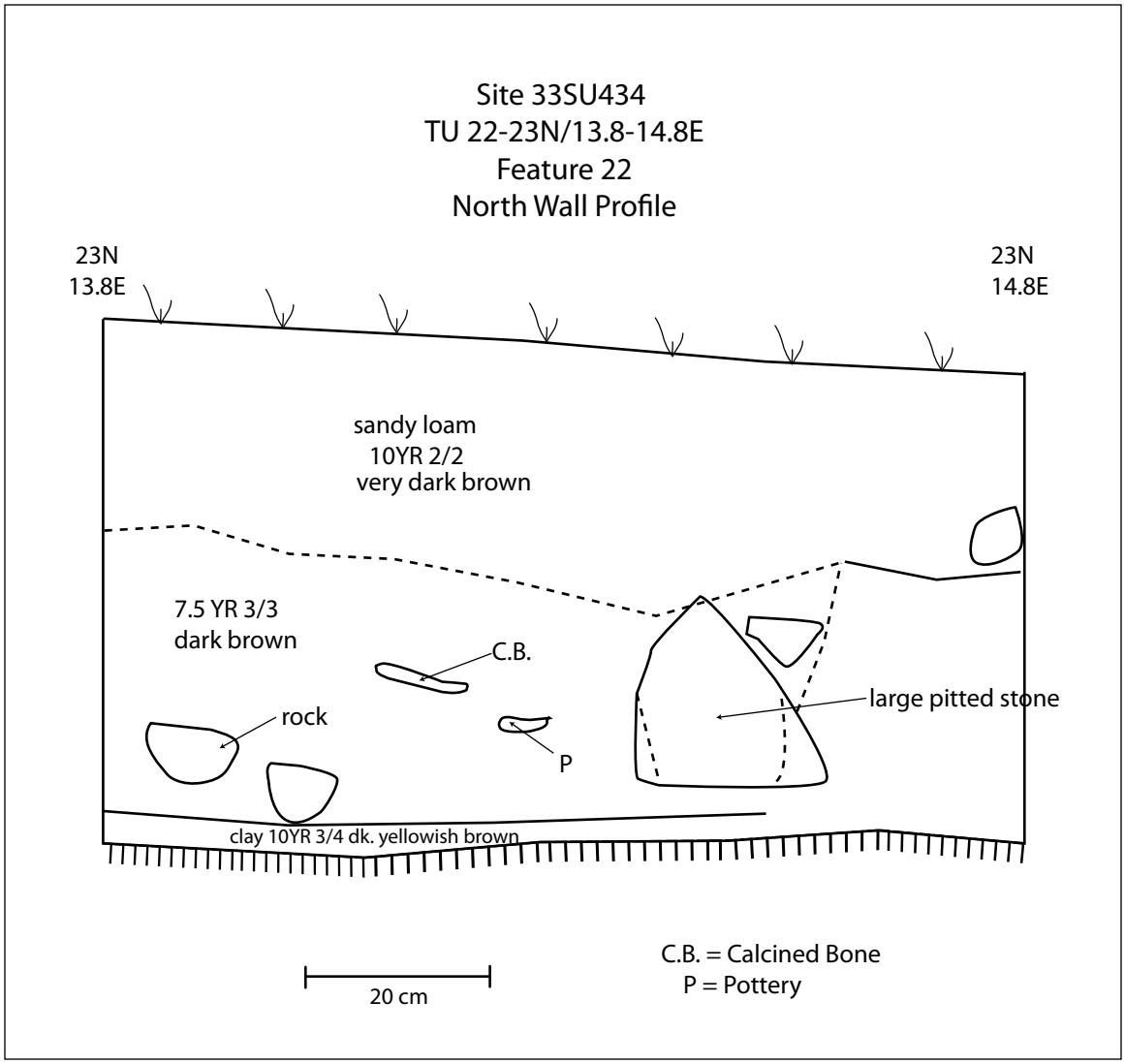

Figure 68. Site 33SU434 Feature 22 profile.

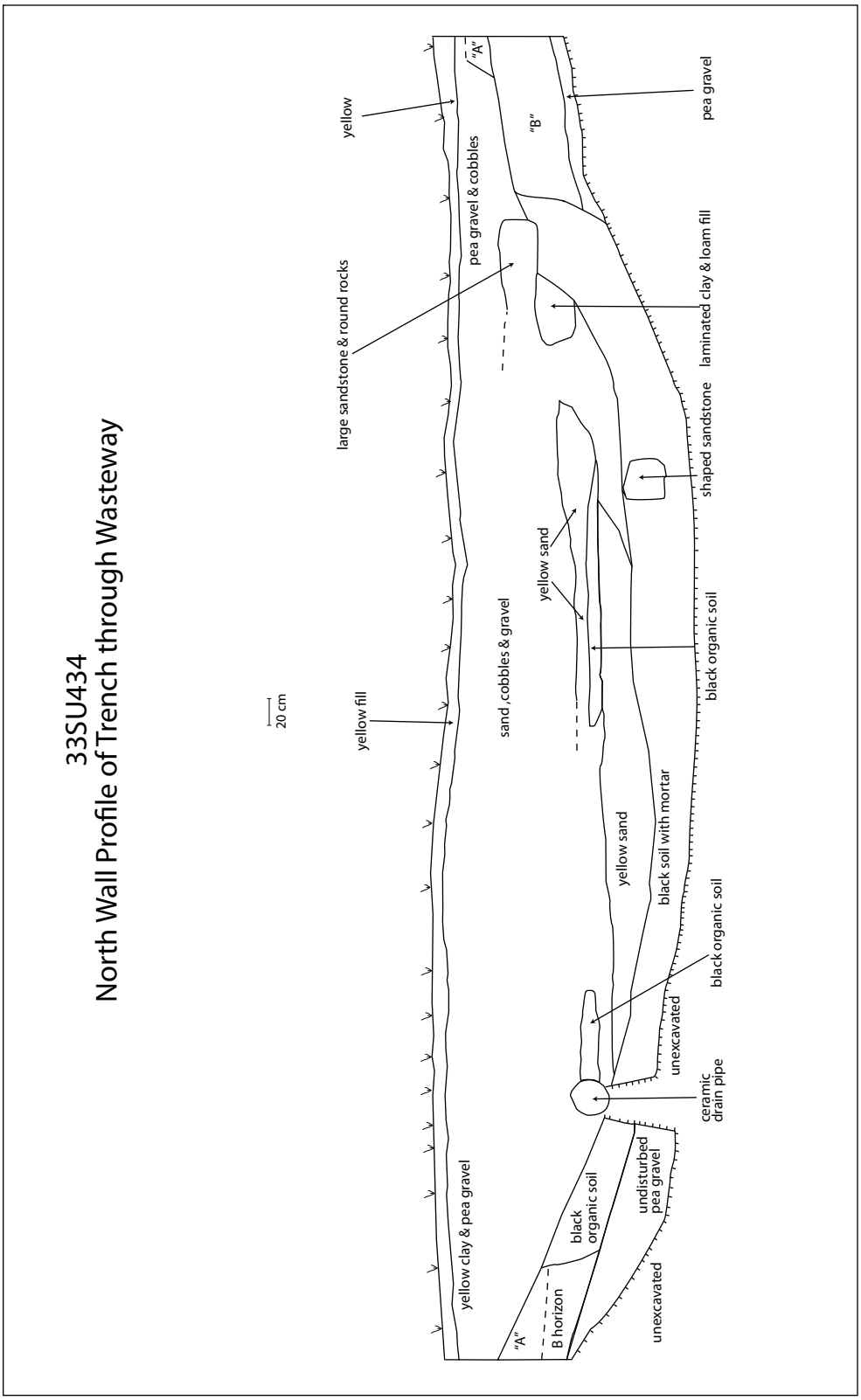

Figure 69. Site 33SU434 north wall profile of trench through wasteway.

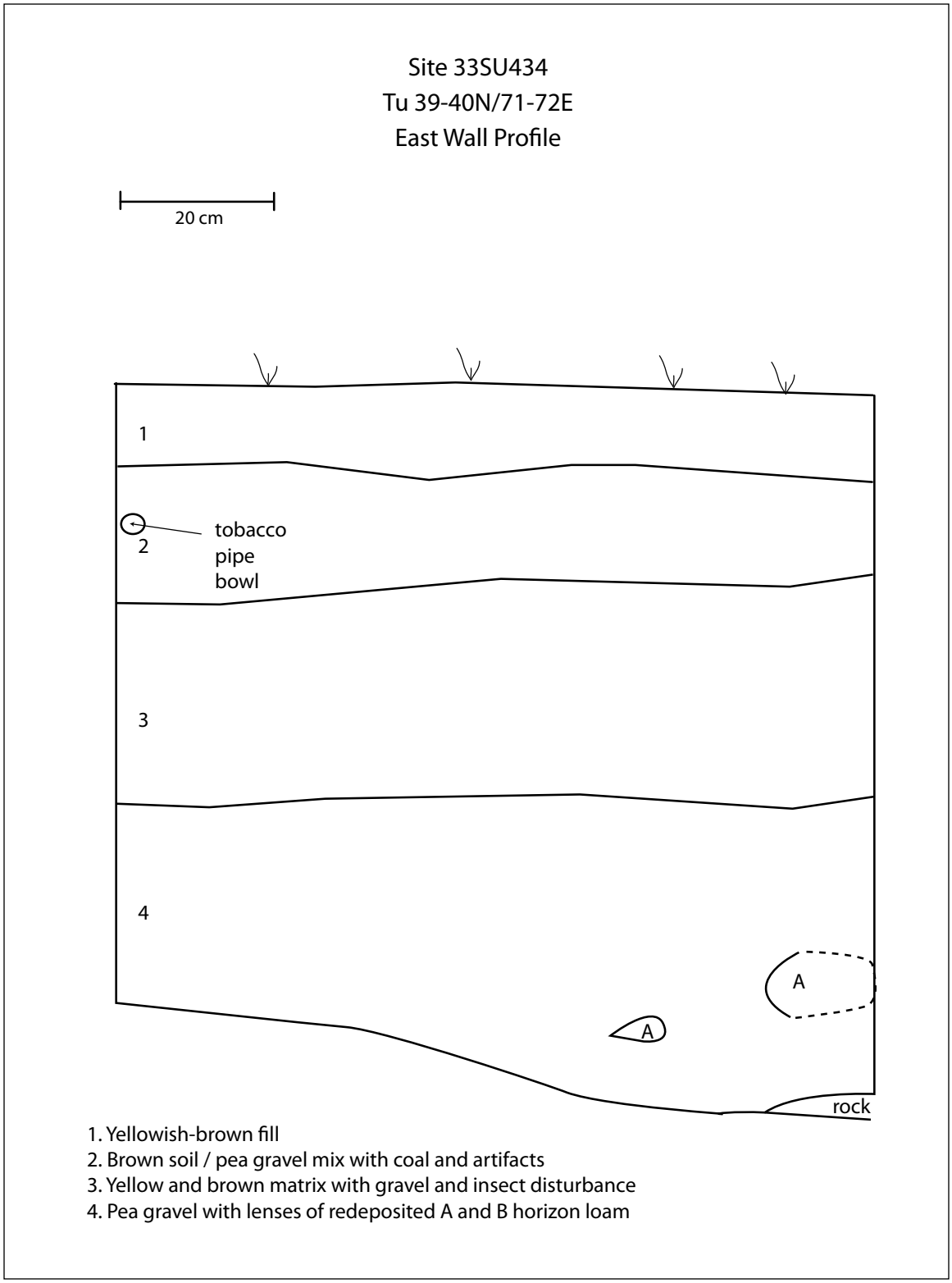

Figure 70. Site 33SU434 Test Unit 39-40N/71-72E east wall profile.

Figure 71. Bladelets and projectile point base, Site 33SU434.

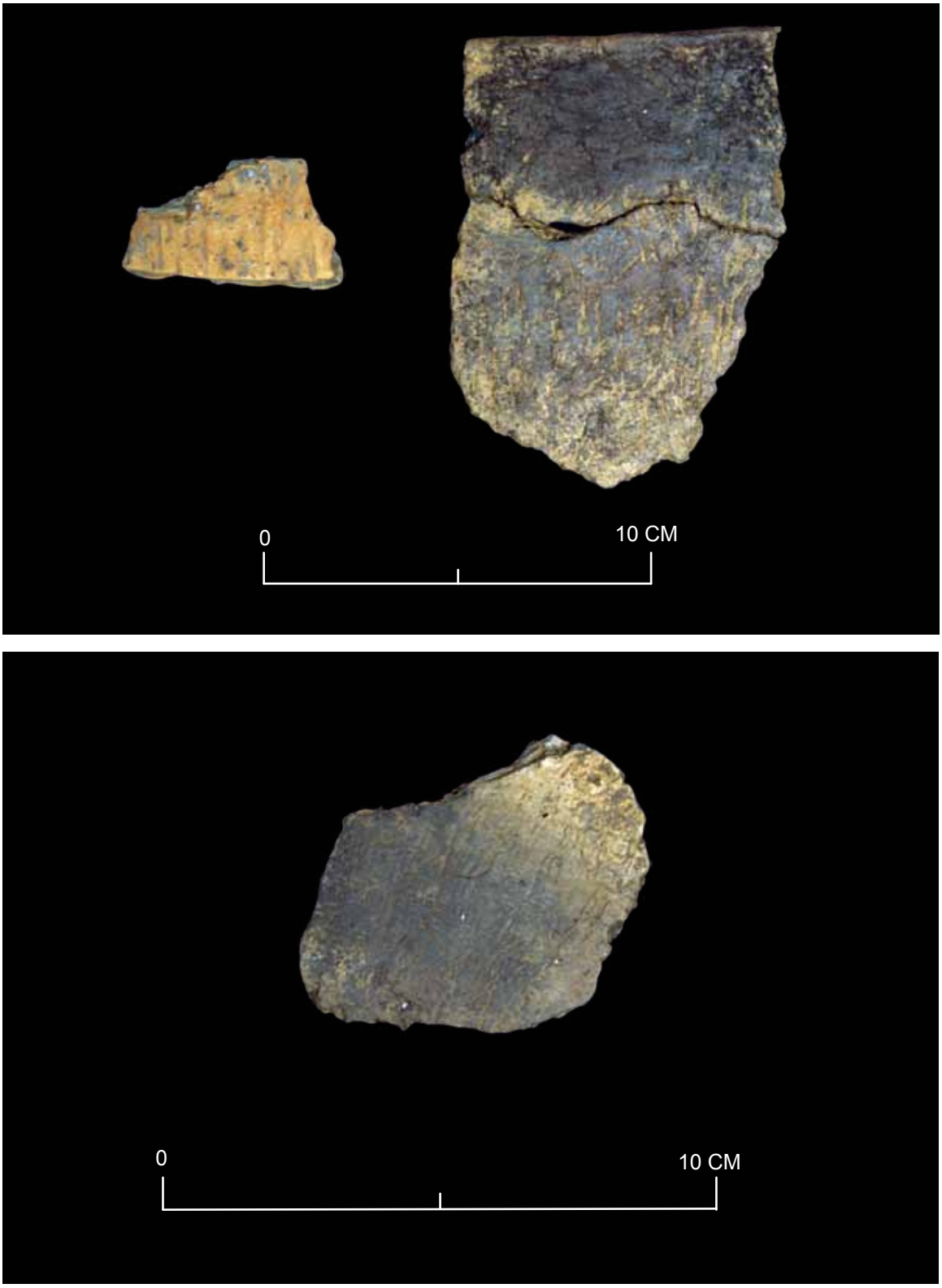

Figure 72. Pottery sherds, Site 33SU434.

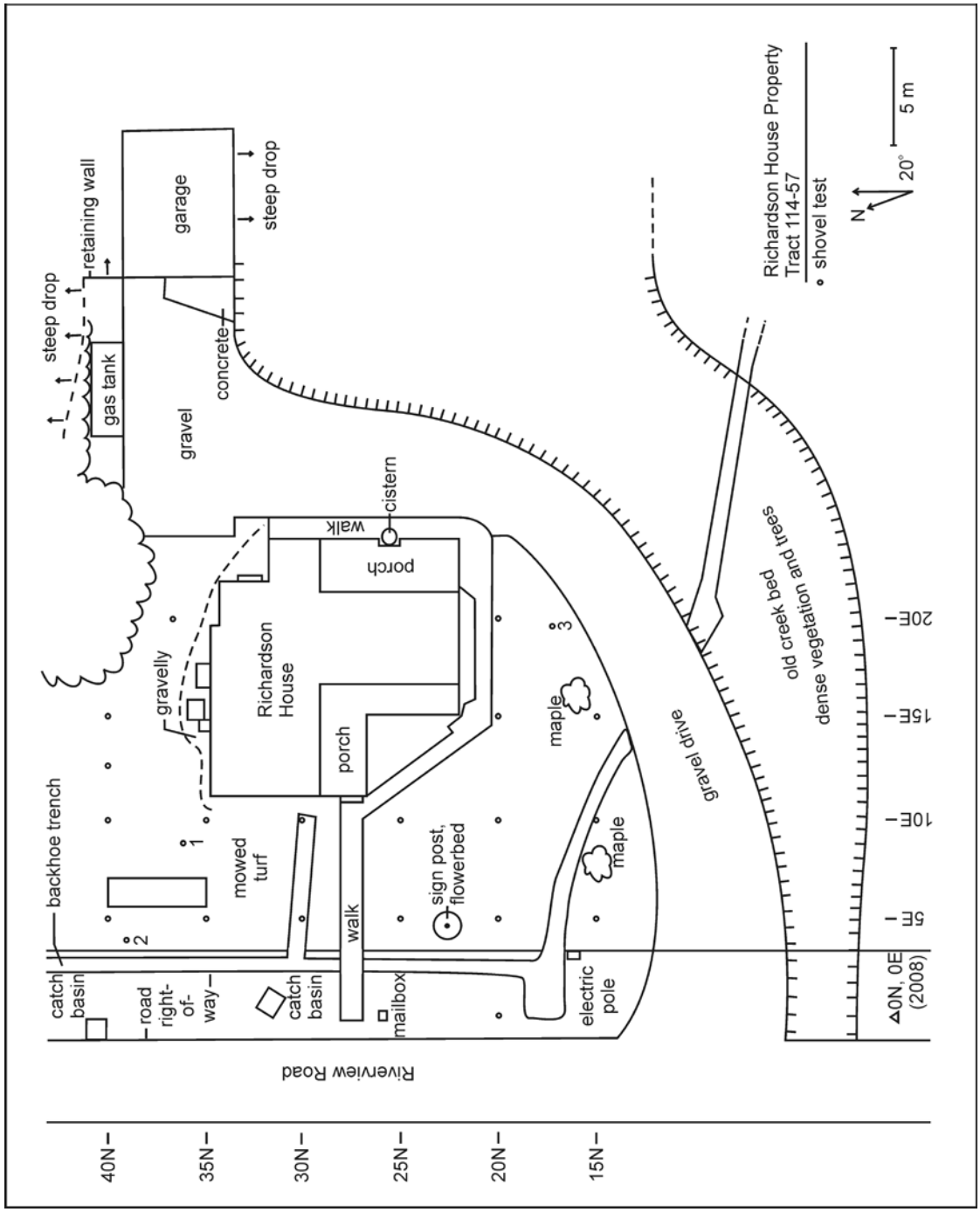

Figure 73. Richardson House and Site 33SU428.

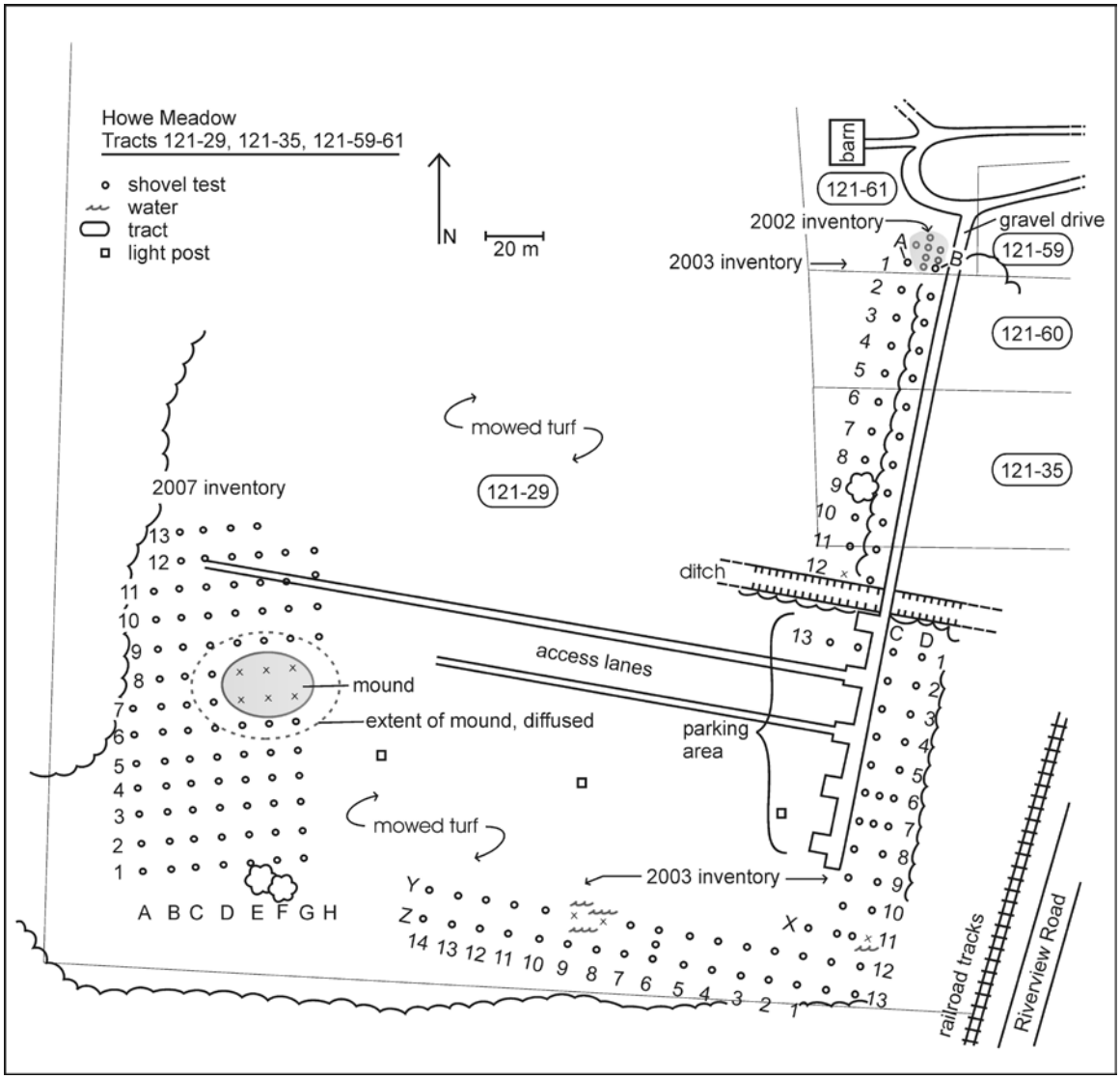

Figure 74. Howe Meadow and Site 33SU430.

APPENDIX I

A Summary of the 2008 Cleveland State University Archaeological Field School at Howe Meadow (33SU430) in Cuyahoga Valley National Park

By
Phillip J. Wanyerka
Project Director and Principal Investigator

Department of Anthropology
Cleveland State University

This report was prepared for the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln Nebraska under terms of ARPA Permit 2008-6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 430

Project Area Description 430

Archaeological Background and Previous Investigations 431

Archival, Field, and Laboratory Methods 433

33SU430 Howe Meadow 435

Material Culture 440

Conclusion 442

Acknowledgements 442

References Cited 444

Figures 445

Tables 461

Appendix A 471

INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared by Phillip J. Wanyerka of the Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University as specified by the Midwest Archaeological Center (MWAC), Lincoln, Nebraska. It describes the archaeological investigations conducted at the Howe Meadow Site, 33SU430, located in Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA), under the Federal Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit No. 2008-6 (See Appendix A) issued by the Midwest Region of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. The investigations were conducted between July 21 and August 1, 2008. Phillip J. Wanyerka was the Project Director and Principal Investigator.

Project objectives were:

1). To provide an educational opportunity through college student participation in an archaeological field school sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University (CSU) and the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC). This program offers CSU students the opportunity to learn and appreciate the proper scientific methods of archaeological research and design as learned in the classroom and apply this knowledge to the actual experience of scientific testing in the field.

2). The work plan for this year's field school was developed in conjunction with staff from both MWAC and CUVA. Pedestrian surveys and limited archaeological testing were conducted at the Howe Meadow Site, 33SU430, located within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The purpose of our fieldwork was to conduct an archaeological inventory of the material remains and to provide data to assess and evaluate the archeological resources at site 33SU430. The results of our investigations will assist MWAC and CUVA personnel in their continued assessment and interpretation of the archaeological site.

A pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and limited test excavations (1 x 1 m units) were conducted at 33SU430 based on results from previous investigations as well as results from 2008 shovel testing. The significant findings are outlined in the following report. The information presented here will focus on site setting, shovel testing, test units, artifacts, and significance.

The author is solely responsible for the interpretations and recommendations contained in this report. All artifacts collected and all records including maps, figures, and photographs are curated at the Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Project Area Description

The following discussion will concentrate only on a description of the current project area (see Figure 1) at Howe Meadow (33SU430). For a thorough environmental summary of the region see Brose (1994).

Site 33SU430 (Howe Meadow): UTM Zone 17, 451015E, 4559690N

Howe Meadow is located at 4040 Riverview Road in Summit County, Ohio, near the southern end of Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Figures 2-3). The site is situated approximately 2500 m west of the Cuyahoga River near the junction of Ira and Riverview Roads. The site sits adjacent to an unusually wide stretch of flood plain, some 3500 m wide, along the western side of the Cuyahoga Valley. Two small unnamed streams also flow, west/east, within this flood plain. Relatively flat upland plateaus surround this flood plain to the south, west, and north. According to the Peninsula, Ohio Quadrangle topographic map, the plateaus to the west are between 289 m and 304 m above the present Cuyahoga River flood plain elevation. The site is also situated west the park's Beaver Marsh. Howe Meadow is currently used as a special events site for the park and most of the property is maintained as mowed turf.

Archaeological Background and Previous Investigations

For a thorough discussion of the prehistoric background of the Cuyahoga Valley see Brose 1994, Brose et al. 1981, and Finney 2002. The prehistoric archaeological record of Ohio can be divided into four distinct time periods: the Paleo-Indian Period (13000-8000 B.C.), the Archaic Period (8000-1000 B.C.), the Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.- A.D. 1,000), and the Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 1000-1600). Both the Archaic and Woodland Periods in Ohio can further be divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods: Archaic: Early (8000-6000 B.C.), Middle (6000-4000 B.C.), Late (4000-1000 B.C.); Woodland: Early (1000-100 B.C.), Middle (100 B.C.-A.D. 450), and Late (A.D. 450-1000) (see Brose 1978, 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period in Ohio also includes the local cultural tradition known as Whittlesey. Most of the archaeological data for CUVA comes from previous investigations conducted by David Brose, Stephanie Belovich, and Al Lee of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and by Mark Lynott, Jeff Richner, Vergil Noble, and Ann Bauermeister of the Midwest Archaeological Center.

HOWE MEADOW (33SU430)

The first archaeological investigations of the 33SU430 were conducted by Ann Bauermeister of the MWAC in 2002. The following comes from Bauermeister's 2003 CUVA Trip Report:

> A portion of the septic line route that would serve Everett Village has been proposed at the Howe Meadow area. The proposed route parallels the west side of the north-south gravel drive that runs from the southern edge of the loop drive to the parking area. Where the trail meets with the parking area, the line shifts to the east side of the gravel drive continuing south to the tree line, where it branches southwest toward Old Trail School and east toward Riverview Road. In 2002 a shovel test inventory, with negative results for significant resources, was completed in advance of vault toilet construction that would place the structure along the west side of this drive, approximately 25 meters south of where the drive begins. This year's inventory started just south of where the 2002 inventory ended and two transects, spaced 10 meters apart (E-W), were positioned along the proposed route. Shovel tests were then excavated at 10-meter intervals (N-

> S) along the two transects. Where positive tests were encountered, additional shovel tests were excavated at 5-meter intervals to determine the distribution of artifacts. The inventory followed the proposed route to its southern terminus, about 20 meters north of the tree line, where it branches to the southwest and east. Shovel testing continued in the same manner for about 140 meters along the southwestern route but was not feasible to the east due to dense vegetation.
>
> In all, 80 shovel tests were excavated with 12 of those positive for historic and/or modern material and 14 positive for prehistoric chipped stone debitage. None of the historic material is considered significant, and while 18% of the tests contained prehistoric materials, none of the artifacts are temporally or culturally diagnostic. Further, all of the materials were recovered from the disturbed context of the plow zone, which ranged in depth from 28 to 40 cm below surface. Despite lacking contextual integrity, the project area does contain prehistoric materials and the potential for additional resources within or near this area exists. However, in this particular project corridor, no evidence was found, such as fire-cracked rock, pottery, or charcoal, that would be indicative of subsurface deposits. Based on these results and given the relatively small scope of ground disturbance required for the septic line in relation to the overall size of Howe Meadow, the installation of the septic line would not adversely impact archaeological resources. If the route is to be altered, we will ask for notification in advance of any ground disturbance in order to complete any necessary additional archaeological work.

MWAC conducted additional archaeological investigations at Howe Meadow in 2007 (Figure 4). The following comes from Bauermeister's 2007 CUVA Trip Report:

> Old Trail School contacted CUVA about the possibility of using an area within Howe Meadow for a soccer field. The targeted location for the field is in the southwest portion of Howe Meadow that is adjacent to the School property to the west. Ground disturbance would be required to build the soccer field since a considerable amount of grading would be necessary to achieve a level surface. Site 33SU430 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined association that was previously recorded in the southeastern portion of the meadow as a result of archaeological investigations conducted in 2003. The 2007 inventory focused on the proposed soccer field location and encompassed an area 11,200 m^2. Eight transects were laid out from W-E every 10 meters and labeled 1-13. A diffuse lithic scatter was identified as a result of the inventory. A soil core was also taken from an earthen mound located within the defined project area in an attempt to determine its genesis. The core revealed strata consistent with that of a cultural feature and it will be recorded as a mound attributed to the Late Woodland period. The archeological resources identified in 2007 are considered part of site 33SU430 and the boundary will be adjusted accordingly. The presence of a previously unrecorded prehistoric mound makes the site very unique, highly significant, and eligible for the NRHP. The site has good potential for additional buried resources, potentially even sensitive resources, and should be protected from any actions that might impact the site. Based on these results, we advise against using the targeted project area, as well as any of the surrounding meadow

lands, for the soccer field. Additionally, we recommend prohibiting all vehicle traffic on and near the mound (the area has been used in the past for overflow parking), and discontinuing mowing this section.

In early 2008, Wanyerka, of the Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University (CSU), contacted archaeologist Ann Bauermeister about the possibility of conducting a joint CSU/MWAC archaeological field school in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Two locations were eventually chosen, Howe Meadow (33SU430) and Stanford Knoll (33SU138), based on the current need for additional archaeological information for the purpose of site discovery, to help define the physical extent of both sites, to conduct an archaeological inventory of the material remains, and to provide data to assess and evaluate site resources. This report focuses on the investigations at Howe Meadow.

Howe Meadow was targeted to undertake additional evaluative testing of site resources previously identified at 33SU430 to determine site significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The specific location was chosen based on a proposed construction plan that is aimed at replacing the existing septic sewer system in Everett (See Figure 5). A component of this new sewer system is a proposed pump station that would be installed in southeastern corner of Howe Meadow (Figure 6). The location for the proposed pump station was surveyed and the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was marked with pin flags (Figure 7). As outlined, the pump station would be located in the extreme southeastern corner of Howe Meadow at the tree line. The 2008 CSU archaeological field school at Howe Meadow conducted the investigations to examine the nature of any subsurface material remains (both historic and prehistoric) in and around the APE and to provide data to NPS to assist with their planning efforts for the proposed project. The results of the 2008 investigations are discussed in the following chapter.

Archival, Field, and Laboratory Methods

Archival Methods

Initial planning for the 2008 field season began in earnest in late March following MWAC's decision to allow CSU to work in the Cuyahoga Valley. Particular attention was focused on archival information and archaeological reports concerning previous archaeological investigations at sites in Everett Village. The previous efforts of Bauermeister (2003, 2007), Brose et al. (1981), Brose (1994), and Finney (2002), were closely reviewed.

Field Methods

Prior to field work, MWAC, Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) site files, and county atlases were reviewed. The basic field methods utilized by CSU field school participants were pedestrian survey and limited archaeological testing for the purpose of site discovery, to conduct an archaeological inventory of the material remains, and to provide data to assess and evaluate site resources.

Site Survey

Access to Howe Meadow (33SU430) in Cuyahoga Valley did not pose a problem. Care was taken by the entire crew to avoid sensitive areas as identified by either MWAC or CUVA personnel.

Site discovery methods involved pedestrian walk-over surveys in areas where there was reasonable ground visibility. An interval of approximately 5 or 10 meters was maintained between crew members. If extensive surface scatters were encountered, a controlled surface collection would have been made in 10 x 10 meter units. However, nothing was found in the pedestrian survey at Howe Meadow.

Following the pedestrian survey, an arbitrary grid was established for the eastern half of Howe Meadow that encompassed 3900 square meters. The starting point for the grid was N5000-E5000 and a total of four N/S transects (Transect A, B, C, D) and one E-W transect (E) were laid out at 10 meter intervals (Figure 8). Shovel testing was accomplished at 10 meter intervals using a 30 cm shovel test. Each shovel test was dug to sterile subsoil, namely distinctive, tightly compacted mottled clay. All crew members were instructed as to the types of artifacts that could be expected during this initial pedestrian survey. Excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh and were recorded by their Munsell equivalencies, all artifacts recovered were bagged by levels, and all units were backfilled upon completion. Positive shovel tests were followed by more extensive 5 meter intervals to determine artifact boundaries and distributions. Some positive shovel tests were followed by more extensive 1 x 1 meter test units in order to determine the age and cultural affiliation of archaeological deposits encountered.

Test Unit Excavtions

At Howe Meadow, a total of seven 1 x 1 meter test units was excavated in and near the project area for the proposed pump station. All test units were dug by shovel using 10 cm arbitrary levels and each test unit was given Northing and Easting coordinates based on the use of a N5000-E5000 grid. All excavated sediments were screened using ¼" mesh. Extensive records consisting of field notes, excavation forms, plan maps, and profile maps were generally made for each unit regardless of whether cultural features were encountered. During field work, a Field Specimen catalog was utilized for the daily tracking of any recovered artifacts. All field notes and artifacts will be curated at MWAC. All test unit plan and profile maps were drawn at 1:20 cm scale. The oversized plan map of Howe Meadow was drawn at 1:5 m scale. Photographs (both Digital and Black and White) were taken for each test unit and each unit featured a metric scale and north arrow, along with a white menu board to label the subject of the photograph. Additional photographs were taken to provide a general overview of field activities, excavations, and artifacts.

Soils and the stratigraphy of each test unit were personally examined by the Principal Investigator. The reason for this was to instruct the students in proper procedures for documenting stratigraphy by using descriptive terminology. Soils were described according to their texture and Munsell color and mottling.

Laboratory Analysis

All cultural materials, notes, records, excavation forms, and photographs were returned to the CSU Department of Anthropology's Archaeology Laboratory for analysis, interpretation, and curatorial preparation. Upon completion of the project, all of these materials will be returned to the NPS, Midwest Archaeological Center, 100 Centennial Mall North, Federal Building Room 474, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 for permanent curation.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered can be used to help infer cultural affiliation. For prehistoric sites, projectile points, ceramic rim sherds, and/or decorated sherds provide the basis of interpretation. For historic sites, diagnostic artifacts can be dated using information from standard sources.

The actual processing and identification of artifacts collected during the 2008 archaeological field school took place in the Archaeology Laboratory at CSU. All artifacts were washed in accordance with MWAC directives. Artifacts were identified by the Principal Investigator Phillip J. Wanyerka. Prehistoric materials were divided by lithic assemblages only, since ceramics or other industries were not encountered. Analysis of the historic artifacts was based on functional attributes. Any materials less than 50 years of age were noted in the Field Specimen catalog, but were not saved. Fire-cracked rock was saved if encountered from the context of a feature; all fire-cracked recovered from disturbed soils was noted, but not saved. All artifacts were bagged by provenience and in levels, and placed in zip-lock archival plastic bags. Each bag contains a two-sided descriptive catalog card with all pertinent information. Shovel test artifacts were bagged separately from test unit artifacts. Accession numbers for the entire collection will be assigned by MWAC upon receipt.

Site 33SU430 Howe Meadow

Howe Meadow is a special events area for the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, located on the west side of Cuyahoga River, at 4040 Riverview Road in Peninsula, Ohio. The site is situated approximately 2500 meters due west of the Cuyahoga River near the southeastern corner of Ira and Riverview Roads. To the north of Howe Meadow are Hale Farm and Village and Indigo Lake. To the east is a former landfill site known today as the Towpath Trail Beaver Marsh. The site sits adjacent to an usually wide stretch of flood plain, some 3500 meters wide, along the west side of the Cuyahoga River.

Archeological resources in Howe Meadow were first identified by MWAC in 2002. The site is located on the Peninsula, Ohio 7.5' Quadrangle at T3N-R11W. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates are Easting 451015, Northing 4559690, Zone 17. Site elevation is ca. 230 m NGVD.

Access to Howe Meadow is highly restricted and is only open to the general public during special programs. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic are controlled via two gated asphalt driveways located off Riverview Road that lead to a north-south gravel driveway. This drive provides access to the north and south fields known collectively as Howe Meadow North and Howe Meadow South. Park facilities include a barn with

attached stage, a smaller isolated stage, vault toilets, and several picnic tables. For the most part, the north and south fields are kept mowed though access to each field is restricted via uncut brush that serves as a formidable boundary defining the extent of each field.

Controlled Surface Collections

An arbitrary grid was created for the eastern half of Howe Meadow South, an area encompassing 3900 square meters. The starting point for the grid was N5000-E5000 and a total of four N-S transects (Transect A, B, C, and D) and one E-W transect (Transect E) were laid out at 10 meter intervals (Figure 8). Because of continued grass mowing in this area, no cultural features or artifacts were observed or collected as part of the controlled surface collection.

Shovel Testing

A total of 47 shovel tests was dug between the 21st and 23rd of July 2008 (Figure 9 and Tables 1-2). The standard interval between shovel tests was 10 meters. The average size of each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and some 62 cm in depth. Sediments at Howe Meadow were wide ranging in both texture and composition. Units located south of a gentle east-west rise located mid-field, were generally 10YR 4/3 brown, fine silty loam (ca. 0-32 cm), 10 YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown, Tightly Compacted Clay (ca. 35-65 cm). Shovel tests located on top of this gentle rise went much deeper, containing as many as four distinctly different levels. For example, Transect B, ST #5 and #6 contained the following soils: 0-29 cm, 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown, silty loam; 29-45 cm, 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy clay loam; 45-101 cm, 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy loam; 101-116 cm, 10YR6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 7.5 YR 7/2 light gray, mottled sand and clay. The deepest shovel tests were also associated with the gentle rise. Given the nature of the clean soils associated with this rise suggests that it may be a non-natural feature. It may suggest that this feature could be the remains of a Native American earthwork, perhaps another one of Whittlesey's "Earthen Forts." Further archaeological investigations and geophysical testing may help determine the nature of this feature.

Shovel testing revealed both a prehistoric and historic presence (see Table 3) in Howe Meadow. Twenty-three tests were positive for prehistoric artifacts, namely Upper Mercer chert debitage. Interestingly, the first shovel test (ST A-1A) yielded a broken Madison projectile point made of Upper Mercer chert. Eleven tests were positive for historic artifacts, namely non-descript whiteware and clear flat glass, and six tests were positive for both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Additional shovel tests were placed at 5 meter intervals around the positive tests in the south and southeastern corner of the project area in Howe Meadow. Since only the southwestern corner of Howe Meadow would be included in the APE for the pump station installation and sewer line, it was decided not to offset the other positive shovel tests north of the APE.

While chert debitage (Upper Mercer) was found across the grid at Howe Meadow, not a single piece was recovered along Transect C. Transect C was a N-S line located within 1 meter of the tree line that runs along the eastern side of Howe Meadow. This is the area closest to the APE according to the current construction plans and thus, based

on shovel tests in and around the impact area, nothing was found to warrant further archaeological action.

TEST UNITS

A total of seven test units was dug in the south and southeastern corner of 33SU430. Each unit was 1 x 1 meter in size for a total of 7 square meters of horizontal investigation, which represents less than one percent of the total site size. All soils were removed by 10 cm levels by shovel and screened using ¼" mesh. No cultural features were found during the test unit excavations (Table 4).

Site sediments were rather uniform across most of the excavated areas. The plow zone was generally a fine silty loam while the deepest excavated subsurface soils tended to be tightly compacted mottled clay. Some units contained a subsurface level (ca. 20-40 cm) of glacial pea gravel that contained high amounts of small glacial chert nodules.

TU #1

TU #1 (N5000-5001, E5003-5004) was located at the south end of the Howe Meadow project area, some three meters east of the main site datum (N5000-E5000). This unit is also located just one meter east of ST A-1A, the shovel test that produced a Madison projectile point. The plow zone was generally deep (ca. 38 cm) consisting of a 10YR 4/3 brown, fine silty loam. The plow zone sediments were friable and easily screened. At approximately 40 cm below surface, the silty loam turned to a tightly compacted 10YR 5/6 yellow brown clay (Figure 10).

The unit produced one softball-sized piece of fire-cracked rock (not saved), eight pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, three pieces of brown glazed stoneware, and one unidentified ferrous object. Traces of charcoal were observed, but not collected in this unit.

No features were found in TU #1. Digging was terminated at 57 cm below surface. The north wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured another 30 cm revealing the same sterile subsoil. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #2

TU #2 (N5005-5006, E5005-5006) was located at the south end of the Howe Meadow project area between positive shovel tests A-12 and B-13, and between shovel tests A-16 and A-14. The Level I plow zone, 10YR3/3 dark brown loam, ran deep in this unit extending below the surface to approximately 53 cm. The plow zone sediments were friable and easily screened. The sediments are described as being a fine silty loam. The sterile clay level appeared at 53 cm below surface and can be described as 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown. 10YR 4/4 appears to be the sterile clay level associated with a portion of the site. The unit was taken down to approximately 62 cm and terminated due to the presence of tightly compacted clay and the lack of artifacts. The unit was augured

another 25 cm and the sediments revealed more of the same sterile clay noted above (Figure 11).

The unit yielded 16 pieces of Upper Mercer chert debitage, with most of it (7 pieces) coming from between 0 and 23 cm. In addition, a fragment of a finely polished, broken celt was recovered from the unit between 33.5 and 43.5 cm below surface. The celt likely represents the distal end. Besides the prehistoric component, TU #2 also produced historic artifacts including one piece of plain whiteware, one piece of blue transfer print, three pieces of stoneware, and a shotgun shell casing. Other historic artifacts recovered, but discarded, include one unidentified ferrous object and eight pieces of flat glass.

No features were found in TU #2. Digging was terminated at 62 cm below surface. The west wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured another 25 cm revealing sterile subsoil. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #3

TU #3 (N5008-5009, E5010-5011) was located at the south end of the Howe Meadow project area between positive shovel tests B-2 and B-13. The plow zone (7.5YR 4/4, brown, fine silty loam) also ran deep in this location, extending below surface to approximately 28 cm. The plow zone sediments were friable and easily screened. At about 30 cm below surface, the 7.5YR 4/4 sediments changed into a mottled silty loam containing 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown, intermixed with a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown soil. The excavators reported a possible rectangular pit in the floor of Level 3 (20-30 cm, below surface) and thus a plan map was drawn; however, upon closer examination it was clear that the feature in question was simply the coming change in soil deposits. The unit was taken down another 10 cm at which the soil changed to a mottled clay of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown (Figure 12). The unit was terminated at 40 cm below surface.

The unit yielded seven pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, most of it appearing between 10 and 20 cm below surface. An 8 cm wide fine-grained hammerstone was also recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm below surface). The hammerstone shows wear on both ends and there are several deep gouges or plow scars on its surface. Several cobble-sized pieces of fire-cracked rock were observed, but not collected. Historic artifacts recovered from TU#3 include one piece of plain whiteware and one piece of flat window glass, which was later discarded.

No features were found in TU #3. Digging was terminated at 40 cm below surface. The north wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured another 25 cm revealing the same sterile subsoil as described above. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #4

TU #4 (N5005-5006, E5016-5017) was located at the south end of the Howe Meadow project area between positive shovel tests C-12 and C-11. The plow zone, (7.5YR 4/4 brown, fine silty loam) in this unit was approximately 22 cm thick. The plow zone sediments were friable and easily screened. At about 22 cm below surface, the soil gave way to a sterile 7.5YR 5/3 strong brown, tightly compacted clay (Figure 13).

The unit yielded just three pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, two pieces of blue edge-decorated whiteware, and one piece of redware. Small pebble-sized fire-cracked rocks were observed, but not collected, and one piece of soft-paste brick was noted and discarded.

No features were found in TU #4. Digging was terminated at 30 cm below surface upon encountering the 7.5YR 5.3 brown clay. The north wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured an additional 20 cm revealing the same sterile clay as described above. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #5

TU #5 (N5010-5011, E5017-5018) was located at the south end of the Howe Meadow project area in the northwestern corner of the proposed location for the Howe Meadow pump station. The unit is located between negative shovel tests C-14 and C-2 and adjacent to the northwest pin flag marking the location of the proposed pump station APE. The plow zone (7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty loam) in this unit was rather shallow, approximately 20 cm thick. The plow zone sediments were friable and easily screened. At approximately 20 cm below surface the unit's sediments changed to a sterile 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay (Figure 14).

The unit yielded only two pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, one piece of plain whiteware, one piece of black stoneware, and one piece of curved bottle glass that was discarded. Small pebble-sized pieces of fire-cracked rock were observed in the field, but not collected.

No features were found in TU #5. Digging was terminated at 30 cm below surface upon encountering the sterile 10YR 4/6, Dark Yellowish Brown clay. The south wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured another 30 cm revealing sterile subsoil. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #6

TU #6 (N5002-5003, E5015-5016) was located in the south end of the Howe Meadow project area between positive shovel test C-12 and negative shovel test C-13. This test unit was dug to investigate the western area of the APE for the proposed pump station. The plow zone (10YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown, fine silty loam) in this unit was extremely shallow, less than 10 cm below surface overall. At about 10 cm below surface a fine silty loam, 10 YR 3/2 very dark brown appeared. At approximately 32 cm

below surface, a sterile, tightly compacted clay (10YR 4/3, dark yellowish brown) was encountered (Figure 15).

The unit yielded three pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, along with two pieces of undecorated whiteware. One piece of flat glass and one piece of soft-paste brick were noted and later discarded.

No features were found in TU#6. Digging was terminated at 36 cm below surface after encountering the 10YR 4/3 dark yellowish brown clay. The west wall was profiled, photographed both digitally and with black and white film, and the floor augured an additional 25 cm to reveal the same sterile subsoil described above. The unit was then backfilled.

TU #7

TU #7 (N5000-5001, E5011-5012) was located in the south end of the Howe Meadow project area, 1 meter east of positive shovel test B-1. The purpose of this unit was to further examine the sediments and soils in the area near the APE for the proposed pump station. Poison ivy was prominent in the tree line east and south of the impact zone making work in this area difficult due to health and safety issues. However, another test unit was placed near the APE to verify soil sediments. The plow zone (7.5YR 3/4 dark brown, silty loam) was approximately 25 cm thick in this unit. At 25 cm below surface the soil changed to tightly compacted mottled clay consistent with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown.

The unit yielded two pieces of Upper Mercer debitage, two pieces of plain whiteware, one piece of blue transfer-print decorated whiteware, and one piece of flat glass that was discarded. In addition, a piece of soft-paste brick was noted, but not collected.

No features were found in TU #7. Digging was terminated at 40 cm below surface. Since the profiles in this unit looked identical to others already drawn at Howe Meadow, it was decided that no profiles would be drawn and thus, no photographs were taken of this unit. The unit was augured an additional 40 cm to reveal the same sterile clay subsoil as noted above.

MATERIAL CULTURE

The artifact assemblage from 33SU430 includes both prehistoric and historic specimens. The analysis of recovered cultural materials will be discussed by specific attributes. The frequency of occurrence of all recovered artifacts will be used to interpret site function.

THE PREHISTORIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramics

No prehistoric ceramics were encountered in any of the excavations at Howe Meadow.

Chipped Stone

A total of 79 pieces of chipped stone came from 33SU430. Debitage accounts for nearly all of the chipped stone. The chipped stone assemblage is dominated by flakes which account for nearly all of the debitage (n=75). Most of the debitage at 33SU430 appears to be made from Upper Mercer chert. The remainder is most likely from glacial nodules, since chert nodules were found in the interface between the upper soils and the sterile clay subsoil. In addition to the chert debitage, two pieces of rose quartz were found that appear to have been worked, and one piece of block shatter was also recovered.

Tools

A total of three tools were recovered in the excavations at 33Su430: a Madison projectile point, a hammerstone, and a polished celt fragment. The Madison point was found broken (the stem was found damaged) in the very first shovel test (ST #A-1A) at Howe Meadow (Figure 16A). The Madison Point is diagnostic and can be used to attribute and date the other artifacts to the Late Prehistoric Period and likely to the Whittlesey Tradition of Northeast Ohio. The Madison point was finely crafted and appears to have been made from a gray colored Upper Mercer chert. The point measures 1.6mm in overall length by 1.1mm wide, and is .25mm thick.

Raw Materials

The raw material used in chipped stone manufacturing at 33Su430 appears to be Upper Mercer chert and glacial chert nodules. Upper Mercer chert is generally black to a bluish-black with some gray varieties, and can be found in outcrops in the Upper Mercer Limestone of the Pottsville formation, of Lower Pennsylvanian age. According to Volf (2001) this chert is considered a locally available material based upon its prevalence at most of the Late Woodland sites in CUVA. The glacial chert nodules are readily available and come in a variety of earthen colors, including light, medium, and dark grays; brownish gray; bluish gray; tan; and various mottled combinations. These cobbles are generally available in gravel bars along the Cuyahoga River as well as in buried deposits. Most of these nodules range in size from 2-6 cm in overall dimensions. Brose attributes these chert nodules to the glacially transported cobble cherts of the Niagara Formation located in Ontario, Canada (Brose 1994: 21, 90; Finney 2002: 36).

Fire-Cracked Rock

A total of 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock was reported from 33SU430. However, the totals were likely to be much higher since it would appear that some students did not

specifically count fire-cracked rock as instructed. Rather they simply noted its presence on their excavation forms (TU's #1, #3, #4, and #5) without keeping track of how many pieces were recovered.

Ground Stone Tools

A total of three ground stone tools were recovered from the archaeological assemblage at 33SU430. Test Unit #2 yielded a highly polished, but broken, ground stone celt fragment from Level 3 (33.5-43.5 cm). This celt measures some 5 cm in length by 3.5 cm in width (Figure 16B).

Test Unit #3 yielded a finely crafted hammerstone that measure approximately 8 cm in overall length by 6.5 cm wide (Figure 16C). The hammerstone shows evidence of wear on each end and its surface is also pocked and damaged by probable plow scars. Finally, a roughly-rectangular piece of worked granite was found which may have been in the process of being ground before being discarded in antiquity.

THE HISTORIC ASSEMBLAGE

A total of 20 pieces of plain whiteware was recovered in the excavations at 33SU430. In addition to the whiteware, four pieces of blue-transfer printed whiteware sherds, three pieces of redware, and seven pieces of stoneware were also recovered. A total of 21 pieces of clear bottle glass were also recovered, along with four unidentified ferrous metal objects, and six pieces of soft-paste brick, none of which were saved. Lastly, a shotgun shell casing was also found indicating a disturbed context for 33SU430.

CONCLUSION

The Howe Meadow Site, 33SU430, has the potential to yield additional archaeological data about prehistoric activities in Cuyahoga Valley and should be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The previous discovery of an earthen mound believed to be cultural and the recent finds of a Late Prehistoric Period Madison projectile point and other diagnostic tools demonstrate the potential of 33SU430 in yielding additional resources that could be used to help interpret both the local and regional history of the Cuyahoga Valley. The project area targeted by the 2008 excavations yielded additional artifacts attributed to site 33SU430, but did not identify any subsurface features or intact deposits. The artifacts were all found in the plow zone and therefore lack primary depositional context. Site evaluation in other areas of Howe Meadow should include additional shovel testing and the excavation of test units to determine the presence or absence of intact cultural features, especially in light of the fact that an earthen mound and possible earthen wall or enclosure has now been noted at the site.

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This report was written by Phillip J. Wanyerka of the Department of Anthropology, CSU. All of the artifacts were catalogued and photographed by Phillip J. Wanyerka. Chipped stone artifact drawings were made by Phillip J. Wanyerka.

Cleveland State University field school students were Chhanchhaya Chham, Vincent Delgado, Kayla Jarvis, Laura Juengst, Marcelina Sladewska, Stephen Sump, Michael Tataliba, and Angela Toth. The author also wishes to acknowledge and thank Dr. Robert Mensforth of CSU for helping out in the field on a couple of very hot summer days. In addition, the author wishes to thank Paul Aspelin, Chair of the Department of Anthropology, CSU for his continued support and enthusiasm in sponsoring an archaeological field school. Finally, the author also wishes to acknowledge and thank Dr. Gregory Sadlek, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Social Science at CSU, and Dr. Mary Jane Saunders, Provost and Senior Vice President at CSU for their generous support in providing critical funds to purchase brand new, state-of-the-art, equipment for our archaeological field school program. Thank you all!

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Map of Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) Showing Location of Howe Meadow.

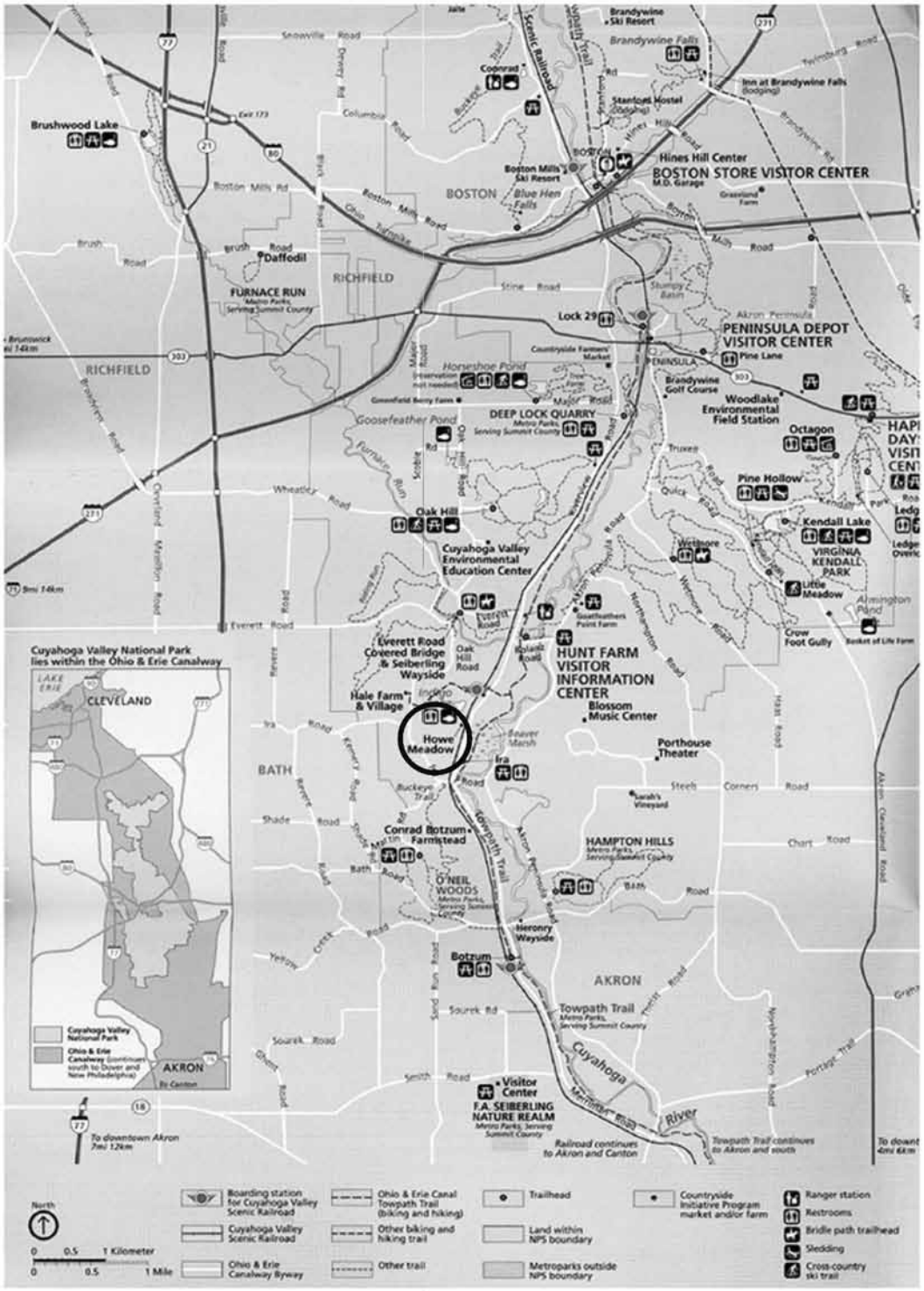

Figure 1. Project Area (From Official Map/Guide to Cuyahoga Valley).

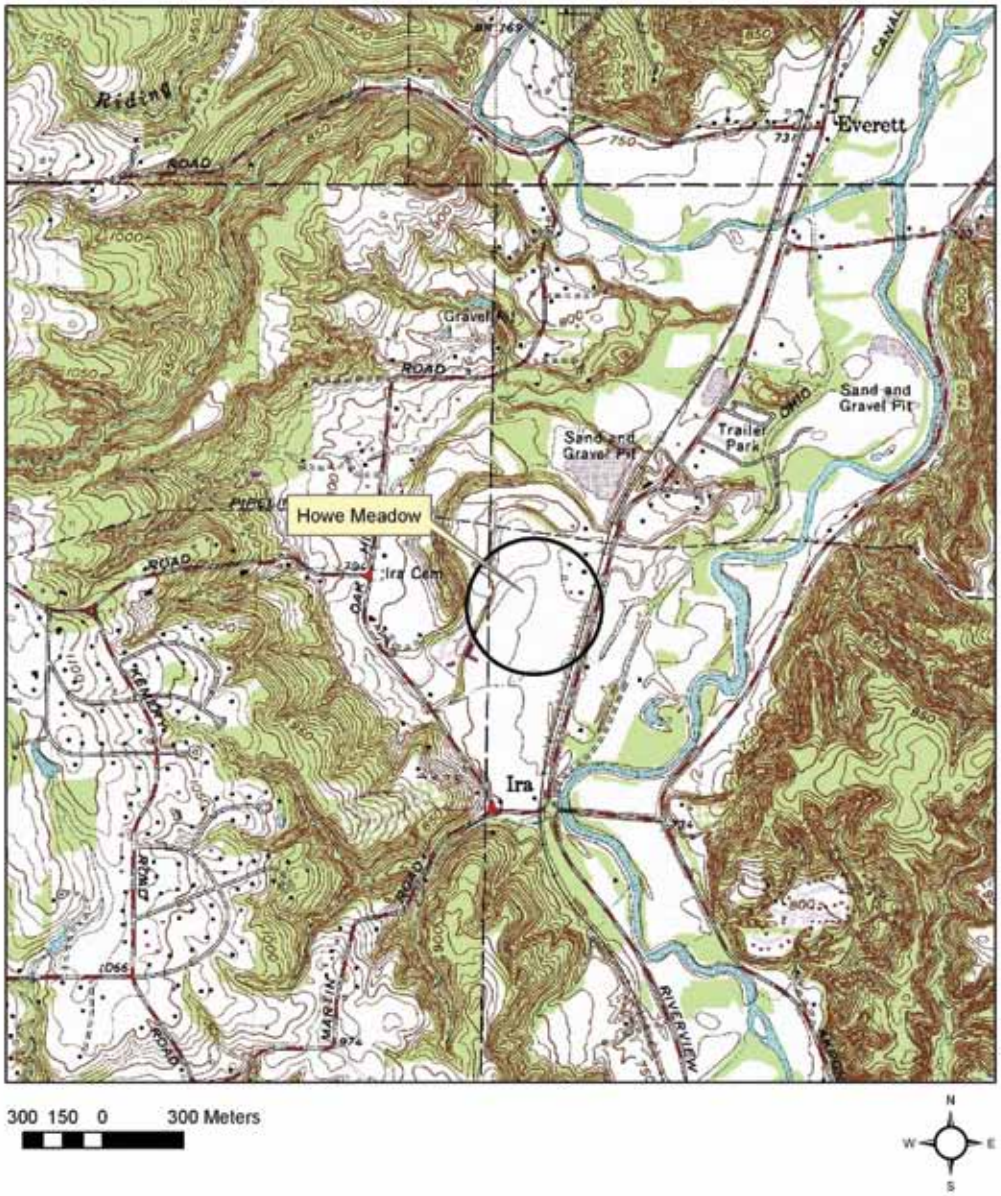

Figure 2. Howe Meadow in Relation to the Local Topography (From USGS Peninsula, Ohio Quadrangle, 7.5′ Series, 1963, Photorevised 1979).

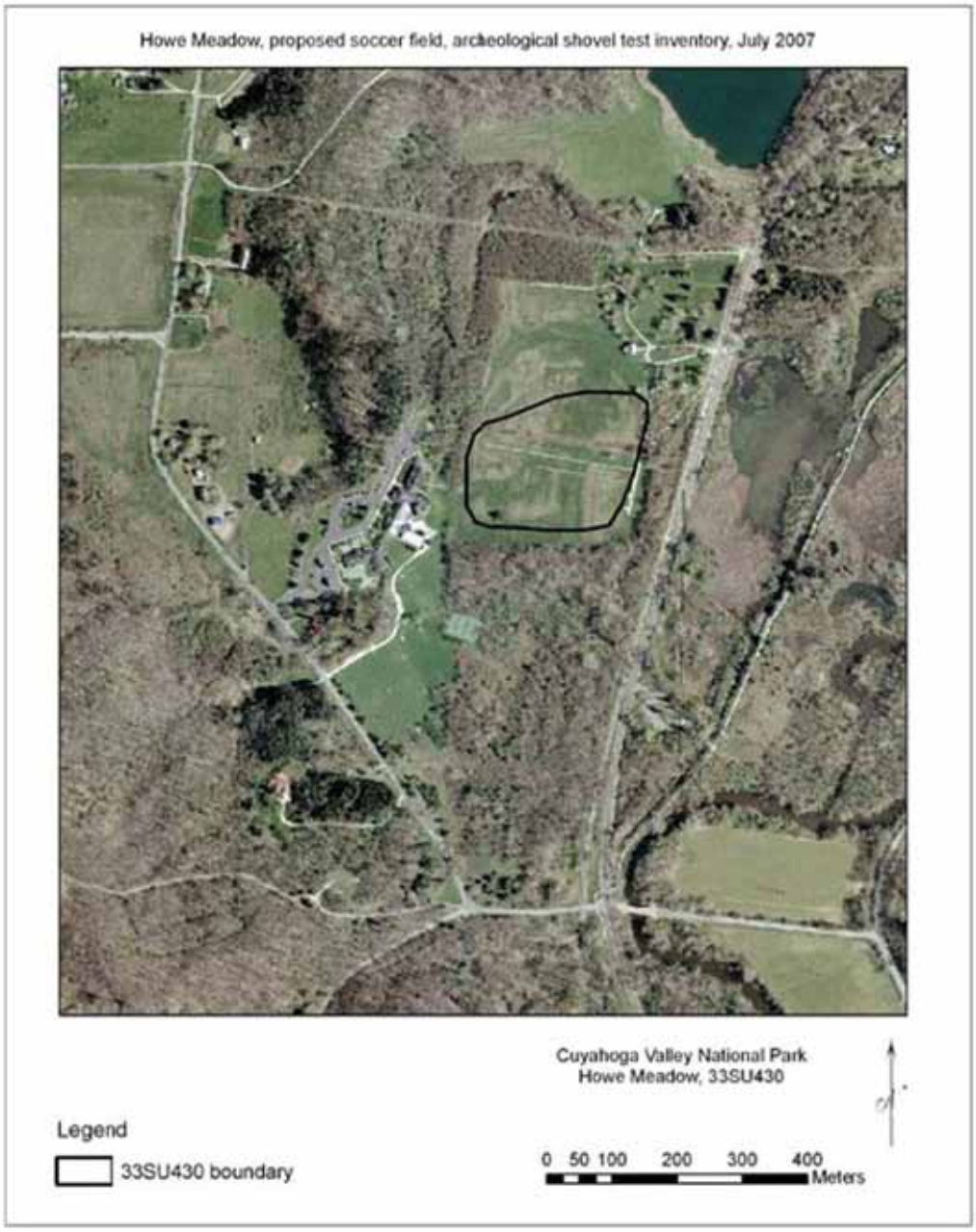

Figure 3. Aerial View of Howe Meadow (33SU430).

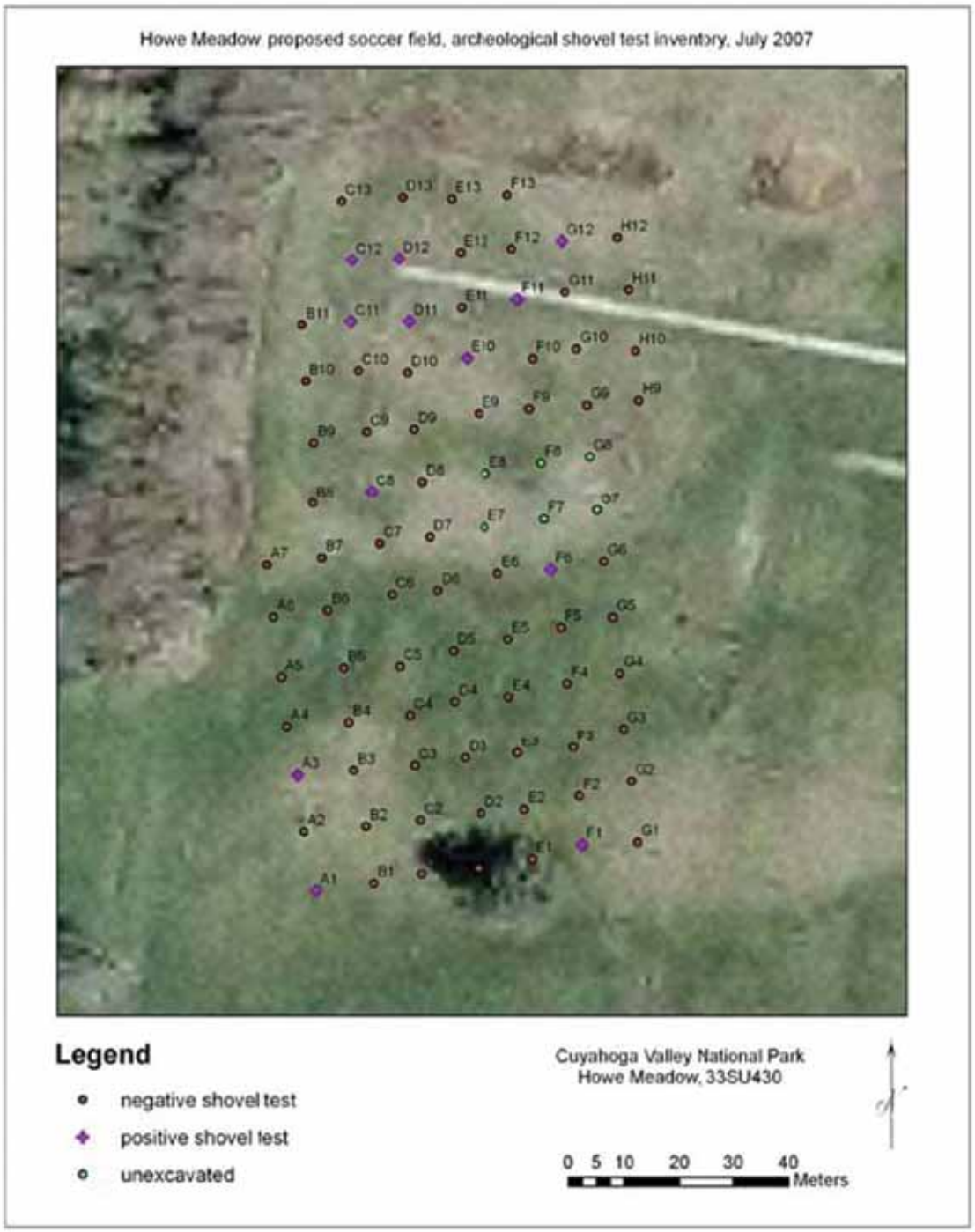

Figure 4. Aerial View of Howe Meadow Showing Results of Shovel Testing in 2007.

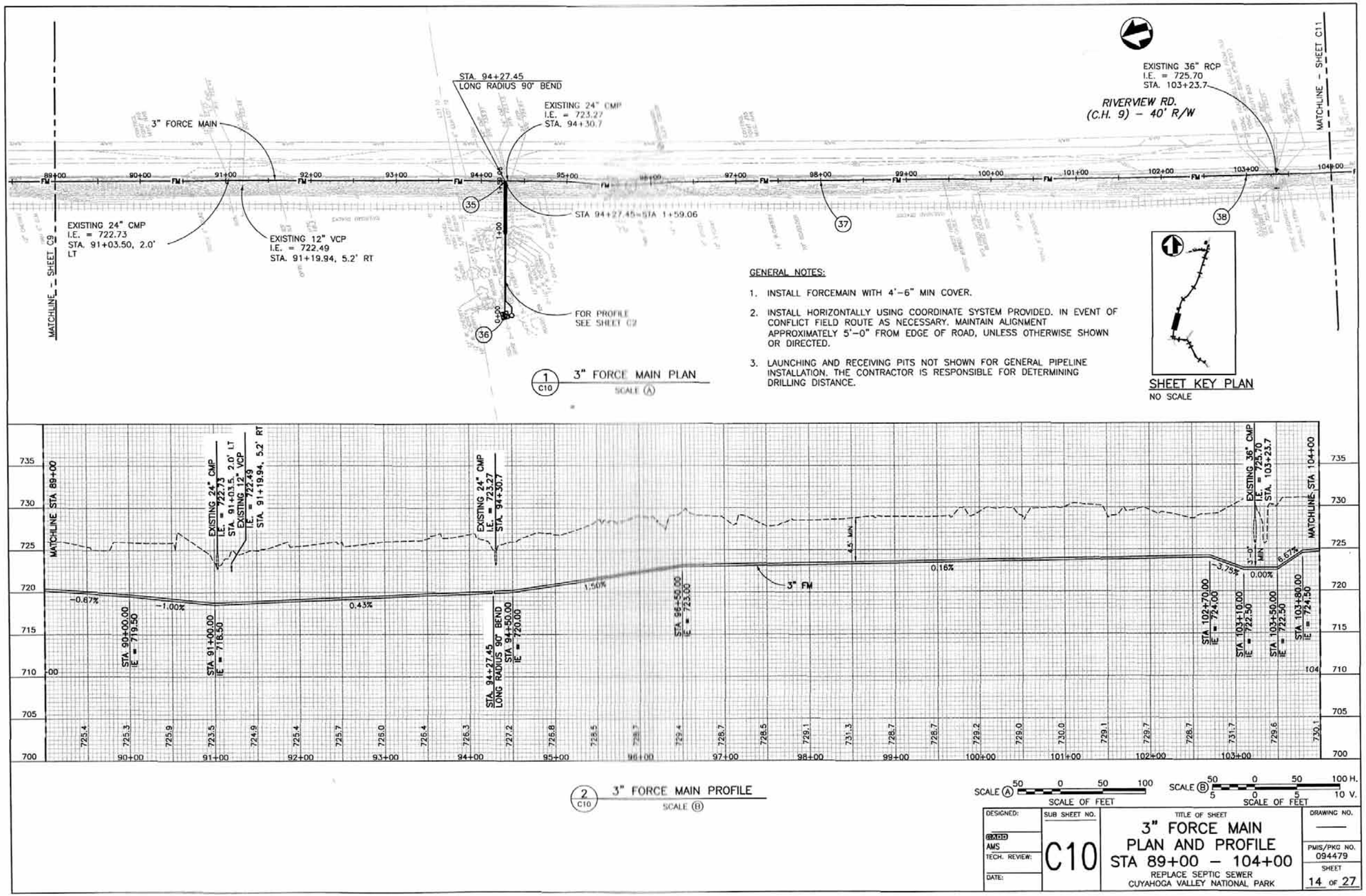

Figure 5. Construction Drawing of Proposed Sewer System Component at Howe Meadow (Courtesy of NPS).

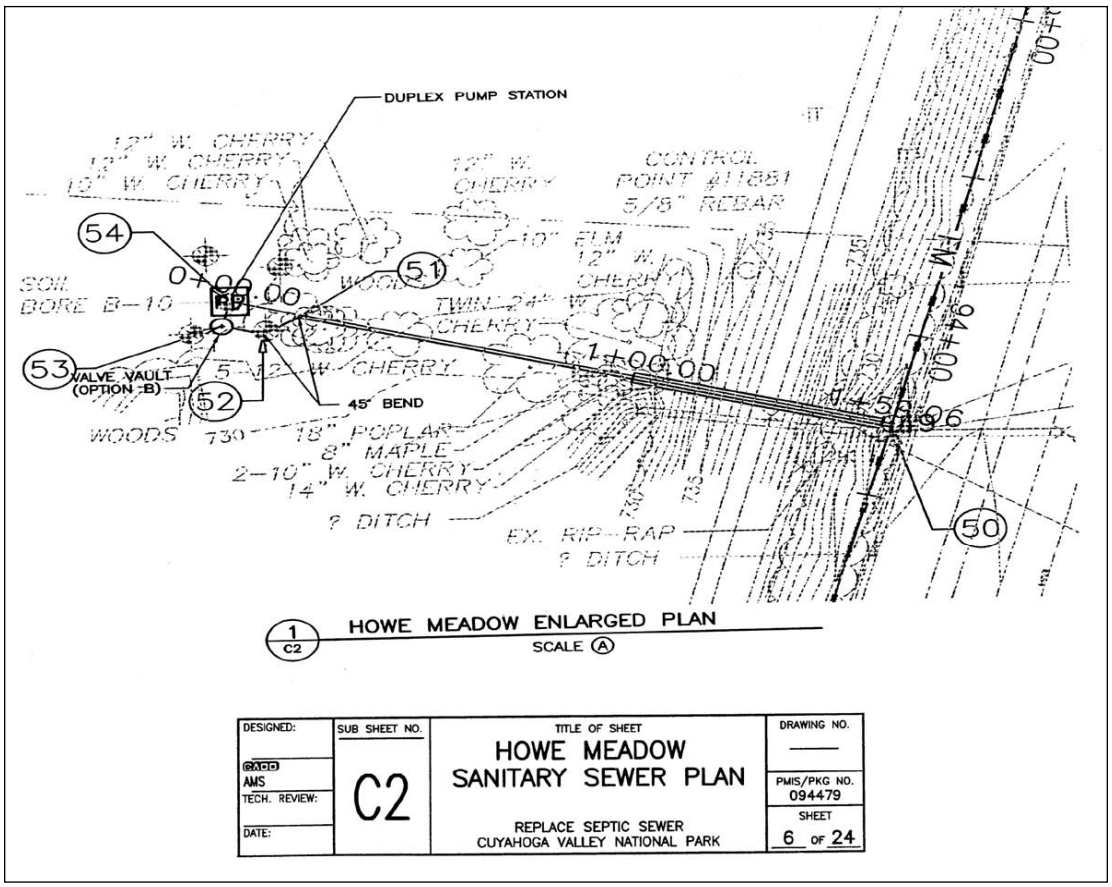

Figure 6. Detail of Proposed Sewer System Component (Pump Station and Connecting Line) at Howe Meadow Sanitary (Courtesy of NPS).

Figure 7. Proposed Location of the Pump Station at Howe Meadow, View East.

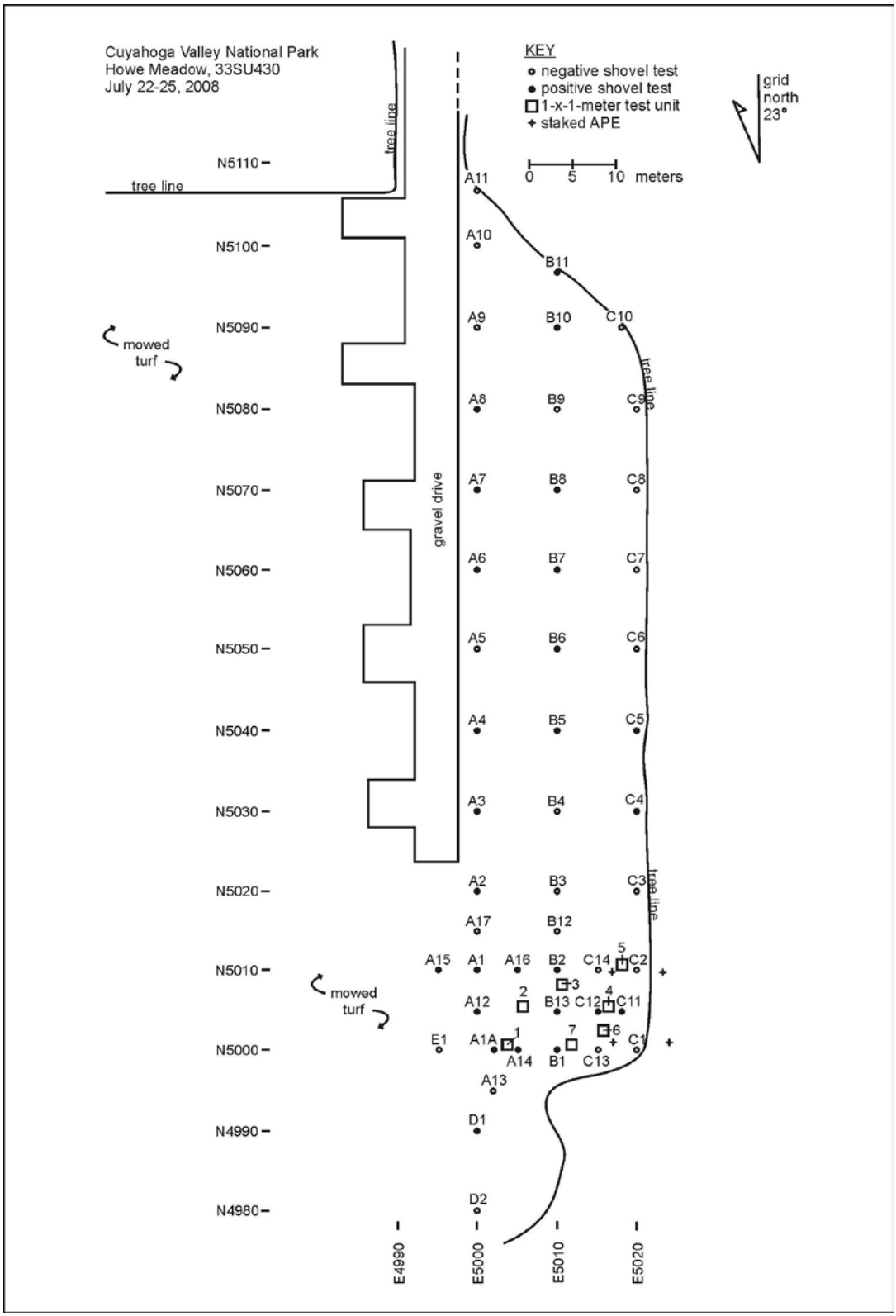

Figure 8. Map of Howe Meadow Showing Location of 2008 Shovel Tests and Test Units.

Figure 9. Crew Shovel Testing at Howe Meadow, View Southwest.

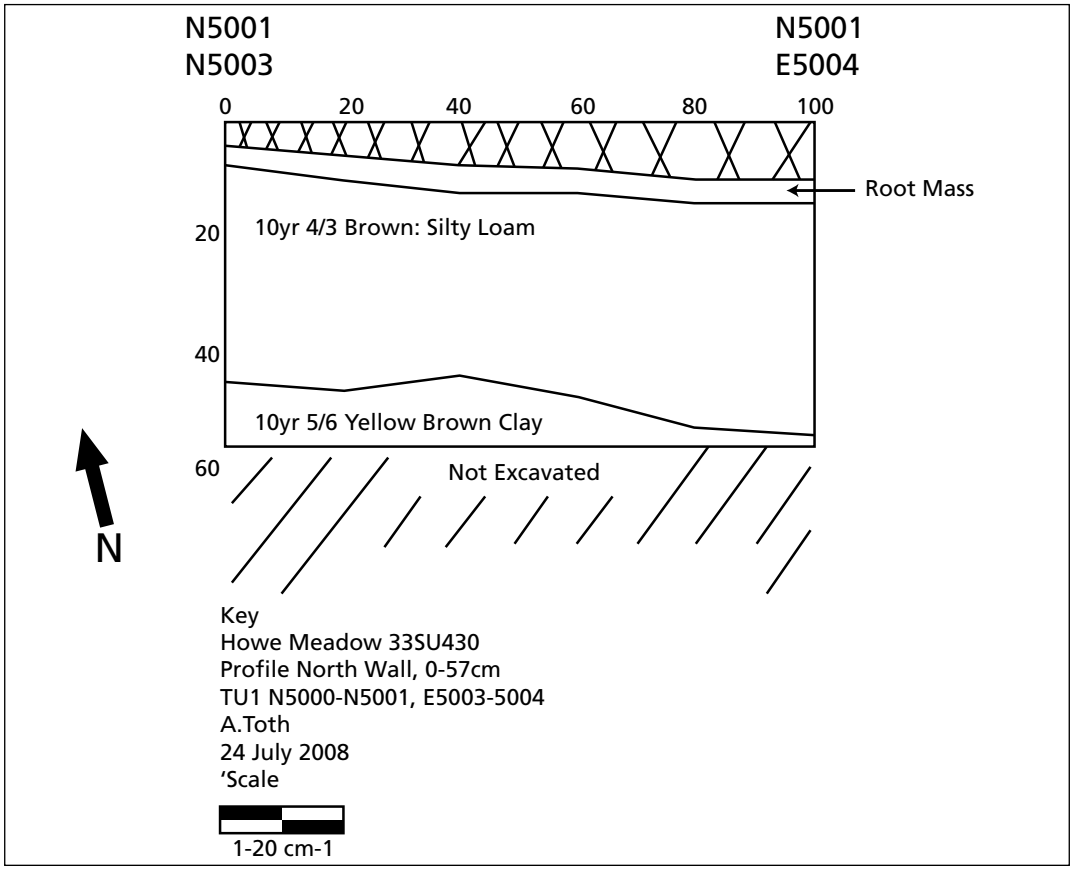

Figure 10. Howe Meadow, TU #1, Profile North Wall.

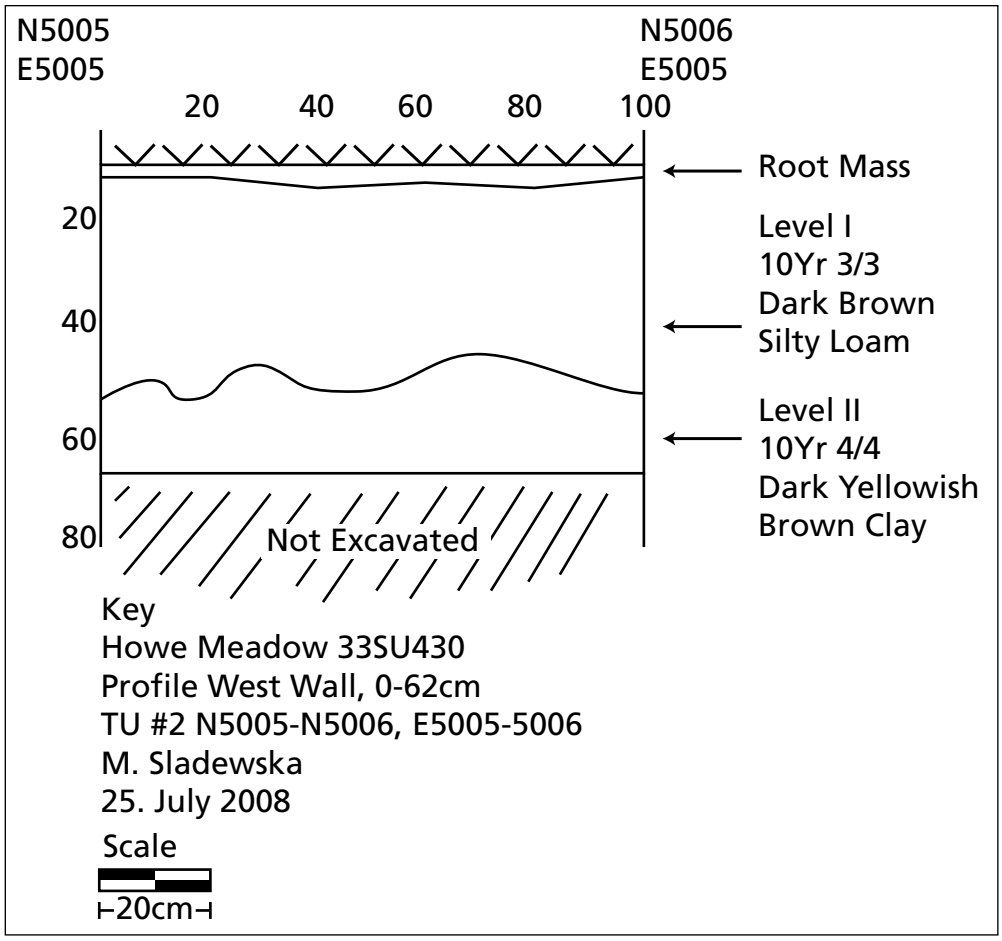

Figure 11. Howe Meadow, TU #2, Profile West Wall.

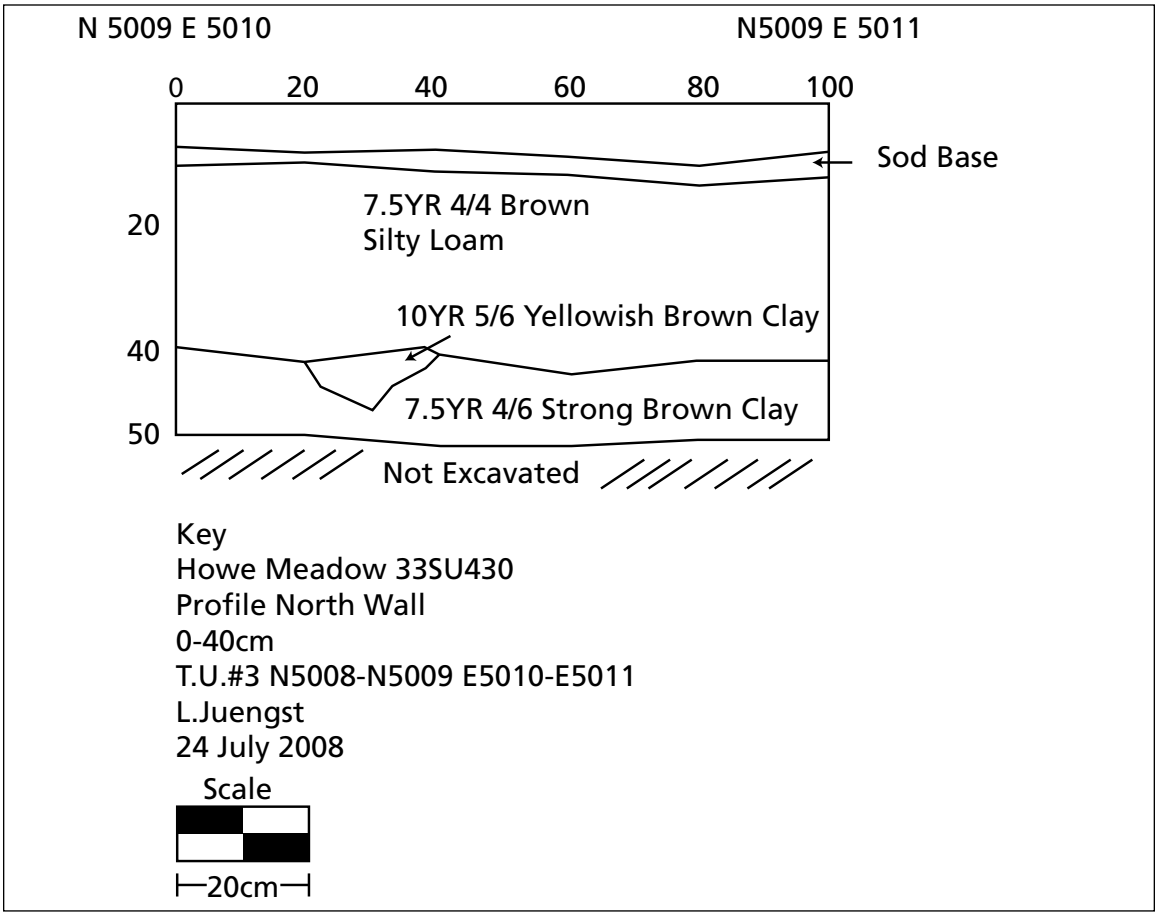

Figure 12. Howe Meadow, TU #3, Profile North Wall.

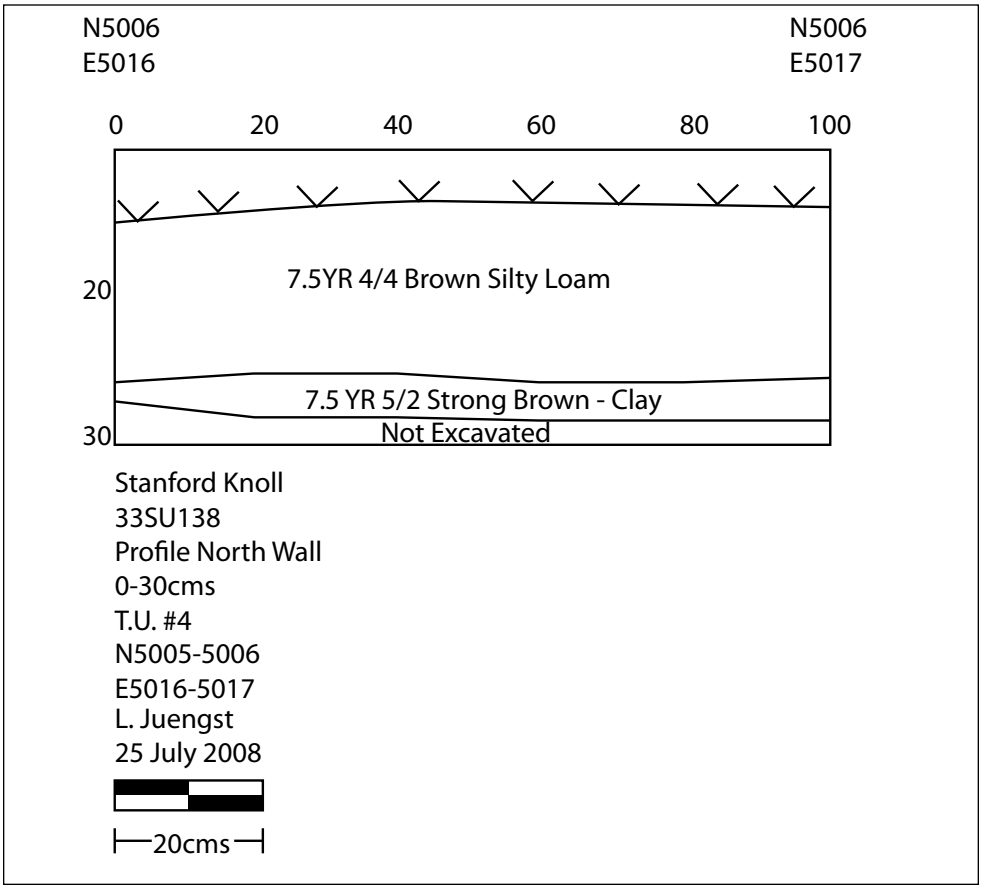

Figure 13. Howe Meadow, TU #4, Profile North Wall.

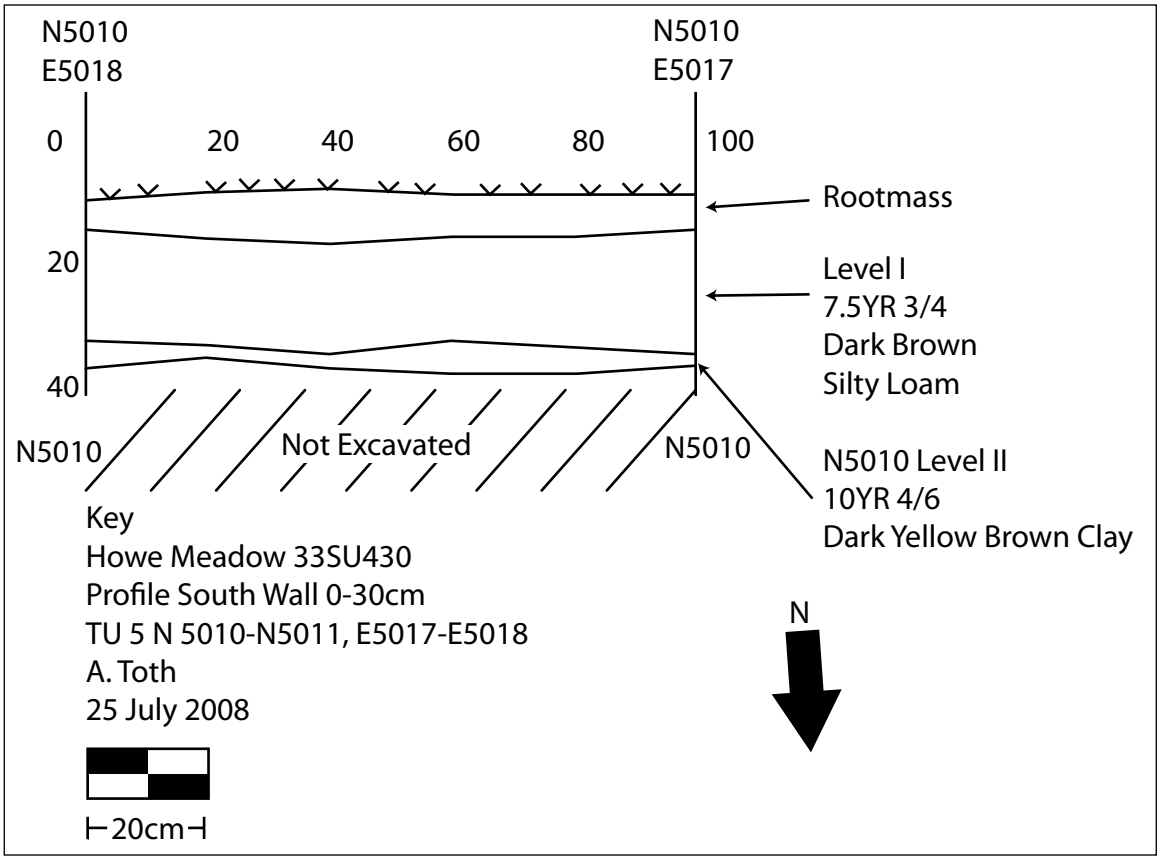

Figure 14. Howe Meadow, TU #5, Profile South Wall.

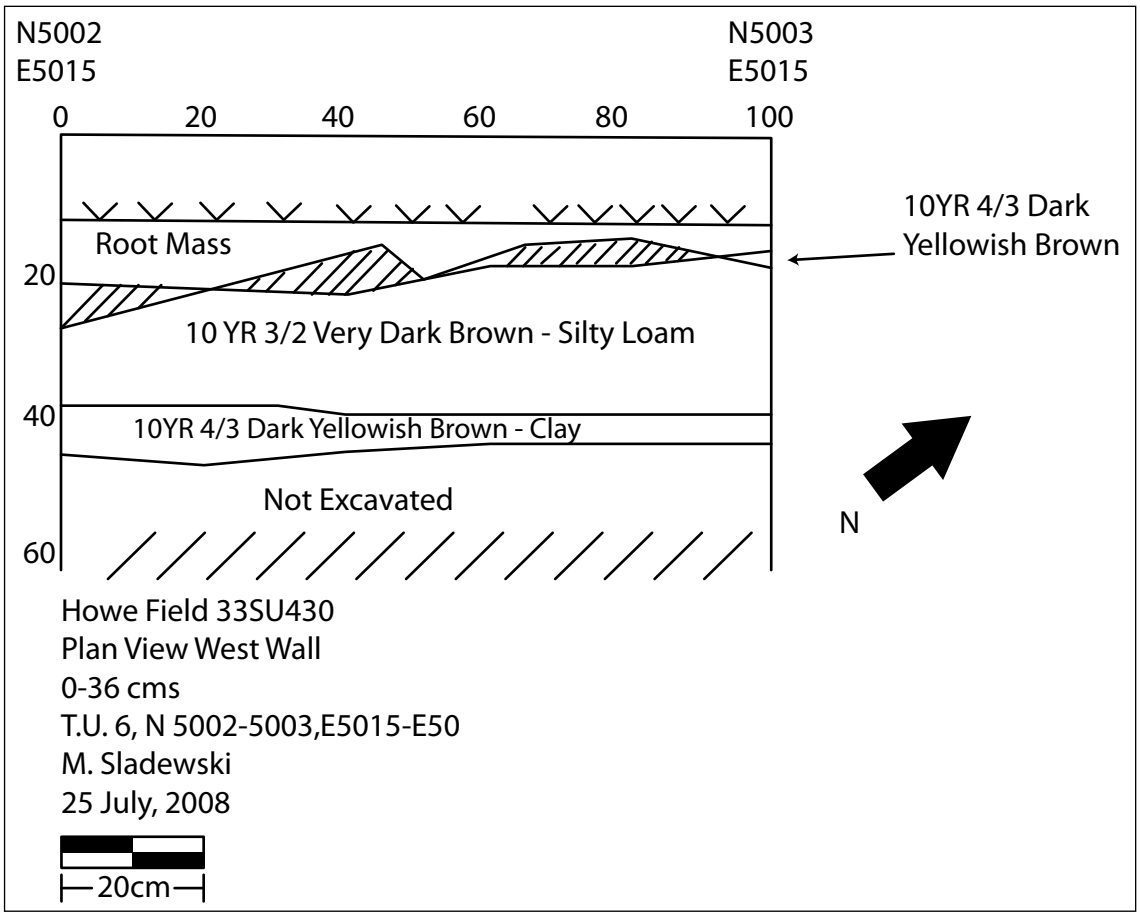

Figure 15. Howe Meadow, TU #6, Profile West Wall.

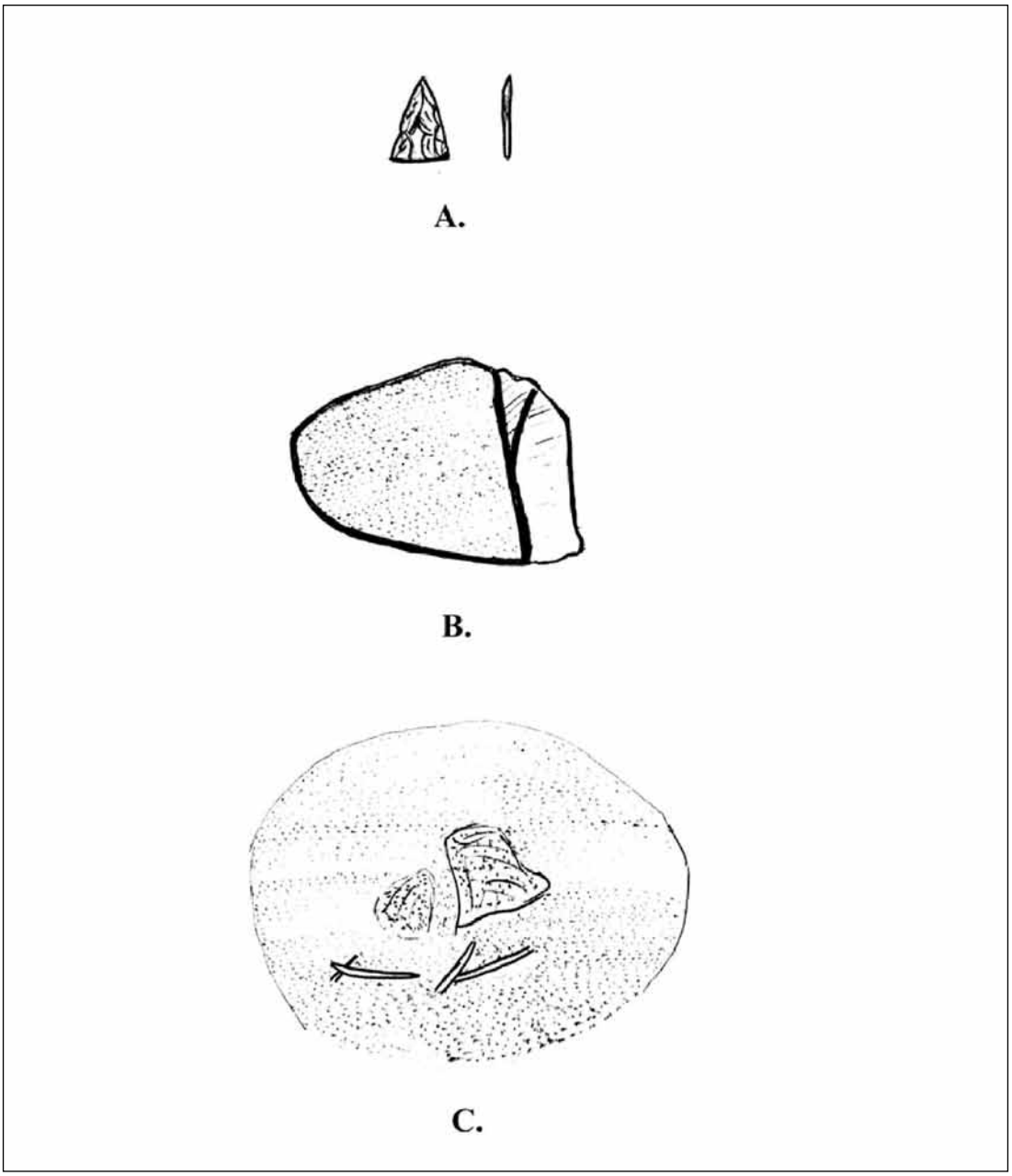

Figure 20. Chipped Stone and Ground Stone Tools
A). Madison Projectile Point, Howe Meadow (Shovel Test #A-1A)
B). Celt Fragment, Howe Meadow (TU #2)
C). Hammerstone, Howe Meadow (TU #3)

Table 1
Howe Meadow 33SU430
Shovel Testing & Test Unit Coordinates

ST/TU Number	Coordinates
ST #A-1A	N5000, E5002
ST #A-1	N5010, E5000
ST #A-2	N5020, E5000
ST #A-3	N5030, E5000
ST #A-4	N5040, E5000
ST #A-5	N5050, E5000
ST #A-6	N5060, E5000
ST #A-7	N5070, E5000
ST #A-8	N5080, E5000
ST #A-9	N5090, E5000
ST #A-10	N5100, E5000
ST #A-11	N5107, E5000
ST #A-12	N5005, E5000
ST #A-13	N4995, E5002
ST #A-14	N5000, E5005
ST #A-15	N5010, E4995
ST #A-16	N5010, E5005
ST #A-17	N5015, E5000
ST #B-1	N5000, E5010
ST #B-2	N5010, E5010
ST #B-3	N5020, E5010
ST #B-4	N5030, E5010
ST #B-5	N5040, E5010
ST #B-6	N5050, E5010
ST #B-7	N5060, E5010
ST #B-8	N5070, E5010
ST #B-9	N5080, E5010
ST #B-10	N5090, E5010
ST #B-11	N5097, E5010
ST #B-12	N5015, E5010
ST #B-13	N5005, E5010
ST #C-1	N5000, E5020
ST #C-2	N5010, E5020
ST #C-3	N5020, E5020
ST #C-4	N5030, E5020
ST #C-5	N5040, E5020
ST #C-6	N5050, E5020
ST #C-7	N5060, E5020
ST #C-8	N5070, E5020
ST #C-9	N5080, E5020

EVERETT SEWER

ST/TU Number	Coordinates
ST #C-10	N5090, E5018
ST #C-11	N5005, E5018
ST #C-12	N5005, E5015
ST #C-13	N5000, E5015
ST #C-14	N5010, E5015
ST #D-1	N4990, E5000
ST #D-2	N4980, E5000
ST #E-1	N5000, E4995

TU #1	N5000-5001, E5003-5004
TU #2	N5005-5006, E5005-5006
TU #3	N5008-5009, E5010-5011
TU #4	N5005-5006, E5016-5017
TU #5	N5010-5011, E5017-5018
TU #6	N5002-5003, E5015-5016
TU #7	N5000-5001, E5011-5012

Table 2
Howe Meadow 33SU430
UTM Coordinates

(All coordinates taken with a Garmin Model 76Cx Handheld GPS Device)

ST/TU Number	Date	UTM Zone	UTM Coordinates	Elevation
A1A	21-JUL-08	17 T	451058E, 4559659N	230 m
A1	21-JUL-08	17 T	451059E, 4559672N	230 m
A2	21-JUL-08	17 T	451063E, 4559680N	227 m
A3	21-JUL-08	17 T	451065E, 4559691N	227 m
A4	21-JUL-08	17 T	451067E, 4559701N	226 m
A5	21-JUL-08	17 T	451069E, 4559710N	225 m
A6	21-JUL-08	17 T	451071E, 4559720N	232 m
A7	21-JUL-08	17 T	451074E, 4559729N	230 m
A8	21-JUL-08	17 T	451077E, 4559739N	229 m
A9	21-JUL-08	17 T	451079E, 4559748N	228 m
A10	21-JUL-08	17 T	451081E, 4559756N	227 m
A11	21-JUL-08	17 T	451083E, 4559762N	227m
A14	23-JUL-08	17 T	451060E, 4559658N	227 m
A15	23-JUL-08	17 T	451050E, 4559670N	231 m
A16	23-JUL-08	17 T	451062E, 4559668N	227 m
A17	23-JUL-08	17 T	451059E, 4559674N	225 m
B1	21-JUL-08	17 T	451065E, 4559659N	231 m
B2	21-JUL-08	17 T	451066E, 4559676N	234 m
B3	21-JUL-08	17 T	451070E, 4559681N	232 m
B4	21-JUL-08	17 T	451073E, 4559684N	228 m
B5	21-JUL-08	17 T	451076E, 4559695N	229 m
B6	21-JUL-08	17 T	451079E, 4559705N	230 m
B7	21-JUL-08	17 T	451082E, 4559716N	230 m
B8	21-JUL-08	17 T	451083E, 4559723N	230 m
B9	21-JUL-08	17 T	451087E, 4559733N	228 m
B10	21-JUL-08	17 T	451090E, 4559744N	228 m
B11	21-JUL-08	17 T	451091E, 4559750N	228 m
B13	23-JUL-08	17 T	451065E, 4559662N	228 m
C1	21-JUL-08	17 T	451075E, 4559657N	228 m
C2	21-JUL-08	17 T	451079E, 4559661N	224 m
C3	21-JUL-08	17 T	451080E, 4559674N	228 m
C4	21-JUL-08	17 T	451082E, 4559682N	226 m
C5	21-JUL-08	17 T	451083E, 4559693N	231 m
C6	21-JUL-08	17 T	451087E, 4559701N	232 m
C7	21-JUL-08	17 T	451090E, 4559712N	231 m
C8	21-JUL-08	17 T	451092E, 4559723N	233 m

EVERETT SEWER

ST/TU Number	Date	UTM Zone	UTM Coordinates	Elevation
C9	21-JUL-08	17 T	451094E, 4559732N	231 m
C10	21-JUL-08	17 T	451095E, 4559742N	230 m
C11	23-JUL-08	17 T	451071E, 4559660N	227 m
C12	23-JUL-08	17 T	451071E, 4559661N	225 m
C13	23-JUL-08	17 T	451070E, 4559657N	226 m
C14	23-JUL-08	17 T	451071E, 4559666N	226 m
D1	21-JUL-08	17 T	451052E, 4559650N	228 m
D2	21-JUL-08	17 T	451051E, 4559641N	225 m
E1	23-JUL-08	17 T	451050E, 4559661N	228 m
TU1-NE	23-JUL-08	17 T	451060E, 4559657N	222 m
TU1-NW			451061E, 4559660N	223 m
TU1-SE			451060E, 4559656N	223 m
TU1-SW			451060E, 4559657N	224 m
TU2-NE	23-JUL-08	17 T	451064E, 4559664N	226 m
TU2-NW			451063E, 4559662N	225 m
TU2-SE			451063E, 4559664N	227 m
TU2-SW			451062E, 4559660N	223 m
TU3-NE	23-JUL-08	17 T	451068E, 4559664N	225 m
TU3-NW			451068E, 4559663N	224 m
TU3-SE			451068E, 4559662N	223 m
TU3-SW			451067E, 4559665N	225 m
TU4-NE	25-JUL-08	17 T	451072E, 4559661N	227 m
TU4-NW			451071E, 4559669N	227 m
TU4-SE			441717E, 4578137N	
TU4-SW			441717E, 4578137N	
TU5-NE	25-JUL-08	17 T	451077E, 4559664N	232 m
TU5-NW			451076E, 4559666N	231 m
TU5-SE			451076E, 4559665N	232 m
TU5-SW			451073E, 4559662N	231 m
TU6-NE	25-JUL-08	17 T	451072E, 4559660N	230 m
TU6-NW			451070E, 4559664N	231 m
TU6-SE			451071E, 4559665N	234 m
TU6-SW			451071E, 4559658N	232 m
TU7-NE	25-JUL-08	17 T	451067E, 4559657N	226 m
TU7-NW			451064E, 4559661N	233 m
TU7-SE			451066E, 4559666N	233 m
TU7-SW			451065E, 4559660N	231 m

Table 3

Table 3
Howe Meadow 33SU430 Artifact Inventory (Shovel Tests)

ST Number	Coordinates	Depth	Artifact Inventory	Field Specimen Number
ST #A-1A	N5000, E5002	0-81cms	1 Broken Projectile Point (Madison Point)	FS-102
ST #A-1	N5010, E5000	0-65 cm	4pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-103
ST #A-2	N5020, E5000	0-125 cm	4 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer?) 1 pc UFO (Discarded)	FS-104
ST #A-3	N5030, E5000	0-56 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-109
ST #A-4	N5040, E5000	0-54 cm	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer) 2 pcs Plain Whiteware 1 pc Blue Transfer Print 1 pc Chimney Glass (Discarded)	FS-110 FS-110 FS-110
ST #A-5	N5050, E5000	0-68 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #A-6	N5060, E5000	0-66 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer) 1 pc Clear Glass (Discarded)	FS-111
ST #A-7	N5070, E5000	0-52 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer) 1 pc Plain Whiteware 2 pcs Flat Glass (Discarded)	FS-112 FS-112
ST #A-8	N5080, E5000	0-53 cm	2 pcs Redware 1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-113 FS-113
ST #A-9	N5090, E5000	0-54 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #A-10	N5100, E5000	0-56 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
AT #A-11	N5107, E5000	0-58 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #A-12	N5005, E5000	0-52 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-114
ST #A-13	N4995, E5002	0-65 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #A-14	N5000, E5005	0-67 cm	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-122
ST #A-15	N5010, E4995	0-44 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer) 1 pc Clear Glass (Discarded)	FS-125

ST Number	Coordinates	Depth	Artifact Inventory	Field Specimen Number
ST #A-16	N5010, E5005	0-78 cm	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-126
ST #A-17	N5015, E5000	0-66 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #B-1	N5000, E5010	0-65 cms	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer) 1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded) 1 pc Soft-Paste Brick (Discarded)	FS-105
ST #B-2	N5010, E5010	0-65 cms	1 pc Debitage (Flint Ridge?) 3 pc Soft-Paste Brick (Discarded)	FS-106
ST #B-3	N5020, E5010	0-57 cms	1 pc Rose Quartz Shatter	FS-107
ST #B-4	N5030, E5010	0-66 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #B-5	N5040, E5010	0-116 cms	1 pc Block Shatter (FCR?)	FS-108
ST #B-6	N5050, E5010	0-100 cms	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer) 2 pcs Plain Whiteware	FS-115 FS-115
ST #B-7	N5060, E5010	0-104 cms	1 pc Blue Transfer Print	FS-116
ST #B-8	N5070, E5010	0-67 cm	Negative Shovel Test (1 pc Debitage Discarded)	
ST #B-9	N5080, E5010	0-47 cm	Negative Shovel Test (1 pc Quartz Discarded) (1 pc Debitage Discarded)	
ST #B-10	N5090, E5010	0-50 cms	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-119
ST #B-11	N5097, E5010	0-47 cm	7 pcs Flat Glass (Discarded)	
ST #B-12	N5015, E5010	0-65 cms	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-127
ST #B-13	N5005, E5010	0-43 cms	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-128
ST #C-1	N5000, E5020	0-50 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-2	N5010, E5020	0-50 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-3	N5020, E 5020	0-54 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-4	N5030, E5020	0-61 cms	1 pc Plain Whiteware 1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded)	FS-100

ST Number	Coordinates	Depth	Artifact Inventory	Field Specimen Number
ST #C-5	N5040, E5020	0-62 cms	3 pcs Plain Whiteware	FS-101
			1 pc Blue Transfer Print	FS-101
			1 pc Worked Granite	FS-101
			1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded)	
ST #C-6	N5050, E5020	0-40 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-7	N5060, E5020	0-70 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-8	N5070, E5020	0-59 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-9	N5080, E5020	0-72 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-10	N5090, E5018	0-53 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-11	N5005, E5018	0-61 cms	1 pc Plain Whiteware	FS-123
ST #C-12	N5005, E5015	0-45 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
			(3 pcs Fire-Cracked Rock Discarded)	
ST #C-13	N5000, E5015	0-44 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #C-14	N5010, E5015	0-56 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #D-1	N4990, E5000	0-79 cms	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-121
ST #D-2	N4980, E5000	0-71 cm	Negative Shovel Test	
ST #E-1	N5000, E4995	0-54 cm	Negative Shovel Test	

Note: Discarded items were removed from the collection on 4, August 2008 by the Project Director upon closer examination of the entire field school artifact inventory.

Table 4

Howe Meadow 33SU430 Artifact Inventory (Test Units)

TU #	Coordinates	Depth	Artifact Inventory	Field Specimen Number
TU #1	N5000-5001, E5003-5004	0-26 cm	3 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-400
			1 pc Brown Glaze Stoneware	FS-400
			2 pcs Debitage (Discarded)	
			1 pc UFO (Discarded)	
		26-33 cm	2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-403
		33-47 cm	3 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-404
			5 pcs Debitage (Discarded)	
		47-57 cm	2 pcs Brown Glaze Stoneware	FS-405
TU #2	N5005-5006, E5005-5006	0-23.5 cm	1 pc Plain Whiteware	FS-401
			7 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-401
		23.5-33.5 cm	1 pc Blue Transfer Print	FS-406
			3 pcs Stoneware	FS-406
			1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-406
			1 pc Shot Gun Casing	FS-406
			1 pc UFO (Discarded)	
			5 pcs Flat Glass (Discarded)	
		33.5-43.5 cm	1 pc Broken Celt/Adze/Chisel	FS-407
			4 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-407
			3 pcs Flat Glass (Discarded)	
		43.5-53.5 cm	4 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-408
TU #3	N5008-5009, E5010-5011	10-20 cm	1 pc Hammerstone	FS-402
			5 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-402
		20-30 cm	1 pc Plain Whiteware	FS-409
			1 pc Debitage (Uppper Mercer)	FS-409
			1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded)	
		30-40 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-410

TU #	Coordinates	Depth	Artifact Inventory	Field Specimen Number
TU #4	N5005-N5006, E5016-5017	10-20 cm	2 pcs Whiteware (Blue Edge)	FS-411
			1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-411
			1 pc Soft-Paste Brick (Discarded)	
		20-30 cm	1 pc Redware	FS-412
			2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-412
TU #5	N5010-5011, E5017-5018	10-20 cm	1 pc Black Stoneware	FS-414
			1 pc Clear Bottle Glass (Discarded)	
		20-30 cm	1 pc Plain Whiteware	FS-415
			2 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-415
TU #6	N5002-5003, E5015-5016	0-14 cm	3 pcs Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-416
		14-24 cm	2 pcs Plain Whiteware	FS-417
			1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded)	
		24-36 cm	1 pc Soft-Paste Brick (Discarded)	
			1 pc Rock (Discarded)	
TU #7	N5000-5001, E5011-5012	0-20 cm	2 pcs Plain Whiteware	FS-419
		20-30 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-420
			1 pc Blue Transfer Print	FS-420
			1 pc Flat Glass (Discarded)	
		30-40 cm	1 pc Debitage (Upper Mercer)	FS-421

Note: Discarded items were removed from the collection on 4, August 2008 by the Project Director upon closer examination of the entire field school artifact inventory.

APPENDIX A

ARPA Permit

Please use this number
when referring to this permit

No.: 2008-6

DI Form 1991 (Rev Sept 2004)
OMB No. 1024-0037
Exp. Date (11/30/2007)

United States Department of the Interior

PERMIT FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

To conduct archeological work on Department of the Interior lands and Indian lands under the authority of:

- X☐ The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its regulations (43 CFR 7).
- ☐ The Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431-433) and its regulations (43 CFR 3).
- ☐ Supplemental regulations (25 CFR 262) pertaining to Indian lands.
- ☐ Bureau-specific statutory and/or regulatory authority: _____

1. Permit issued to Dr. Phillip J. Wanyerka	2. Under application dated 07/02/2008
3. Address Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University, 2121 Euclid Avenue, CB 119 Cleveland, Ohio 44115-2214	4. Telephone number(s) 216-687-2153 5. E-mail address(es) p.wanyerka@csuohio.edu
6. Name of Permit Administrator Dr. Phillip J. Wanyerka Telephone number(s): same as #4 Email address(es): same as #5	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s) Dr. Phillip J. Wanyerka Telephone number(s): same as #4 Email address(es): same as #5
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects Dr. Phillip J. Wanyerka	Telephone number(s): same as #4 Email address(es): same as #5
9. Activity authorized 1. Survey and recordation and, 2. limited test excavation	
10. On lands described as follows: On lands within Cuyahoga Valley National Park including the Stanford Knoll Site and vicinity (33SU138), and the Howe Meadow Site and vicinity (33SU430).	
11. During the duration of the project From July 14, 2008 To June 30, 2009	
12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government. The Midwest Archeological Center, National park Service, Room 474 Federal Building, 100 Centennial Mall, North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508	
13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached to this permit.	
14. Signature and title of approving official	15. Date 7-7-2008

15. Standard Permit Conditions

a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 43 CFR Part 3, 43 CFR 7, and 25 CFR 262, and applicable departmental and bureau policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.

b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.

c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and shall not affect the ability of the land managing bureau to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.

d. This permit may not be assigned.

e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.

f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.

g. Permits issued for a duration of more than one year must be reviewed annually by the agency official and the permittee.

h. The permittee shall obtain all other required permit(s) to conduct the specified project.

i. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be generally overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

j. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (14. above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.

k. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.

l. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving bureau and the permit number.

m. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items q. and s., below), to the approving official and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above).

n. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following the affected bureau's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions.

o. Permittee may request a review, in writing to the official concerned, of any disputed decision regarding inclusion of specific terms and conditions or the modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit, setting out reasons for believing that the decision should be reconsidered.

p. Permittee shall not be released from requirements of this permit until all outstanding obligations have been satisfied, whether or not the term of the permit has expired. Permittee may be subject to civil penalties for violation of any term or condition of this permit.

15. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)

q. Permittee shall submit a preliminary report to the approving official within a timeframe established by the approving official, which shall be no later than 6 weeks after the completion of any episode of fieldwork, setting out what was done, how it was done, by whom, specifically where, and with what results, including maps, GPS data, an approved site form for each newly recorded archeological site, and the permittee's professional recommendations, as results require. If other than 6 weeks, the timeframe shall be specified in Special Permit Condition p. Depending on the scope, duration, and nature of the work, the approving official may require progress reports, during or after the fieldwork period or both, and as specified in Special Permit Condition r.

r. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.

s. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. Where a fieldwork episode involved only minor work and/or minor findings, a final report may be submitted in place of the preliminary report. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.

t. Two copies of the final report, a completed NTIS Report Documentation Page (SF-298), available at http://www.ntis.gov/pdf/rdpform.pdf, and a completed NADB-Reports Citation Form, available at http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform_update.doc, will be submitted to the office issuing the permit.

u. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.

v. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.

w. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that museum collections described in v. above were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.

x. Permittee shall not publish, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archeological sites.

y. For excavations, permittee shall consult the OSHA excavation standards which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652. For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at http://www.osha.gov.

z. Special permit conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.

Permit No. _____2008-6_____ **DI Form 1991 (Rev Sept 2004) Page 4**

16. Special Permit Conditions

☐ a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and bureau field officials, or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.

X☐ b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official or bureau field official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.

X☐ c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results, and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.

☐ d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment in designated, proposed, or potential wilderness areas unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.

X☐ e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of the public lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.

X☐ f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.

☐ g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of the public lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.

X☐ h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.

☐ i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.

☐ j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.

☐ k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.

☐ l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.

☐ m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.

☐ n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.

☐ o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

X☐ p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report within ____6 weeks_____ days/weeks of completion of any episode of fieldwork.

☐ q. Permittee shall submit the final report within _____ days/weeks/months after completion of fieldwork..

☐ r. Permittee shall submit progress reports every _____ months over the duration of the project.

Permit No. ____2008-6_____ DI Form 1991 (Rev Sept 2004) Page ___

Special Permit Conditions Continuation Sheet

1. The preliminary report checked under special condition P. above shall be in the form of a brief letter report that documents the methods used, a summary of results, and archeological recommendations. No final report (as described under Standard Conditions q, r, s, and t above) is required for the project, since the results will be included within a report to be written by the Midwest Archeological Center.

By signing below, I, the Principal Investigator, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Permit for Archeological Investigations and agree to its terms and conditions as evidenced by my signature below and initiation of work or other activities under the authority of this permit.

Signature and title	Date:
	16. July 2008