

Archeological Investigations at Boston Village,  
Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio, Part II:  
Inventory and Evaluation of the Grounds  
Surrounding the Boston General Store, 1993

By

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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 Field Area and the Midwest Archeological Center, has been classified as

*Available*

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



## Abstract

This report summarizes the results of a three-week archeological survey and testing program within a National Park Service-owned parcel of land in Boston Village, Summit County, Ohio. This small, historic community straddles the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio and Erie Canal between the cities of Cleveland and Akron. The archeological project is part of the ongoing planning for restoration of an early 1830s historic structure, the Boston General Store, and development of visitor services related to the restoration program.

Shovel testing and limited test excavations were combined to inventory and evaluate the grounds adjacent to the Store. The small parcel is bounded on the north by Boston Mills Road, on the east by the canal, and on the south and west by the Cuyahoga River. Historically, this area was divided into nine small Boston Village Lots. Historical research has revealed that at least seven structures, in addition to the Store and an attached warehouse, stood on these lots in the mid-nineteenth century. Only the Store remains today.

The archeological work is integrated with historical background research in this report to provide an overview of the tangible resources remaining from the construction and use of the seven former structures. In addition, limited excavation at the Store has provided new information on architectural features related to that building. A very large artifact assemblage was recovered through the limited field procedures in 1993, indicating that several specific areas of the site were very intensively used in the nineteenth century. In most instances, it was possible to directly link the archeological scatters and features recorded in the survey area to structures documented in the historical record. The methods and rationale for determining those connections form an important part of the report.

Significant archeological deposits were recorded on six of the nine lots that were investigated. The report discusses those deposits and relates them to the history of Boston Village and the existing National Register Nomination for the community.

## Acknowledgments

This report was made possible through the support and participation of several people. The 1993 field crew consisted of Kathleen (Kay) Adams, Tim Meade, Chris Blount, and Garrit Saylor under my direction. This team worked not only at the Boston Store project area, but also at the Frazee-Hynton House and at several other project areas within Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Their hard work and dedication contributed greatly to the success of the 1993 field season. Park Interpreter Pam Machuga contributed both her interpretive and archeological skills to the Boston General Store project. She assisted in the testing phase of the work, particularly during the clearing and mapping of a sandstone feature along the east facade of the Store. I appreciate not only her excellent technical skills, but also her help in explaining our work to the many visitors who stopped at the site as they walked or pedaled down the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath. Her subsequent historical background research also contributed significantly to this report. Thanks also go to Pam's immediate supervisor, Deb Ayers, and the Chief of Interpretation at the park, Diane Chalfant, for allowing Pam to participate in the project.

Project Manager Bill Harlow cheerfully assisted the project by coordinating the archeological work with ongoing contracted architectural and engineering services and providing the necessary funding. His help proved especially important in shaping the project, particularly the search for evidence of a porch along the east facade of the Store. He also provided preliminary planning data regarding site improvements that helped me target certain areas for more intensive test excavations.

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## Introduction

This report documents an archeological survey and test excavation program conducted from August 2 through 18, 1993, on the grounds surrounding a historic property known as the Boston General Store in Boston Village, Summit County, Ohio (Figure 1). The site is within the National Park Service's Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. The project was conducted by staff of the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) of Lincoln, Nebraska. The work supports a proposed program for adaptively restoring the mid-1830s Store to its historic appearance and providing for associated site developments including parking, walkways, and utility development. This project is the third field season of archeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first project, conducted by a Cleveland Museum of Natural History fieldschool in 1985, consisted of a testing program primarily geared toward recording archeological evidence for a former attached warehouse. No survey, *per se*, was conducted in 1985. The 1985 project did not culminate in a written report, although some data from the project was incorporated in a report of later National Park Service field activities (Richner 1996).

Initial survey efforts occurred in 1991 through a Midwest Archeological Center project. Survey was limited primarily to Lots 55 and 56. That project also involved test excavations that further examined the warehouse "footprint" and the condition and archeological sensitivity of the east and west sandstone Store foundations. Those efforts are reported by Richner (1996).

While the first two projects focused on the small Boston Village Lots 55 and 56, where the Store and a former attached warehouse stood, the 1993 project was of a broader scope and included all of the small village lots bounded by Boston Mills Road on the north, the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath on the east, and the Cuyahoga River and/or its floodplain on the south and west.

One component of 1993 fieldwork consisted of systematic interval shovel testing across the grounds of the project area (Figure 2). This area is a very gently sloping first terrace of the Cuyahoga River. Many tests yielded historic artifacts, which occasionally were found in extremely large quantities. Only a few tests around the south and west peripheries of the project area were devoid of cultural materials. The artifacts from these tests derive from the use and occupation of a series of mid-nineteenth-century structures that formerly stood on several of the lots. In addition to the Boston General Store, only one of these structures appears to have survived into the early years of the twentieth century.

Another component of the 1993 project consisted of limited test excavation in the surveyed area. These test units intersected several rich nineteenth-century artifact concentrations and segments of two sandstone structural foundations. Testing was limited in scope, with seven 1-by-1-m units being opened. The survey and limited testing efforts clearly showed that substantial, intact, and potentially significant archeological deposits occur in a highly patterned manner across the grounds. This patterning matches well with the configuration of the small lots and the positions of associated historic structures depicted on an 1856 plat of Boston.

While the first two project components were geared toward a broad study of the lots surrounding the Store, the third component was more specific in scope. Staff of the architectural and engineering firm Quinn Evans/Architects, who were contracted to develop a historic structure report for the Store and to

design the restoration program and related site development, discovered through architectural and historical investigation that the Store formerly had a series of sets of double doors along its east and north facades (Quinn Evans/Architects 1992). The open bays where these doors had existed had later been covered with siding after the doors had been removed. The architects further surmised that an extensive porch must have flanked these facades after they discovered examples of other stores of similar age that featured facade-long sets of double doors and associated porches.

Through the project manager, Historical Architect William Harlow of the National Park Service's Midwest Regional Office, the contractor requested that the 1993 archeological project include a search to attempt to confirm the Boston General Store porch's existence based upon archeological evidence for some type of foundation. Accordingly, a 1-by-2-m (No. 8) and a 1-by-1-m test unit (No. 9) were opened along the east facade. There, evidence for a sandstone foundation was recorded. These data were to become primary evidence for designing a new porch that would be compatible with the historic porch configuration.

After the fieldwork program was completed, design work for the restoration of the Store and development of the grounds was begun. Throughout that period, information was provided to the project manager, the park staff, and the contractor in an effort to integrate archeological data into the planning process and to seek design alternatives that would preserve in place as large a percentage of the archeological features and artifact scatters as possible. In this manner, archeological data were utilized in planning project components that not only included the Store's porches, but also various site developments such as the location and configuration of walkways, entry drive, parking area, utility installations, and landscaping. As a result of this planning process, most of the archeological resources described in this report will be preserved around the restored Store and surrounding landscape. In areas where adverse impact to significant archeological deposits can not be avoided, the data from this project will be used to design a plan to mitigate those impacts through a data collection program.

The current report is divided into several sections. In the Historical and Archeological Background chapter, the history of the project area is outlined and an overview of previous archeological investigations is provided. This chapter places the current project within the relevant historic and archeological contexts. In the Goals and Methods chapter, the reasons for undertaking the project and the field and laboratory methods used to address the specific goals are described. In the Results chapter, the findings from survey, testing, and subsequent laboratory analytical procedures are developed. Given the limited scope of the project, emphasis is placed on providing a description of the distribution of archeological resources across the project area and the configuration of select architectural features for use by project planners. While the site artifact assemblage is covered in a general manner in this chapter, most descriptive artifact information is provided in Appendix A and in various tables. An attempt is also made in the Results chapter to relate the archeological findings to the historical documentary record for the several village of Boston lots that were investigated. In the Conclusions chapter, the project is summarized, and the potential significance of the archeological resources recorded in the project area is addressed.

## Historical and Archeological Background

The following narrative places the 1993 archeological project on seven Village of Boston lots to the west and southwest of the Boston General Store in historical and archeological perspective. Given the scope and purpose of the project, emphasis is placed on developing a summary of the ownership and functional history of the properties on which the survey occurred. A primary data collection component for that aspect of the project was completed by Pam Machuga, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area interpreter, under the direction of CUVA Historian Jeff Winstel (Winstel and Machuga 1995). The discussion of the specific project area is framed within a broader overview of the settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve, Boston Township, and Boston Village areas. The two previous archeological investigations at the site are also summarized.

### *Historical Background*

#### Early Settlement History

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

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

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

Only a few minor concentrations of population occurred along rivers during this era (Hatcher 1958). Typically, the early settlers had no neighbors for as many as 20 miles distance.

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

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

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

### The Early History of Boston and Boston Township

Since there were no roads through the Western Reserve lands during the earliest years of settlement, riverways and a few Indian trails functioned as the sole transportation routes. Connecticut Land Company shareholders and other settlers found their way to their isolated land parcels with great difficulty through the dense hardwood forests and semi-navigable streams. The Cuyahoga was one of the short rivers plied by the early settlers, often with extreme hardship (Hatcher 1991:52). Boston served as a boat landing very early in Western Reserve settlement history. Benjamin Tappan, Jr., made his way to his father's parcel at Ravenna by landing at Boston by boat in 1799 (Hatcher 1991:51). He stored his goods there and began to cut a road toward his property. Other settlers followed similar routes to their isolated land holdings, with blazed township lines as their only guide.

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

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

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

Along the Cuyahoga River, conditions improved rapidly after completion of the first section of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827. In Boston, commercial enterprises (especially those related to milling) probably developed or expanded as the canal was being built, and more development followed in the 1830s. The Boston General Store and the other ventures of the Kelleys and later company owners were among the primary commercial developments in Boston by the mid-1830s.

#### History of Ownership of Boston Village Lots 51 to 56, 58, 61, and 63

Prior to initiation of archeological fieldwork in 1993, little or no historical background data were available for the project area except for Lots 55 and 56, which were occupied by the Store (Lot 56) and its former warehouse addition (Lot 55). The ownership history of Lots 55 and 56 was synthesized through archival research efforts by CUVA Historian Winstel (1991) and summarized in a draft Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the Store that was completed in May 1992 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1992). The final

version of the HSR was printed in 1995 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1995). Winstel also collected considerable information regarding the complicated history of the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company, and compiled useful data on the nature of the various groups that owned and operated the building. Detailed ownership information on the two lots on which the Store and its attached warehouse stood can also be found in Richner (1996), which is based primarily upon Winstel's research and some earlier efforts (circa 1980) by former Park Historian Chester Hamilton. Considerably more data on project area history was collected after the 1993 fieldwork and is described later in this chapter.

Some useful information regarding the configuration of the other project area lots and the presence of structures on them was known from four historic plats of Boston Village. All of the lots in question were subdivided from original Boston Township Lot 45 when the town of Boston was platted at the initiation of Watrous Mather in 1834.

*The 1834 Plat.* The original plat of Boston Village was drawn by County Surveyor Samuel D. Harris at the request of Watrous Mather in 1834 (Figure 3). This plat was developed from Watrous and Hannah Mather's Boston Township Lots 44 and 45. They had acquired these lots in 1826 from Jesse Thompson of Connecticut. Although the surveyor (Harris) indicates that the 1834 plat is at a scale of 100 feet to the inch, the actual plat that was later transcribed was drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. Further, it is not precisely drawn to scale. The existing drawing of the original Boston Village survey, although authorized in late 1834, bears a transcription date of December 15, 1898. This plat depicts essentially the same lots as a later, 1856 plat, with the exception that Lot 58 seems to be divided into two smaller lots on the 1834 plat. Lot 63 is not specifically labeled on the 1834 plat, although tax records confirm that it was west of Lot 61 in the position where it is labeled in the 1856 plat. It may have spanned both sides of Boston Mills Road, with the north portion extending out of the current project area. No structures are depicted on the 1834 plat, although, in the accompanying transcribed narrative of surveyor Harris, a brick house owned by Jelotes (?) Mather is referenced regarding placement of a datum stone for the survey. This structure is depicted on the 1846 tax assessor's plat and the 1856 plat across the Canal (east) from the Boston General Store.

The owners of a small number of lots in Boston are listed on the transcribed 1834 plat. Within the current project area, W. Mather is depicted as owner of Lots 55 and 56, while L. (or J.?) Brown owns lot 58, and H. Adams owns Lot 61. Perhaps the most useful aspect of the 1834 plat is that the dimensions of the lots, occasionally accompanied by associated compass bearings of lot lines, are affixed to many of the lots. These measurements are very important, since the lots in the current project area are various irregularly shaped quadrilaterals; none is a simple rectangle. In the photocopy of the plat available at the MWAC, some of the measurements for the project area lots are difficult to decipher. It is also worth noting that the bearings of the Boston General Store's east and north facades (which are coterminous with the associated lot lines) according to the plat are divergent by about 9 degrees from the bearings of the building as recorded during archeological survey. Despite this, the angle formed by the NE corner of Lot 56 as drawn on the 1834 plat and the NE corner of the Store as determined archeologically, are precisely equivalent. Since the Store's corner configuration and lot shape are identical, there is a very good match between the plat and the archeological base map, despite differences in scale. The compass orientation of the two drawings can be made roughly equivalent by adding 9 degrees to the 1834 plat or subtracting 9 degrees from the archeological base map.

*The 1846 Tax Assessor's Plat.* This plat shows lot lines and numbers, but relatively little additional information (Figure 4). The word "tavern" is written over lots 58 and 61. This is the most useful data from the plat relative to the current project.

*The 1856 Plat.* The Mathews and Taintor 1856 map of Summit County depicts lot relationships and the locations of seven structures, in addition to the Store, in the project area (Figure 5). The lot shapes match rather closely with the 1834 and 1846 plats, although lot dimensions are not given on the later two plats. The names I. (for Irad) Kelley and J. B. Edson are written over these lots in a manner suggesting that Edson owned much of the project area, with a portion still controlled by one of the influential founders of the Boston Land and Manufacturing Company that built the Store and other associated commercial ventures in Boston. Structures are depicted on Lots 51, 52 (two), 53, 55, 56, 58, 61, and 63. Edson's Store and warehouse, now known as the Boston General Store, on Lots 55 and 56 are specifically identified on the plat, as is the "Boston Hotel" on Lots 58 and 61 immediately west of the Store. These are the same lots where the word "tavern" was written on the 1846 plat.

*The 1874 Plat.* This plat occurs in a published county atlas (Tackabury, Mead, and Moffett 1874) (Figure 6). The depiction of Boston does not include labeling of lot numbers. However, the lots closely match the configurations delineated on the previous three plats. Like the 1856 plat, structures are depicted on Lots 63 and 61 at the northwest edge of the current project area. However, both are of different shape than on the earlier plat. The building on Lot 63, originally shown as square, is rectangular on the 1874 plat. The building on Lot 61 is of an irregular, but different, shape on the two plats. No structure is depicted on Lot 58 on the 1874 plat, although the frame structure on this lot is known to have survived to at least the turn of the century. The Boston Store and warehouse on Lots 55 and 56 are shown only in outline, while other buildings are blackened. A structure is depicted on Lot 51 closely matching the configuration of the structure on that lot in 1856. The same can be said for two structures on Lot 52; their locations and shapes match on the two plats. No structure is shown on Lot 53 on the 1874 plat, while a small rectangular building is depicted on the east edge of that lot on the 1856 plat.

#### Historic Ownership of the Project Area Lots

At the completion of the 1993 archeological fieldwork program, no additional historical information related to structural or land ownership history of the lots in the project area was available. In a series of internal National Park Service memoranda and document reviews, the Midwest Archeological Center requested that basic historical research regarding these lots be conducted so that the archeological findings could be placed in appropriate historical perspective. In addition, such research would enable the entire proposed restoration and development program associated with the Store to be seen in a broader perspective of the growth, development, and function of the surrounding properties in Boston.

Beginning in January 1995 as the current report was being completed, CUVA interpreter Pam Machuga, under the direction of CUVA Historian Jeff Winstel, compiled data on the lots south and west of the Boston General Store. Winstel and Machuga examined county (Portage and Summit) county tax records, census records, city directories for Akron and vicinity, and the Boston Township Industrial Schedules. The tax records were examined for the period from 1825 through 1902. The pre-1835 era was only cursorily checked, while each of the lots in the project area was researched thoroughly for the post-1835 era. Deed records were not investigated. They found relatively little data regarding actual structures, but recorded considerable useful information on the chain of ownership and value of the lots. Some of the shifts in value may directly relate to the presence (or removal) of improvements on the lots. No direct

references to commercial enterprises related to the Lots was discovered through their research. The following summary of the project area lots is drawn partially from Winstel and Machuga's research efforts, with data from other sources presented and developed where appropriate.

*Lots 58 and 61.* Information for these lots is presented together, since Winstel and Machuga found that the lots almost always sold together through numerous transactions. The ownership and tax evaluation history of the lots is summarized in Tables 1 and 2. From these tables it is obvious that there were several owners of these lots through the nineteenth century. The lot valuation data also seem to confirm the presence of at least one, and probably two, structures through that period.

Lucy and Jim Brown's ownership of Lot 58 as indicated on the 1834 plat matches the information available from the tax records and other sources. Watrous and Hannah Mather's daughter, Lucy, was married to the infamous local character, Jim Brown. The parcel later platted as Lot 58 was deeded to Lucy by Watrous and Hannah Mather on March 14, 1831 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1995:23). Jim Brown gained notoriety for manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit money, occasionally in world-wide schemes. Brown spent much of his life evading law officers and serving time in jail, yet remained a popular local figure, even serving in elected office. Purportedly, the Mathers had earlier (between 1827 and 1831) built a hotel on Lot 58, possibly known as the "Commercial Hotel." No direct mention of this hotel was found in the tax records, but it is apparent from the valuation of Lot 58 that a significant structure stood there from 1835 through 1899 (Winstel and Machuga 1995).

The Browns also owned Lot 59 across the road from the Boston General Store. They moved a building to Lot 59 that had previously been positioned on the west bank of the Cuyahoga River (Hamilton 1980). The Brown's ownership of these lots eventually led to a mistaken identification of Jim Brown as the owner of the Boston General Store. Accordingly, the Store structure for some years was locally called the Jim Brown Tavern or Store. This misidentification is even repeated in the original National Register Nomination for the property.

A fair amount is known about the other owners of Lots 58 and 61. Henry Wadhams, who acquired both lots in 1837, is listed in the 1840 census as a "learned professional and engineer." He was delinquent on payment of taxes in 1839 and 1841 and had lost the property by 1842 when it was owned by the State of Ohio. Unlike many other nineteenth-century Boston property owners, Wadhams and his family lived in Boston during his ownership of the property. One assumes that his family occupied a building on one of the two small lots that he owned.

David Morton, who owned Lots 58 and 61 from about 1849 through 1854, was a farmer who is listed as a Boston resident on the 1850 census. A "D. Morton" is also shown as the owner of Lot 59 immediately north of Lots 56, 58, and 61 on the 1856 plat. He was 47 years old in 1850. Other members of his family (Daniel Morton), or estate, owned the property into the early 1870s. One of these men, Jonas Coonrad, is also well known in the area. The former Coonrad farm, located north of Boston, was a successful cheese-producing operation through the late 1800s, and now serves as the communication center for CUVA. Coonrad's large brick home stands adaptively restored on that property.

Information on the Hall Brothers, owners of Lots 58 and 61 from 1877 through 1899, has been presented elsewhere (Winstel 1991, Quinn Evans/Architects 1995). They owned most of Boston through that era, including the Store and grist mill. The Halls played a prominent role in Akron's burgeoning nineteenth-century business and real estate community. It is interesting that 1877 marks the first year that

the apparent commercial enterprises on Lot 58 (and 61?) are linked in ownership with the adjacent Boston General Store and associated milling business.

There is some direct evidence for the presence of structures on Lots 58 and 61, of which very little was recorded through the recent historical research program (Winstel and Machuga 1995). The tax records for 1835 refer to a frame "house" on Lot 58 (Winstel and Machuga 1995). As described above, on the 1846 tax assessor's map, the word "tavern" is written over the two lots, and the 1856 plat depicts two structures on the lots that are labeled "Boston Hotel." It is unclear if the tavern/hotel is the large building on Lot 58, the smaller one on Lot 61, or both. It appears from later photos that the actual hotel was probably on Lot 58. For some reason, no building is depicted on Lot 58 on the 1874 plat, but a building is depicted on Lot 61.

In addition to the plat map and other ownership data regarding Lot 58, the building that occupied the lot is documented through a few turn-of-the-century photographs that have recently been printed in a report regarding landscape analysis of Boston (Gelber 1993:20) and in Quinn Evans/Architects Historic Structure Report for the Boston General Store (1995:Illustrations 8-15). Another view of the building appeared in the *Brecksville News* on December 31, 1943. That view shows the Boston Store with attached warehouse and the Lot 58 building in the background; the prime target of the photograph was the Boston covered bridge. The photograph dates from March 1898 when the west end of the bridge was damaged during a flood. It is noteworthy that this is one of the only photographs of the area that can be rather precisely dated. It is also interesting to note that there are no other primary structures standing on the lots adjacent to the Store and hotel, although a small corn crib or similar building is present near the west facade of the warehouse. It is quite apparent from this dated photograph that no structures stood in the project area in 1898 on Lots 61, 63, 51, 52, or 53. The area is also devoid of any trees or large vegetation.

Based upon the photographs, the hotel's front facade appears roughly similar to the Store, and like the Store occupies the very front of its lot (No. 58). It appears to have a primary two-story, rectangular, main component and a lower, single-story, shed-roofed addition on the west. On the 1856 plat, the west addition extends only a short distance south along the building's core, forming an "L" shape. In the existing photographs, which all appear to date to the end of the nineteenth century or early twentieth century, the west addition clearly extends the full length of the building. The age of most of these photographs can now be reconsidered based upon the 1898 photograph described above. The west end of the covered bridge was repaired after damage was caused by the 1898 flood, and that repair is visible on the bridge in later photographs.

The tax records for Lot 58 strongly suggest that an improvement (structure) was present through the period covered by the historical research—1835 to 1899. Although the value shifts from a high of \$678 in 1845 to a low of \$186 in 1871, lot valuation never drops to the \$30 or less amount of other comparably-sized, unimproved lots in the project area. The values in Table 2 suggest that between 1871 and 1883 the structure was either greatly improved, or some other major change in property values occurred. Winstel and Machuga's comparative data for Lot 59 indicate that the former is probably the cause for the shift. Perhaps that is when the addition was placed along the length of the west facade of the building.

The presence of a structure on Lot 61 is known from the 1856 and 1874 plats and a single reference in the tax records. Lot 61 was valued at only \$27 in 1835, suggesting no improvement was present.

Winstel and Machuga found mention in the tax records of a "frame house" on Lot 61 in 1837 (?) that appears to confirm Hamilton's previous interpretation that Wadhams had built a "store" between Lots 63 and 58. The house was valued at \$85 the only time it is referenced in the tax records. By 1841, the lot was valued at only \$26 and there is no mention of a structure.

No other direct references are available for this structure, except that its lot is coupled with Lot 58 in both the 1846 tax assessor's identification of a "tavern" and the 1856 plat reference to the Boston Hotel. The tax records suggest that a building may have been present by 1847 when value for the combined Lots 58 and 61 reached \$810. The \$120 value of Lot 61 in 1883 suggests that a building was standing at that date. Its relatively small size as depicted on the 1856 plat seems to be matched by the relative values of Lots 61 and 58. Similarly, the structure may have been removed by 1895 when the lot valuation dipped to \$30. It is known from the 1898 photograph of the covered bridge that the structure was not present at that date.

*Lot 63.* Although Lot 63 is described individually, it is important to note that its ownership history is parallel with Lots 55 and 56 on which the Boston General Store and its warehouse stood. That connection is logical, since Lot 63 apparently contained the grist and saw mills that were important holdings of the business concerns that also owned the Store and warehouse. Since the ownership history of Lot 63 matches that previously described for Lots 55 and 56 (Quinn Evans/Architects 1992; Richner 1993; Winstel 1991) it will not be repeated here. However, it is summarized in Table 1. Of more importance to the current project is an understanding of the configuration of the lot and another structure that it contained. Although Lot 63 is not labeled on the 1834 plat, the 1830s tax records make it clear that the lot included the land west of Lot 61 (Winstel and Machuga 1995). It appears that, for at least some of the nineteenth century, Lot 63 included not only the very small segment in the project area, but also the mill area at the south edge of Lot 62, north of Boston Mills Road.

The only possible reference to a structure on the portion of Lot 63 within the current project area, other than depictions on the 1856 and 1874 plats, is a mention of Mather's frame house, grist mill, and saw mill on Township Lot 45 in the 1831 tax records. This property was valued at \$1350. It is possible that the house is the structure that is later (1856) depicted on Lot 63 south of Boston Mills Road within the current project area. However, that identification is tentative, at best. The Mather's house certainly could have been located elsewhere on Township Lot 45, including Boston Village Lot 51.

A structure is depicted on Lot 63 on both the 1856 and 1874 plats. Although they are in the same position on the lot, the later depiction is of a rectangular building, with the earlier depiction of a square structure. There is no indication of the function of the building on either plat.

There is an aspect of the Lot 63 tax data that is very difficult to explain. In 1847, Lot 63, which included the saw and grist mills north of Boston Mills Road, was valued at a peak of \$4100 (Table 2). However, in 1860, the lot was valued at a very low amount (\$12). How could the value be so low in 1860, and remain at \$40 or less through 1895, when a mill is depicted on an 1870s-to-1880s-era photograph and was standing on the site as late as 1898? It has been reported that the mill was retrofit for a stone marble factory in 1892, and it is thought to have been razed in 1898. Was Lot 63 redelineated at some point (for example by 1856 when the mill does not appear to occur in any defined lot) to include only the fractional-acre parcel adjacent to Lot 61 on the west? It seems improbable that the value for Lot 63 in 1860 could have included a working, or even abandoned, mill, when in that year Lot 58 with the

frame building (tavern/hotel) was valued at \$325 and Lot 61 with its small frame structure was valued at \$175 (Winstel and Machuga 1995).

Perhaps the plummeting value of Lot 63 after 1847 (and 1854) reflects destruction of the original mill through fire or purposeful removal. On an 1874 plat (Tackabury, Mead, and Moffett 1874:97) the outline of the mill is shown, but it is not blackened in as are the other structures in Boston. However, neither is the Boston Store, a building that stands to this day. That plat seems to be inaccurate, or at least incomplete, since the large frame building on Lot 58 is not depicted at all, yet it also stood at least into the early twentieth century.

Another apparent contradiction regarding the very low value of Lot 63 is that a structure is depicted on the portion of Lot 63 south of Boston Mills Road on both the 1856 and 1874 plats. Elsewhere in the project area, the value of lots that have improvements are much higher than the post-1860 values for Lot 63. The lack of information regarding the structure on Lot 63 is the most notable gap in the sometimes confusing and incomplete historical record for the current project area.

*Lot 54.* This lot was a small alley-like parcel, and its ownership history was not researched.

*Lots 51, 52, and 53.* Like Lots 63 and 56, these lots have parallel ownership histories. Moreover, they were also owned by the groups that owned the Store and Mill (Table 1).

*Lot 51.* A frame house is documented on this lot from an early date (1834) when it is specifically mentioned in the tax assessor records. It can not be traced back in time before 1834 with any degree of certainty with the historical data collected to date, but it is possible that this structure was the home of Watrous and Hannah Mather. Minimally, it was owned by Mather until late 1835 when the group led by Irad Kelley purchased much of the Boston Village from Mather. The structure is reflected in tax records spanning at least 1834 through 1857 (Table 2). After that date, there is no indication of a structure on the lot based on tax assessor records, although the building is depicted on an 1874 plat. The footprint of the structure at that date matches well with the 1856 plat that also clearly depicts a structure on Lot 51. It is not clear why the 1874 tax records assess the property at only \$20 if the structure was still standing at that time. This is yet another apparent gap or contradiction in the available historical record.

In 1839, Lot 51 was known to contain a frame house, with the lot valued at \$321. The value of the lot shifts through the mid-nineteenth century, dropping to \$131 in 1857. In 1856, the area of Lot 51 was denoted as Edson's lumber yard, and a relatively large building is depicted. A building is also depicted in that location in 1874 (Tackabury, Mead, and Moffett 1874:97) and has the same shape as in 1856. The 1898 photograph of the covered bridge confirms that the structure on Lot 51 had been removed by that date.

*Lot 52.* There is nothing in the historical tax records or other documents that directly refers to a structure or structures on Lot 52. Through the 1840s and 1850, Lot 52 is evaluated for tax purposes at about \$22. In 1874, it is worth only \$12. This is in direct contrast to other lots that bore improvements, where values ranged from about \$100 to several hundred dollars. However, two structures are depicted on this lot on the 1856 and 1874 plat maps. Again, the historical record appears to be contradictory. Like the other buildings in the project area, these structures are not present in an 1898 photograph of the area.

Lot 53. A small building is depicted on Lot 53 only on the 1856 plat. No building is depicted on that lot in 1874. The tax records for the lot appear to confirm that the building had a very short life span. Tax records prior to 1847 show very little value for the lot (Table 2). However, in 1847, the value of Lot 53 increases from \$16 to \$320. By 1857, lot valuation is given as \$7. This data indicates that a building was constructed about 1847, and was removed by 1857.

### *History of Archeological Investigations*

#### Cleveland Museum of Natural History Fieldwork, 1985

In 1985 in anticipation of future, unspecified restoration actions, the CUVA staff entered into an agreement with the CMNH under the direction of David Brose to conduct evaluative test excavations on the grounds around the structure. Documentation for the project consists of a proposal by the CMNH, an acceptance letter from CMNH, and an Archeological Resources Protection Act permit to conduct the work. A report was not written for this project. Where possible, data from the project was incorporated in Richner's (1993) report on the Midwest Archeological Center's 1991 survey and testing program at the site.

The brief CMNH proposal defines likely test pit locations and a general methodology for the project. Fieldwork was undertaken in 1985 with a group of fieldschool students from the CMNH. Stephanie Belovich directed the day-to-day work. Excavations generally followed the proposal, although specific test unit locations varied somewhat from the initial plan. Most emphasis was placed along the east facade at the towpath. There, several contiguous units were excavated to examine a former door in the foundation that was subsequently blocked in. A single unit was placed at the southwest corner of the structure to search for evidence of the warehouse foundation. Finally, single units were placed in the northwest corner of the building's interior, and on the grounds just southwest of the structure. The interior unit was intended to examine evidence for previous basement floors, while the exterior unit was positioned to potentially intersect more of the warehouse foundation.

The recovered artifact assemblage was transferred to MWAC where it was repackaged according to standard NPS procedures and entered into the Automated National Catalog. The excavation plan map, select stratigraphic profiles for excavation units on the east facade, and several color slide transparencies were transferred to MWAC in 1991 by David Brose and Stephanie Belovich. No additional field records for the project have been provided to the NPS. Where possible, data from the 1985 test excavations were incorporated in the MWAC report on its 1991 project. Given the sparse field records in the possession of the NPS, focus was placed upon examination of diagnostic ceramic sherds. Other materials from the 1985 project were not analyzed beyond categorization for cataloging purposes.

#### National Park Service Fieldwork, 1991

In 1991, the Midwest Archeological Center completed a survey of the immediate grounds around the Store, focusing on Boston Village Lots 55, 56, and portions of 51 and 52 (Richner 1996). A total of 41 shovel tests was excavated in a series of linear transects oriented parallel with the east and west facades of the Store. The narrow west yard, the south mowed turf yard, and the unmowed brushy area directly south of the Store to the Cuyahoga River bank were investigated. Dense accumulations of artifacts were found on the grounds near the structure, covering nearly all of the current mowed turf area. A very sparse

scatter was found to the south in the now-overgrown area that is dominated by various weeds and small walnut trees. The results of this interval shovel testing were presented in the report of that season's fieldwork (Richner 1996), and are reconsidered in light of the more extensive interval shovel testing conducted in 1993 in the current report.

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

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



## Goals and Methods

### *Project Goals*

Three primary goals formed the scope for the 1993 archeological project at the Boston General Store. Briefly stated these are:

1. Conduct an inventory of the portion of the grounds surrounding the Store that had not been surveyed in 1991;
2. Develop a preliminary evaluation of the condition, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey; and
3. Undertake limited excavations along the east facade of the Store to search for evidence for the former presence of a porch in that location.

The project combined typical compliance-related "Phase 1" (inventory) and "Phase 2" (evaluation) tasks. Historical background research activities, conducted by others, entailed work generally considered to be part of background research for Phase 1.

While the three main project goals were rather specific and limited in scope, the data generated by the project would be applied to broader planning concerns. The 1993 Boston Store archeological project was only one component of a larger program of site study and planning. The archeological program needed to integrate the archeological data set with historical and architectural documentation for the project area. In this manner, any newly recorded cultural resources could be placed in a meaningful framework for significance evaluation. The archeological data also had to be developed in formats that would be most useful to project planners during the restoration project's design and construction phases. Thus, while the three project goals were archeological in nature, the resulting data would be used primarily by non-archeologists and potentially would contribute to important aspects of the planned structural restoration program and related visitor facilities to be developed on site.

### *Field Methods*

A basic set of archeological field methods was used to address the project goals. These consisted of interval shovel testing and limited test excavation. Historic 1834 and 1856 plats were used as a basis for in-field interpretation of the results of shovel testing and as a supporting rationale for test unit placement. Owing to nuances of project scheduling, more complete historical background data were not available until after the field and laboratory phases of this archeological project were complete. Therefore, at the time fieldwork was undertaken, historical data were not developed sufficiently to suggest which, if any, of the lots and/or former structures depicted on the historic plats might be historically unique or significant, and thus be worthy of special archeological consideration. For that reason, all of the lots were given a similar level of survey coverage, and decisions regarding the placement of formal test units relied primarily upon the results of the shovel testing program.

## Shovel Testing

The 1993 shovel testing program was undertaken as a continuation of the shovel testing efforts begun in 1991 (Richner 1996). In that initial survey, 41 shovel tests were excavated in four transects. The transects were oriented parallel with the long axis of the Store that is also roughly parallel with the adjacent Ohio and Erie Canal towpath. The 1991 test transects, in addition to all test units, were oriented at about 343 degrees. The entire grid for the project was set at that angle, matching the orientation of the Store. The first transect was placed out from the west facade of the Store 6.25 m. That placement was chosen to provide a clear line south to the Cuyahoga River bank, and to avoid a thick, modern layer of clay fill known to be present along the west facade of the Store. Shovel tests were numbered consecutively from 1 through 41 in 1991, with test number 1 placed at 253 degrees ("west" on the grid) and 6.25 m from the NW corner of the main foundation of the building. Transects were spaced 5 m apart on the east-west axis of the grid, with tests within the transects excavated at 5- or 10-m intervals. The area surveyed in 1991 consisted of the mowed turf grounds immediately flanking the Store on the south and west, and an extension of that 20-m-wide strip about 70 m south of the mowed area toward the Cuyahoga River. One area along the towpath was skipped owing to dense growth of poison ivy.

The 1993 shovel testing program utilized the same grid as the 1991 work. Testing began where the 1991 work left off, with shovel test transects extended an additional 60 m to the west. Testing covered Boston Lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, 61, and 63. Shovel tests 42 through 140 were excavated in 1993. The private inholding owned by the Dzerzinsky family west of the Store (portions of Lots 51 and 58) was omitted from coverage. Transects were spaced 5 m apart, with most tests excavated in 10-m intervals along those transects. In areas where substantial numbers of artifacts were recovered, additional tests were excavated on the grid at 5-m intervals. Two areas sampled in this manner were south of the Dzerzinsky house and at the northwest edge of the survey zone. Sampling was more intensive in these areas to attempt to define the extent of midden deposits recorded in multiple shovel tests. Six tests were excavated off-grid near Shovel Test 125 that exposed a portion of a sandstone foundation. After comparing the location of the foundation to the 1856 plat, it appeared that it may represent a former wall of the "Commercial Hotel" on Lot 61. The additional six tests were dug in an attempt to determine the extent of the wall.

The method of excavation was consistent for each shovel test unit and followed the techniques used in 1991. Each test was round in shape and about 30 cm in diameter. All excavated matrix was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. In each test an attempt was made to intersect the top 5 to 10 cm of the culturally sterile B horizon of the original soil profile. That soil horizon has a distinct color (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/4, light yellowish brown) and compact texture. It is easily recognized when encountered, and clearly different from the darker, artifact-bearing A horizon and/or midden deposits at the site. Penetration of the B horizon was accomplished in all but a few tests where the presence of sandstone or other subsurface structural features precluded efforts to reach original grade (i.e., Shovel Tests 116 and 125). The depth of the tests varied considerably across the project area. Many of the tests south of the Store and Dzerzinsky house were excavated to about 30 cmbs, with the B horizon typically exposed at 20 to 25 cmbs. In the northwest portion of the project area, numerous tests were taken to 60 or more cmbs, with the soil B horizon being encountered correspondingly deeper in the profile. In those tests, the original soil surface was capped by a thick cultural midden, and occasionally by a culturally sterile layer of flood-deposited silt.

Twenty-two of the 140 shovel tests were devoid of artifacts, while the remainder contained at least one cultural item. While some of the shovel tests contained only a few items in a shallow, mixed context within the soil A horizon, other tests yielded very large numbers of artifacts, occasionally in well-stratified, buried contexts. Many tests contained 20 or more items, with a high of 230 artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 134. Based upon a visual inspection of the relationship of the tests containing the higher counts, it appeared that artifact distribution was highly patterned across the survey zone. The laboratory methods used to examine this apparent distribution are described in the separate section of this chapter.

#### Attempt to Reestablish Historic Lot Lines

As shovel testing and test excavations were undertaken in 1993, an attempt was made to plot the lots depicted on the 1834 and 1856 plats of Boston on the archeological base map. This attempt was only marginally successful for several reasons. First, both plats are of very small size, making direct measurements and resultant scale conversions problematic at best. There are no absolute, fixed points of reference in common to both the historic plats and the current survey area, with the possible exception of the north corner of the Store. Other potential datums, such as a benchmark listed on Lot 1 on the 1834 plat, may still occur off-site on private property but were not investigated as part of the project. Only the 1834 plat contains any actual measurements of angles and lot lengths, and the only copy available to the MWAC team was partially illegible. Finally, some of the angles and lengths on the 1834 plat did not seem to "work" when transferred to the archeological base map. In more than one case, lot quadrilaterals did not "close" when the data was transferred to the modern drawing.

Despite these limitations, approximations of the lots' relationships to the existing buildings and archeological survey grid were made and used to infer probable relationships between the scatters, middens, and features recorded through shovel testing with structures depicted on the 1856 plat. These possible matches assisted efforts to select locations for seven of the nine excavation units opened at the site in 1993.

Later, as analysis of the field data was underway, a second attempt to plot the 1834 lots on current project maps was more successful. A better copy of the transcribed plat was obtained, and several trials were made to redraft the plat at a scale of 20 m to the inch. Some apparently contradictory lot line measurements on the plat were rectified in these attempts, which ultimately resulted in a reasonably accurate portrayal of the data. It is likely that transcription errors in the 1898 version of the original plat resulted in some of the problems encountered in redrafting the plat to accurate scale. While probably still flawed, the current version is suitable for examining the results of the archeological project relative to individual lots. Using the 1856 plat, structural outlines were then plotted on the redrafted lots. The original plat was enlarged to the scale of the redrafted 1834 plat to facilitate this effort. Since the 1856 plat was originally drawn rather closely to accurate scale, this attempt appeared to provide relatively accurate results.

#### Test Excavation Units

Nine test excavation units were opened across the site in 1993. Test Units 1 to 7 and Test Unit 9 were each 1 by 1 m in extent. Test Unit 8 was 1 by 2 m in size. The locations for these tests were chosen based upon several considerations that included: presence of dense artifact accumulations in groups of adjacent shovel tests; discovery of subsurface architectural features during shovel testing; exposure of buried cultural deposits in shovel tests; recording of midden deposits in shovel tests; and

targeting of specific areas where structure features were predicted to occur based upon architectural considerations related to the Store, or based upon the depiction of structures on the 1856 plat.

Test Unit 1 was placed immediately south of Shovel Test 116 where a concentration of sandstone rocks had been encountered at 36 cmbs (Figure 2). Large numbers of domestic and architectural items were also recovered from that shovel test, both above and within the sandstone feature. It was hoped that Test Unit 1 might provide additional information on the nature of the sandstone feature. Based upon the small area exposed in the shovel test, the shape, function, and depth of the feature were unknown. It appeared from examination of the 1856 plat of Boston that the feature could be related to a structure that formerly stood on Lot 51.

Test Units 2 to 5 and Test Unit 7 were placed in a group at the north edge of the survey zone in a weed-covered field about 35 to 45 m west of the M. D. Garage. These units were excavated to further expose a dense artifact scatter and midden deposit that, based upon the results of shovel testing, appeared to be stratified. Some of the shovel tests in that area further revealed that a layer of silt covered both the midden and historic grade. Artifact yields from numerous shovel tests in the area were very high, with a range of domestic and architectural items recovered. The five test units were excavated to better expose the stratigraphic profile, examine the midden, and to search for possible evidence of structural foundations or other architectural features. Based upon a visual comparison of the location of the midden and artifact scatter with the position of structures on the 1856 plat of Boston, it appeared likely that these archeological deposits were related to historic structures formerly present on Lots 61 and 63.

Test Unit 6 was placed immediately south of Shovel Test 125 about 10 m west of the M. D. Garage. In that shovel test, a sandstone feature was encountered at 32 cmbs. The test was in a location that seemed to correlate with the west side of Lot 58, on which a large structure was known to have stood. The 1856 plat depicts that structure with an addition on the northwest side. That addition is contiguous with the west edge of Lot 58. Test Unit 6 was excavated to expose a portion of the sandstone feature to determine if it was, indeed, a structural foundation.

The final two test units, 8 and 9, were positioned adjacent to the east facade of the Boston General Store. Through a series of investigations of the architectural fabric of the Store and comparison and study of similar-aged historic stores from other areas, the staff of Quinn Evans/Architects determined that the Boston General Store formerly featured a series of bays with double doors on the first floor of its east and north facades. Direct evidence was found in the form of mortised pockets for former door hinges in upright posts, and in the lack of any framing or studs between the posts on those two facades of the building. The architects also reasoned that it would have been very likely that a single-story porch would have flanked these double doors and requested through Project Manager Harlow that the archeological team attempt to provide some confirmation for the presence of such a porch.

No archeological excavation was possible along the north, or front, facade since a modern porch with a raised concrete slab was present in that location and it was deemed premature to remove the porch in 1993. Although test excavation had been accomplished along the east facade in 1985 and 1991, it appeared that the location of those tests may have not have overlapped the area most likely to contain evidence of a porch foundation. The 1985 units were placed out from a basement entrance where a break in a porch foundation would have likely occurred, and the 1991 testing at the southeast corner of the building encountered a large cistern that may postdate the porch feature, or if it was contemporary with the porch, it may have necessitated another break in the porch foundation. Therefore, despite the lack of

discovery of a porch foundation during previous archeological testing along the east facade, it still seemed possible that a porch foundation could be present.

Steve Jones of Quinn Evans/Architects was queried as to the likely "footprint" of the porch, and the nature of the foundation that he might expect at this location. He suggested that the porch could have been supported on piers with sandstone footings, or some similar configuration, and that he would estimate that the porch might have extended out about six feet from the east facade. He further speculated that the footings might be aligned directly out from the interior posts on which the double doors were hung, providing for parallel structure and strength in construction. Accordingly, the archeological team placed the 1-by-2-m Test Unit 8 directly under the first "pilaster" south of the existing front porch along the east facade of the building. The unit was centered on its one-meter side directly under the pilaster, which corresponds with the location of the framing post on the structure's interior. The two-meter-long side of the unit was placed on the site grid, extending out perpendicular to the east facade of the Store. It was hoped that this unit might overlap a portion of the porch foundation, if one had been present.

A sandstone foundation was indeed discovered along the eastern edge of this unit. It is a continuous sandstone foundation, rather than a footing for a pier, and is located somewhat farther from the building than originally estimated. Still, the discovery of the feature confirmed both the accuracy of the architectural interpretations of the contractor and the archeological assumptions regarding the failure to record such a feature in previous testing efforts.

In order to record the entire width of the feature, Test Unit 9, a 1-by-1-m unit, was placed along the southeast edge of Unit 8. Unit 9's north wall overlapped the south wall of Unit 8 by 50 cm, with the additional 50 cm extending farther to the east. The full width of the Feature was exposed in Unit 9. No other excavations were undertaken in 1993.

Excavations were undertaken in arbitrary 10-cm-thick levels. However, in most units, it was also possible to identify cultural or "natural" layering, and that data was recorded relative to the arbitrary layers. All excavated matrix was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Soil samples were saved from select profiles, and a few special samples, such as charcoal for wood identification, were taken from select units. Standard MWAC forms were completed for all excavated proveniences, and the excavations were also documented through photographic coverage, plan and profile drawings. In the laboratory, artifacts were washed and sorted according to media, then identified and tabulated. The materials are stored by material and function, within the provenience system used for excavation.

### Historical Research

The historical research component of the project was conducted by CUVA interpreter Pam Machuga under the direction of CUVA Historian Jeff Winstel. The preliminary results of their work were provided to MWAC on February 3, 1995. This information is important for placing the archeological results in appropriate historical perspective. In January 1995, Winstel and Machuga initiated a basic study of the ownership history of Lots 51, 52, 53, 58, 61, and 63 in the study area. The history of Lots 55 and 56, on which the Store and its former warehouse addition stood, were previously researched by Winstel in considerable detail (Winstel 1991). It was hoped that, in addition to reconstructing the chain of ownership of the lots, historical and archival research might provide data regarding the function of seven structures known to have formerly stood on the lots.

Several sources of information were checked, and the resulting data were summarized in a narrative and accompanying chart (Winstel and Machuga 1995). County tax records (for Portage and Summit Counties), U.S. census data, city directories (for Akron and surrounding areas), and industrial schedules (arranged by township) were investigated for each of the lots. Deed records were not examined. The limited available map data, including the transcribed 1898 version of the original 1834 Boston plat, an 1846 plat, the more detailed 1856 plat, and an 1874 plat were reexamined. There is information regarding the lots and buildings on these plats that is not replicated in the other historical sources.

The basic result of the background study was development of a chain-of-ownership for the lots in question. Relatively little information was found to assist in determining the functions of the structures that occurred on those lots. One of the more important findings was that there was linkage of many of the lots in terms of ownership changes through the years. For example, Lots 58 and 61 typically changed hands together from 1836 through 1899. The data also indicate that numerous ownership changes occurred through the nineteenth century for all of the lots.

### *Laboratory Methods*

The primary focus of artifact analysis was to sort the materials into general functional groups (e.g., domestic and architectural groups) and further identify classes of items according to morphological subsets. For example, ceramic sherds were identified according to ware, decorative type, and where practical, decorative pattern. Given the nature of the project, with many small excavated proveniences scattered rather widely across a large area that formerly contained at least eight major structures, only limited attempts were made to isolate and identify minimum numbers of individual vessels or conduct other detailed assemblage-wide analyses. Such analytical treatment is more applicable to data from block excavations such as the recent work at the Frazee/Hynton House at CUVA (Richner 1994). Instead, the artifactual materials from the 1993 shovel tests and test units were summarized primarily through development of various descriptive tables.

While little emphasis was placed upon detailed analysis of individual artifacts, considerable effort was expended in examining the distribution of artifacts across the surveyed area. To better understand and visualize the patterning of artifact distribution that appeared to be present in the shovel test data, artifact counts were compiled in a manner suitable for processing in a computer mapping program (Surfer). This involved awarding grid coordinates to each of the shovel tests, which had been identified through a consecutive numbering scheme in the field. To simplify entry of the shovel test artifactual data into the computer, a 0 North-0 East reference point was established (on paper only) southwest of the survey zone. All tests were then given X (east) and Y (north) coordinates relative to this datum. This grid was of precisely the same scale and orientation as the excavation grid, with the addition of a new, arbitrary reference point for the grid axis. Raw counts of artifacts were then made for each of the 140 shovel tests (including the 1991 shovel tests), with the counts entered into the computer program for mapping purposes. Three sets of counts were compiled, with all domestic (ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and related artifacts) and personal (e.g., combs, clothing items) materials forming one subset, all architectural items (nails, window glass, and similar items) forming a second subset, and the grand total of the functional groups forming a third set. Very few other types of artifacts were recovered from the shovel test survey. The development of more refined functional subsets beyond the domestic-architectural division was not practical given the relatively large number of shovel tests that yielded only a couple of artifacts.

Once the grid positions and artifacts counts were entered into the Surfer program, it then was possible to generate a series of maps that depict artifact density across the surveyed area. The unsurveyed private inholding, the Store, and the shed behind the Store were "blanked" in this process so that the program would not extrapolate the data from adjacent units to those unsurveyed, or unsurveyable, areas. Based upon the "point data" from the 140 shovel tests, the program extrapolates density values to the entire project area. These results can then be expressed as graphic views with contour lines reflecting artifact densities in a simple plan view, or as three dimensional "net" patterns. Contour intervals can be set in a variety of ways to determine what interval best reveals the patterns inherent in the data. This approach was chosen so that the basic results of shovel testing could be easily visualized by the planners who were considering various options for site development, including placement of utilities, walkways, parking and other visitor facilities. In addition, it would provide a method of comparing the shovel test results with historic map data regarding the positioning of the lots and the historic structures that formerly stood on them.

### *Summary*

The methods used at the project area in 1993 were tailored to address the three primary project goals. A surprisingly large artifact inventory was recovered from shovel testing and formal test excavations. The distribution of these materials is highly patterned across the survey zone. The limited excavations also revealed that several buried architectural features are present at the site.



## Results

The interval shovel testing program, limited test excavation, and subsequent analysis of the field results produced a surprisingly large amount of information. Those data are summarized in the following section in a manner that will hopefully prove useful to project planners and serve as a basis for developing a site excavation program, should one be required at a future stage of the structural restoration-related site development program.

### *Inventory of the Survey Area*

The excavation of 41 shovel tests in 1991 and 99 shovel tests in 1993 yielded considerable information on the patterning of archeological deposits across Boston Village Lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, and 63. The location of each shovel test is depicted on Figure 2. Only 22 of the shovel tests were devoid of artifacts, with many of those negative tests located at the south and west periphery of the survey zone. The 118 tests that each contained at least one artifact revealed considerable differences in artifact density across the project area. Artifact density ranged from a high of 230 in a single shovel test, to a low of one artifact in several tests. In Appendix A, the artifacts from each of the 1991 and 1993 shovel tests are identified. From that listing, it is apparent that domestic and architectural items dominate the shovel test artifact assemblage, although personal items are also fairly numerous. With very few exceptions, the artifacts are all indicative of nineteenth-century activities. A large percentage of the items appear to predate circa 1860.

Based upon a preliminary examination of the inventory data, shovel test units with relatively large numbers of artifacts seemed to be clustered in a few specific locations—notably, near the Store, south of the Dzerzinsky house, and at the north edge of the survey zone west of the M. D. Garage. In those areas the artifacts were mostly found in midden deposits that are characterized by dark, stained soil, preserved wood charcoal and concentrations of coal, and significant numbers of faunal elements. Test excavations provided more information about these midden deposits. To better understand the highly patterned character of horizontal artifact distribution, and to display that patterning, a series of plan maps was generated using the Surfer program.

In addition to basic grid coordinates for each test, three sets of artifact counts were also input into the program. Numbers of architectural, personal and domestic, and total artifacts formed three subsets of artifact density measures. Building locations, and other fixed features like Boston Mills Road and the towpath were then plotted, using the program's "blanking" files. In all of the maps, the eastern edge of the survey zone reflects the western edge of the towpath of the adjacent Ohio and Erie Canal. The northern limit of the survey zone is the southern edge of the pavement of the existing alignment of Boston Mills Road. It is important to note that this boundary for the survey zone is not equivalent to the north boundary of Lots 56, 58, 61, and 63 as depicted on the 1834, 1846, 1856, and 1874 Boston plats. The "north" lot lines form a straight line contiguous with, and oriented at the same angle as, the front (north) facade of the Store. That line falls within the current survey zone. The western limit of the survey zone is the edge of the terrace landform. Survey did not extend into the narrow floodplain that flanks the terrace south of the bridge over the Cuyahoga River. On the south, the boundary is still the terrace edge, but there the terrace is cut abruptly by the Cuyahoga River, and there is no adjacent floodplain. The river

has carved into the terrace considerably on the south and southwest since the nineteenth century plats were drawn, and it appears that significant portions of Lots 52 and 53 have been lost to erosion.

After the "blanking" files were plotted, a series of maps were then generated using artifact counts as the basis for "contour" intervals in order to display the data similar to a topographic map. The only difference is that the lines depict intervals of artifact densities rather than elevations. Maps were drawn with a series of different intervals and comparisons of each were made to determine what intervals best depicted the patterns present in the data. For the final versions of the density maps used in this report, care was taken to depict not only the areas of high artifact counts, but also all areas where any artifacts were present. Accordingly, the maps use the value "1" for the first contour line, with various intervals used for the remaining data presentation. A cursory check of the maps shows that only small areas of the survey zone were devoid of artifacts, and these occur primarily on the west and south peripheries.

Figures 7 to 11 depict the densities of artifacts across the project area. Each drawing is labeled according to the intervals that are depicted and the artifact set used for generating the contours. One advantage of using Surfer is that it allows changes to be made in the intervals through the data set. That option has been applied to the maps in an attempt to highlight areas where low numbers of artifacts occur, while not causing high peaks to become blacked out through the generation of innumerable lines. For example, Figure 7 depicts an interval of one item, starting with a value of "1," but changing to an interval of 10 after the count of "10." This helps to bring out the variability in the lower range of the data while still accurately depicting the high peaks. When wider intervals are applied across the entire data set, the lower range of variability is masked, and the "hot spots" overwhelm the full range of variability present in the data.

It is very important to note that artifact density is only one measure to be considered in evaluating the site, and it should not be construed that areas of low or moderate density are necessarily insignificant. In addition, the nature of shovel test sampling is such that the recording of *any* artifacts in a shovel test may be indicative of the presence of potentially important archeological deposits. The higher peaks in the data certainly show where intensive discard activities occurred, and probably reflect materials at and around former structural locales.

It is also important to remember that the depictions of artifact density in all the Surfer maps are extrapolated from "point" data from the 140 actual sample locales scattered across the survey zone. The computer program projects densities to the intervening areas between and beyond the actual shovel test grid locations, based upon the actual counts from the individual tests. Since sampling was quite thorough across the area, considerable confidence can be placed in these results. However, it must be recognized that the *actual* number of artifacts is known only for the 140 sample points, and the distribution of material between these points may be somewhat different than the computer-generated values. Even with that caveat, the results of the mapping program are sufficient to examine artifact distribution across the survey zone in a detailed manner and to provide data useful for current planning and potential future archeological data collection activities.

From Figure 8 to 11 it can be seen that there is very little difference in the distribution of architectural versus domestic and personal items. The distributions of these items co-vary. Where architectural items are present in large numbers, domestic and personal items also occur in considerable frequency. Where one group is sparsely represented, the other group is equally low. It is also apparent from a cursory comparison of the Surfer-generated maps with the structures depicted on the

1856 and 1874 Boston plats that the upper peaks of artifact density correlate well with known former structural locations.

In all of the Surfer-generated drawings, four very strong, horizontally separate peaks are apparent. In these peaks, 20 or more artifacts in each group are present. When all artifacts are considered, these peaks are represented by more than 50 items (Figure 7). Lower peaks ( $n \leq 10$ ) occur in three other small areas. It is apparent that some very high artifact counts were recorded in select portions of the project area. One set of high values occurs immediately west and southwest of the Store (Figure 7). These high values occur on Lots 56, on which the Store stands, and Lot 55, a small parcel on which the former warehouse addition was constructed. Three separate peaks are present in one generally high zone of artifact density in this area.

Despite the location of artifact density peaks on Lots 55 and 56, there is reason to believe that some of those artifacts are related to use of the structure that formerly stood on Lot 58. That building, historically recorded as a "frame house," "tavern," and "hotel," had a lengthy history and likely predates the Boston General Store by several years. Its east facade was contiguous with the east edge of Lot 58, about 10 m west of the test transect on which the peak data is based. Given the position of the structure and the narrow open ground between it and the Boston Store, the largest peak ( $n = 110$  items) in the Lot 56 area may be as much associated with the former hotel as with the Store. Minimally, discards from the two buildings are probably mixed in this area.

A second, slightly smaller peak ( $n = 70$ ) about 20 m south of the first apparently reflects activities just outside the west facade of the former warehouse addition (Figure 7). Test excavations in that area in 1991 exposed foundation elements from the warehouse and a shallow, but rather dense sheet midden. The third small peak ( $n = 50$ ) may be associated with the warehouse or, perhaps more likely, with another poorly documented outbuilding that stood on the grounds in that area.

The other sets of high density values also appear to be directly related to former structural locales. The small peak of very high values west of the north facade of the M. D. Garage certainly reflects an architectural feature. Shovel Tests 125, 134, and 137 exposed a sandstone feature that was subsequently investigated through Test Unit 6. Based upon the location of that feature, which is a linear stone foundation wall, relative to reconstructed lot lines and the layout of buildings on the 1856 plat, there can be little doubt that the feature is a wall of the structure that stood on Lot 58. Although the artifact peak is largely reflective of architectural materials, relatively high values of domestic materials were also recorded in that area (Figures 8 and 9). The crest of this peak marks the location where the foundation was intersected in Shovel Test 125. The original building may have covered the entire east-west expanse of Lot 58.

Farther to the west near the north edge of the survey zone is a large cluster of high values, both in architectural and domestic categories (Figures 7 to 11). This was the most productive area of the site from the standpoint of artifact yield. In addition, a rather thick, buried midden was recorded in numerous shovel tests. Although no evidence of a complete foundation was found, concentrations of window glass and nails in shovel tests and decomposed soft orange bricks and a large sandstone block recorded in test excavation units are ample evidence of the former presence of at least one structure. This large scatter and midden appear to correlate primarily with Lot 63 and the structure that formerly stood there.

South of the current Dzerzinsky House is a fourth peak of high values (Figures 7 to 11). These seem to correlate with the structure that formerly stood on Lot 51. Test Unit 1 in this area exposed a deep fill of sandstone rubble associated with a range of domestic, personal, and architectural items. The function of the feature was not ascertained with certainty owing to the small extent of excavation. Given the apparent overlap of the feature with the interpreted former location of a structure, one possible interpretation would be that it is a rubble-filled cellar.

Interestingly, no other areas of dense artifact accumulation ( $n > 10$  objects) were recorded across the survey zone despite the fact that four other buildings are depicted on the 1856 plat. Why would some structures be so strongly represented by artifactual debris, while others apparently left little or no trace? One reason may be the function of the buildings, or their duration. A careful examination of the survey data suggests that one additional structure is represented by a rather sparse artifact scatter. Near the southern edge of the survey zone, a isolated "island" of positive tests occurs in an zone of largely negative findings (Figure 7). A high of 7 items was recorded in the center of this scatter (Shovel Test 32). Interestingly, the cluster of positive values corresponds rather well with the probable location of the easternmost structure formerly located on Lot 52. The relatively sparse artifact scatter may relate to the function of the structure (storage or some similar function as opposed to commercial or domestic) and/or the length of time that the structure was in use.

A small peak is also present adjacent to the shed (Structure 4) south of the Boston Store. This structure may have been present at that location since the late 1800s, although its history is poorly known. One might reasonably assume that the small artifact peak reflects discard activities related to use of the building.

A final peak is present at the western edge of the project area. That peak ( $n = 10$ ) is isolated by an area of very low values on the east and zero values on the north and south. The zero values appear to correlate with the former Cuyahoga Street. The artifact cluster is not associated with any known structure.

Changes in the landform since Boston Village was platted are a critical factor in the lack of archeological confirmation of two other structures known to have been present based upon the 1856 and 1874 plats. When comparing the original position of the westernmost structure that formerly stood on Lot 52 and one that stood on Lot 53 to modern conditions, one must conclude that a significant portion of Lot 52, and nearly all of Lot 53 have eroded away, removing any traces of those structures (Figure 12). The Cuyahoga River appears to have meandered eastward into the southern part of the project area subsequent to 1874. This shift even removed a segment of the Ohio and Erie Canal prism and its associated towpath.

All of Lot 53, along with the structure that formerly occupied it, appears to have been lost to erosion. Similarly, it appears that, based upon the attempt to match the scale from the 1834 and 1856 plats to the current drawings, the structure on the western side of Lot 52 has also been eroded away. A remnant of Lot 52 appears to remain, with the location of the former eastern structure probably remaining intact at the southeast edge of the survey zone. Given this scenario, all evidence for two of the structures at the south and west edge of the cluster of lots would have been destroyed by lateral erosion of the terrace edge.

It is possible that the change in the River's course that altered Lots 52 and 53 occurred during or soon after construction of Route 271 a short distance south of project area a few years ago. Construction for the large bridge carrying that divided highway over the river resulted in extensive land alteration and grading, including destruction of the site of the historic Conger and Jackson Brickyard. However, the

migration of the river bed might equally well be unrelated to this construction activity, and be the result of other natural processes. A study of a series of aerial photographs might confirm when the river shifted course to cause impact to Lots 52 and 53, but the timing is not critical for the purposes of the current report. It is sufficient to know that the project area has been reconfigured through erosion, removing portions of two lots along with any evidence for two structures that formerly existed on them.

Considered alone, there is little in the shovel test data to indicate any specific function for the use/occupation of the buildings that resulted in the accumulation of the artifacts. Domestic and architectural artifacts are present in very high amounts, and personal and other items are also well represented. All but one of the artifact concentrations that appear to be directly associated with the locations of former buildings exhibit a wide range and very large numbers of materials. It seems likely that the buildings reflected by these scatters had relatively long life spans and were used for activities that included domestic functions. The structure on Lot 52 appears to be an exception; it left only a minimal archeological signature. Later in this report, the possible function of these structures is considered in light of the results of test excavation and the recently completed historical background research program.

It is apparent that the shovel test survey produced useful and reliable results. Even without the confirming data from the 1856 and 1874 plats, it would have been possible to suggest the former presence of at least three, and possibly four of the five structures that were present on the now-reduced landform. That conclusion could have been reached through not only the distribution of four separate artifact concentrations, but also through the presence of brick fragments, coal, window glass, and nails in those scatters. The pattern of artifact feature distribution becomes more clear when test excavation data is considered.

Shovel testing also produced an additional piece of information regarding land use at the site after the most of the structures had been destroyed or removed. The sharp break between the A to B horizon in numerous shovel tests in the more shallow portions of the site is strongly indicative of previous cultivation of the area. The break often occurs between about 10 and 12 inches below surface—a reasonable depth for a plow zone. Since artifacts are mixed throughout this combination A horizon and sheet midden, it appears that cultivation occurred after the primary era of occupation in the 1800s. A similar break in the soil profile is also seen in the northwest portion of the project area where a modern “humus” overlies a thick flood-deposited silt zone. That humus may also represent a plow zone, although at about 10 cm thick, it is rather shallow. Early-twentieth-century photographs of the project area that were taken when the Store’s warehouse was still standing (pre-circa 1929) but after all the other structures except the hotel had been removed depict stacks of corn shocks across the grounds, a clear indication of cultivation.

### *Evaluative Test Excavations*

Three of the primary artifact scatters described above were the focus of limited, formal test excavations. The positioning and size of the test units is presented in a previous section of the report. The test excavations exposed rich midden deposits and two distinct structural features on the grounds away from the Store, and a stone foundation adjacent to the Store’s east facade.

## Test Unit 1

It now seems apparent that this isolated unit was placed within Boston Lot 51 in the approximate location where a large structure formerly stood (Figure 12). This building may have been about 8 by 8.5 m in outline, with an inset on the southwest corner. The northwest corner of Test Unit 1 was positioned 30 cm south of Shovel Test 116. In that shovel test, an accumulation of sandstone rubble was encountered at 36 cmbs. The unit was excavated to better expose the sandstone concentration. Like all the test units excavated in 1993, the unit was positioned on the site mapping grid (grid north = 343 degrees). Slightly less than 40 cm of fill covered a jumble of angular sandstone fragments and bricks in Unit 1. A variety and very large number of domestic, personal, and architectural artifacts were recorded in the fill above the feature, which was designated 1993 Feature 4. The artifacts from this and all other 1993 test units are tabulated by functional groupings in Tables 3 to 17. A wide range and large number of domestic, personal, and architectural items were collected from the fill, which was also rich in charcoal and faunal remains. This fill zone has the characteristics of a midden deposit and is equivalent to Stratum 2 recorded on the grounds in 1991. The fill was excavated in four arbitrary 10-cm-thick levels. At the base of Level 4 at 40 cmbs, a scatter of rocks and brick was essentially continuous across the floor of the unit.

Near the base of the fill there was widespread evidence of rodent activity. Both old and active rodent holes/runs cut through and around the rubble feature from the base of the midden. In addition to the rodent holes, there are numerous air pockets and voids in the jumble of sandstone and bricks, and artifacts have been carried down from the overlying fill into these pockets. Thus while artifacts occur in the rubble fill of the feature, they seem to have moved to that location from the overlying midden deposit. Excavation was taken from 40 to 98 cmbs through the jumble of angular sandstone fragments and bricks where work was suspended. The irregular size of the sandstone rocks and amorphous character of the feature precluded excavating in 10-cm levels, so the entire 58 cm segment was removed as a single level. It was impossible to effectively and safely excavate deeper in this small unit, given the nature of the matrix, which consisted solely of angular rocks and bricks along with small amounts of loose soil and artifacts that had permeated the deposit from above (Figure 13).

Given the small scope of excavation into the feature, its precise function is undetermined. However, the presence of obvious building materials (brick and sandstone) in their current jumbled configuration suggests that the portion of the feature exposed in Unit 1 represents the demolished remnants of a structural foundation. One possible explanation for the pattern of materials recorded in Unit 1 would be that the large structure that formerly stood on Lot 51 was demolished, with its foundation pushed in to partially fill its former cellar. Artifact-bearing fill may then have been dumped or pushed over the rubble. However, the mechanism for deposition of the circa 40-cm-thick midden over the rubble is difficult to explain, since there is no clear evidence for grading in any of the shovel test units surrounding Test Unit 1.

The presence of the very large number and wide range of materials in this midden seems to indicate that the structure formerly served some domestic function. This function seems likely, given the presence of large numbers of whiteware, redware, yellowware, and stoneware ceramic sherds, tobacco pipe fragments, faunal remains, a spoon, and other materials. Ceramic sherds are particularly numerous. Most of the sherds are of typical pre-1860 decorative types (e.g., hand-painted, transfer print in several colors, and edge-decorated). Those artifacts, combined with nails, window glass, bricks, and a hinge indicate that this is certainly a structural feature. Most likely, it is some portion of the foundation/cellar of the structure that formerly stood on Lot 51.

## Test Units 2 and 7

Test Units 2 to 5 and Test Unit 7 were placed in a cluster at the northwest edge of the project area (Figure 2). All of these units intersected a dense artifact concentration identified during shovel testing (Figure 7). This scatter seems to be centered on Boston Lot 63, although the materials may extend slightly onto the west edge of Lot 61 as well (Figure 12). The five test units cover this same area. Test Units 2 and 7 were excavated as contiguous 1-by-1-m units, with the long dimension oriented at 253 degrees. Since the units were contiguous, the results of excavation are presented as a single data set in the following paragraphs.

At least three aspects of the results of excavation of these test units are of importance in understanding this portion of the site. The nineteenth-century cultural deposit in this area is buried under a layer of culturally sterile silt (Stratum 8). Based upon results of test excavation and shovel testing, this silt extends west from the area near Test Unit 5 toward the edge of the terrace landform. The silt does not seem to extend very far south, since it was not consistently recorded south of Shovel Test 100 about 15 m south of Test Units 2 and 7. The silt seems to cover an area on the terrace limited to the northwest corner of the survey area. The silt occurs beneath a circa 10-cm-thick modern humus zone (Stratum 1) in Units 2 and 7 (Figure 14). The character of the fill strongly indicates that it is flood deposited in origin. Since it covers the nineteenth-century cultural deposits in this area of the site, it likely dates to circa the turn of the century. It was probably deposited during the major floods of 1898 and/or 1913. This interpretation of the age of the silt deposition is strengthened by the presence of a suspender fragment in the buried midden in Unit 2 (Level 4) that bears a patent date of 1885. The silt layer averages 18 to 20 cm thick in Units 2 and 7, and it is capped by a similar, but darker silt layer of 10 cm thickness (Figure 14).

The silt has considerable significance relative to the archeological resources that it covers. It has sealed the cultural deposits so that no subsequent site use activities have had impact on those deposits. This has precluded more modern materials from being incorporated in the primary nineteenth-century cultural deposit. This is in direct contrast to other areas of the site where nineteenth-century deposits occur in the near-surface context of the soil's A horizon, and where they have occasionally been mixed with later materials through various site uses, including cultivation. In the area near Units 2 and 7, there is little chance for such admixing, since the cultural deposits are sealed by about 30 cm of silt loam. This factor may have additional importance when site development activities such as construction of parking and other visitor amenities are planned. In that case, the silt and overlying humus will provide a useful buffer between intact cultural deposits and the current ground surface.

The second important aspect of Units 2 and 7 is the presence of a distinct, thick, cultural midden (Stratum 5) (Figures 14 and 15). The deposit ranges from 14 to 26 cm thick in those units. It appears to thicken from south to north across these excavation units, although its thickness is variable across the entire 1-by-2-m excavation block. Its surface is smooth and flat, and it is covered by the silt. There is a clear and striking change from the very dark brown, artifact-bearing midden deposit to the light brown silt that overlies it. The midden contains extremely dense accumulations of artifacts in an array of functional groups (Tables 3 to 17).

Domestic materials are very well represented, with very large numbers of ceramic sherds present. For example, from these two units 1,310 ceramic sherds were recovered, with most derived from the buried midden deposit. No other excavation units at any other nineteenth-century sites at CUVA have

yielded such high counts of ceramic sherds. Even the dense middens at the tavern/inn (33-Cu-314) at Lock 38 (Richner 1992) and the Frazee House (33-Cu-341) (Richner 1994) held far fewer sherds per m<sup>3</sup> than the midden exposed in Units 2 and 7 in the current project area. At the structure at Lock 38, about 100 sherds were collected per m<sup>3</sup> of excavation. At Units 2 and 7, there are 1,000 sherds per m<sup>3</sup> of excavated matrix, even when the sterile silt is included in the calculations. This difference is not quite as extreme when vessels, rather than sherds, are considered. At site 33-Cu-314, about 14 ceramic vessels were recovered per m<sup>3</sup>. In units 2 and 7 in the current study area, about 36 vessels per m<sup>3</sup> are present. The vessels at Boston Lot 63 are badly broken and fragmented, partially accounting for the very high sherd counts. Even allowing for extensive fragmentation, very large amounts of ceramic vessels and sherds are present on Lot 63 as evidenced by the counts from Units 2 and 7.

Other artifacts are present in similarly large numbers, especially window glass (n = 577) and nails (n = 403). The totals are much larger than the counts from 1991 excavation units adjacent to the Boston General Store, and are more similar to the results obtained from the richer units at site 33-Cu-314 (Richner 1992).

Unlike at other areas of the site, in Test Units 2 and 7 the midden is clearly separate from the A horizon of the original soil profile. While artifacts occur in high frequency in the A horizon (or a mixed combination of sheet midden and A horizon) elsewhere on the site, here the midden rests on the A horizon surface and forms a distinct layer (Figures 14 and 15). Artifacts were badly broken through much of the midden, but near its base, items are preserved in large fragments. This is especially true of ceramic sherds, which are also present in the top few centimeters of the buried humus, or A horizon.

The A horizon (Stratum 7a) is about 12 to 15 cm thick and is an organically rich, crumbly textured black loam. While the midden, especially its upper section, contains an abundance of coal, the humus is devoid of coal. However, there is a concentration of wood charcoal in the humus in this location. In addition, there are burned lenses of soil in association with the charcoal. These burned areas are not typically associated with any artifactual remains. It appears that the charcoal in the A horizon results from original land-clearing activities, with trees being burnt on-site in anticipation of construction activities. Large samples of the charcoal were saved to allow future species identification of the trees that were formerly present.

### Test Unit 3

The northwest corner of Test Unit 3 was placed 1 m "east" and 2 m "south" on the grid from the northeast corner of Unit 7 (Figure 2). This unit produced results generally similar to Units 2 and 7, but exposed a somewhat more complex stratigraphic profile. This can be seen in a profile of the south wall of the unit (Figure 16). Like Units 2 and 7, Unit 3 exhibited a modern humus (Stratum 1) overlying silt (Stratum 8) and midden (Stratum 5) layers. The midden is considerably thinner and less distinct than in Units 2 and 7, averaging about 10 cm thick in Unit 3. Unlike Units 2 and 7, in Unit 3 the midden does not lie on the A horizon (Stratum 7a) of the original soil profile. Here the midden rests on a 12- to 15-cm-thick layer of mottled yellow-brown silt (Stratum 6b). Beneath that layer is a 2- to 7-cm-thick lens of ash that contains flecks of charcoal (Figure 16). Under a portion of the ash layer is an accumulation of broken and decomposed soft orange brick. The brick does not extend across the entire unit, but instead is confined to the eastern part of the soil profile of the south wall. The bricks appear to have been pushed into the black loam of the original grade.

The sequence of events leading to the formation of the profile in Unit 3 is not entirely clear. The fragmentary soft orange bricks clearly represent some aspect of construction, but their presence in a jumble, well under the midden, cannot be fully explained. Perhaps they represent discard activities relating to construction of a nearby structure, and were subsequently covered by occupational debris from use of that building.

The midden in Unit 3 contains the same kinds of materials found in Units 2 and 7. As at all the test units excavated in this area of the site, artifacts are present in extremely high numbers (Tables 3 to 17). However, given the thinner character of the midden in Unit 3, artifacts are slightly less frequent than in the thicker midden in Units 2 and 7. Still, Unit 3 yielded a very large number of ceramic sherds ( $n = 519$ ), nails ( $n = 108$ ), window glass ( $n = 273$ ), and other artifacts.

#### Test Unit 4

The northwest corner of this unit was positioned 1 m east and 2 m south from the northeast corner of Unit 3 (Figure 2). The unit exhibited a profile and artifact yield similar to the units described above. The modern humus (Stratum 1) overlies a band of silt (Stratum 8), under which there is a thick midden layer (Stratum 5) (Figure 17). The midden reaches a maximum thickness of 22 cm. At the base of the midden is an irregularly shaped concentration of ash that is reminiscent of the lens in Unit 3. This lens occurs on the surface of the buried A horizon (Stratum 7a). Of considerable interest is the presence of a large sandstone block at the base of the midden (Figure 17). This roughly rectangular stone was not fully exposed in the unit, but was instead partially exposed in the north wall profile. It is about 10 cm thick, and more than 30 cm wide. The relationship of this large sandstone block to a structure is not apparent. The midden has built up against the west edge of the rock and to a depth of 18 cm over it.

Like Units 2, 3, and 7, Unit 4 yielded a considerable number and range of domestic, personal, and architectural items. Most were limited to the midden zone of the profile. Frequencies are reduced compared to the previous units, but are still quite high. Ceramic sherds ( $n = 335$ ), nails ( $n = 145$ ), window glass ( $n = 198$ ) and other artifacts are all very well represented. These counts are as high as have been recorded at any of the numerous nineteenth-century sites that have been tested at CUVA. In addition, like in Units 2, 3, and 7, these materials are present in numerous types and patterns.

#### Test Unit 5

This unit was placed 5 m east of Unit 4 (Figure 2). The profile was similar to that in the units described above, with the exception that the midden could not be clearly distinguished from the A horizon below it (Figure 18). The A horizon surface and base of the midden are blended (Stratum 2), unlike the situation in Units 2 and 7 where the midden and A horizon were distinct layers.

Unit 5 again yielded a range of cultural materials like the units excavated a few meters to the west. However, densities are lower, following an apparent trend of decreasing density as one moves east across this artifact scatter. From Unit 5, few nails were collected ( $n = 13$ ), but window glass was still common ( $n = 174$ ). Ceramic sherds are also present in considerable, but smaller numbers ( $n = 149$ ) in Unit 5. Compared with Units 2, 3, 4, and 7, these counts may seem low, but when compared with yields from other portions of the site, and from other sites in the Cuyahoga Valley, these figures are still quite high.

## Test Unit 6

This unit was placed immediately south of Shovel Test 125, a short distance west of the M. D. Garage (Figure 2). In Shovel Test 125 a sandstone feature was found, and Unit 6 was excavated to determine the shape and character of the feature. This feature is designated Feature 1. The feature cut through the center of Unit 6 on a diagonal. Like all other test units, Unit 6 is oriented at 343 degrees, with the feature oriented at approximately 2 degrees. If more of the feature were exposed, that orientation could be determined with more precision, but it appears to be very close to magnetic north in actual orientation.

Feature 1 was exposed rather close to the present ground surface, with only about 21 cm of fill covering the upper surface of the highest rock. The surface of other primary rocks was found to be as deep as 37 cm below datum (Figure 19). All measurements were taken from the ground surface at the northwest corner of the unit. A mixed fill occurs over the feature, containing large numbers of nails ( $n = 184$ ), window glass ( $n = 205$ ), ceramic sherds ( $n = 163$ ) and other items (Tables 3 to 17).

The surface of the feature was carefully exposed and mapped (Figure 19). Since it covers nearly all of the unit, excavation was terminated at about 30 cm outside the feature. The feature consists of two rows of sandstone blocks. Both rectangular, carefully shaped and irregular pieces of sandstone are present. The east side of the feature is very straight and regular, with two large blocks constituting most of the segment of the feature that was exposed in the unit. The west side is more "haphazard" in form, with numerous small angular sandstone rocks and a few larger, more regularly shaped, pieces present (Figure 20). Considerable mortar adheres to the upper surfaces of the rocks that were exposed in Unit 6.

Just as the east and west sides of the feature are clearly different, the soil deposits flanking the feature are also quite divergent. On the west side of the feature, the undisturbed, compact-textured B horizon (Stratum 7b) of the soil was fully exposed at the 30-cmbs level. A very narrow (4 to 10 cm wide) strip of clay is present along the edge of the feature. This appears to be a builder's trench that cut through the original soil profile and was subsequently filled. However, outside of that narrow band, it is obvious that the ground has never been disturbed. In direct contrast, the soil along the east side of the feature consists of loose fill at 30 cmbs. That fill is up against the clean, dressed edge of the sandstone rocks that form the east edge of the feature. Although excavation was terminated at 30 cm, it is clear that the B horizon has been removed to some considerable depth in this location. Shovel Test 126, positioned about 4.5 m east of Unit 6, also exposed a deep fill zone. There, loam fill (Stratum 2) was recorded to a depth of 32 cm, where a thick zone of cinders (Stratum 4) was encountered. The cinders were then excavated to 70 cmbs, where excavation was terminated. Probing of the bottom of the test with a steel rod indicated that the cinders extended down for a considerable distance, and no texture change was felt.

This stratigraphic evidence, combined with the form and orientation of the feature and the likely overlap of Unit 6 with some portion of the structure that formerly stood on Lot 58, indicates that Feature 1 is a portion of the sandstone foundation of that structure. The area to the east of the feature is interpreted as a cellar that has been filled with soil and cinders. The full extent of the feature, and the portion of the structure represented by the foundation remain undetermined. It is not clear whether the feature is part of the main, two-story rectangular core of the building, the west "ell" depicted on the 1856 plat, or the west shed-roofed addition seen in early-twentieth-century photographs.

The foundation was also intersected by Shovel Tests 134 and 137, which were among 6 tests placed off grid in a line oriented on magnetic north in an attempt to trace the extent of the feature. Shovel Test 137 was placed about 7 m due south of the south edge of Unit 6, while Shovel Test 134 was excavated about 3 m north of the north side of Unit 6. This indicates that the foundation extends a minimum of 11 m north-south in this location. Shovel Test 127, located about 10 m (grid) south of Shovel Test 126 failed to intersect the filled basement, and instead encountered the undisturbed B horizon at a shallow depth below surface. No other testing was completed in the immediate area of the foundation feature or the filled cellar.

#### Test Units 8 and 9

The criteria used for positioning these test units and for determining their orientation and relationship was presented in the Goals and Methods chapter of this report. A deep, stratified soil profile was recorded in Unit 8, and a sandstone feature was recorded in Units 8 and 9.

A sandstone alignment (Feature 3) and a post mold (Feature 2) likely associated with the sandstone feature were recorded in Units 8 and 9. A smaller concentration of sandstone in the west edge of Unit 8 may also be a functional component of the larger sandstone alignment. These features appear to be components of a former porch, although there are aspects of the associated archeological deposits that are difficult to account for, assuming a porch with a continuous deck covered this area.

Measured from the ground surface at the northeast corner of Unit 8, the surface of Feature 3 was encountered between 51 and 60 cm below datum. The feature consists of various size Berea Sandstone rocks combined in a linear arrangement (Figures 21 and 22). The portion of the feature exposed in Unit 9 is about 65 to 80 cm wide, with the variance in width the result of an uneven and irregularly shaped west edge. The east edge is quite straight and linear, with the face of the rocks shaped to form a clean edge. Given the feature's relationship to the east facade of the Store, and assuming that it supported a porch of some kind, the upper portion of the east edge was likely exposed to view along the towpath. That would account for the more careful construction on the east edge compared with the west side.

In Figures 21 and 22 it can be seen that rocks of odd shapes and sizes were combined to form the feature. Some are round, while others are flat and roughly rectangular. The feature extends the full two-meter width of Units 8 and 9 and continues into both the north wall of Unit 8 and the south wall of Unit 9. It obviously extends well beyond the two-meter area that was exposed through excavation.

In addition to the linear component of the stone foundation, there is a separate, isolated "stack" of sandstone rocks that appears to be directly related to the feature (Figure 21). This pile of rocks is centered precisely under the pilaster (and therefore under an interior structural post on which doors were formerly hung) immediately adjacent to the Store's foundation. The upper surfaces of four of these rocks is at 69 to 79 cm below surface datum. Although they are placed in a somewhat irregular manner, they form a distinct and clear cluster of limited extent. After the four rocks shown in Figure 21 were removed, a fifth, large rock was found under the other four. The surface of that rock was at about 85 cmbs relative to the datum at the northeast edge of Unit 8. Although the rocks from this cluster are at a lower elevation than those of the main portion of Feature 3, all of the rocks in both features are positioned equivalently, relative to stratigraphic layering. As will be described further, the surface on which the rocks were placed slopes down toward the Store foundation from the east.

It is likely that these rocks supported a post from a former porch. The positioning of the rocks can not be accidental, given their very precise alignment with the pilaster and associated framing post. It is also worth noting that a large (approximately 27-cm-wide, north/south) post mold (Feature 2) was also aligned directly out from the pilaster. The post mold was first recognized at 30 cmbs, and extended to 50 cmbs. It ended only 2 cm above a large flat rock in Feature 1 (Figure 21). It is precisely centered on the width of Feature 1 and also aligned with the pilaster and pile of five rocks at the foundation. Since the porch deck must have been much higher than the surface of Feature 3, or even the modern surface, to have effectively matched the door thresholds, the post must have originally extended well above the soil fill that contains its "mold." It is unclear why no similar post mold was detected in the fill above the pile of five sandstone rocks at the store foundation.

An interesting stratigraphic profile was exposed in Unit 8 (Figure 23). Original grade (Stratum 7a) is deeply buried under a minimum of 113 cm of fill comprising several distinct layers. Out away from the Store's foundation, the A and B horizons of the soil paleosol are intact, while adjacent to the building the A horizon has been truncated and redeposited. Over the undisturbed and/or redeposited A horizon is a thick layer of mottled brown and tan loam. This layer ranges in thickness from 33 cm at the Store's foundation to 53 cm near Feature 1. Since Feature 1 was left in place at the close of excavation, it is not known how this layer changes as one moves east through Unit 9. It was reached only in the western 142 cm of Unit 8. Throughout this fill zone, labeled Stratum 6b on the profile of the north wall of Unit 8, there is evidence of smaller lenses and apparent small "loads" of soil. This layer is clearly backdirt, and it probably represents soil discarded from digging the basement of the Store. Artifacts are infrequent in this deposit, and consist primarily of a few nails and window glass fragments, along with pieces of sandstone and mortar. A few small ceramic sherds were also recovered from excavation levels in Stratum 6b. These materials would seem to be consistent with the kinds of items one might expect to be lost in backdirt during a construction episode. Both Feature 1 and the cluster of five sandstone rocks at the foundation lie on the surface of Stratum 6b, clearly indicating that the feature immediately postdates deposition of that stratum.

Stratum 6b is partially capped by a thin layer of yellow-brown loam (Stratum 6a) (Figure 23). Lying directly over Strata 6b and 6a is the primary artifact-bearing deposit along the east facade, labeled here as Stratum 5. That dark grayish brown loam contains numerous artifacts of several types (Tables 3 to 17). They are present in much greater number and diversity than in Stratum 6b. Stratum 5 covers and surrounds the rock cluster and partially caps Feature 1 (Figure 23). It does not cover all of that feature. Stratum 5 slopes gradually toward the foundation, and ranges from 33 cm thick on the west to about 10 cm thick on the east before it pinches out over the center of Feature 1. It would appear that these materials (the soil and the artifacts it contains) accumulated while the porch supported by Feature 3 was in place and in use. It is difficult to explain why so much fill accumulated under a porch; there seems to be too much fill and too many artifacts to argue for all matrix and artifactual materials constituting Stratum 3 to have fallen through openings in the porch floor. The soil and artifacts must have been introduced to the area under the east edge of the porch, further supporting the hypothesis that the porch was supported above Feature 3 by wooden piers.

Stratum 5 was also recorded in 1991 Test Unit 2 near the south end of the Store's east facade. There it was about 10 cm thick. Further study is needed regarding the extent and configuration of Feature 3, especially as related to former openings in the east basement wall, to fully explain the accumulation of Stratum 5.

Although Units 8 and 9 were excavated in an attempt to find a porch foundation, and there are aspects of Features 2 and 3 that appear to reflect a former porch, the construction seems rather massive for supporting a porch. Perhaps the Feature 3 rock alignment also functioned as a retaining wall and curb. That would help explain why the eastern side of the feature is carefully shaped and straight. Such a wall would divert the horses and mules away from the structure and keep towpath soil from washing in toward the building. As fill rapidly accrued, it breached the surface of Feature 3 and eventually covered a portion of the Feature 2 post as well.

Above Stratum 5 are two primary layers along with two additional deposits that do not span the entire profile (Figure 23). The Stratum 6c yellow-brown loam and Stratum 1a and 1b dark brown loam both cover Feature 3. The presence of bivalve shells (including articulated halves) in Strata 1 and 6c strongly suggest that these layers are at least partially derived from spoil (dredging) from the adjacent canal prism. Stratum 4 is a lens of cinders apparently used to surface the towpath at a relatively late date.

All of the artifacts recovered from Units 8 and 9 are listed in Tables 3 to 17. While significant numbers of artifacts were collected, especially from the deep Unit 8, frequencies are much lower than for any of the other seven units opened on the grounds in 1993. The lower density of materials in Unit 8 is even more apparent when one recalls that the unit is 2 m<sup>2</sup> in extent as opposed to the 1 m<sup>2</sup> size of all the other units. The same kinds of materials—ceramic sherds and vessels, bottle glass, tobacco pipe sherds, nails, window glass, and other materials—are present, but generally in lesser quantities than in the other test units. A notable exception is window glass. A sizable number (434) were recovered from Unit 8. Window glass was distributed across most of the excavated levels, and was especially numerous at and immediately above the level of Feature 3. The concentration of window glass, both at this level and in the unit in general, may lend support to the architect's interpretation of the likely presence of numerous panes of glass in the original doors along the east facade.

There is one specific artifact class that is disproportionately represented in Unit 8. Four coins were collected from that unit, while coins were relatively rare from all other test unit and shovel test proveniences. An 1847 large cent, and 1868 and 1869 five-cent pieces were recovered from excavation Level 3 in Unit 8. These appear to be associated with Stratum 6c. A fourth coin, an 1826 large cent, was recovered from Level 7. It was associated with the Stratum 5 midden. The presence of the coins along the east facade of the Store is in keeping with the commercial use of the building through the nineteenth century.

The discovery of stratified cultural deposits and features in Units 8 and 9 matches results from 1991 Unit 2. The stratigraphic profiles for the two areas are very similar, although Feature 3 was not recorded in 1991 Unit 2. However the presence of a large cistern in that unit may suggest that Feature 3 had been removed to allow cistern construction. More study along the east facade is required in order to determine the extent of Feature 3 and to more fully understand its function.

### *Summary*

From the foregoing, it is apparent that considerable archeological evidence of intensive nineteenth-century occupation and use of the lots surrounding the Boston General Store was recorded through shovel testing and limited test excavation. Several well-defined artifact concentrations were discovered in different portions of the project area as evidenced by the Surfer-generated maps. In addition, an extensive,

buried midden was recorded in an area that seems to correlate primarily with Lot 63. Extremely large numbers of artifacts are present in that area of the site in an undisturbed context. In other areas, artifact accumulations occur in sheet middens that are mixed with the A horizon of the soil profile. All of the more well-defined artifact scatters appear to match the locations of structures known to have been present by 1856. Direct structural evidence of three of these structures was recorded in the form of preserved architectural features, including a probable rubble-filled cellar, a foundation wall and associated filled cellar, and a concentration of decomposed bricks.

An additional set of features that may have served the dual function of porch foundation and retaining wall was recorded adjacent to the Store's east facade. Data from that area of the site will likely prove to be very important to ongoing design and planning efforts. The full extent of the feature is not known since test excavation was rather limited in scope in 1993.

## Conclusions

The combination of historical background research, archeological survey and testing, historic map interpretation, artifact analysis, and computer assisted mapping provides considerable data for understanding and interpreting the cultural resources on Boston Lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, and 63. That information is briefly summarized in the following paragraphs. The information is organized relative to the small Boston Lots that are present in the survey zone.

### *Lot 45 Prior to 1835*

Historical background research is apparently less thorough for this era of site history than for the post-1835 era. As described in the Historical and Archeological Background chapter of this report, historic Anglo-American use of the Boston area begins as early as 1799 when it served as a boat landing. Native-American use of the area spans many additional centuries. However, no site-specific data for the current project area are available until the late 1820s. It is difficult to evaluate the accuracy of other poorly referenced suggestions that a dam was built in 1814 near the survey zone, a mill was present in 1821, and that Watrous Mather ran a store by 1827. Boston Township Lot 45 includes the current project area, a small parcel of land north of Boston Mills Road (earlier known as State Road) adjacent to the Cuyahoga River where the grist and saw mill stood, and a parcel south of Boston Mills Road east of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Given that the lot is larger than the project area, it is difficult to determine with certainty which references to sales and other land transactions within Lot 45 apply specifically to the project area.

Watrous and Hannah Mather owned Lot 45 (and 44 on the north) beginning in late 1826. It is known that a house, grist mill, and saw mill were present by 1827, since tax assessor records value those improvements on Lot 45 at \$2469. The mill location is just north of the current project area, but the location of the house is not known with certainty. In 1831 the mill and house were valued at \$1350. By 1833 the value had remained constant, with the house listed at \$350 and the mill at \$1000. The Mathers are also thought to have constructed a frame building (hotel) on Lot 45 after 1827, but direct references to the building prior to 1835 are lacking. They sold a small parcel of lot 45 to their daughter Lucy in 1831 that apparently contained the building. In 1833, her small parcel (.25 acre) was valued at \$300, clearly indicating that a substantial structure was present. When the plat of the village of Boston was made at Mather's initiation in late 1834, this parcel was identified under her husband's ownership and labeled Lot 58. The structure on the lot survived into the twentieth century.

The surveyor's note for the 1834 village plat also indicate that Jelotes Mather's brick house was present at that date. Jelotes' relationship to Watrous has not been researched. The location of that structure was determined (through plotting based upon survey bearings and distance) to be located across the Canal to the east of the current Boston General Store location. Although of interest, it is located outside the current project area on private property.

In 1834, a house is reported to be present on new village Lot 51, within the area of Lot 45 owned by Mather and Baldwin. It is valued at \$321. It is possible that this is Watrous and Hannah Mather's house, but that identification is uncertain. The 1835 tax assessment for village Lot 63 specifically mentions the mill, but does not mention a house. Further, Mather is thought to have sold the house when

Kelley et al. bought a portion of township Lot 45 in late 1835. Records indicate that the only portion of Lot 45 sold to Kelley was the current project area and the portion of mill lot 63 across State (Boston Mills) Road. These facts can be combined to show that the Mather house was in the current project area. Village Lots 51 and 56 appear to be the best candidates for the location of the Watrous and Hannah Mather house. While Lot 56 would seem to be excluded since Quinn Evans/Architects has determined that the Boston Store was built there in 1836 after the purchase by Kelley et al., tax records have not been effectively utilized to confirm that construction date. In fact, recently compiled tax assessor data for Lot 55 indicate that a storehouse (value = \$407) was present in 1834–35 when Mather owned the property. This casts some doubt on the 1836 construction date for the Store and attached warehouse. There is no doubt that Mather sold the land and improvements in the current project area, except for village Lot 58, to Kelley, Kelley and Penfield in late 1835. From that date onward, it is possible to examine the project area on the basis of the history of each of the small village lots.

#### *Lot 58*

There is ample evidence for the presence of a structure on this lot through most of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. Evidence includes historic map data and tax records, photographs, and archeological features and an associated artifact scatter. The lot is located immediately west of the Boston General Store and Lot 56. Sketchy early historical records indicate that a structure may have been present on Lot 58 by the late 1820s. This lot is one of only seven small parcels in Boston that were not transferred to Kelley et al. by Watrous and Hannah Mather when they sold part of their Boston Township Lots 44 and 45 in 1835. They had previously sold a parcel that was to become Lot 58 to their daughter, Lucy Brown. According to tax records, Brown's parcel was valued at \$300 in 1833 and a "frame house" valued at \$642 was present on this lot in 1835. These values suggest that it was a substantial building. The relatively high value of the lot through the remaining years of the nineteenth century also suggests that the building survived through the century. A substantial rise in value of the lot between 1871 and 1883 may indicate an improvement to the building, such as an addition.

The word "tavern" is written over Lots 58 and 61 on the 1846 tax assessor's plat. This would have been during T. Noble's ownership of the property. The historical research program did not include any searches of tavern license or similar records. On an 1856 plat, the lots are labeled "Boston Hotel." This was during the Morton ownership period. Although no other specific historical records relating to the building or the possible functions it may have served have been located, the plats provide ample evidence that it had a commercial function through at least part of its history.

Tax assessor records help confirm that the structure stood through the remainder of the nineteenth century, since the lot is never evaluated at less than \$186. That is far more than the circa \$20-30 maximum valuation of the unimproved small lots in the project area. For most of the nineteenth century, the building is worth over \$300.

Several late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century photographs depict this structure, although none of the existing views focus primarily on the building (Quinn Evans/Architects 1992, Gelber 1993). It was a large, two-story building, with its front facade parallel with the north lot line and the adjacent Boston General Store. According to the 1856 plat, an ell was present on the northern part of the west facade. Later, during the years of the photographic coverage, a facade-long shed roof addition is present on the west facade. It is not known when the building was demolished, but photographic coverage strongly

indicates that it survived at least into the second decade of the twentieth century. It is present in a photo known to postdate 1913.

The structure had a surprisingly large number of owners through its nineteenth century history, including Lucy Brown, Henry Wadhams, the State of Ohio, Benjamin Stevens, Therou Noble, David Morton, Daniel Morton, Jonas Coonrad, Jeremiah Coonrad, R. S. Paul, and the Hall Brothers. The occupation of these owners ranged from farmers (Coonrad) to “learned professional and engineer” (Wadhams), to business men/investors of considerable wealth and local renown (the Halls). It was not until the Hall brothers acquired Lot 58 (and adjacent Lot 61) in 1877 that the building was linked to the persons who owned and operated the Boston General Store, mill, and other commercial enterprises on the old Township Lot 45 in Boston.

Both direct and indirect evidence for the structure on Lot 58 was recorded archeologically in 1993. A linear sandstone foundation (Feature 1) was recorded in Shovel Tests 125, 134, and 137, and in Test Unit 6. This foundation appears to extend a minimum of 11 m approximately due south from near the north edge of Lot 58. A filled cellar is present along the east side of this wall, as evidenced by the soil in Unit 6 and Shovel Test 126. Although the feature must represent a west wall of the former structure, it is unclear if it is from the core of the building or one of the known additions on the building’s west facade. Given the apparent relationship of the foundation to the west line, the latter seems most likely. One of the primary reasons for this uncertainty is the limited nature of the 1993 test excavation program. Further, much of the former structural site is now on private property, and is partially covered by the M. D. Garage. The degree to which structural features are preserved on the private inholding is unknown, since that area was not investigated archeologically.

The archeological materials that can be positively associated with the structure on Lot 58 add little to an understanding of its function. The range, and very large number, of domestic, architectural, and personal items could equally well be derived from the building’s reported functions of “frame house” (1833, 1835), “tavern” (1846), and “Boston Hotel” (1856). The artifacts certainly include numerous domestic materials (e.g., ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and faunal remains) and personal items (tobacco pipes) in keeping with the apparent use of the building for tavern and residential (private and/or public) functions.

#### Significance of Archeological Resources on Lot 58

Although the full extent of archeological resources associated with the former building that stood on Lot 58 has not been determined, the materials that are known to exist are potentially significant. Artifact deposits and structural features are in primary context, indicating that the site has excellent integrity. They are associated with an early structure that spans nearly the entire period of significance for the National Register district of Boston. The archeological materials can be confidently associated with a former structure that was owned by several well-known local individuals who had important involvement in the commercial history of Boston and the surrounding area. The site contains data that could be used to address a variety of questions regarding the history of Lot 58 and Boston in general. In addition, it is likely that the data can contribute to a broader study of commercial enterprises associated with the boom and decline years of the nearby Ohio and Erie Canal. For those reasons, the archeological resources on Lot 58 are significant under Criterion D, since they relate both to Boston and to the broader region served by the Ohio and Erie Canal.

## *Lot 61*

As described earlier, the ownership history of Lot 61 is very closely tied to adjacent Lot 58 (Table 1). After Henry Wadhams purchased the lot from Lucy Brown in 1837, it was always sold in conjunction with adjacent lot 58. In fact, the value of the lot for tax purposes was combined with Lot 58 from 1847 through 1860. Hamilton and Adelman (1985) previously interpreted historical records to indicate that a "store" was built between Lots 63 and 58 by Wadhams between 1836 and 1839. Winstel and Machuga found evidence in the tax records for a "frame house" on Lot 61 in 1839 that appears to partially confirm Hamilton's previous interpretation. It was valued at \$85. Lot 61 was valued at only \$27 in 1835. By 1841, the lot was valued at \$26 and there is no mention of a structure. Tax records appear to indicate that an improvement was present on Lot 61 in 1847 when the combined Lots 58 and 61 are valued at \$810, which is considerably more than the highest value for Lot 58 alone. The value of Lot 61 in 1860 is set at \$175, clearly reflecting the presence of an improvement.

That improvement was probably the structure that is depicted in Lot 61 on both the 1856 and 1874 plats. This irregularly shaped structure is situated toward the middle of the lot, rather than at the north edge as are the buildings on Lots 58 and 56. The tax records further suggest that the building was gone by 1895, when lot value had decreased to \$30. The tax records seem to suggest that the modest house built by Wadhams in the late 1830s was gone by 1841, when Wadhams was losing the property for failing to pay taxes. A second improvement, perhaps built by Noble, appears to have stood until sometime after 1883. It too was gone by 1895.

The building (or buildings) that stood on Lot 61 are not depicted in any known historical photographs, and there is no indication of their function in the tax records other than the reference to a "frame house" in the 1830s era.

There is minimal archeological evidence for structural remains on this lot. Test Units 2 to 5 and Test Unit 7 appear to have been placed on adjacent Lot 63, so Lot 61 is known only from shovel testing. Only Test Unit 5 may overlap the west edge of Lot 61, but it is possible that it too was on Lot 63. No clear-cut peaks in artifact yield can be associated with the former building site. It is possible that a "dead" area in the otherwise high artifact values in this portion of the site reflects the former footprint of a portion of the second structure (Figure 7). If there is an artifact scatter associated with the structure, it must occur on the west toward Lot 63, since the other portions of the lot have relatively low artifact yields.

### Significance of Archeological Resources on Lot 61

The archeological significance of Lot 61 is more difficult to address than any other project area lot. Lot ownership essentially matches Lot 58, and the business conducted on Lot 58 is closely tied to Lot 61. These historical connections suggest that any archeological resources on the lot would be potentially significant. However, there was little found on the lot that can be confidently related to a former structure or structures. Test excavations or other studies directly targeting the lot would be needed before the significance of archeological resources on the lot could be fully assessed. Until and unless that work is initiated, the existing artifact scatter should be considered potentially significant.

### *Lot 63*

As described above, and in an earlier section of the report, it is difficult to separate the portion of Lot 63 in the project area from the portion on which the grist and saw mills stood north of the survey area. The lot's ownership history parallels the ownership of the Boston Store (Lots 55 and 56) as well as other lots (51 to 53) in the project area. However, the use of the portion of the lot south of Boston Mills Road is never directly referenced in the tax records or other historical data sources. Only the plat maps and archeological data are useful for examining the improvements that occurred on Lot 63 in the project area.

A structure is clearly depicted on Lot 63 within the project area on both the 1856 and 1874 plats. On the 1856 plat, the building appears to be square, and about 11 by 11 m in size. It has a different shape (rectangular) on the 1874 plat. Although the function of this building is unknown, its use appears to have left a very strong archeological signature.

Test Units 2 to 5 and Test Unit 7 all appear to have been excavated on Lot 63 (Figure 12). This was not known when the fieldwork took place, since the location of the line separating Lots 61 and 63 was then known only in the most general manner. Even so, lot placement is not determined with a high degree of precision. Still, it seems quite apparent that the dense, buried midden and the structural resources recorded in those test units primarily reflect the construction and use of the building that formerly stood on Lot 63. It is also possible that some of the midden deposit recorded in this area is derived from the structure on Lot 61. However, the rather precise overlap of the midden and the approximate position of the structure on Lot 63 is readily apparent (Figure 12).

Although no distinct foundation was found on Lot 63, a sandstone block, a deposit of decomposed bricks, and huge numbers of nails and window glass clearly derive from the former structure. Extremely large numbers of domestic materials, and numerous personal items are also present on the lot. Much of this deposit occurs in a sealed, undisturbed context, lending considerable interpretive potential to the materials. The very high artifact densities on the lot and the diversity of the materials indicate that use of the building included habitation. The wide range and the very large number of ceramic vessels (including many wares, decorative types, and patterns) (Tables 3 to 7) are consistent with house and/or tavern/inn functions rather than some more limited commercial use. The density of materials is greater than at the Boston General Store, the tavern/inn at Lock 38 (Richner 1992), the Frazee House (Richner 1994), or any other historic site of similar age within Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Discard activities on Lot 63 seem to be much more intensive than on Store Lot 56, resulting in accumulation of a thick midden filled with many thousands of artifacts. This heavy use seems incongruous with the almost complete lack of historical references to a structure on this lot.

The date of removal of the structure on Lot 63 is not known. It is certainly absent by 1898, according to a dated photograph of the project area. The most recent, precisely dated artifact found on Lot 63 is a suspender guide that bears a patent date of 1885 (or 1886). This was recovered from Level 4 (the midden zone) of Unit 2. While that artifact can not be used to date a particular structure, it can be used to confirm that the midden was still accruing in this area of the site since at least as late as 1885. However, the majority of artifacts in the midden appear to date to the pre-1860 era, with some items dating to 1830, or even earlier.

## Significance of Archeological Resources on Lot 63

Given the association of this lot with the owners and history of the Boston General Store, the extremely dense and well preserved artifact-bearing deposits present on the lot, and the potential for discovering direct evidence of the structure that formerly stood there, this area of the site appears to be significant. The archeological resources on this lot have the potential to address many questions regarding the history of Boston and may be sufficient to adequately address several of the gaps in the available historical data regarding the function and history of the building that formerly stood on the lot. The archeological resources that cover most of Lot 63 should be considered to be significant under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Lot 51*

A frame house stood on this lot from an early date (1834). It can not be traced back in time before 1834 with any degree of certainty given the current level of historical research, but it is possible that this structure was the home of Watrous and Hannah Mather. Minimally, it was owned by Mather until late 1835 when the group led by Irad Kelley purchased much of the newly platted Boston Village from Mather. The structure is reflected in tax records spanning at least 1834 through 1857. After that date, there is no indication of a structure on the lot in the tax assessor records, although the building is depicted on an 1874 plat. The footprint of the structure at that date matches well with the 1856 plat that also clearly depicts a structure on Lot 51. It is not clear why the 1874 tax records assess the property at only \$20 if the structure was still standing at that time.

According to the 1856 plat, the structure was roughly "L" shaped, with the longest facade facing the adjacent Ohio and Erie Canal. The building may have been about 15 by 12 m in size, based upon its scale on the 1856 plat. Its shape and approximate position on Lot 51 is depicted on Figure 12.

Lot 51, and the primary structure that stood there through the mid- to late 1800s, was owned by the same sequence of owners as the Boston General Store (Lots 55 and 56), the mill (Lot 63), and adjacent Lots 52 and 53 (Table 1). Few of the owners of this business are known with certainty to have been occupants of Boston. In fact, after Mather's ownership, the only other owner known to have occupied Boston was J. Edson, who took controlling interest in the business and properties in the late 1850s. In 1850, he is listed as a resident of Boston in the U.S. census. While it might be assumed that he occupied the house on Lot 51, there is no confirming evidence for that assumption.

There is considerable archeological evidence of the former structure on Lot 51. A rich midden was found in an area covering about 20 by 30 m in the southwest portion of the project area (Figure 7). When the approximate boundaries of Lot 51, and the location of the structure are overlain on the archeological data maps, a clear match is apparent (Figure 12). It must be emphasized that the plotting of the lot lines on the archeological base map is not perfectly precise, owing to unanswered questions regarding the 1834 plat, and the lack of an absolute, fixed point of reference for the two maps. Similarly, the location of the building was determined only from its position on Lot 51 as depicted on the 1856 plat. Problems of scale, plat accuracy, archeological field map accuracy, and overlay of the three maps all have the potential to generate small errors in placement of the lot and associated structure. However, it is obvious that the dense archeological scatter and structure occur very close together. Moreover, in Test Unit 1 within that scatter, brick, sandstone and other structural materials were recorded in a deep fill sequence. Although

the precise function of the feature was not determined, it is certainly structurally related, and it may represent a filled cellar, well, or some other deep feature. According to the overlay of the historic lot and structure with the archeological data, the test unit falls very near the former west facade of the building. Given the map uncertainties mentioned above, it is equally possible that the test unit location overlaps the original house site and has exposed the cellar.

The cultural midden recorded in this area includes a wide variety of domestic materials, which is in keeping with the reported function of the structure as a "house." Architectural items (e.g., window glass, nails, brick, coal) are also present in large numbers. There can be no doubt that the artifacts result from use and occupation of the structure that formerly stood on Lot 51. Additional archeological test excavations would be needed to develop more detailed information on the nature of the structural features and the artifact scatter and midden preserved on Lot 51.

#### Significance of Archeological Resources on Lot 51

Like Lot 63, the ownership history of Lot 51 parallels the ownership of the lots occupied by the Boston General Store. *In situ* archeological deposits, including a midden and a structural feature occur on the lot and can be directly related to a structure known to have been present by 1834. These deposits appear to have considerable integrity. It is possible that the building initially served as the home of Watrous and Hannah Mather. Even if that tenuous association should prove to be incorrect, the combination of early age, excellent condition, and ties to the resources for which Boston was entered on the National Register of Historic Places would indicate that the archeological resources on Lot 51 are significant. The site includes a large and diverse artifact inventory, including well-preserved faunal remains, which could potentially contribute to a variety of studies of early- and mid-nineteenth-century life in Boston. The archeological resources related to Lot 51 appear to be significant under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places.

#### Lot 52

Like Lot 51, the complex ownership history of this lot matches that of the Boston Store (Lots 55 and 56) and the mill area (Lot 63). Although there are two map references (1856 and 1874) that clearly depict two structures on this lot, there is nothing in the tax records that indicates any improvements. Through the 1840s and 1850, Lot 52 is evaluated for tax purposes at about \$22. In 1874, it is worth only \$12. This is in direct contrast to other lots that bore improvements, where values ranged from about \$100 to several hundred dollars. This apparent contradiction in the historical record can not be explained with the information that is currently available.

The easternmost structure of the two that were formerly on Lot 52 according to the 1856 plat was about 8 by 8 m in extent and was positioned at the eastern edge of the lot. The other structure, west from the first was slightly larger at 8 by 9 m. Minimal evidence for structural remains was found archeologically when this area was shovel tested in 1991 and 1993. It must also be emphasized that this area was not subjected to highly intensive archeological investigation, owing to the low yield of artifacts in the interval shovel testing program. However, the single, small (12 by 22 m) scatter that was recorded overlaps precisely with the interpreted position of the easternmost of the two structures (Figure 12). No test excavations were undertaken in this area since emphasis was placed upon other, more dense deposits.

One of the most important results of the attempt to correlate the 1834 and 1856 plats with the archeological base map was the identification of the reshaping of the southwest and south edges of the project area by erosion of the Cuyahoga River. Original Lot 52 has experienced great impact, with about half of the lot lost to erosion (Figure 12). The original lot was cut from its northwest to southeast corner, with the southern portion washed away. The structure that stood on the west side of the lot is in an area that is now part of the river bed.

#### Significance of Archeological Resources on Lot 52

There is very little data from which to assess the significance of the single archeological scatter on the remaining segment of Lot 52. Artifacts were very few in number in this area, reaching a peak of 7 in Shovel Test 32. Only Shovel Tests 32 and 40 contained one or more items in this area. Based upon existing data, it would appear that the small archeological scatter on Lot 52 is not archeologically significant.

#### *Lot 53*

Lot 53, like adjacent Lot 52 and Lot 51, sold in common with the Boston Store and associated mill lots. The chain of ownership matches those better known lots. The value of Lot 53 was as little as \$22 in 1841. However, in 1847, the lot was evaluated at more than \$300. This was during Arthur Latham's ownership of the property. In 1856, a structure is depicted on this lot. Of irregular shape, this building was about 8 by 13 m in extent. The long facade faced toward the east and the Ohio and Erie Canal. In 1857 lot value had plummeted to only \$7, strongly suggesting that any improvement was now gone. The 1874 plat does not depict a structure on this lot, but it should be remembered that the plat does not depict a structure on Lot 61 even though a substantial building was present there from the early 1830s through 1913.

There are no archeological data for Lot 53, since the entire lot appears to have been lost to erosion of the Cuyahoga River. Regardless of the actual function of the building that formerly stood there, any potential archeological significance was removed when the lot eroded away.

#### *Lot 56*

Work on this lot in 1993 was limited to investigation of a suspected porch location along the east facade. Discovery of a large, intact stone foundation adds to what was previously known about this important lot. The archeological resources on Lot 56 (and associated lot 55) are significant from a variety of perspectives. The results of work on Lot 56 in 1991 (Richner 1996) provide a clear basis for understanding the archeological significance of the lot.

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## TABLES

Table 1. Ownership history of select Boston Village lots by year, 1831–1899.

Village Lot	51	52	53	55	58	61	63
1831 <sup>1</sup>							
1834	W. Mather, N. Baldwin	W. Mather, N. Baldwin	W. Mather, N. Baldwin				
1835				W. Mather, N. Baldwin	L. Brown	H. Adams	W. Mather, N. Baldwin
1836	Kelley and Penfield	Kelley and Penfield	Kelley and Penfield	Kelley and Penfield		L. Brown	Kelley and Penfield
1837					H. Wadhams	H. Wadhams	
1841	A. Latham	A. Latham	A. Latham	A. Latham			A. Latham
1842				A. Latham	State of Ohio	State of Ohio	
1844				A. Latham	B. Stevens	B. Stevens	
1846				A. Latham	T. Noble	T. Noble	
1849				A. Latham	David Morton	David Morton	
1852				Latham, $\frac{3}{4}$ Myers, $\frac{1}{4}$			Latham, $\frac{3}{4}$ Myers, $\frac{1}{4}$
1854					Daniel Morton	Daniel Morton	
1857				Latham, $\frac{1}{4}$ Myers, $\frac{1}{4}$ Edson, $\frac{1}{2}$			Latham, $\frac{1}{4}$ Myers, $\frac{1}{4}$ Edson, $\frac{1}{2}$
1859				A. Latham, $\frac{1}{4}$ Edson, $\frac{3}{4}$			

Table 1. Concluded.

Village Lot	51	52	53	55	58	61	63
1860				A. Latham, $\frac{1}{4}$ Edson, $\frac{3}{4}$			A. Latham, $\frac{1}{4}$ Edson, $\frac{3}{4}$
1861				Edson	Morton Estate	Morton Estate	Edson
1867				Hall Bros.	Jonas Coonrad <sup>2</sup>	Jeremiah Coonrad	McLaughton
1871				Hall Bros.	Jonas Coonrad	Jonas Coonrad	Hall Bros.
1873				Hall Bros.	R. S. Paul	R. S. Paul	Hall Bros.
1874	Hall Bros.	Hall Bros.	Hall Bros.	Hall Bros.			Hall Bros.
1877 through 1899	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.	Hall Bros. Hall Bros.

<sup>1</sup>In 1831, Mather owned Township Lot 45, from which Boston Village Lots 51-63 were subdivided in 1834-5.

<sup>2</sup>Of Morton Estate.

Table 2. Valuation in dollars of select Boston Village lots by year, 1831–1895.

Village Lot	51	52	53	55	58	61	63
1831 <sup>1</sup>							
1833 <sup>2</sup>							
1834	321 (frame house)			428 (store house)			
1835					678 (frame house)	27	1,953 (includes grist and saw mill)
1837					676	34	3,383
1839						85	
1841	204 (frame house)	20	16	346	546	26	3,294
1847	408	22	320	22	———— 810 <sup>3</sup> ————		4,100
1854				302 ¾ share	———— 609 <sup>3</sup> ————		158
1857	131	22	7				158?
1859				20			
1860				20	325	175	12
1861							12

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Table 2. Concluded.

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Village Lot	51	52	53	55	58	61	63
1871					186	58	
1874	20	12	10				
1883				30	590	120	40
1895					340	30	30

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<sup>1</sup>1831—Mather grist and saw mill, and frame house, \$1,350. Boston Village lots were platted in 1834. The lots listed here were subdivided from Boston Township lot 45.

<sup>2</sup>1833—Mather frame house, \$350; grist mill, \$1,000. Lucy Brown 25 acres, \$300 (certainly to become Lot 58).

<sup>3</sup>Valuation includes Lots 58 *and* 61.

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Table 3. Ceramic sherds tabulated by ware and test unit.

Test Unit	Whiteware	Porcelain	Yellowware	Redware	Stoneware	Total
TU 1	510	–	13	11	11	545
TU 2	579	4	16	8	9	616
TU 3	477	10	19	7	6	519
TU 4	316	1	9	3	6	335
TU 5	149	1	5	2	3	160
TU 6	151	–	4	1	7	163
TU 7	636	4	25	9	20	694
TU 8	81	–	1	34	6	122
TU 9	49	–	–	1	3	53
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	18	–	2	–	–	20
Total	2,966	20	94	76	71	3,227

Table 4. Whiteware sherds tabulated by decorative type and test unit.

Test Unit	Hand-Undecorated	Painted	Edge-Decorated	Transfer-Printed									Flow		Annular-Decorated	Sponge-Decorated	Mold-Decorated	Unknown		Pearlware	Total
				Dark Blue	Blue	Red	Brown	Mulberry	Green	Black	Gray	Blue	Mulberry	Blue				Other			
TU 1	185	25	10	43	52	21	13	1	1	13	-	4	-	29	4	2	34	9	64	510	
TU 2	360	33	15	16	30	42	1	1	6	9	-	-	-	22	1	1	10	18	14	579	
TU 3	267	48	7	17	27	48	8	-	1	26*	-	2	-	12	2	6	4	-	2	477	
TU 4	166	26	12	28	17	20	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	1	2	12	4	-	316	
TU 5	98	3	5	-	11	7	2	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	2	2	11	1	-	149	
TU 6	91	4	2	-	16	7	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	8	12	-	-	151	
TU 7	425	44	11	11	24	43	2	2	9	6	-	1	-	31	2	11	5	3	6	636	
TU 8	49	10	3	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	81	
TU 9	36	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	49	
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	10	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Total	1,687	198	67	116	187	190	34	6	18	71	2	10	4	115	13	35	91	36	86	2,966	

\* Of these, 7 are brown-and-black transfer print.

Table 5. Porcelain sherds tabulated by decorative type and test unit.

Test Unit	Undecorated	Lusterware (Pink)	Toy Tea Service (Molded)	Mold-Decorated	Total
TU 1	-	-	-	-	-
TU 2	2	2	-	-	4
TU 3	8	1	-	1	10
TU 4	1	-	-	-	1
TU 5	1	-	-	-	1
TU 6	-	-	-	-	-
TU 7	3	-	1	-	4
TU 8	-	-	-	-	-
TU 9	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	3	1	1	20

Table 6. Yellowware sherds tabulated by decorative type and test unit.

Test Unit	Undecorated	Mold-Decorated		Rockingham		Annular-Decorated	Brown Glaze	Total
		Glazed	Unglazed	Plain	Molded			
TU 1	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	13
TU 2	3	2	-	6	1	2	2	16
TU 3	4	1	-	11	2	1	-	19
TU 4	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	9
TU 5	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	5
TU 6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
TU 7	15	-	-	7	3	-	-	25
TU 8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TU 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>

Table 7a. All identified ceramic vessels listed by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Whiteware																Total
	Undecorated	Hand- Painted	Edge- Decorated	Annular- Decorated	Sponge- Decorated	Mold- Decorated	Transfer							Flow			
							Dark Blue	Blue	Red	Brown	Mulberry	Green	Black	Gray	Blue	Mulberry	
<u>TU 1</u>																	
Level 2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 3	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Level 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Level 5	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Subtotal	-	3	4	6	2	-	6	5	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	34
<u>TU 2</u>																	
Level 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Level 5	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Level 6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal	1	3	3	5	-	-	2	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
<u>TU 3</u>																	
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Level 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Level 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Level 6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	1	3	1	1	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	17
<u>TU 4</u>																	
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Level 5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Subtotal	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Table 7a. Continued.

Test Unit Level	Whiteware																Total
	Undecorated	Hand- Painted	Edge- Decorated	Annular- Decorated	Sponge- Decorated	Mold- Decorated	Transfer							Flow			
							Dark Blue	Blue	Red	Brown	Mulberry	Green	Black	Gray	Blue	Mulberry	
<u>TU 5</u>																	
Level 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
<u>TU 6</u>																	
Level 2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Level 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feature 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Subtotal	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	11
<u>TU 7</u>																	
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 4	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Level 5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Level 6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Subtotal	2	2	1	1	-	2	3	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19
<u>TU 8</u>																	
Level 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Level 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Level 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Feature 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Subtotal	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	13

Table 7a. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Whiteware																Total
	Undecorated	Hand- Painted	Edge- Decorated	Annular- Decorated	Sponge- Decorated	Mold- Decorated	Transfer							Flow			
							Dark Blue	Blue	Red	Brown	Mulberry	Green	Black	Gray	Blue	Mulberry	
<u>TU 9</u>																	
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>133</b>

Table 7b. All identified ceramic vessels listed by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Yellowware				Redware		Stoneware			Porcelain		Total
	Brown-Decorated	Colorless Glaze	Rockingham	Annular	Undecorated	Glazed	Salt-Glazed	Manganese-Glazed	Brownsip	Lusterware	Undetermined	
<u>TU 1</u>												
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TU 2</u>												
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6
<u>TU 3</u>												
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
<u>TU 4</u>												
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2

Table 7b. Continued.

Test Unit Level	Yellowware				Redware		Stoneware			Porcelain		Total
	Brown-Decorated	Colorless Glaze	Rockingham	Annular	Undecorated	Glazed	Salt-Glazed	Manganese-Glazed	Brownslip	Lusterware	Undetermined	
<u>TU 5</u>												
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 6</u>												
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TU 7</u>												
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
<u>TU 8</u>												
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3

Table 7b. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Yellowware				Redware		Stoneware			Porcelain		Total
	Brown-Decorated	Colorless Glaze	Rockingham	Annular	Undecorated	Glazed	Salt-Glazed	Manganese-Glazed	Brownslip	Lusterware	Undetermined	
<u>TU 9</u>												
Level 4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	18

Table 8. Glass sherds tabulated by test unit.

Test Unit	Aqua	Amethyst	Amber	Colorless	Light Green	Green	Olive	Pressed	Chimney	Red-Cased	Milk	Cobalt Blue	Bright Blue	Burned Unknown	Tube	Lead Crystal*	Unknown Deteriorated	Total
TU 1	9	-	1	40	2	2	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
TU 2	28	1	3	70	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	111
TU 3	16	-	1	50	5	1	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	84
TU 4	13	-	-	57	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	78
TU 5	7	2	-	29	2	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	51
TU 6	14	-	-	67	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
TU 7	29	-	1	60	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	110
TU 8	12	-	1	53	-	1	2	2	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	86
TU 9	5	-	-	25	3	-	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	134	3	7	451	12	5	34	12	51	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	720

\*Lead crystal sherd is from a lamp.

Table 9. Glass sherds tabulated by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Aqua	Amethyst	Amber	Colorless	Light Green	Green	Olive	Pressed	Chimney	Yellowish Deteriorated	Glass Tube	Cobalt Blue	Bright Blue	Red- Cased	Milk	Lead Crystal	Burned Unknown	Total
<u>TU 1</u>																		
Level 1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 2	4	-	-	3	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Level 3	1	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Level 4	2	-	1	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Level 5	2	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Subtotal	9	-	1	40	2	2	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
<u>TU 2</u>																		
Levels																		
1 and 2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Level 3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 4	14	1	1	42	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Level 5	11	-	1	21	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Level 6	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Subtotal	28	1	3	70	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
<u>TU 3</u>																		
Level 1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Level 2	2	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Level 3	5	-	1	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Level 4	8	-	-	28	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	16	-	1	50	5	1	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84

Table 9. Continued.

Test Unit Level	Aqua	Amethyst	Amber	Colorless	Light Green	Green	Olive	Pressed	Chimney	Yellowish Deteriorated	Glass Tube	Cobalt Blue	Bright Blue	Red- Cased	Milk	Lead Crystal	Burned Unknown	Total
<u>TU 4</u>																		
Level 1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Level 2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 3	2	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
Level 4	6	-	-	14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Level 5	4	-	-	12	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	13	-	-	57	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	78
<u>TU 5</u>																		
Level 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Level 2	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Level 3	4	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
Level 4	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Subtotal	7	2	-	29	2	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	51
<u>TU 6</u>																		
Level 1	1	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Level 2	7	-	-	27	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Level 3	6	-	-	26	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Subtotal	14	-	-	67	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
<u>TU 7</u>																		
Levels 1, 2, and 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	11	-	1	41	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	57
Level 5	18	-	-	16	-	-	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Level 6	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Subtotal	29	-	1	60	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	110

Table 9. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Aqua	Amethyst	Amber	Colorless	Light Green	Green	Olive	Pressed	Chimney	Yellowish Deteriorated	Glass Tube	Cobalt Blue	Bright Blue	Red- Cased	Milk	Lead Crystal	Burned Unknown	Total
<u>TU 8</u>																		
Level 1	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Level 2	5	-	-	23	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	35
Level 3	4	-	1	14*	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
Level 4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9
Level 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	12	-	1	53	-	1	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	86
<u>TU 9</u>																		
Level 1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Level 2	2	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17
Level 3	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Level 4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal	5	-	-	25	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	43
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scra- pings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	134	3	7	451	12	5	34	12	51	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	720

\*includes 1 complete bottle

Table 10. Domestic artifacts tabulated by test unit.

Test Unit	Bone	Shell	Whetstone	Jar Lid		Silverware	Mirror Fragments	Wick Advancer	Total
				Milk-Glass	Metal				
TU 1	210	15	1	-	-	1	-	-	227
TU 2	112	21	1	-	-	-	7	-	141
TU 3	59	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	72
TU 4	51	6	-	-	-	-	-	1*	58
TU 5	17	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
TU 6	36	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
TU 7	86	50	-	1	-	1	4	-	142
TU 8	30	29	-	5	1	1	-	-	66
TU 9	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scra- pings	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	630	169	2	7	1	3	13	1	826

\*Bears patent dates 1862, 1867, and 1868.

Table 11. Domestic artifacts tabulated by test unit and level.

<u>Test Unit</u> Level	Bone	Shell	Whetstone	<u>Jar Lid</u>		Silverware	Mirror Fragments	Wick Advancer
				Milk-Glass	Metal			
<u>TU 1</u>								
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	30	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 3	71	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	59	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	50	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	210	15	1	-	-	1	-	-
<u>TU 2</u>								
Levels								
1 and 2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	51	16	-	-	-	-	7	-
Level 5	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	112	21	1	-	-	-	7	-
<u>TU 3</u>								
Level 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	13	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 4	29	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Level 5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	59	11	-	1	-	-	1	-
<u>TU 4</u>								
Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 5	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	51	6	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 11. Continued.

<u>Test Unit</u> Level	Bone	Shell	Whetstone	<u>Jar Lid</u>		Silverware	Mirror Fragments	Wick Advancer
				Milk-Glass	Metal			
<u>TU 5</u>								
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	17	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>TU 6</u>								
Level 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	36	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 7</u>								
Levels 1, 2, 3	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 4	28	29	-	-	-	-	3	-
Level 5	50	13	-	1	-	-	1	-
Level 6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	86	50	-	1	-	1	4	-
<u>TU 8</u>								
Level 1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	10	13	-	5	1	1	-	-
Level 3	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	30	29	-	5	1	1	-	-

Table 11. Concluded.

<u>Test Unit</u> Level	Bone	Shell	Whetstone	<u>Jar Lid</u>		Silverware	Mirror Fragments	Wick Advancer
				Milk-Glass	Metal			
<u>TU 9</u>								
Level 1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scra- pings	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	630	169	2	6	1	3	13	1

Table 12. Architectural artifacts tabulated by test unit.

Test Unit	Flat Glass	Cut Nails	Cut Nail Fragments	Wire Nails	Wire Nail Fragments	Roofing Nails	Undetermined Nail Fragments	Screws	Brick Sample	Mortar Sample	Slate	Metal Hinge	Plaster Sample	Roofing Material	Ceramic Drain Tile	Total
TU 1	193	104	36	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	342
TU 2	304	96	93	-	-	-	19	-	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	525
TU 3	273	68	40	-	-	-	10	-	8	2	12	-	-	-	-	413
TU 4	198	79	66	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	349
TU 5	174	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
TU 6	205	99	85	1	2	-	33	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	432
TU 7	273	110	104	-	-	-	22	1	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	521
TU 8	434	75	107	5	-	-	74	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	702
TU 9	115	13	23	4	-	1	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	171
TU 7 and TU 2 wall scrapings	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,651</b>

Table 13. Architectural artifacts tabulated by test unit and level.

<u>Test Unit</u> Level	Flat Glass	Cut Nails	Cut Nail Fragments	Wire Nails	Wire Nail Fragments	Undetermined Nail Fragments	Screws	Brick Sample	Mortar Sample	Slate	Metal Hinge	Plaster Sample	Roofing Material	Ceramic Drain Tile
<u>TU 1</u>														
Level 1	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	28	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Level 3	59	35	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 4	41	18	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 5	43	20	14	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	193	104	36	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
<u>TU 2</u>														
Levels														
1 and 2	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	14	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	203	54	57	-	-	7	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Level 5	78	34	32	-	-	9	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
Level 6	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	304	96	93	-	-	19	-	5	5	3	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 3</u>														
Level 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	27	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Level 3	84	15	9	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	121	25	27	-	-	2	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	31	17	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	273	68	40	-	-	10	-	8	2	12	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Continued.

Test Unit Level	Flat Glass	Cut Nails	Cut Nail Fragments	Wire Nails	Wire Nail Fragments	Undetermined Nail Fragments	Screws	Brick Sample	Mortar Sample	Slate	Metal Hinge	Plaster Sample	Roofing Material	Ceramic Drain Tile
<u>TU 4</u>														
Level 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	108	30	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	79	35	31	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 6	5	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	198	79	66	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<u>TU 5</u>														
Level 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	78	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	73	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	174	11	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 6</u>														
Level 1	35	19	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	71	45	51	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Level 3	96	35	23	-	-	31	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	205	99	85	1	2	33	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 7</u>														
Levels 1, 2, and 3														
Level 4	168	38	54	-	-	18	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Level 5	94	55	45	-	-	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	4	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	273	110	104	-	-	22	1	2	6	3	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Flat Glass	Cut Nails	Cut Nail Fragments	Wire Nails	Wire Nail Fragments	Undetermined Nail Fragments	Screws	Brick Sample	Mortar Sample	Slate	Metal Hinge	Plaster Sample	Roofing Material	Ceramic Drain Tile
<u>TU 8</u>														
Level 1	17	4	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	44	9	2	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Level 3	76	11	12	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4 (east)	6	1	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(yellow clay)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(west)	40	10	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	10	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	68	12	21	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	76	8	18	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	49	9	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 8	33	6	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 9	13	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 10	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 11	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	434	75	107	5	-	74	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1
<u>TU 9</u>														
Level 1	7	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 2	11	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	10	4	8	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	84	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	115	13	23	4	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,175	658	556	11	2	174	4	21	19	24	1	2	3	1

Table 14. Personal artifacts tabulated by test unit.

Test Unit	Pipe Bowl Fragment					Pipe Stem Fragments	Coins	Buttons	Safety Pin	Marbles	Slate Pencil	Comb Fragments	Metal Suspender Clip	Eyelet	Bead	Total
	Undecorated	Undetermined	TD	Cockled	Ship											
TU 1	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	26
TU 2	8	3	-	2	-	16	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	36
TU 3	8	2	1	1	-	21	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	41
TU 4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TU 5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
TU 6	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
TU 7	7	2	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	22
TU 8	9	-	-	11	2	9	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	39
TU 9	2	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	14
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	38	9	2	20	8	74	5	28	1	1	7	5	2	1	1	202

Table 15. Personal artifacts tabulated by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Pipe Bowl Fragments		Pipe Stems and Fragments	Coins	Buttons	Comb Fragments	Safety Pin	Marbles	Slate Pencil	Metal Suspender Clip	Eyelet	Bead
	Undecorated	Decorated										
<u>TU 1</u>												
Level 1	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	1	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	3	17	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 2</u>												
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 4	4	3	9	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Level 5	4	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8	5	16	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
<u>TU 3</u>												
Level 2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	1	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 4	5	1	13	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8	4	21	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>TU 4</u>												
Level 4	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 5</u>												
Level 4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 15. Continued.

Test Unit Level	Pipe Bowl Fragments		Pipe Stems and Fragments	Coins	Buttons	Comb Fragments	Safety Pin	Marbles	Slate Pencil	Metal Suspender Clip	Eyelet	Bead
	Undecorated	Decorated										
<u>TU 6</u>												
Level 1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 7</u>												
Level 4	5	1	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 5	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Subtotal	7	2	6	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
<u>TU 8</u>												
Level 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	3	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Level 8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9	13	9	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 9</u>												
Level 3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Level 5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

Table 15. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Pipe Bowl Fragments		Pipe Stems and Fragments	Coins	Buttons	Comb Fragments	Safety Pin	Marbles	Slate Pencil	Metal Suspender Clip	Eyelet	Bead
	Undecorated	Decorated										
TU 2 and TU 7 wall scrapings	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	38	33	80	5	28	5	1	1	7	2	1	1

Table 16. Miscellaneous artifacts tabulated by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Ferrous				Non-Ferrous							.22 Shell Casing	20-g. Shell Casing	Misc. Metal Items	Brass Rivet	Lead Shot	Coal Sample	Cinder Sample	Debitage
	Buckle	Wire	Forked Rod	Iron Lock	Latch	Hook	Wire	Tack	Washer	Cap	Metal Loop								
<u>TU 1</u>																			
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>TU 2</u>																			
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>TU 3</u>																			
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TU 4</u>																			
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	1
<u>TU 5</u>																			
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

Table 16. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Ferrous				Non-Ferrous							.22 Shell Casing	20-g. Shell Casing	Misc. Metal Items	Brass Rivet	Lead Shot	Coal Sample	Cinder Sample	Debitage
	Buckle	Wire	Forked Rod	Iron Lock	Latch	Hook	Wire	Tack	Washer	Cap	Metal Loop								
<u>TU 6</u>																			
Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Level 2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
<u>TU 7</u>																			
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	
<u>TU 8</u>																			
Level 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 4W	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Subtotal	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<u>TU 9</u>																			
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	12	1	6

Table 17. Unidentified artifacts tabulated by test unit and level.

Test Unit Level	Unidentified Metal		Black Pipe-Like Object	Plastic	Unidentified	Wood Fragments	Hard Rubber
	Ferrous	Non-Ferrous					
<u>TU 1</u>							
Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
Level 5	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	32	3	1	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 2</u>							
Levels							
1 and 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Subtotal	20	1	-	-	2	-	-
<u>TU 3</u>							
Level 3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 4</u>							
Level 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	4	1	-	-	-	-	1
Level 5	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	21	2	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TU 5</u>							
Level 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subtotal	9	2	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TU 6</u>							
Level 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	13	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Concluded.

Test Unit Level	Unidentified Metal		Black Pipe-Like Object	Plastic	Unidentified	Wood Fragments	Hard Rubber
	Ferrous	Non-Ferrous					
<u>TU 7</u>							
Levels 1, 2, and 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	20	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TU 8</u>							
Level 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Level 3	23	-	-	-	1	-	-
Level 4W	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature 3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	61	-	-	2	1	1	-
<u>TU 9</u>							
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Level 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Level 5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	5	3	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>



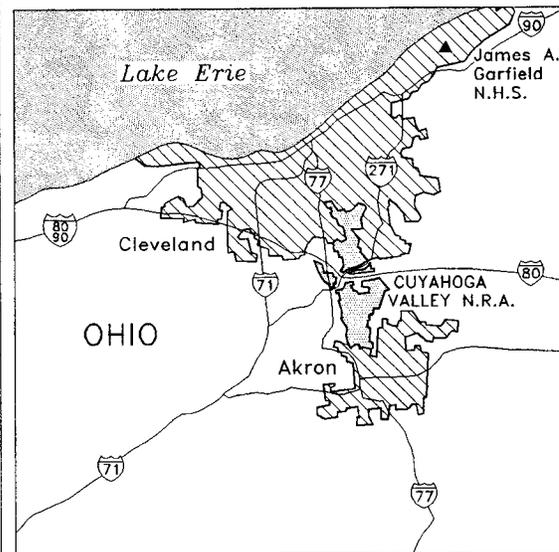
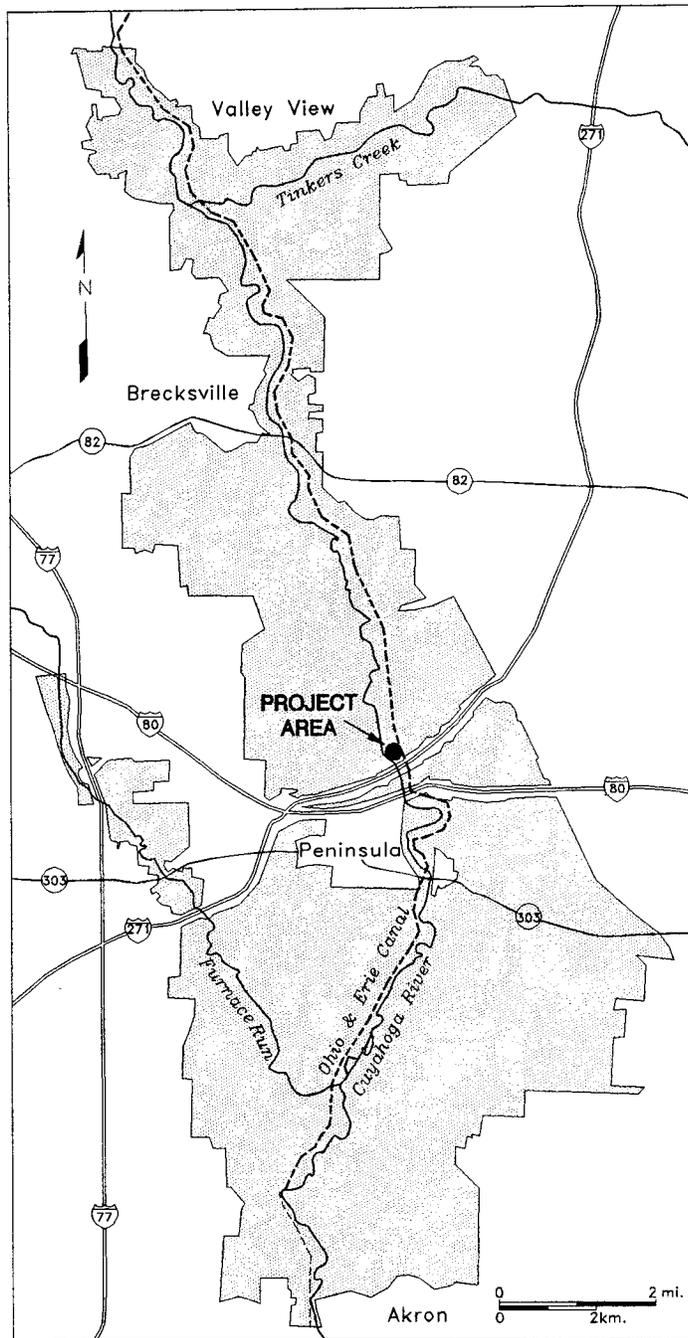


Figure 1. The project area.

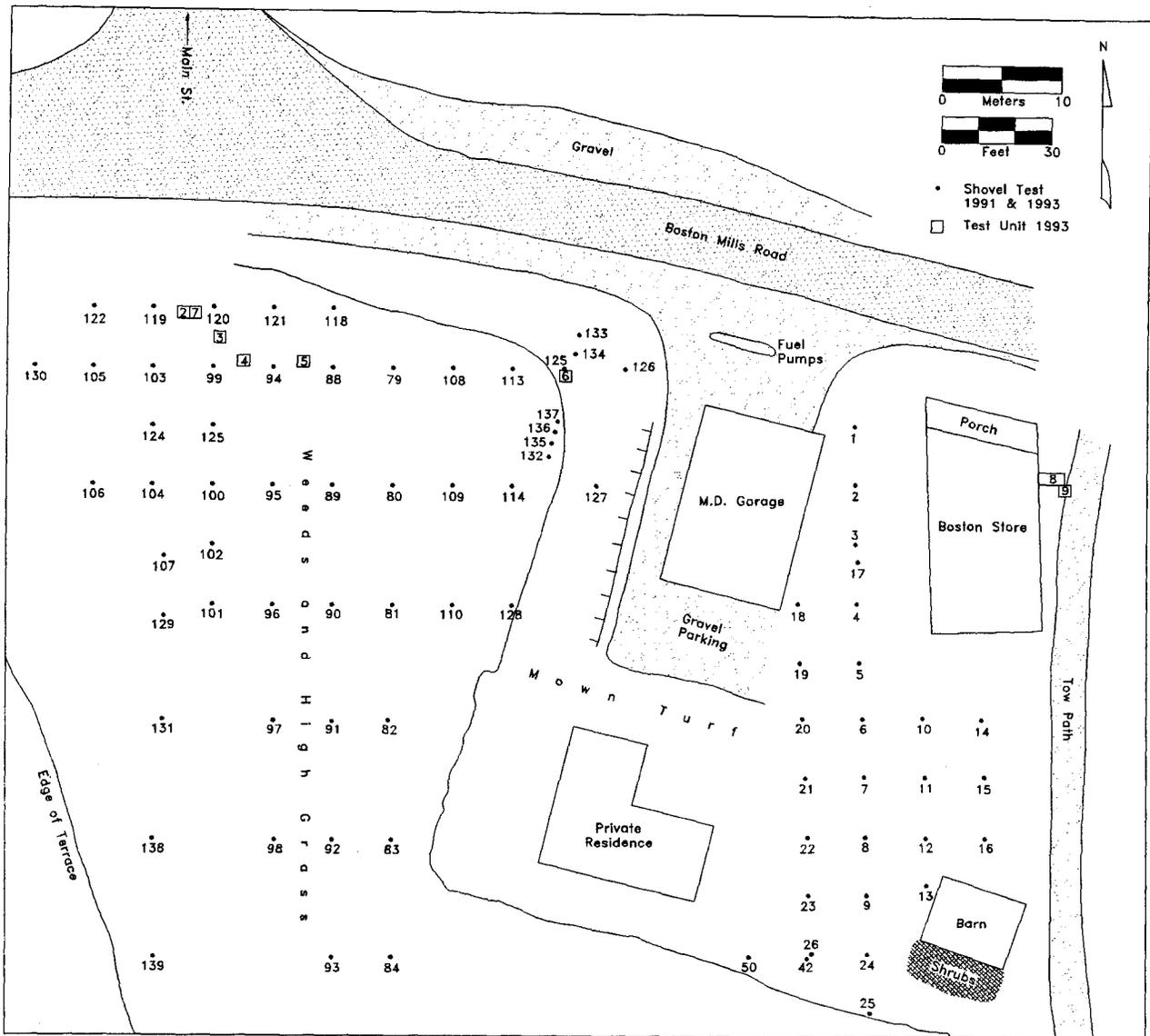


Figure 2. Shovel test and test excavation units (north half).

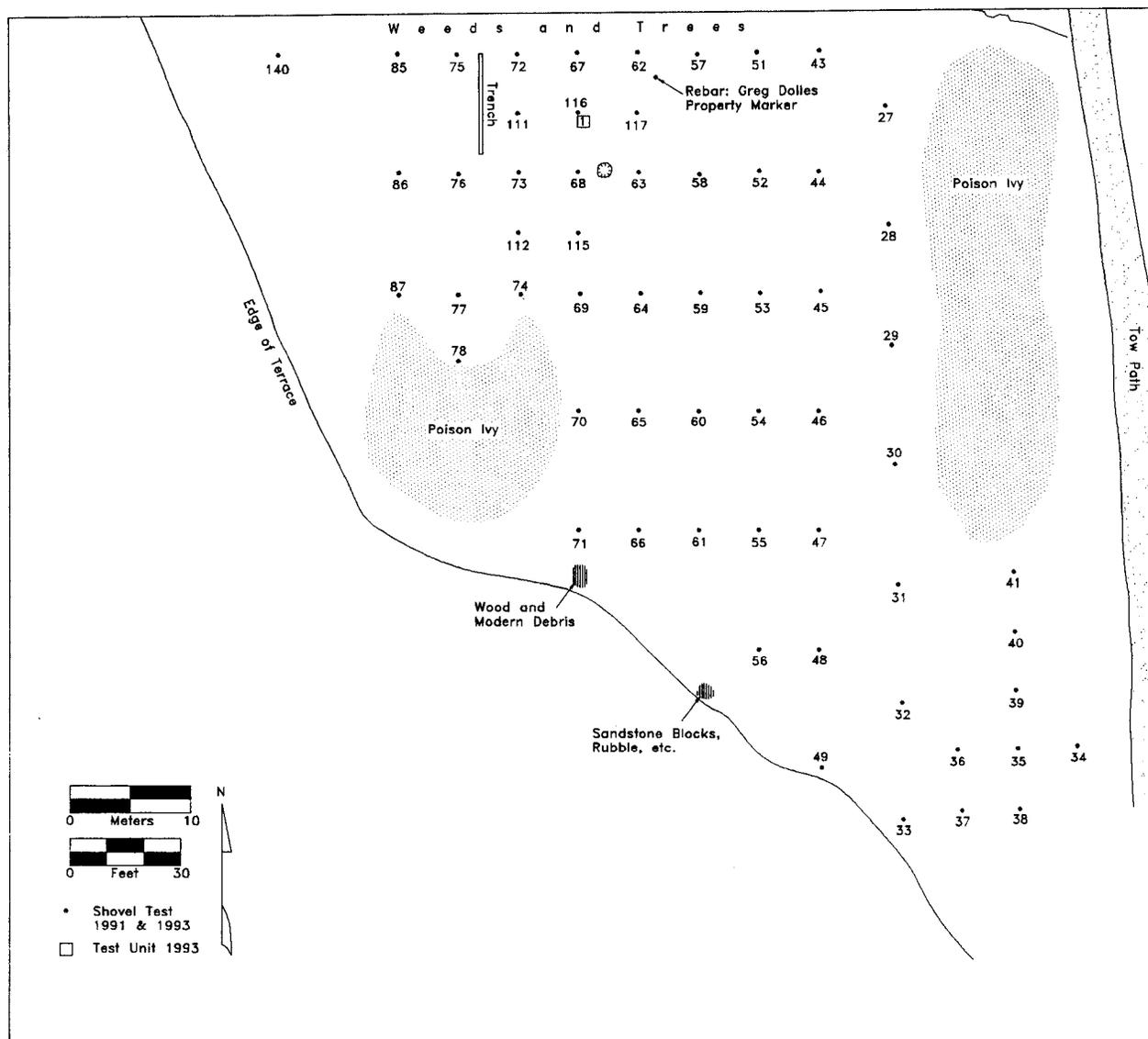


Figure 2, continued. Shovel test and test excavation units (south half).



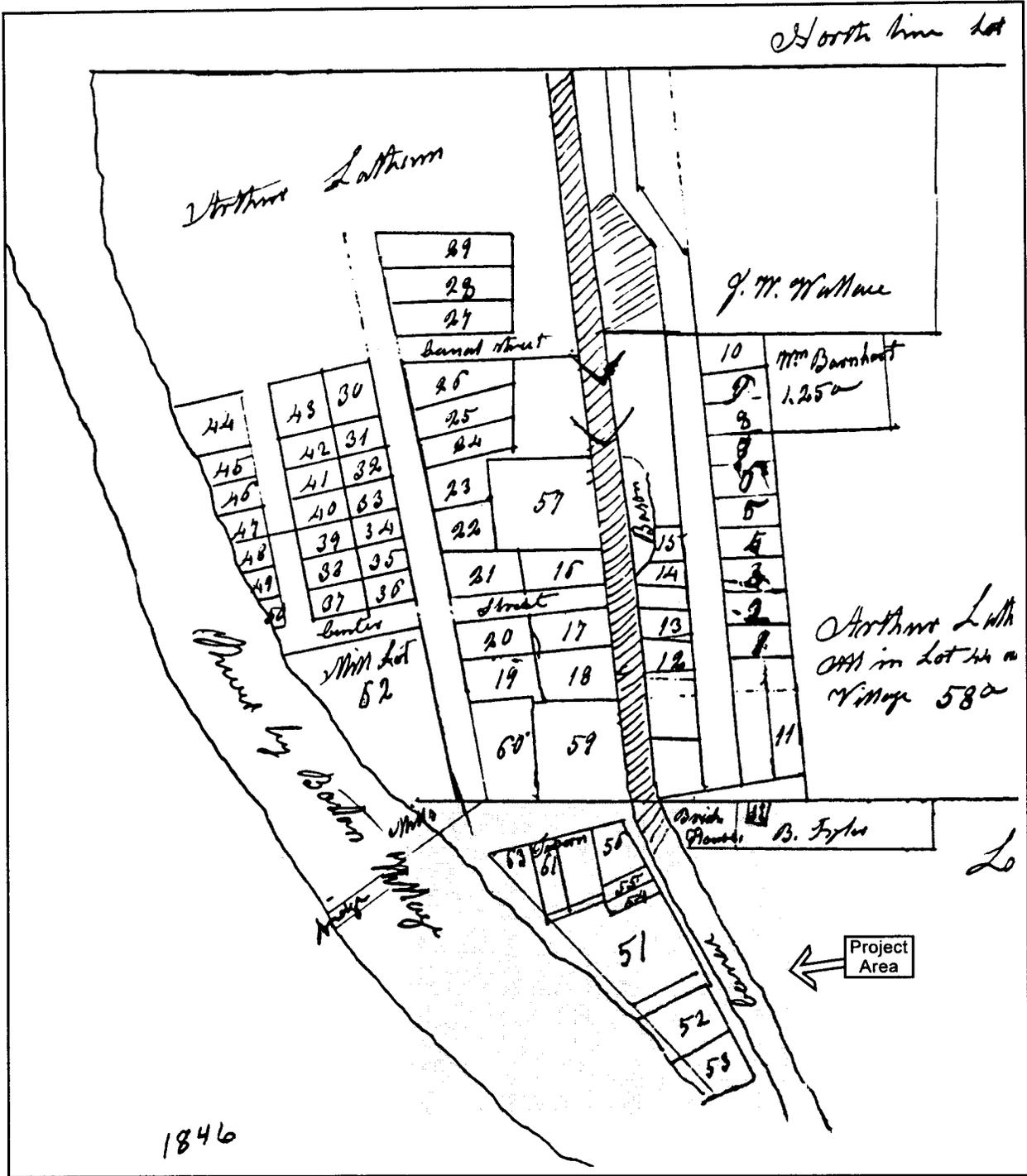


Figure 4. 1846 tax assessor's plat of Boston Village.

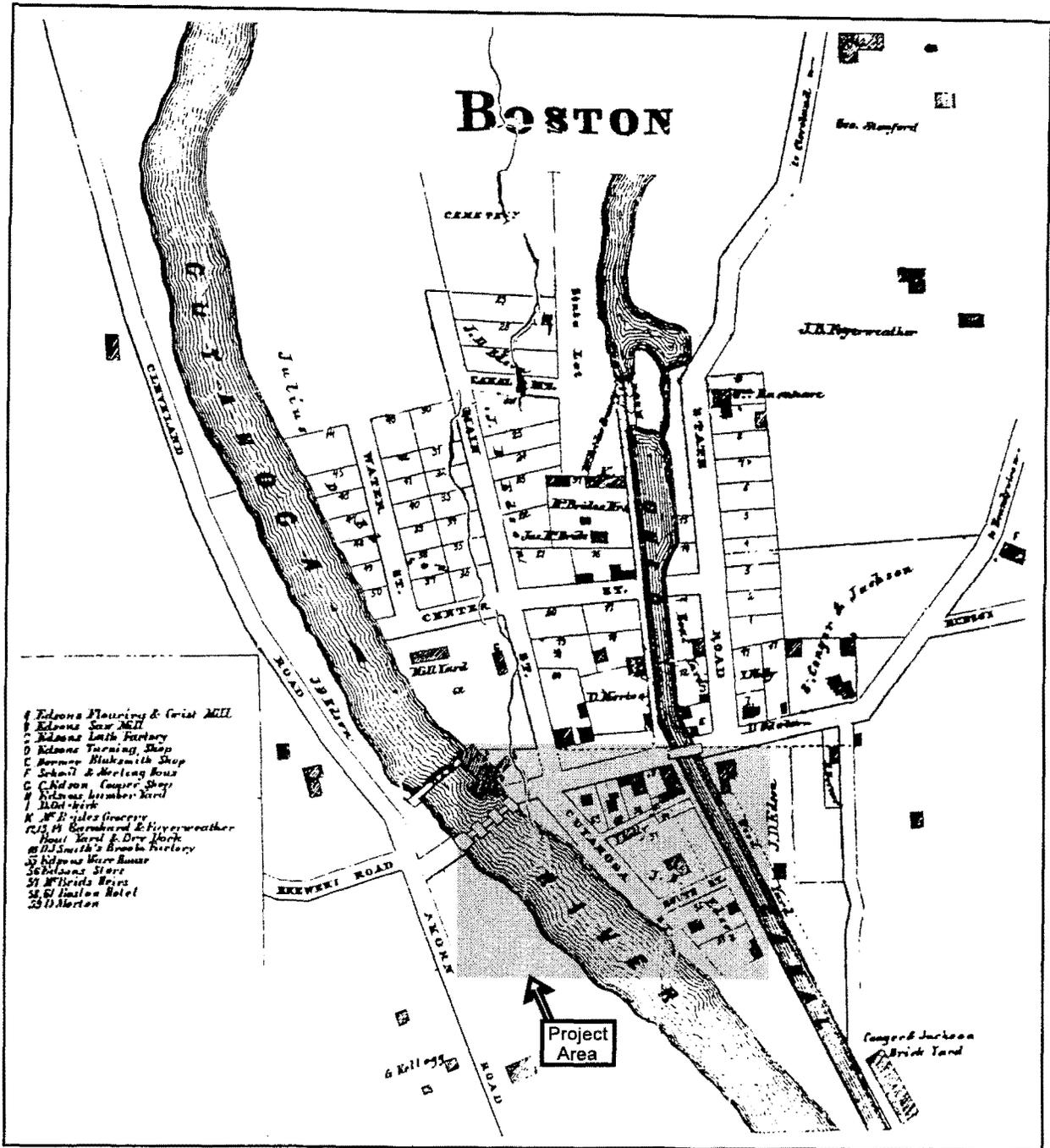


Figure 5. 1856 plat of Boston Village.

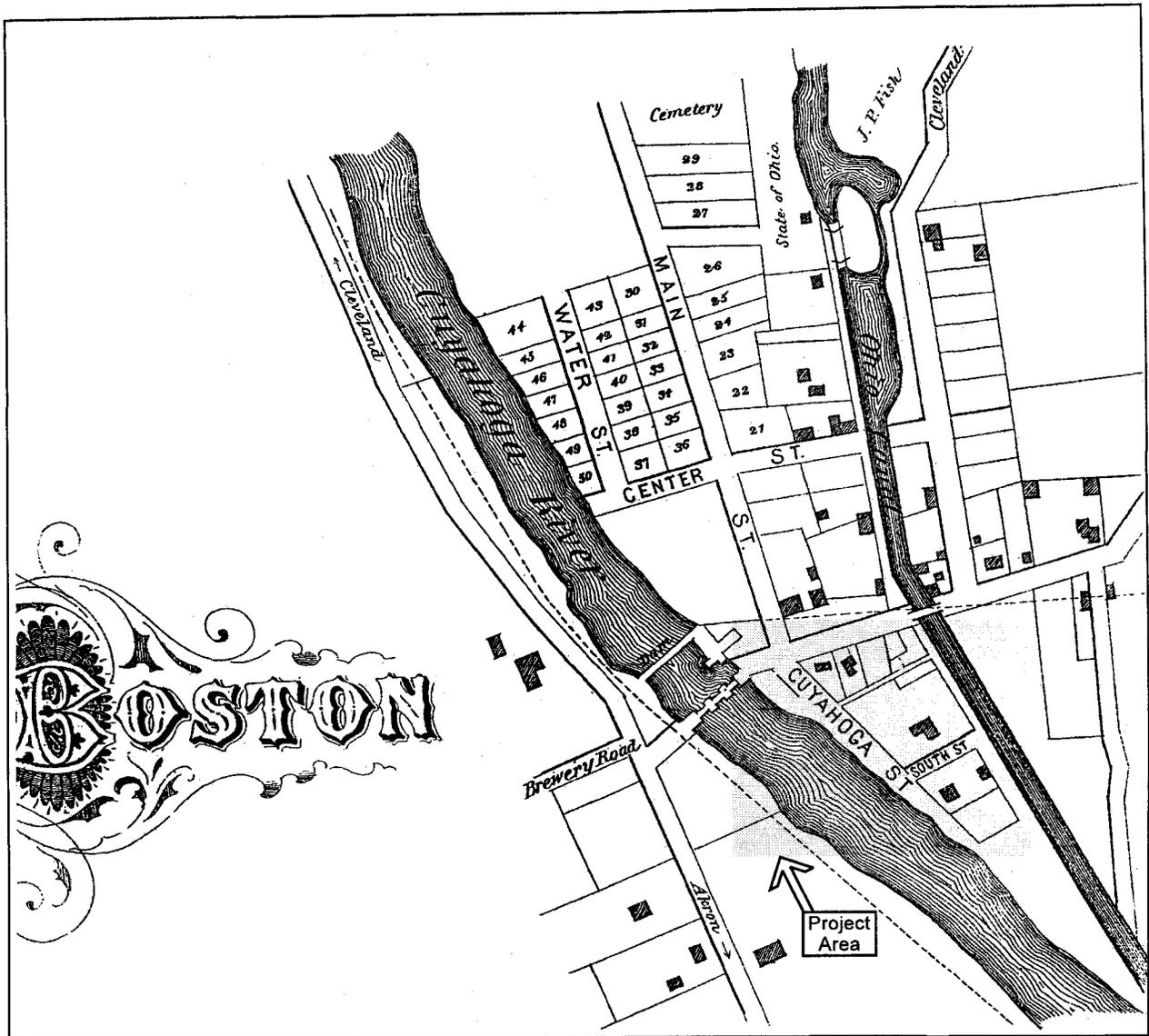


Figure 6. 1874 plat of Boston Village.

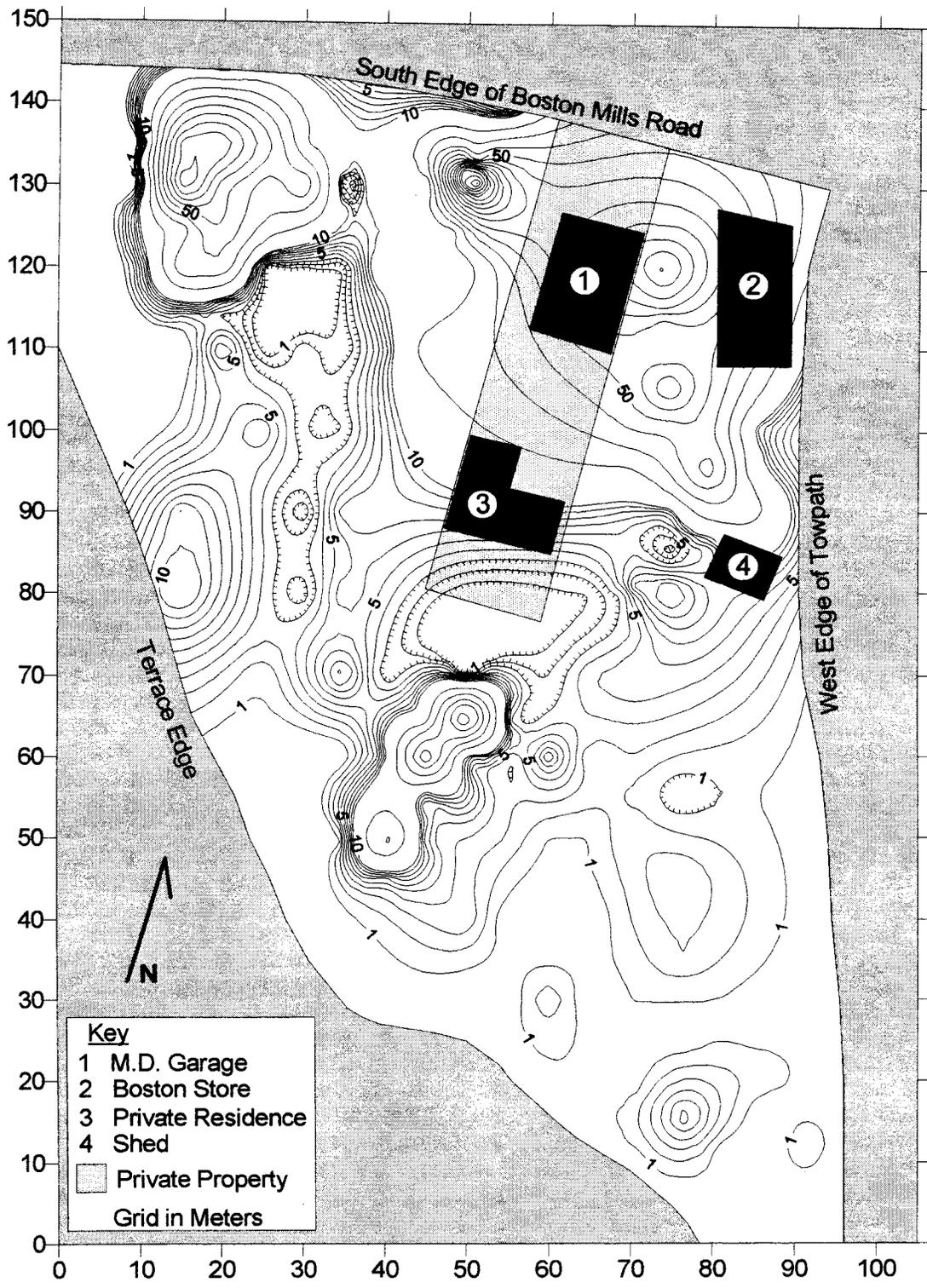


Figure 7. All artifacts from shovel tests. Interval of 1 from 1 to 10; interval of 10 from 10 to 230.

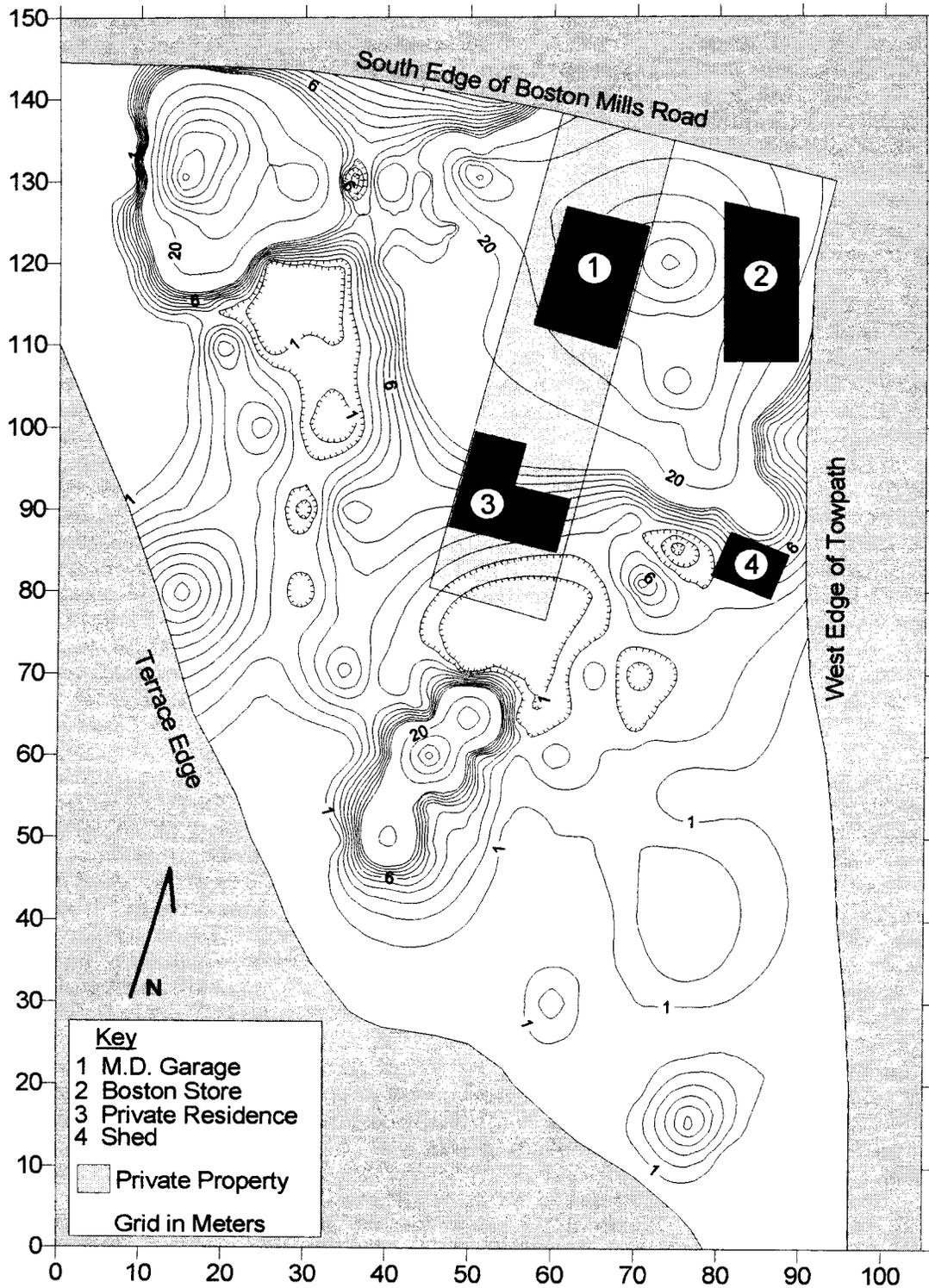


Figure 8. Domestic and personal artifacts from shovel tests. Interval of 1 from 1 to 10; interval of 10 from 10 to 80.

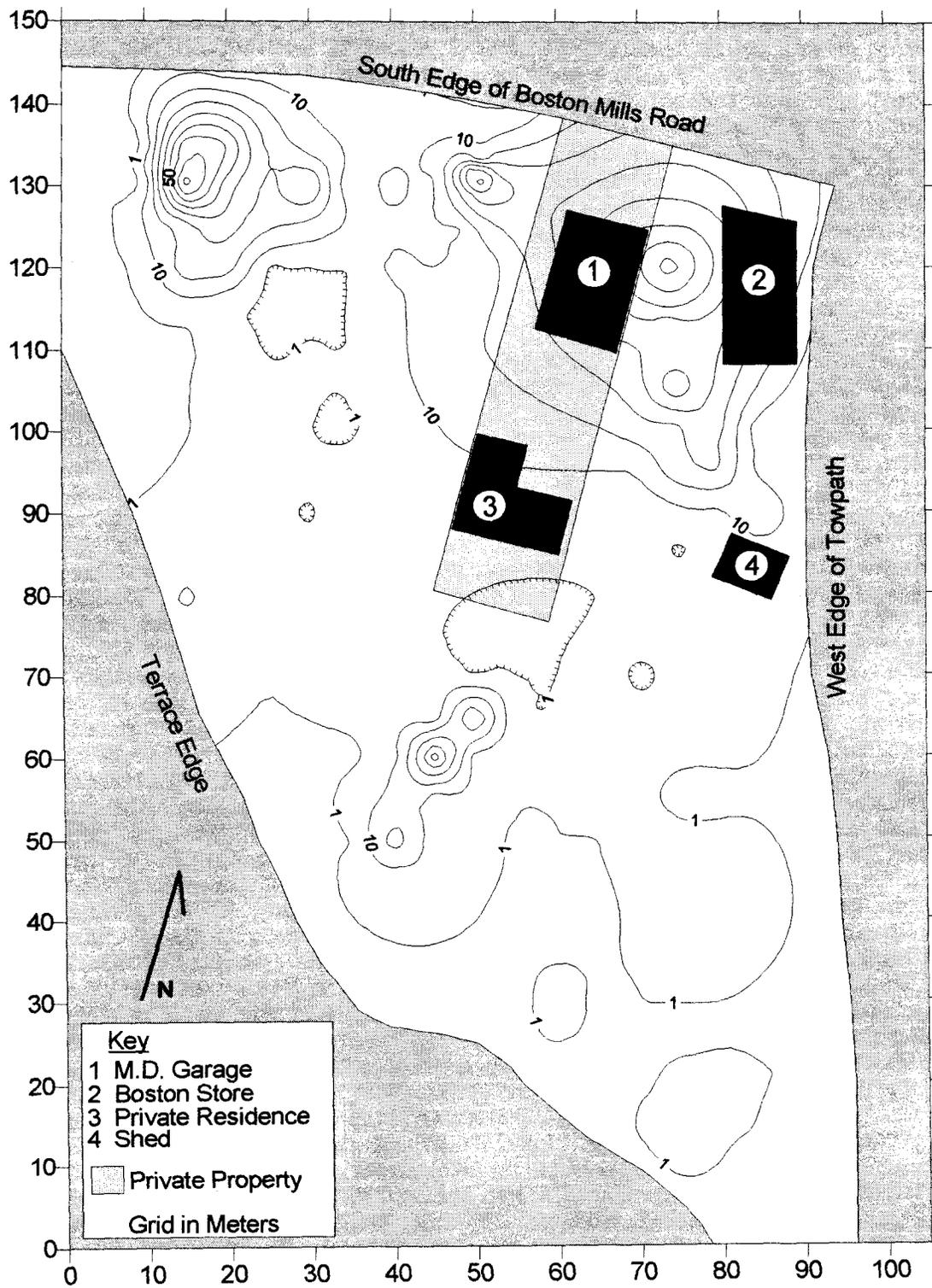


Figure 9. Domestic and personal artifacts from shovel tests. Contour line at 1, then intervals of 10 from 10 to 80.

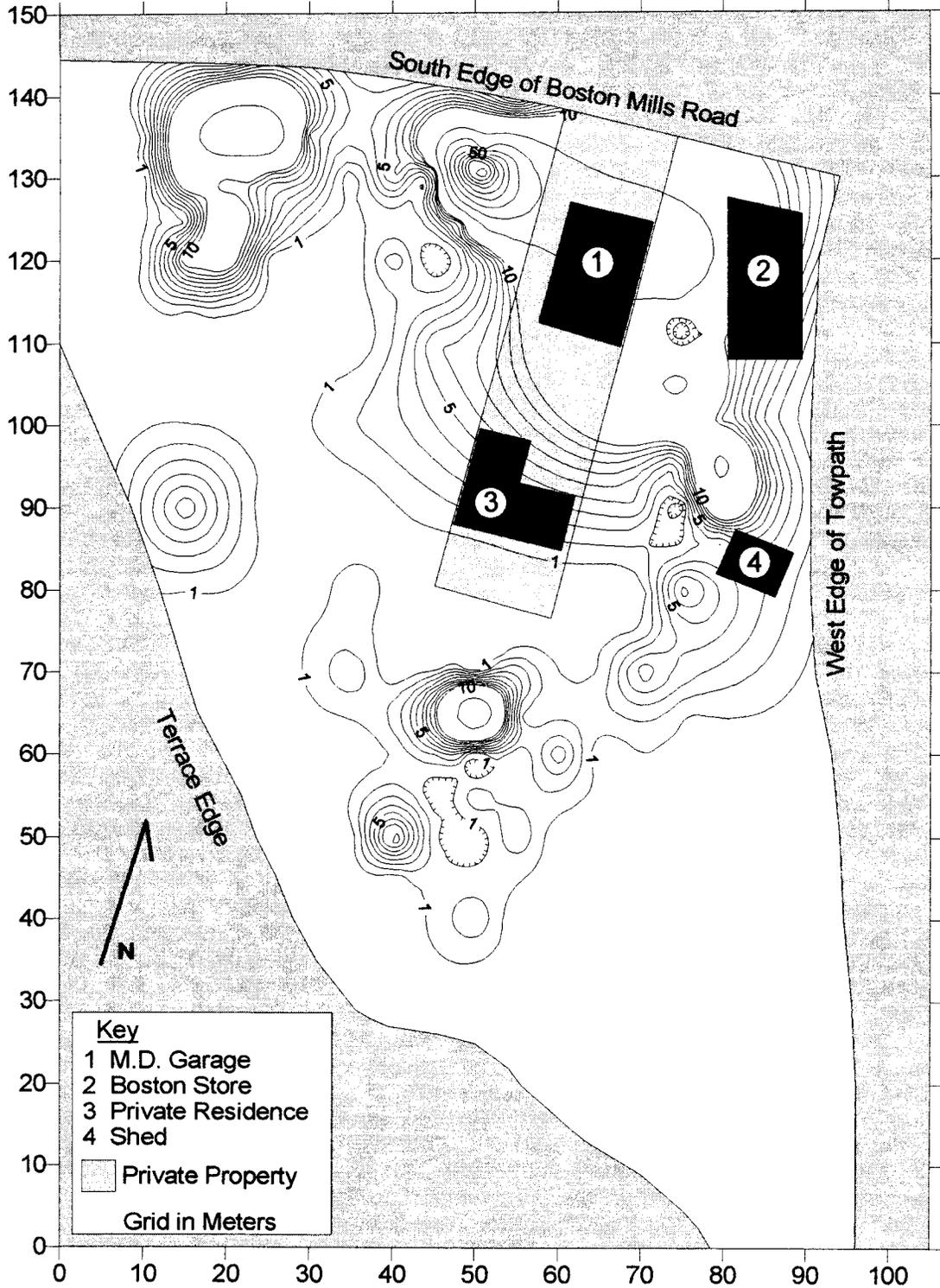


Figure 10. Architectural artifacts from shovel tests. Interval of 1 from 1 to 10; interval of 10 from 10 to 100.

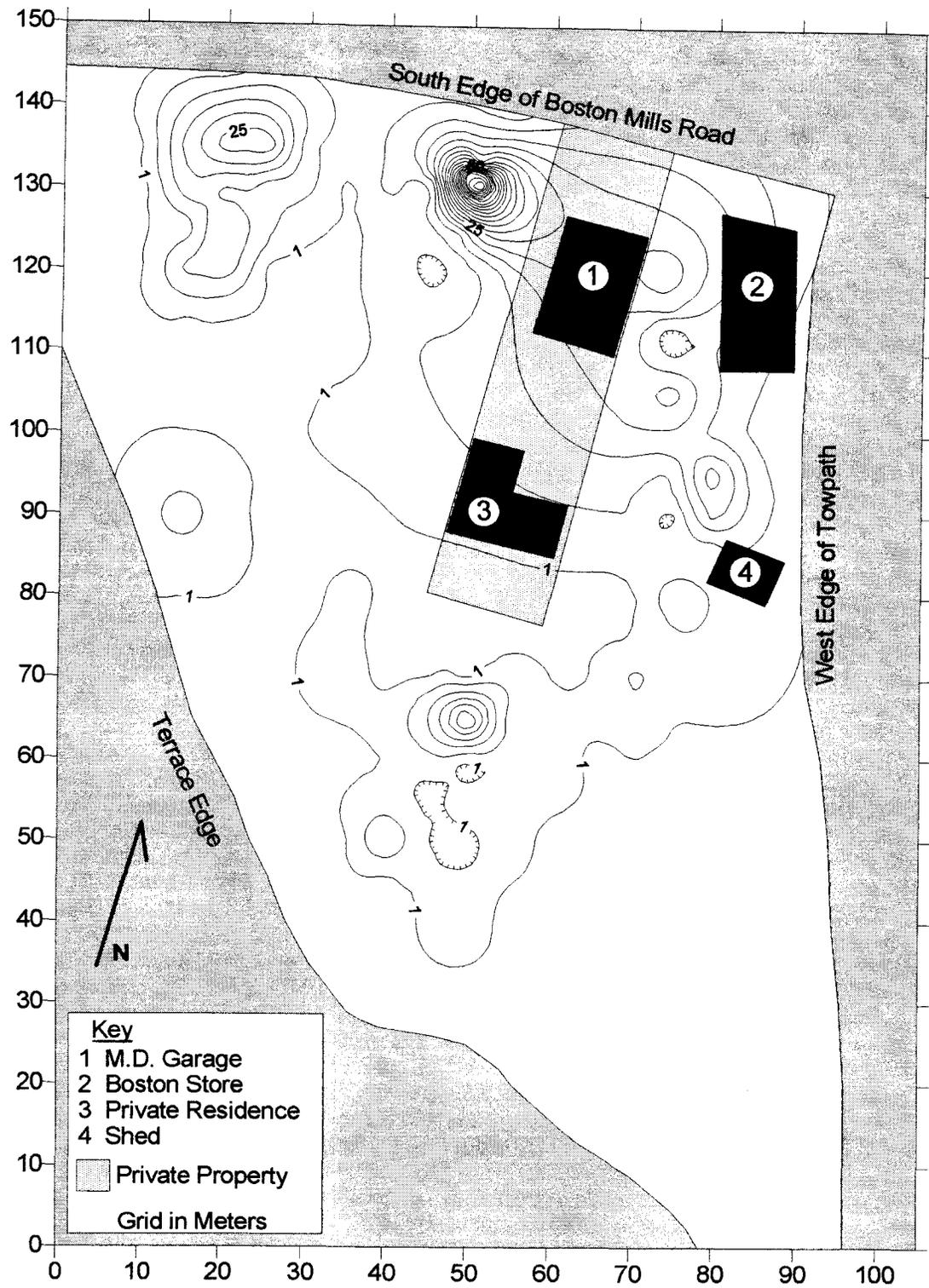


Figure 11. Architectural artifacts from shovel tests. Contour line at 1, then at every 5 from 5 to 100.

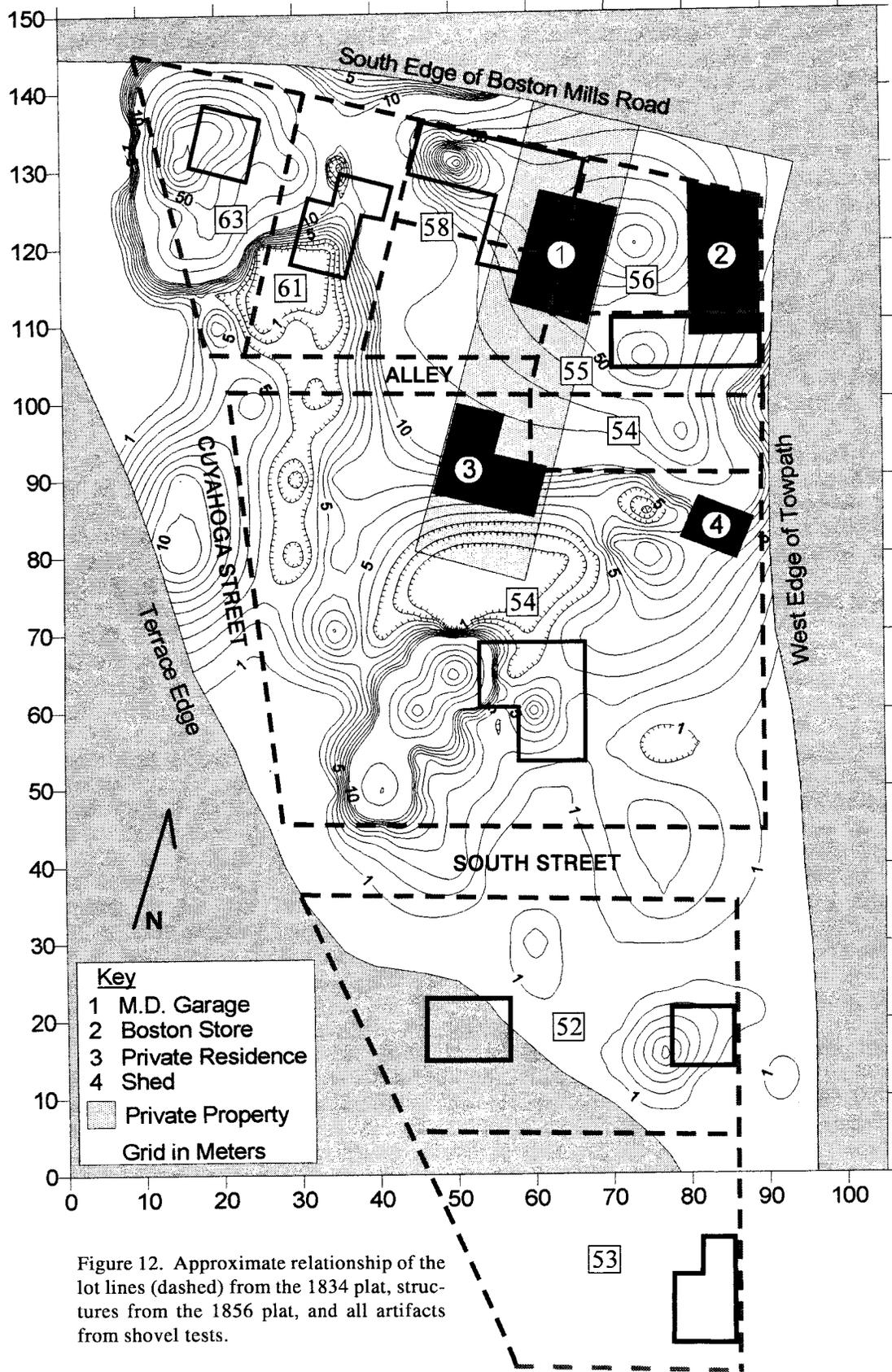
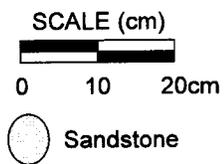
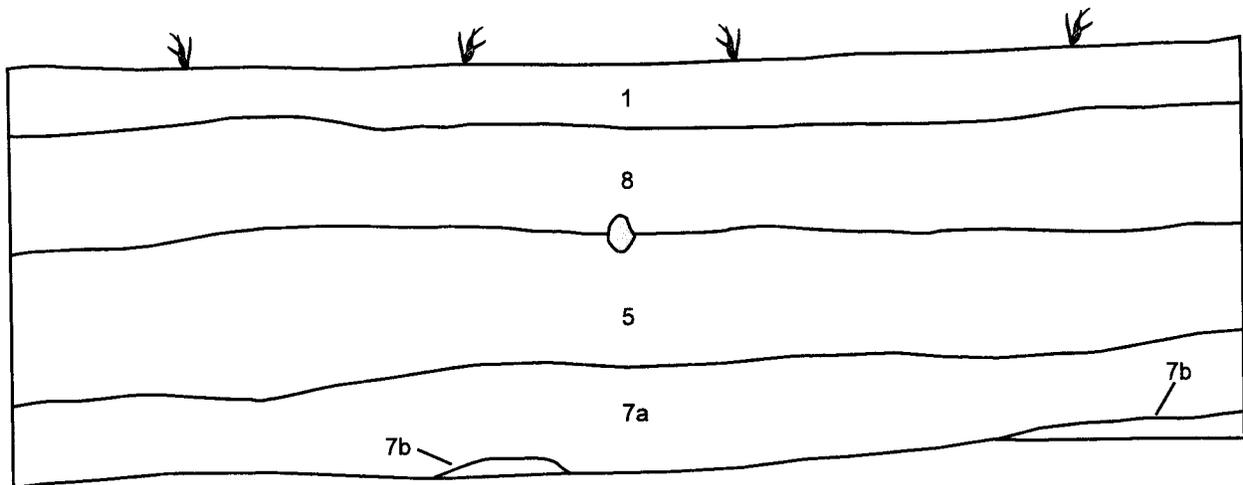


Figure 12. Approximate relationship of the lot lines (dashed) from the 1834 plat, structures from the 1856 plat, and all artifacts from shovel tests.



Figure 13. Photograph of rocks in Test Unit 1.

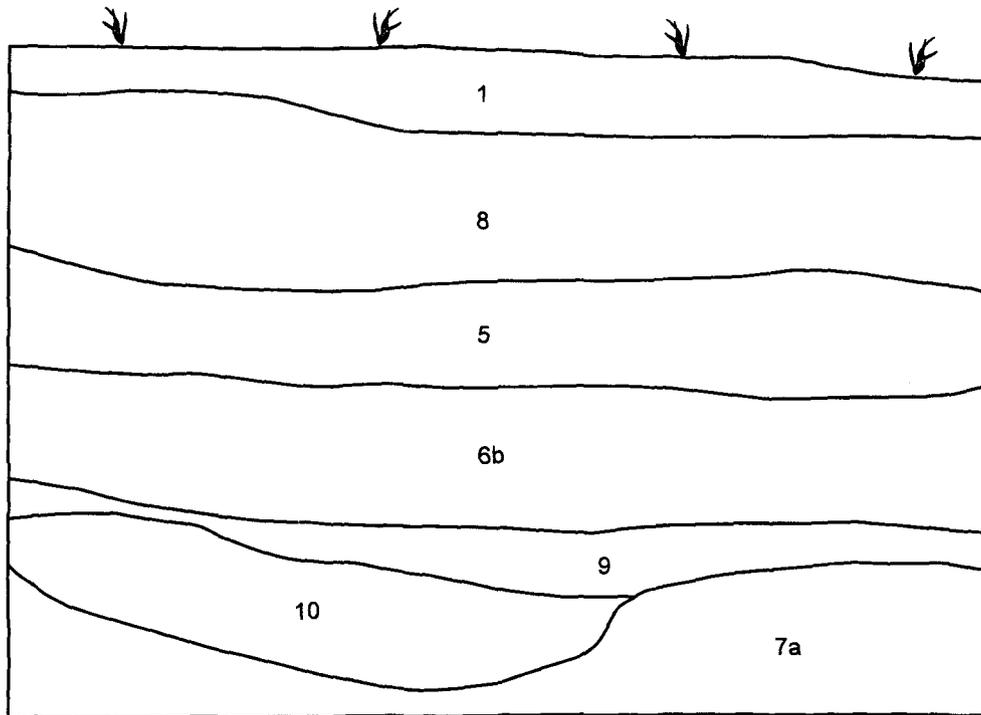


- 1 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam, modern "A" horizon
- 8 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown silt
- 5 10YR 4/2, midden, dark grayish brown loam
- 7a 10YR 3/2, "A" Paleosol horizon, very dark grayish brown loam
- 7b 10YR 6/4, "B" Paleosol horizon, light yellowish brown loam

Figure 14. North wall profile of Units 2 and 7.



Figure 15. Photograph of north wall profile, Units 2 and 7.

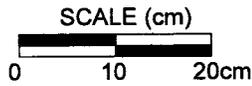
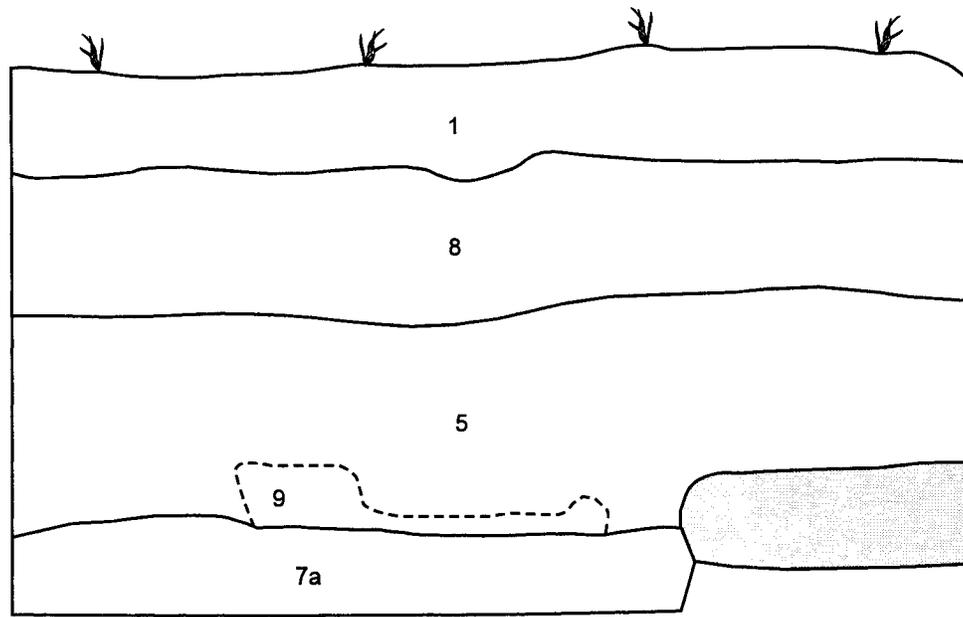


SCALE (cm)  
 0 10 20cm

- 1 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam, modern "A" horizon
- 8 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown silt
- 5 10YR4/2, dark grayish brown loam with coal and brick fragments and artifacts
- 6b 10YR 6/4, mottled yellowish brown loam
- 9 10YR 4/1, dark gray ash layer with flecks of charcoal
- 10 Orange brick rubble
- 7a 10YR 3/2, "A" Paleosol horizon, very dark grayish brown loam

Note: base of the excavation is at the interface of the "B" Paleosol horizon

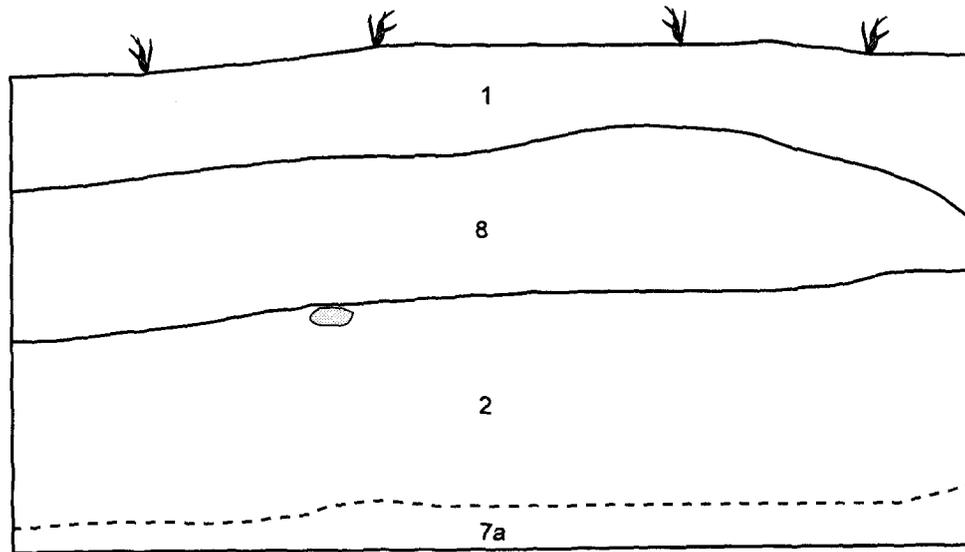
Figure 16. South wall profile of Unit 3.



○ Sandstone

- 1 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam, modern "A" horizon
- 8 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown silt
- 5 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown loam with charcoal and brick fragments and artifacts
- 9 10YR 4/1, dark gray ash lens
- 7a 10YR 3/2, "A" Paleosol horizon, very dark grayish brown loam

Figure 17. North wall profile of Unit 4.



SCALE (cm)  
 0 10 20cm

 Sandstone

- 1 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam, modern "A" horizon
- 8 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown silt
- 2 10YR 3/3, cultural material, dark brown loam blended with "A" horizon
- 7a 10YR 3/2, "A" Paleosol horizon, very dark grayish brown loam

Figure 18. West wall profile of Unit 5.

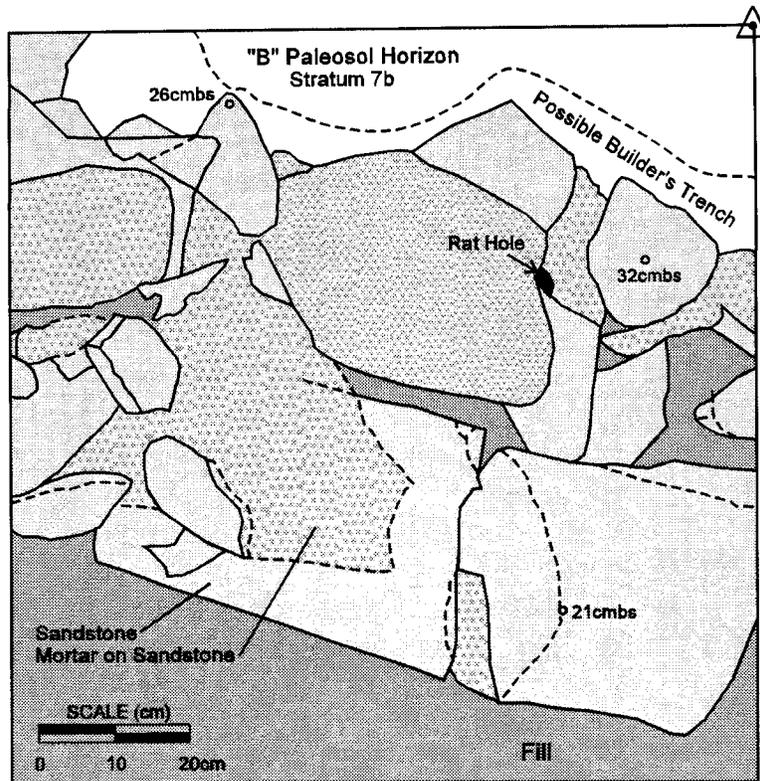


Figure 19. Plan view of Feature 1 in Unit 6.

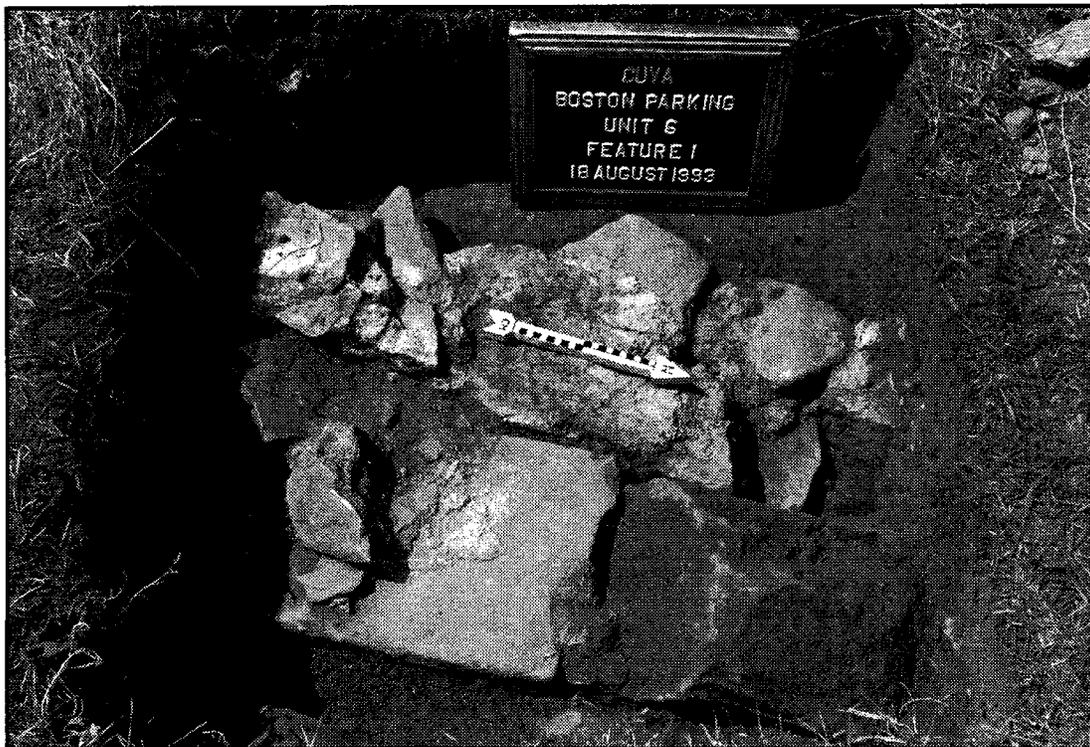


Figure 20. Photograph of Feature 1 in Unit 6.

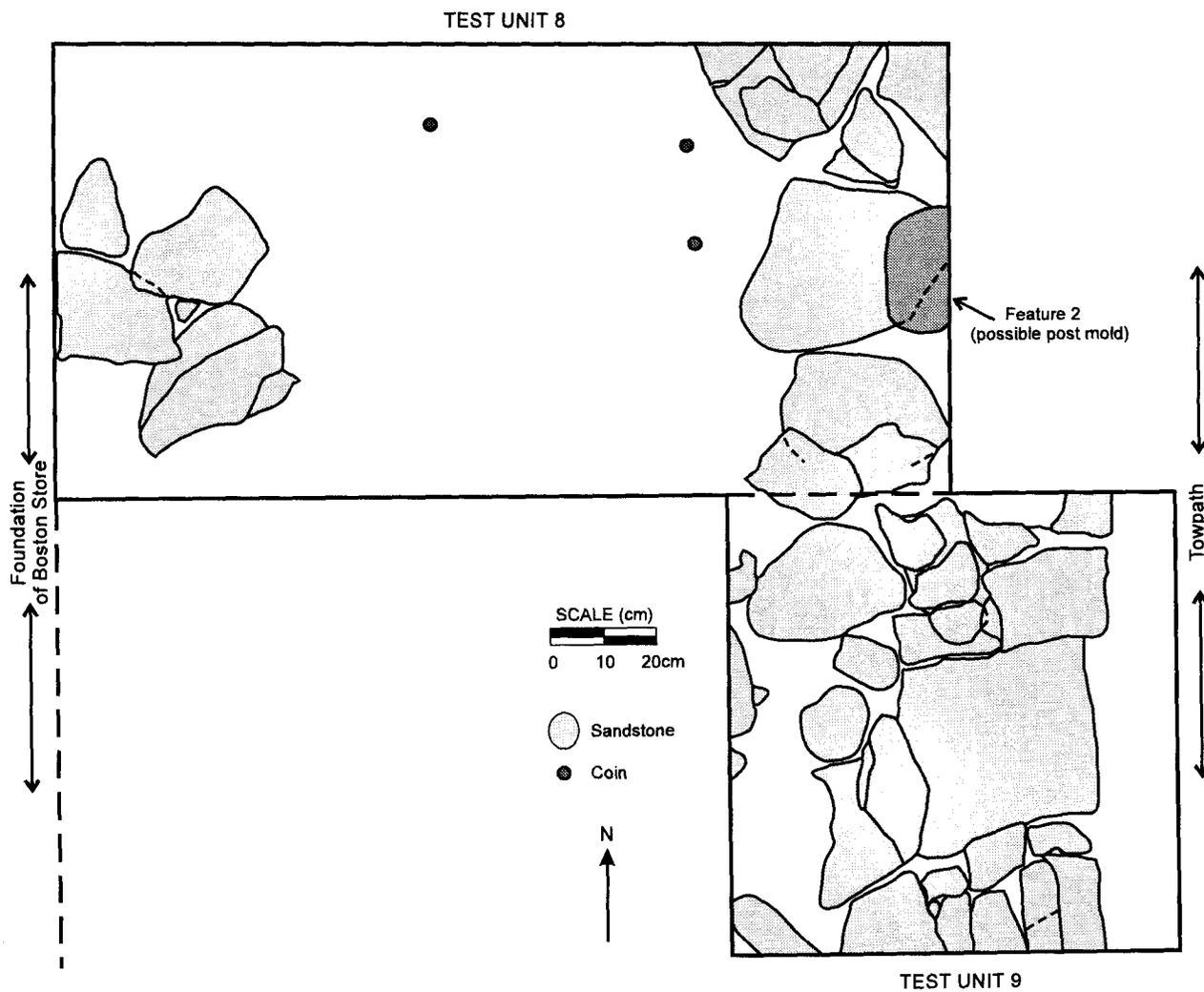


Figure 21. Plan view of Features 2 and 3 in Units 8 and 9.

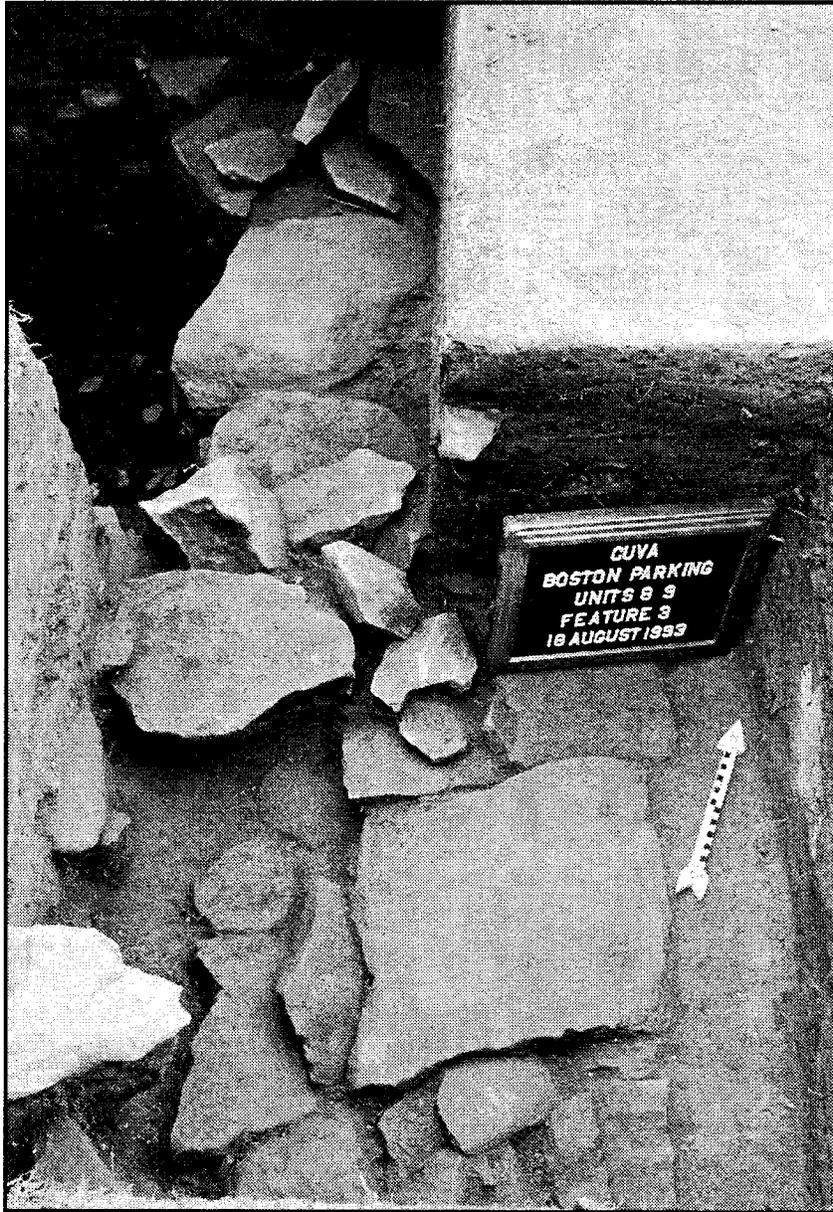
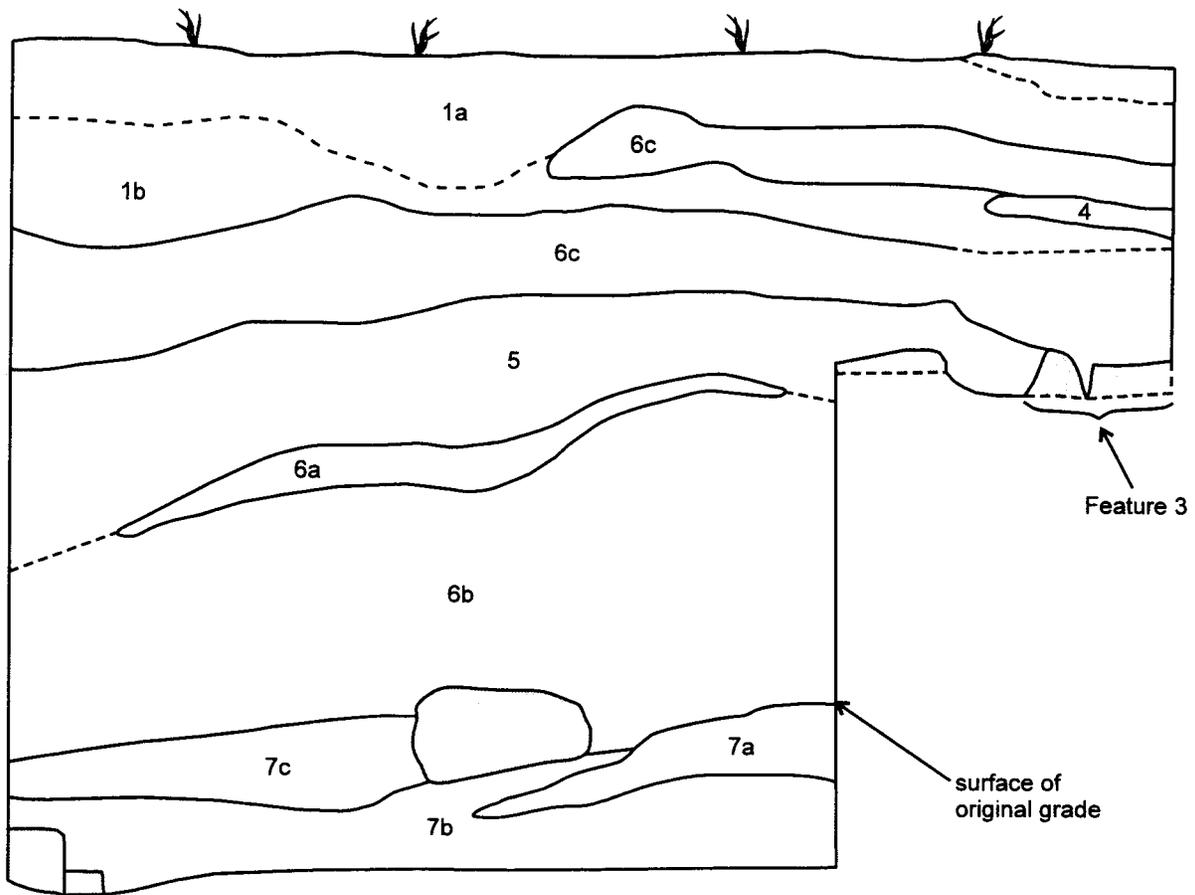


Figure 22. Plan view of Feature 3 in Units 8 and 9.



- 1a 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam with mottled tan clay
- 1b 10YR 3/1, very dark gray loam
- 4 10YR 3/1, lens of cinders (burned coal)
- 5 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown loam containing numerous artifacts and F3
- 6a 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown loam
- 6b 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown loam (numerous lenses and "loads" apparent but not mapped)
- 6c 10YR 6/4, light yellowish brown loam with vertical cuts into layer from overlying layer-infills from 1b
- 7a 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown loam, "A" horizon of original grade
- 7b 10YR 6/4, yellowish brown loam, "B" horizon or original grade
- 7c 10YR 3/2, redeposited "A" horizon with sandstone rock rubble

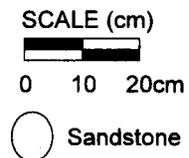


Figure 23. North wall profile of Unit 8.

## Appendix A

Artifacts from Shovel Tests 1–140, 1991 and 1993

By

Timothy Meade

### *1991 Fieldwork*

Shovel Test Number	Artifact Description
1	7 Bristol-slip stoneware body sherds
	2 Bristol-slip base sherds
	2 stoneware body sherds
	4 undecorated whiteware rim sherds (tiny)
	13 undecorated whiteware body sherds, one has markings "...GHLIN" (Homer Laughlin?)
	1 yellowware body sherd (tiny)
	1 blue transfer print body sherd (tiny)
	1 blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherd (Vessel 111, Pattern 5)*
	1 fine-line hand-painted whiteware rim sherd (Vessel 97, Pattern 9)
	1 green transfer print body sherd (Vessel 99, Pattern 18)
	3 colorless glass body sherds
	5 aqua colored glass body sherds (1 is damaged from trampling)
	2 green glass body sherds
	1 green glass body sherd marked "...At..."
	9 flat glass fragments
	16 bone fragments
	12 cut nail fragments
	1 bolt fragment
	2
1 undecorated whiteware base sherd	
18 undecorated whiteware body sherds (12 are tiny)	
1 yellowware sherd (tiny)	
1 stoneware rim sherd	
1 stoneware base sherd	
6 stoneware body sherds	
11 bone fragments	

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\*Vessel pattern numbers relate only to the 1991 collection (Richner 1996).

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	10	cut nail fragments
	31	colorless glass body sherds (18 are tiny)
	1	amethyst glass neck sherd
	3	green glass body sherd (1 trampled)
	1	green glass bottle finish fragment
	4	aqua glass body sherds
	1	aqua glass neck sherd
	18	flat glass fragments
	1	brass buckle
	2	fragments of a toy train wheel
3	12	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	3	undecorated whiteware rim sherds
	3	stoneware body sherds
	1	stoneware rim sherd
	1	flow blue body sherd
	1	red transfer print rim sherd (Pattern 12, Cyrene)
	21	flat glass fragments
	1	cut nail fragment
	1	amethyst glass body sherd
	22	colorless glass body sherds
	8	aqua glass body sherds, one with marking "...ORK"
	1	aqua glass bottle base sherd
	1	aqua glass bottle finish fragment
	1	terra-cotta stub stem tobacco pipe bowl fragment
	1	clay pipe stem and bowl fragment
	1	clay pipe bowl fragment
	4	bone fragments
	1	tooth
4	9	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	4	yellowware body sherds
	1	Rockingham yellowware body sherd
	1	black transfer print body sherd
	8	stoneware body sherds (2 mend)
	1	redware body sherd
	1	flow blue rim sherd (Vessel 100, Pattern 19)
	5	flat glass fragments
	2	tobacco pipe stem fragments
	1	cockled tobacco pipe bowl fragment
	2	aqua glass body sherds
	3	amethyst glass body sherds
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	7	bone fragments
	3	cut nail fragments

- 5
- 3 white porcelain body sherds
  - 7 undecorated whiteware body sherds (tiny)
  - 1 yellowware sherd (tiny)
  - 1 Rockingham yellowware body sherd
  - 1 stoneware rim sherd
  - 12 blue transfer print body sherds, same vessel (Vessel 98, Pattern 17), maker's mark on back of one
  - 8 bone fragments
  - 12 flat glass fragments
  - 1 colorless bottle base, with panel fragments
  - 11 colorless glass body sherds
  - 1 brown glass body sherds
  - 4 amethyst glass body sherds
  - 5 green glass body sherds
  - 3 tobacco pipe stem fragments
  - 10 cut nail fragments
  - 1 ferrous metal
- 6
- 3 salt-glazed stoneware body sherds
  - 1 dark blue transfer print rim sherd
  - 1 blue transfer print body sherd
  - 1 undecorated whiteware sherd from base of vessel
  - 1 porcelain body sherd (tiny)
  - 6 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 3 undecorated whiteware rim sherds
  - 1 dark blue transfer print body sherd (Vessel 22, Pattern 1)
  - 1 annular whiteware base sherd (Vessel 101, Pattern 5)
  - 1 non-ferrous metal rivet
  - 2 tobacco pipe bowl fragments
  - 6 cut nail fragments
  - 8 flat glass fragments
  - 1 milk glass sherd (tiny)
  - 2 colorless glass body sherds
  - 3 aqua glass body sherds (trampled), markings on two pieces—on one "...DI" and "...ACO", on the other "...K"
- 7
- 1 black transfer print body sherd
  - 1 black transfer print base sherd
  - 1 stoneware body sherd
  - 4 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 1 annular whiteware body sherd (Vessel 104, Pattern 6)
  - 1 red transfer print handle, Cyrene, (Vessel 107, Pattern 12)
  - 1 annular whiteware body sherd (Vessel 106, Pattern 7)
  - 1 hand-painted sprig-decorated whiteware; black stem, red and blue flowers (Vessel 105, Pattern 10)
  - 1 .22 cartridge case (no head stamp present)
  - 11 mandible and teeth fragments

	4	cut nail fragments
	1	ferrous metal object
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass body sherd
8	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	pearlware rim sherd
	5	colorless glass body sherds
9	2	flat glass fragments
10	1	Rockingham yellowware rim sherd
	4	Rockingham yellowware rim sherds (Vessel 103)
	3	Rockingham yellowware body sherds (Vessel 103)
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
	1	slate fragment
	2	wire nails
	1	tack
	8	bone fragments
	16	colorless glass body sherds
	1	amethyst glass candy dish fragment
	5	flat glass fragments
11	6	stoneware body sherds
	1	yellowware sherd (tiny)
	3	salt-glazed body sherds
	6	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	red transfer print body sherd (Pattern 12), Cyrene
	7	colorless glass body sherds
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	brown glass body sherd
	2	aqua glass body sherds
	13	flat glass fragments
	11	cut nail fragments
	4	bone fragments
12	1	clay marble
	1	slate fragment
	5	flat glass fragments
	3	colorless glass body sherds
	1	aqua glass body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	blue transfer print body sherd
	1	ferrous metal handle fragment
	11	cut nail fragments
	1	wire nail fragment

13	1	salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	porcelain body sherd
	3	roofing nails
	1	bone fragment
14	4	flat glass fragments
	4	colorless glass body sherds
	1	aqua glass body sherd
	1	amorphous green glass
15	2	salt-glazed stoneware body sherds
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	bone fragment
	4	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	3	cut nail fragments
	1	ferrous metal object
	16	1
4		undecorated whiteware body sherds
1		undecorated whiteware base sherd
1		undecorated whiteware rim sherd
1		yellowware sherd
1		dark blue transfer print rim sherd
1		brown glass body sherd with markings "...TTER"
2		aqua glass body sherds
1		flat glass fragment
2		colorless glass body sherds, 1 with marking "W..."
1		bone fragment
1		cockled tobacco pipe bowl fragment
6		cut nail fragments
1		ferrous metal object
17	2	red transfer print whiteware sherds (mend; Vessel 112, Pattern 11)
	1	black transfer print, floral, (Vessel 51, Pattern 43)
	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	flow blue sherd
	2	green transfer print sherds (1 tiny)
	1	mulberry transfer print sherd
	1	redware flower pot body sherd
	19	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	cut nail fragment
	9	colorless glass body sherds

	7	aqua glass body sherds
	1	brown glass body sherd with lion crest
	8	flat glass fragments
18	1	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherd (Vessel 96, Pattern 4)
	4	yellowware body sherds (Vessel 108, Pattern 1)
	13	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	redware body sherd
	1	stoneware rim sherd
	1	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherd (tiny)
	1	yellowware body sherd
	1	hand-painted whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1	blue transfer print sherd
	1	amethyst candy dish fragment
	2	aqua glass body sherds
	2	green glass body sherds
	11	flat glass fragments
	5	colorless glass body sherds
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	2	bone fragments
	2	tooth fragments
	6	cut nail fragments
19	1	dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	red transfer print sherd (tiny)
	2	stoneware body sherds
	2	undecorated whiteware rim sherds
	12	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	3	cut nail fragments
	6	bone fragments
	1	glass lamp chimney rim fragment
	3	colorless glass body sherds
	1	colorless glass finish fragment
	3	green glass body sherds
	2	aqua glass body sherds
	14	flat glass fragments
20	2	stoneware body sherds
	1	salt-glazed stoneware sherd
	5	undecorated whiteware sherds (tiny)
	1	dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	red transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	porcelain rim sherds (Vessel 113)
	10	cut nail fragments
	1	wire nail
	3	ferrous metal objects
	11	colorless glass body sherds, 1 with markings "STOP..."
	3	flat glass fragments

21	2	stoneware body sherds
	2	stoneware body sherds (Vessel 78, Pattern 2)
	3	colorless glass body sherds
	1	milk glass body sherd (tiny)
	4	flat glass fragments
	3	cut nail fragments
	1	non-ferrous metal object
	2	large bone fragments
22	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	cut nail fragment
	2	colorless glass body fragments
	1	colorless glass neck sherds
23	2	flat glass fragments
	3	colorless glass sherds (tiny)
	1	bone fragment
24	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	yellowware body sherd
	1	red transfer print body sherd
	2	flat glass fragments
	6	cut nail fragments
25	1	clay marble
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	colorless glass body sherd (tiny)
	1	amethyst pressed glass body sherd
26	1	yellowware body sherd
	3	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	porcelain body sherd
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	red transfer print body sherd (Vessel 110, Pattern 21)
	1	bone fragment
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
27	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	bone fragment
	1	olive glass body sherd

29	1	undecorated whiteware sherd
	1	blue transfer print body sherd (tiny)
	1	flat glass fragment (tiny)
	1	ferrous metal fragment
30	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	colorless pressed glass body sherd
32	1	dark blue transfer print body sherd
	1	annular whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	whiteware body sherd with one side colored a pastel blue
	1	green jar lid fragment
	2	brown glass sherds (tiny)
34	1	flat glass fragment
	1	colorless glass fixture rim fragment
37	1	wire nail
40	1	cut nail
	1	colorless glass body sherd

*1993 Fieldwork*

Shovel Test Number	Artifact Description
42	2 tobacco pipe bowl fragments
	1 mirror fragment (tiny)
	1 colorless glass body sherd
43	1 orange brick fragment (tiny)
	5 flat glass fragments
44	1 undecorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1 dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1 flat glass fragment
45	1 orange brick fragment (tiny)
	1 black transfer print body sherd
	1 stoneware body sherd
46	1 red transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1 colorless glass sherd (thin)
47	1 ferrous metal fragment

50	1	annular whiteware body sherd
51	1	mulberry transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	aqua glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	1	green glass body sherd
52	1	cut nail
	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
53	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
56	1	flat glass fragment
57	2	flat glass fragments (tiny)
	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
58	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	brown transfer print body sherd
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	4	flat glass fragments
	1	cut nail
59	1	green glass body sherd
61	1	glazed redware body sherd
	1	dark blue transfer print body sherd (burned)
	1	green glass body sherd
62	1	tobacco pipe bowl fragment (T.D.?)
	4	flat glass fragments
63	1	glazed redware body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
64	1	orange brick fragment (tiny)
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	cut nail fragment
68	1	blue transfer print fragment (tiny, burned)
	1	dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	broad-lined hand-painted whiteware body sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	incised tobacco pipe bowl fragment (tiny)

69	1	colorless glass body sherd (thin)
	1	porcelain rim sherd
	1	whiteware rim sherd
	1	blue transfer print body sherd
70	1	undecorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1	orange brick fragment (tiny)
	2	cut nail fragments
72	1	undecorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1	yellowware sherd (tiny)
	1	dark blue transfer print rim sherd (tiny)
	2	blue transfer print body sherds
	1	flat glass fragment (tiny)
73	1	redware body sherd
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	annular whiteware body sherd
	5	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	dark blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	2	tobacco pipe stem fragments
	4	colorless glass body sherds
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	orange brick fragment (tiny)
	31	bone fragments
	6	teeth
	3	tusk fragments
74	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	dark blue transfer print pearlware body sherd
	1	annular whiteware sherd (tiny)
	2	undecorated whiteware sherds (tiny)
	1	flat glass fragment (tiny)
75	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd fragment
76	3	undecorated whiteware sherds (tiny)
	1	Rockingham yellowware sherd (tiny)
	1	red transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	flat glass sherd (tiny)
	1	cut nail fragment
77	1	red transfer print rim sherd
	2	cobalt blue transfer print body sherds
	1	broad-lined hand-painted whiteware
	2	blue transfer print body sherds

	1	black transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	redware flower pot fragment (tiny)
	10	undecorated whiteware body sherds (3 tiny)
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	5	bone fragments
	1	orange brick fragment (tiny)
	1	olive glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass base sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
	8	cut nail fragments
78	4	undecorated whiteware sherds (tiny)
	1	colorless glass body sherd
79	1	amethyst goblet base
	1	undecorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
80	1	brown transfer print body sherd
81	1	blue edge decorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
82	2	flat glass fragments
83	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	1	yellowware body sherd
	3	bone fragments (tiny)
	3	colorless glass sherds (tiny)
84	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	3	bone fragments (tiny)
	1	cut nail fragment
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
85	2	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherds (mend)
	4	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	orange brick fragment (tiny)
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	2	flat glass fragments (tiny)
87	1	bone fragment
88	3	stoneware body sherds
	1	stoneware rim sherd
	1	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	yellowware body sherd
	2	brown transfer print body sherds (mend)

	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	3	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	fine-line hand-painted whiteware body sherd (green leaves, black stem, red flower)
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	colorless glass body sherd, with leaf embossing
	6	flat glass fragments
	1	green glass body sherd
	26	bone fragments
	1	iron buckle
89	1	colorless glass body sherd
90	1	blue transfer print body sherd
	1	cut nail fragment
	1	aqua glass body sherd marked "...PI 6..."
91	1	flat glass fragment
	1	dark blue-green glass body sherd
93	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
94	2	black transfer print sherds
	1	fine-line hand painted whiteware sherd (green leaf, red flower)
	1	blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	blue transfer print body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	5	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	2	cut nail fragments
	6	bone fragments
	2	porcelain buttons (1 blue glazed, 1 white)
	5	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass rim sherd
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass embossed decorated lid fragment
97	1	undecorated whiteware sherd (tiny)
	1	colorless glass rim sherd
	4	colorless glass body sherds
	1	amethyst glass body sherd
98	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	amethyst glass body sherd
	1	brown glass body sherd

99	1	annular whiteware rim sherd
	1	annular whiteware, polychrome "earthworm" pattern
	2	annular whiteware body sherds
	1	luster whiteware rim sherd
	1	wide-lined hand-painted whiteware body sherd (blue leaf)
	1	red transfer print body sherd
	3	black transfer print body sherds (same vessel)
	1	green glazed whiteware sherd
	15	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	pearlware rim sherd
	1	pearlware body sherd
	1	blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
	4	bone fragments
	7	flat glass fragments
	2	aqua glass body sherds
	2	green glass body sherds
	3	colorless glass body sherds
	1	cut nail fragment
	3	clam shell fragments
	1	slate fragment (tiny)
	3	tobacco pipe stem fragments
100	1	purple transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	yellowware body sherd
	14	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	5	bone fragments
	1	olive glass body sherd
	2	colorless glass body sherds
	1	flat glass fragment
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	debitage
	1	snail shell
	9	cut nail fragments
	1	spike
	2	burned wood fragments
101	2	stoneware body sherds (mend)
	1	red transfer print body sherd (tiny)
	1	tooth fragment
	1	colorless glass rim sherd
	1	blue glass sherd (tiny)
	2	green glass body sherds
102	1	undecorated whiteware base sherd
	1	cut nail fragment
	1	flat glass fragment

- 103
- 10 blue transfer print (1 burned, 1 Canova ?)
  - 4 red transfer print sherds (tiny)
  - 1 black transfer print sherd (tiny)
  - 2 blue shell edge decorated whiteware rim sherds (1 tiny)
  - 1 Rockingham yellowware rim sherd
  - 2 white porcelain body sherds
  - 3 yellowware rim sherds (2 mend)
  - 6 yellowware body sherds
  - 2 stoneware body sherds
  - 2 annular whiteware body sherds
  - 2 undecorated whiteware rim sherds
  - 25 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 3 embossed whiteware sherds (2 mend)
  - 1 tobacco pipe bowl fragment
  - 2 brick fragments (1 red, 1 orange)
  - 5 mortar fragments (tiny)
  - 14 bone fragments
  - 3 cut nail fragments
  - 4 flat glass fragments
  - 1 olive glass body sherd
  - 5 aqua glass body sherds
  - 2 green glass sherds (tiny)
  - 1 green glass bottle finish, lipping tool
- 104
- 1 annular decorated yellowware rim sherd (large)
  - 1 stoneware body sherd
  - 4 yellowware sherds (tiny)
  - 1 brown transfer print sherd (tiny)
  - 1 blue transfer print rim sherd
  - 1 hand-painted whiteware rim sherd
  - 7 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
  - 7 cut nail fragments
  - 1 orange brick fragment
  - 1 bone fragment
  - 3 flat glass fragments
  - 3 colorless glass body sherds
  - 5 aqua glass body sherds
- 105
- 1 colorless glass bottle base with marking "...s"
- 106
- 1 blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
  - 1 stoneware body sherd
  - 1 brown pressed-glass sherd
  - 1 flat glass fragment
  - 1 ferrous metal fragment

107	1	unidentifiable print whiteware sherd
	1	yellowware body sherd
	1	orange brick fragment
108	1	annular whiteware body sherd, polychrome "earthworm" pattern
	1	porcelain body sherd fragment
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	4	undecorated white ware body sherds
	1	yellowware sherd (tiny)
	1	glazed redware body sherd
	2	blue transfer print body sherds
	4	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	2	bone fragments
	3	cut nail fragments
109	1	blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	2	bone fragments
	1	clam shell fragment
	1	ferrous metal object
	2	cut nail fragments
	1	cobalt blue glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	tobacco pipe bowl fragment
110	1	black transfer print body sherd
	1	blue transfer print body sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	2	bone fragments
	2	cut nail fragments
111	2	blue edge-decorated whiteware sherds
	1	dark blue transfer print body sherd
	5	cut nail fragments
	3	flat glass fragments
	1	orange brick fragments
112	2	blue transfer print body sherds (mend)
	3	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	clam shell fragment

113	1	blue transfer print body sherd
	1	mulberry transfer print body sherd
	3	undecorated whiteware sherds
	1	bone fragment
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass body sherds
114	5	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	blue transfer print body sherd (possible i.d.)
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	bone fragment
	1	yellow-green glass body sherd
	1	colorless glass sherd (tiny)
115	2	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherds
	2	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	green glass bottle base
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	cut nail fragment
116	1	stoneware base fragment (large)
	2	stoneware body sherds
	10	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	whiteware body sherd with part of makers mark
	3	dark blue transfer print body sherds
	2	annular whiteware body sherds
	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	3	tobacco pipe bowl fragments (mend, large bowl cockled)
	11	cut nail fragments
	1	slate fragment
	22	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass rim sherd
	1	colorless glass body sherd
	1	aqua glass vial base
	13	bone fragments
	1	orange brick fragment
117	1	blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd (burned)
	1	cut nail fragment
	1	flat glass fragment

- 118
- 1 black transfer print body sherd
  - 1 blue transfer print rim sherd (i.d. possible)
  - 2 red transfer print sherds (tiny)
  - 1 red transfer print rim sherd
  - 5 undecorated whiteware body sherds (1 with makers mark fragment)
  - 1 clay marble
  - 1 bone fragment
  - 6 flat glass fragments
  - 3 colorless glass body sherds
- 119
- 3 blue edge decorated whiteware rim sherds (all from different plates)
  - 1 green edge decorated whiteware rim sherd
  - 1 red transfer print rim sherd (i.d. possible?)
  - 2 stoneware body sherds
  - 1 blue transfer print sherd (tiny)
  - 2 fine-line hand-painted whiteware sherds (1 black stem, green leaf; 1 black stem, blue flower)
  - 3 undecorated whiteware rim sherds (two mend)
  - 3 whiteware handle fragments
  - 33 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 1 burned wood fragment
  - 3 shell fragments
  - 1 white porcelain button fragment
  - 11 flat glass fragments
  - 3 colorless glass body sherds
  - 1 green glass bottle finish
  - 6 green glass body sherds
  - 1 colorless pressed glass body sherd
  - 1 yellow-green glass body sherd
  - 2 bone fragments
  - 1 coin (1836 half-dime)
  - 3 cut nail fragments
  - 1 ferrous metal fragment
  - 3 mortar fragments
- 120
- 4 blue transfer print body sherds
  - 1 black transfer print rim sherd
  - 1 black transfer print body sherd (tiny)
  - 2 Rockingham yellowware body sherds
  - 1 blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
  - 1 stoneware rim sherd (large)
  - 2 stoneware body sherds
  - 1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
  - 30 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd with maker's mark (an eagle) and with "...TUM STONE CHINA" "HOMER LAUGHLIN"

- 1 fine-line hand painted whiteware body sherd (black stem and green leaves)
- 1 stoneware ink bottle body fragment
- 1 white porcelain button with ferrous metal attachment
- 1 orange brick fragment
- 2 mortar fragments
- 1 tobacco pipe bowl fragment
- 2 fire-cracked rocks
- 4 bone fragments (1 burned)
- 1 clam shell fragment
- 7 cut nail fragments
- 1 spike
- 1 harmonica sound board
- 1 unidentifiable ferrous metal object
- 1 milk glass body sherd
- 1 aqua glass fragment (melted)
- 4 colorless glass body sherds
- 1 green glass body sherd
- 17 flat glass fragments
  
- 121 16 undecorated whiteware body fragments (1 burned)
- 2 blue transfer print body sherds
- 1 porcelain doll head fragment
- 1 porcelain doll limb fragment
- 1 jewelry clasp
- 3 bone fragments (1 burned)
- 1 clam shell fragment
- 24 flat glass fragments
- 1 yellow-brown glass body sherd
- 1 colorless glass sherd (tiny)
- 2 orange brick fragments
- 3 cut nail fragments
  
- 122 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
- 1 flat glass
  
- 123 3 blue transfer print rim sherds (mend, i.d. possible)
- 1 brown transfer print body sherd
- 1 red transfer print body sherd
- 16 undecorated whiteware body sherds
- 1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
- 1 tobacco pipe bowl fragment
- 7 cut nail fragments
- 1 orange brick fragment
- 1 white porcelain button
- 2 bone fragments (1 burned)
- 4 colorless glass body sherds

	2	burned green glass body sherds
	8	flat glass fragments
	2	olive glass body sherds
	1	colorless pressed glass body sherd
124	3	blue transfer print body sherd (possible i.d.)
	1	red transfer print rim sherd (possible i.d.?)
	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	8	undecorated whiteware body sherds (2 burned)
	1	salt-glazed stoneware body sherds
	1	orange brick fragment
	1	cut nail fragment
	7	burned bone fragments
	1	porcelain insulator fragment
125	2	undecorated whiteware rim sherds (1 large)
	7	undecorated whiteware body sherds (1 with maker's mark "...ARF...POTT..." "...GLAND")
	1	broad-lined hand-painted whiteware sherd (tiny)
	2	red transfer print rim sherds (1 burned)
	2	red transfer print body sherds (1 burned)
	1	mulberry transfer print sherd (tiny)
	3	blue transfer print body sherds
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
	1	tooth fragment
	4	bone fragments
	21	cut nail fragments
	1	hard rubber ornamental object
	1	orange brick fragment
	1	mortar fragment
	1	bone knife bolster fragment
	56	flat glass fragments
	2	colorless pressed glass body sherds
	3	colorless glass base sherds
	12	colorless glass body sherds
126	5	dark blue transfer print body sherds (4 mend, pattern has an urn and flowers)
	1	flow blue rim sherd
	1	mulberry transfer print body sherd
	2	blue transfer print body sherds
	1	redware flower pot body sherd
	1	red transfer print rim sherd
	1	stoneware body sherd
	1	salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
	1	blue edge-decorated whiteware rim sherd
	14	undecorated whiteware body sherds

	3	clam shell fragments
	1	clay pipe stem fragment markings "...ONTRE..."
	27	cut nail fragments
	15	flat glass fragments
	1	yellow glass lid fragment with handle
	1	yellow-brown glass body sherd
	1	colorless pressed glass body sherd
	8	colorless glass body sherds
127	1	blue transfer print body sherd (burned)
	6	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	brown-glazed whiteware body sherd
	5	cut nail fragments
	1	wire fragment
	1	bone fragment
	5	colorless glass body sherds
	2	flat glass fragments
	1	tobacco pipe stem fragment
128	5	broad-line hand-painted whiteware sherds that mend (3 rim, 2 body; green and blue leaves w/ orange-brown fruit)
	6	undecorated whiteware sherds
	1	yellowware body sherd
	1	mulberry transfer print body sherd
	1	bone fragment
	1	aqua glass bottle finish fragment (melted)
	2	colorless glass body sherds
	3	flat glass fragments
	3	cut nail fragments
	1	colorless glass bead
130	1	colorless glass body sherd
	1	aqua glass body sherd
131	1	colorless glass body sherd
	1	flat glass fragment
132	1	dark blue transfer print rim sherd (burned)
	1	annular whiteware body sherd (polychrome "earthworm" pattern)
	5	undecorated whiteware body sherds
	1	bone fragment (burned)
	1	green glass body sherd
	2	colorless glass body sherds
	3	flat glass fragments
	1	cut nail fragment

- 133
- 1 molded whiteware rim sherd
  - 1 salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
  - 1 red transfer print body sherd (burned)
  - 2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
  - 1 orange brick fragment
  - 1 milk glass foot ring
  - 9 flat glass fragments
  - 1 yellow-brown glass body sherd
  - 1 aqua glass body sherd
  - 5 bone fragments
  - 1 slate fragment
  - 1 metal button
  - 23 cut nails
  - 1 ferrous metal fragment
- 134
- 1 yellowware fragment
  - 3 blue transfer print body sherds (1 burned)
  - 1 blue transfer print rim sherd
  - 1 red transfer print rim sherd
  - 13 undecorated whiteware body sherds (3 burned)
  - 2 whiteware rim sherds (1 with red stripe near lip)
  - 2 salt-glazed stoneware body sherds
  - 2 stoneware body and base sherds (mend)
  - 23 flat glass fragments
  - 1 mirror fragment
  - 25 colorless glass body sherds
  - 1 olive glass body sherd
  - 1 colorless pressed glass rim sherd
  - 1 colorless bottle finish fragment
  - 2 green glass body sherds
  - 12 aqua glass body sherds
  - 1 aqua glass bottle finish
  - 11 bone fragments
  - 2 clam shell fragments
  - 1 metal spoon handle
  - 1 orange brick fragment
  - 123 cut nail fragments
  - 1 unidentifiable ferrous metal object
  - 1 ferrous metal eyelet
- 135
- 1 stoneware body sherd
  - 1 salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
  - 2 broad-lined hand-painted whiteware body sherds (blue leaves)
  - 2 blue transfer print body sherds
  - 1 hand-painted whiteware body sherds with sprig design (blue flowers, red stems, green leaves)
  - 4 whiteware body sherds

	7	cut nail fragments
	1	bone fragment
	6	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless glass body sherd
136	2	blue transfer print body sherds
	1	Rockingham yellowware sherd (tiny)
	6	cut nail fragments
	4	colorless glass body sherds
	1	flat glass fragment
137	3	black transfer print body sherds
	1	blue transfer print rim sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware sherd
	2	purple transfer print sherds (tiny)
	1	yellowware body sherd
	1	salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
	1	clam shell half
	14	cut nail fragments
	3	bone fragments
	2	teeth
	3	colorless glass body sherds
	4	flat glass fragments
	1	carbon rod from dry-cell battery
138	1	undecorated whiteware rim sherd
	1	undecorated whiteware body sherd
	3	flat glass fragments
	1	colorless pressed glass body sherd
	4	cut nail fragments
139	8	amethyst glass body sherds
	2	colorless glass body sherds
	1	green glass body sherd
	1	orange brick fragment
140	1	colorless glass body fragment